

## Chapter - 4

## The Mughal Empire

Notes →

## \* Mughals:-

The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages rulers. From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan (died 1227), the Mongol ruler who ruled over parts of China and Central Asia. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur (died 1404), the ruler of Iran, Iraq and Modern-day Turkey.

## Mughal Emperors

## Major Campaigns and Events

## ① Babur (1526-1530) :-

1526 → defeated Ibrahim Lodi and his Afghan supporters at Panipat.

1527 → defeated Rana Sangha, Rajput ruler and allies at Khanua.

1528 → defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi;



Established central exchequer system and Delhi began his death.

② Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556) :-

\* Humayun divided his independence according to the will of his father. His brothers were each given a province.

\* Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Panipat (1539) and Kamauy (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran.

\* Humayun was captured Delhi in 1555 with the help of Salim. Sher had died the next year after an accident in his building.

③ Akbar (1556-1605) :-

Akbar was 13 years old when he became emperor. The empire can be divided into three periods.

1556-1570 → Military campaigns were launched against the Sheris and others. Afghans, against the rebels using strategies of Malwa and Gwalior, and to suppress the revolt of the half-brother Sirhan. Malwa and the Afghan in 1568 the besieging capital of Sirhan was besieged and in 1569 Kandahar

reborn.

1570-1585 → Military campaigns in Gujarat were followed by campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. These campaigns were complicated by the 1579-1580 revolt in support of Sirhan. Malwa.

1585-1605 → Expansion of Akbar's empire. Campaigns were launched in the north-west. Andalus was seized from the Safavids. Kashmir was annexed, as also Kabul. After the death of Mirza Hakim, campaigns in the desert started. And Borda, Kandahar and parts of Ahmednagar were annexed.

④ Jahangir (1605-1627) :-

Military campaigns started by Akbar continued. The besieging of Malwa, Amara Singh, and other Mughal sources. For successful campaigns against the Sheris, the Afghans and Ahmednagar followed.

⑤ Shah Jahan (1627-1658) :-

Shah Jahan (1627-1658) :-



The Afghan ruler Khan Salaman Kadi  
rebelled and was defeated. Campaigns  
were launched against Ahmednagar.  
The Bundelas were defeated and Ashra  
seized. In the north-west, the campaign  
to seize Delhi from the Lodhis was  
unsuccessful and Gaudhar was lost to  
the Sultan. In 1532, Ahmadnagar  
was jointly annexed and the Bijapur  
forces sued for peace.

#### 6) Surangajob (1558-1607) :-

In the north-east, the Ahoms were  
defeated in 1663, but rebelled again  
in the 1680s. Campaigns in the  
north-west against the Kachharis  
and the Jains were temporarily  
successful. Campaigns against the Mors  
the Chittagong Jains were initially  
successful but defeated himself. On  
independent king and assumed his  
campaigns against Sugals.

Afghan ruler's rebellion, Surangajob  
joint armies against the Deccan  
Sultans. Bijapur was annexed  
in 1685 and Golkonda in 1687.

#### \* Mughal Relations with Other Rulers :-

The Mughal rulers campaigned  
constantly against rulers who refused  
to accept their authority. But as  
the Mughals became powerful, many  
other rulers also joined them  
voluntarily. The Rajputs are a good  
example of this. Many of them  
married their daughters into  
Mughal families and secured  
high positions. But many resisted  
as well.

The Sisodia Rajputs of Mewar  
refused to accept Mughal authority.  
It took a long time. Once defeated,  
however, they were honorably treated  
by the Mughals, given their lands  
(Jaimal) back as ~~ahm~~ Jagirants (Jaimal  
Jagir).

#### \* Marathas and Rajputs :-

As the empire expanded to encompass  
vast different regions, the Mughals  
recruited diverse bodies of people.  
From a small nucleus of Turkish  
nobles (Turans) they expanded to  
include Afghans, Indians and  
Jains, Sikhs, Rajputs, Marathas and  
other groups. These who joined Mughal  
armies were called as Marathas.



The term mansabdars refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank.

Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat.

Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.

### \* Zabt and Zamindars :-

The Mughals used one term - zamindars - to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

The revenue system started by Akbar's minister Todar mal was known as Zabt. It was prevalent in the areas where rural administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts.

### \* A Shorter Book: Akbar's policies :-

For the maintenance of peace and order in his provinces, the subordinates supported by other officers such as the military commander (bafshin), the minister in charge of religious and charitable patronage (sadr), military commanders (faujdar) and the judicial police.

remonstrances (khatwat).

Later Akbar was at Fatehpur. Sikandar Begum the 1570s he started discussions on Sidiyasa with the ulama, Brahmanas, Jesuit priest who were Roman Catholics, and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place in the court Khana.

Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realize that religious scholars who emphasized ritual and dogma were often bigots. Their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subjects. This eventually led Akbar to the idea of sulh-i-kul or 'universal peace'. It focused on a system of ethics - honesty, justice, peace - that was universally applicable.

Q/A .

Q.1:- What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans:- Delhi and Gurga.

Q.2:- What was the relationship between the mansabdars and the jagirs?



Ans: Inga was the ~~royal~~ <sup>selected</sup> ~~selected~~ <sup>measured</sup> by the nobles.

Q3= What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans: The zamindars in the Mughal administration were basically the local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

Role of the zamindar in Mughal administration are:

- 1) Zamindars were appointed by sultan.
- 2) They acted as intermediaries between the sultan and the peasants.
- 3) They were responsible for collecting revenue from the peasants.

Q4= How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans: Because:-

1) Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often bigots.

ii)

This led to the idea of 'sulh-i-kud' (universal peace) which means tolerance amongst people.

iii)

They framed a vision of governance around the idea of 'sulh-i-kud' focused on a system of strict, honest, justice, peace, which was universally applicable.

Q5=

Why did Mughals emphasise 'sulh-i-kud' and not 'Mongol descent'?

~~Mughals did not like to be called Mongol.~~ This

The Mughals emphasised their Mongol descent because 'Mongol' was a derogatory term. It was also linked with the legacy of their Mongol competitors.

On the other hand, they were proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398. They also celebrated their genealogy pictorially, such as in getting a picture made of Timur and itself.

Q6=

How important was the income



from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal empire?

Ans. the importance :-

(i) The revenue from land revenue was the main source of income of the Mughal empire.

(ii) A large amount of money was required for maintaining the administration and for maintaining law and order.

(iii) This was also important for the stability of the soldiers and officials and wages were paid for the soldiers.

Q11 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mercenaries from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Persians?

Ans. its importance :-

(i) The presence of mercenaries would be understood better by the people living there.

(ii) It was to maintain the balance between the diversity of the country as well as to respect of different mercenary men from diverse backgrounds.

(iii)

They also don't want the people to rebel against them on the issue of being a mercenary individuals.

Q8 =

Like the Mughal empire, Andia today is also made up of many small and cultural units. Does it pose a challenge to national integration?

Today Andia is made up of many small and cultural units but this does not pose a challenge to national integration because we have a diverse society, which in which all people are equal and we have adopted a liberal policy in diversity.