



Master Lesson Plan

For

The Mughal Empire

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation Date
CBSE	STD VII	Social Science	The Mughal Empire	English	The Mughal Empire	2020-07

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The Mughal Empire

1. MS_The Mughal Empire - Expected Learning Outcome

The Mughal Empire - Expected Learning Outcome

Note to the Teachers: This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting this chapter. It states the objectives of this lesson plan. It conveys the same in terms of expected outcome for each asset. This asset is only for teacher's reference and hence it need not be taught to the students.

Students will be able to

1. conclude that the Mughals were powerful rulers of the subcontinent who left behind a memorable legacy
2. explain the lineage of Mughals
3. take delight in learning more about Babur
4. discuss the campaigns of Mughal Emperors
5. evaluate the tradition of succession in the Mughal dynasty
6. discuss the relationships of Mughal Emperors with the rulers of neighbouring kingdoms
7. value the importance of being generous to others
8. explain the role of officers who administered during Mughal period
9. discuss the features including the policies laid down by Akbar
10. demonstrate their understanding about Mughal Emperors
11. summarise the status of the Mughal empire towards the end of 17th century and beginning of 18th century
12. infer that Mughal rule has greatly impacted our lives
13. draw a comparison between the governance of two great contemporary rulers
14. explain various aspects of Mughal rule in the subcontinent
15. summarise the rule under 'Mughal Empire'.

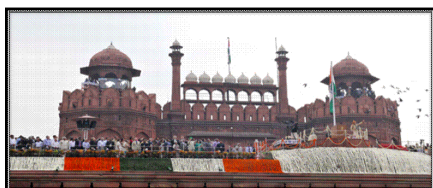
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Relations With other Relations With other Rulers

2. DD_The Greatness of Mughal Empire

The Greatness of Mughal Empire

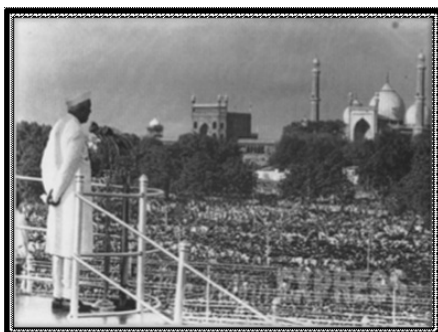
Notes to the teacher: The asset may be introduced with a sentence such as 'Let us begin the day with a monument that is a national pride.'

Image 1 - Red Fort, Delhi



- Do you know the name of this monument? This well known monument is **Red Fort In Delhi**.

Image 2 A. Narendra Modi - Current Prime Minister [2020] B. **Jawaharlal Nehru** - First Prime Minister of Independent India



- Every year on 15th of August [Independence Day], the Prime Minister of India addresses the nation. In the image 1 above, the current PM Shri Narendra Modi is unfurling the flag at Red Fort. The Image 2 has Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first PM of independent India, addressing the nation from the Red Fort on 15th August, 1947.
- This was constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in 17th century and it was the home to the Mughal rulers till the middle of 19th century.
- Mughals came to India in the first quarter of sixteenth century and expanded their territory rapidly. By seventeenth century they had taken control of most parts of the sub continent.

Image 3 - Mughal Empire in 17th Century

- This was something that the previous rulers could not accomplish except for shorter periods.
- They left behind many marvellous structures as can be seen in the images below.
- Their mode of governance too stays on as reminders. In fact, the rulers who came after them, inherited their political ideology.

Image 4 - A. Taj Mahal**B. Jama Masjid****Image Links**

Image 1 - Red fort - <https://pixabay.com/en/red-fort-delhi-culture-3441143/>

Image 2 A - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Prime_Minister,_Shri_Narendra_Modi_hoisting_the_National_Flag_to_commemorate_the_75th_anniversary_formation_of_the_Azad_Hind_Government,_at_Red_Fort,_Delhi_on_October_21,_2018.JPG (Attribution: Prime Minister's Office (GODL-India))

Image 2 B- https://te.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%B0%A6%E0%B0%B8%E0%B1%8D%E0%B0%A4%E0%B1%8D%E0%B0%B0%E0%B0%82:PM_Nehru_addresses_the_nation_from_the_Red_Fort_on_15_August_1947.jpg

Image 3 - Map- OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Image 4 - A. Taj Mahal- CC - <https://pixabay.com/en/india-taj-mahal-agra-architecture-866692/>

B. Jama Masjid – CC - <https://pixabay.com/en/mosque-new-delhi-india-jama-masjid-1025551/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Ruling an empire, Ruling an

3. MS_The Ancestry of Mughals

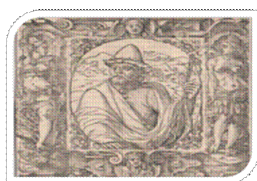
The Ancestry of Mughals

- The Mughals who ruled over northern India between 1526 and 1707 descended down from two renowned ruling dynasties.

Image 1 A. Lineage on the Mother's side [Died in 1227] B. Lineage on the Father's side [Died in 1404]



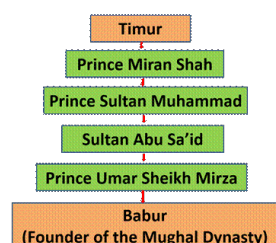
Genghis Khan
Mongol Tribe leader of China and Central Asia.



Timur
The founder of Timurid empire of Iran, Iraq and present Turkey.

- Mughals did not want to be known as Mongols for two reasons - one, Genghis Khan was thought of as a murderer and second, the word Mongol was a reminder of their rival - the Uzbeks.
- They were rather happy to be associated with Timur also for taking over Delhi in 1398.
- Babur was the first Mughal Emperor of Indian subcontinent and his father was the great great grandson of Timur.

[Note to the teacher: The following is for reference purpose only. Students can be shown the relationship on the slide. They need not learn the names.]



- Mughals inherited the throne. In other words, the sons were heir apparent.
- Each of the ruler got his painting done with Timur to express a pride in his ancestry.

Image 2 A. Timur Monument B. Amir Timur Museum, Tashkent

Monument of Timur
in Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
with his motto "Strength is
in Justice."

Amir Timur Museum in
Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
housing paintings of Timur
with Mughal emperors.

Image Links

Image 1 - A. Genghis Khan – CC- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:YuanEmperorAlbumGenghisPortrait.jpg> (Public domain)

1. B. Timur – CC- <https://picryl.com/media/timur-7c6bcf> (public domain)

Image 2 - A. Timur Statue – CC- <https://pixabay.com/en/timur-timur-tamerlan-statue-196528/>

B. Museum – CC- <https://pixabay.com/photos/tashkent-uzbekistan-central-asia-4761903/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Early rulers , Early rulers

4. IA_Babur - The Tiger**Babur - The Tiger**

- Babur founded Mughal Empire in 1526 in Indian subcontinent, that was made up of India, Pakistan and parts of Afghanistan.

Image 1 - Mughal Empire - Founded by Babur



- Babur's original name was Zahir ud- Din Muhammad. while Zahir ud- Din means "Defender of the Faith" (of Islam), Mohammad is to honour Islamic Prophet.

Image 2 - Babur



- His father was the great, great, grandson of Emperor Timur [Tamerlane] born in the present Uzbekistan.
- Since his name was difficult, he was popular as Babur meaning 'tiger' in Persian language.
- He wrote 'Baburnama' [means 'Book of Babur' or 'Letters of Babur'] which is a rich source of information o that period.

Image Links

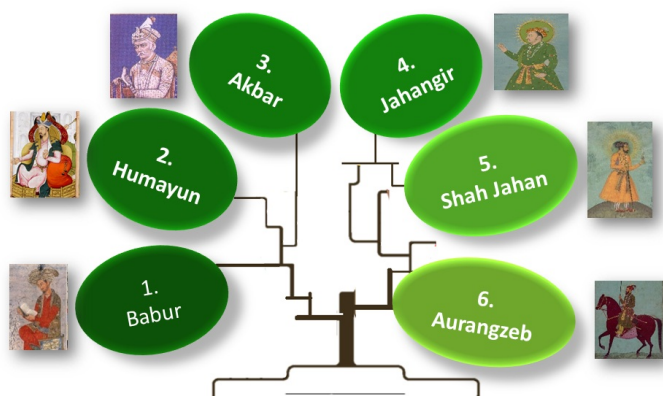
Image 1 - Map of India - Creative Commons - <https://pixabay.com/en/outline-map-india-geography-322481/>

Image 2 - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Babur_of_India.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Ruling an empire, Ruling an

5. MS_Military Operations of the Mughals

Notes to the teacher: The Mughal empire established itself through its military might. We will now see how each ruler of the dynasty faced the challenge.

Image 1 - The Mughal Lineage

Note to the Teacher: The following approach could be used to make students remember the sequence of rulers.

THE 7 MUGHAL KINGS = BAHU+ AKJA +SHAUR

BAHU -> BABUR + HUMAYUN

AKJA -> AKBAR + JAHANGIR

SHAUR -> SHAH JAHAN + AURANGZEB

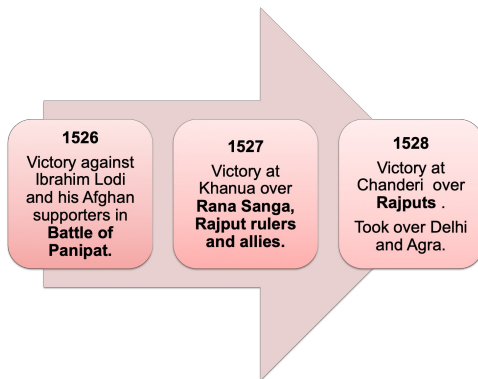
Babur - The Founder of Mughal Empire [1526 - 1530]

- Babur, a 12 year old became the ruler of Ferghana in 1494. This valley is found in Central Asia to the north western part of India.

Image 2 - Map showing Ferghana

- He lost the inherited province to Uzbeks, another Mongol group that captured his territory.
- He conquered **Kabul** in 1504. His victory in 1526 was historic.

Babur's Conquests



- He captured **Delhi and Agra** after winning over the then Delhi Sultan, Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat and became the founder of the Mughal Empire.
- Babur's victory was mainly due to the use of gunpowder firearms and cannons which became a norm in wars during that period. It was not in use in India in those times.

Image 3 - Use of Firearms and Cannons



Emperor Humayun [1530-1540, 1555-1556] - Son of Babur

- Humayun and his brothers got a province each as was **willed by Babur**.

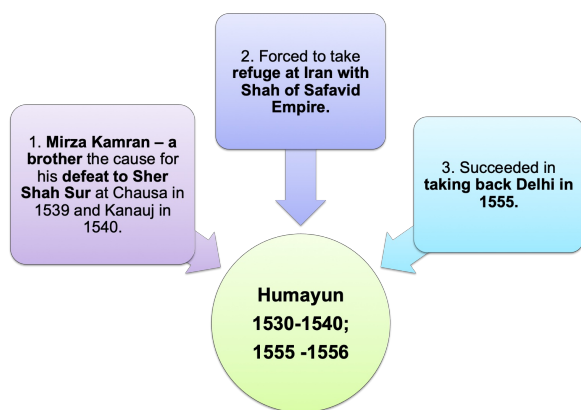
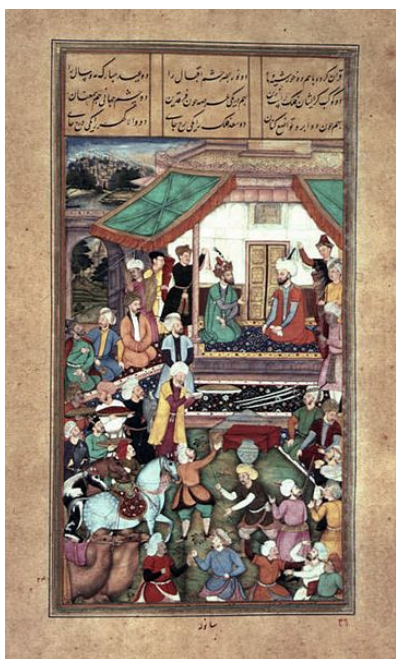


Image 4 - Shah Tahmasp of Safavid Empire, Iran welcomes Humayun



- After just one year of taking over Delhi, he died in an accident in 1556.

Emperor Akbar [1556 -1605]- Son of Humayun

- Akbar, the eldest son of Humayun was just 13 when he was made the emperor by Bairam Khan, the caretaker who governed on his behalf.
- He was given the title of 'Shahanshah' meaning for King of Kings in Persian. He was popularly known as

'Akbar the Great'.

- The image below has three sections to deal with his rule.

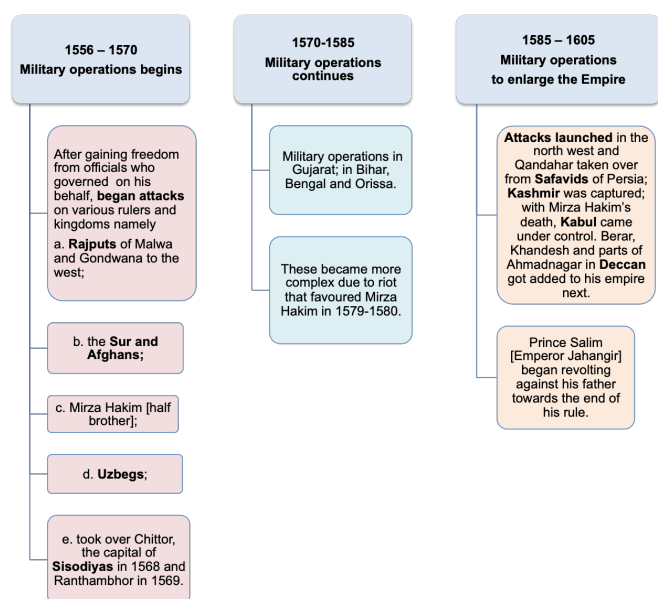
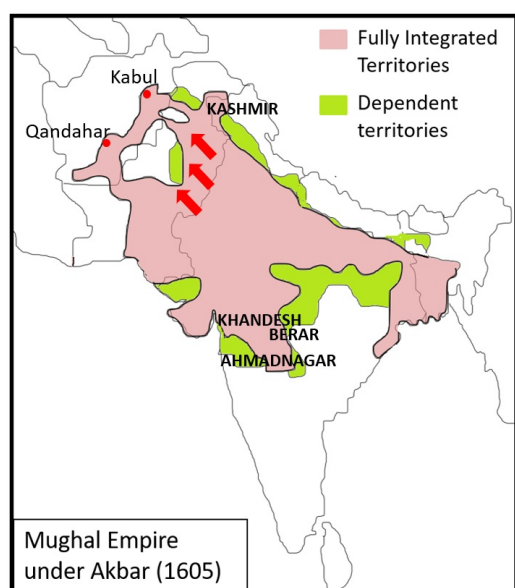


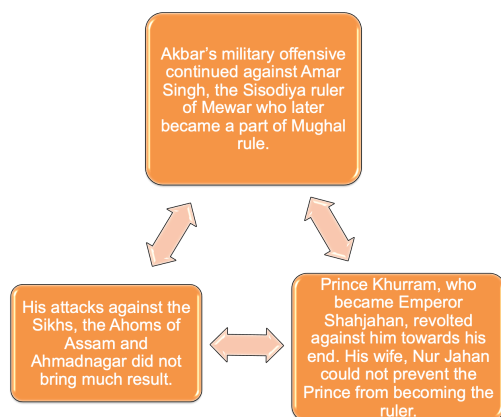
Image 5 - Map Showing Mughal Empire under Akbar's period



- Akbar 's reign saw succession war become more pronounced.
- The future Emperor Jahangir was in a hurry to take over the empire.

Emperor Jahangir [1605 - 1627] - Son of Akbar

- Prince Salim, the fourth Mughal Emperor was better known as Jahangir meaning 'Conqueror of the World'.

**Emperor Shah Jahan [1627 - 1658] - Son of Jahangir**

- Shah Jahan, well known for Taj Mahal, was the fifth Mughal Emperor.

Image 6 - Taj Mahal

Deccan remained under attack by Shah Jahan's forces.

1. Won over **Khan Jahan Lodi** – the Afghan noble.
2. Victory over **Bundelas**: Orchha taken over.
3. **Ahmadnagar** captured [1632]

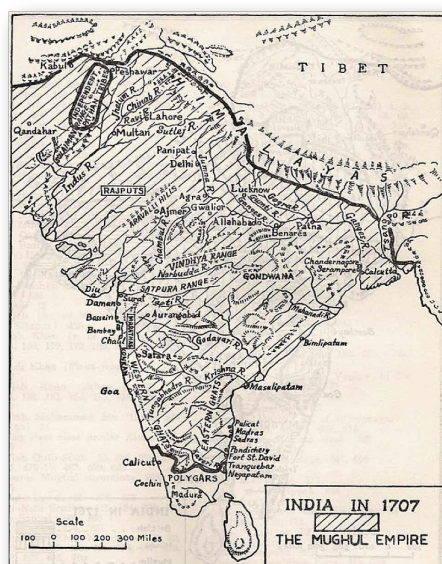
1. Attacks to take over **Balkh** from **Uzbeks** failed.
2. **Safavids** took back **Qandahar**.

- Shah Jahan's sons fought amongst themselves for the throne.
- Aurangzeb succeeded and the rest got killed.
- Shah Jahan was kept in a prison in Agra till his death.

Emperor Aurangzeb [1658 - 1707] -Son of Shah Jahan

- The sixth Emperor was also the last of the Mughals who ruled successfully.
- The empire expanded to its maximum during his reign. [Refer to the Map]

Image 7 - Map showing the Extent of Aurangzeb's Empire



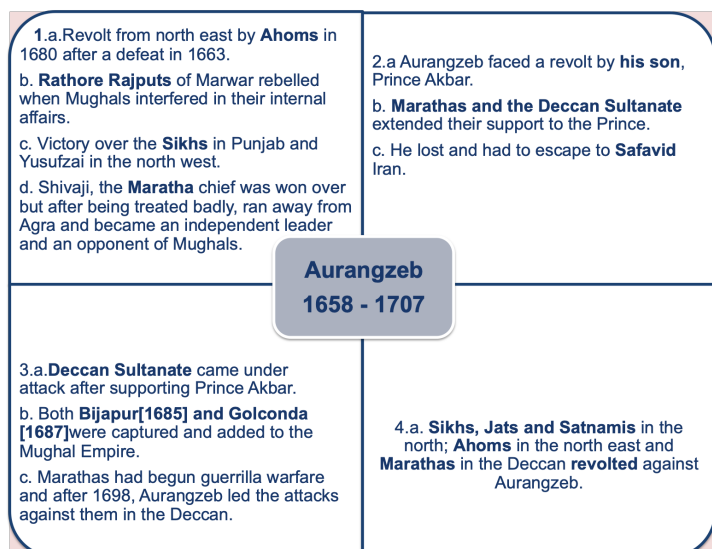
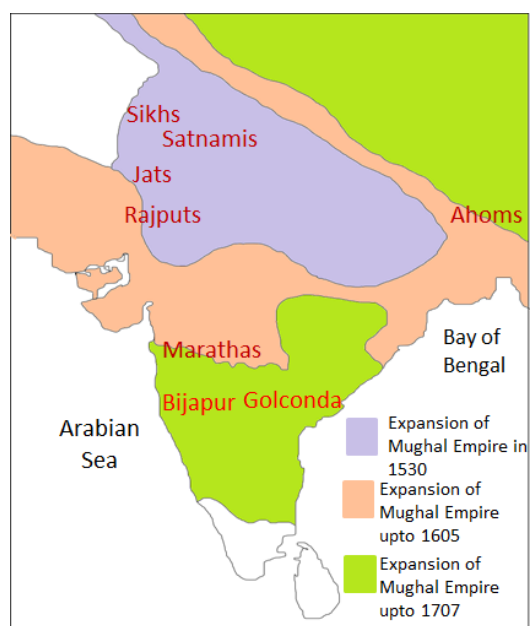
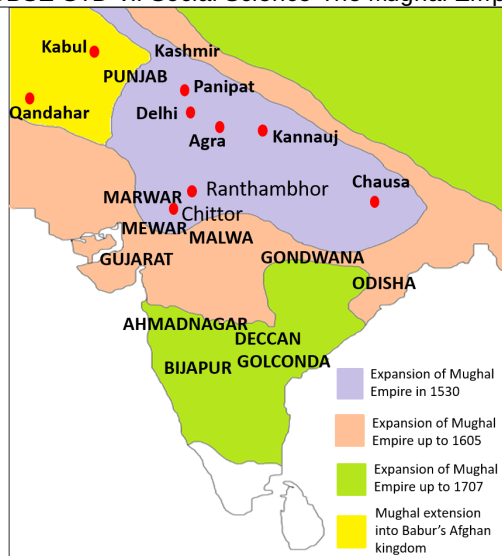


Image 8 - Map to show the Expansion of Mughal Empire



- There was a succession conflict among his sons after his death. It is to be noted that the Mughals followed the rule of **coparcenary** in which the inheritance is shared among the sons. This is unlike the practice of **primogeniture** among Indian kings according to which the eldest son inherits the entire property.
- The following map shows the important places/ regions associated with various Mughal Emperors.

Image 9 - Map showing Places of importance during Mughal Empire [1530 - 1707]



Guidelines for the teacher - The above map is to draw students attention and for their understanding about how expansion of Mughal Empire took place. These may be pointed out while teaching about the campaigns by the Emperors. Learning of location can be incidental not mandatory]

To conclude, Mughals were constantly in conflict with Afghans, Ahoms, Sikhs and Marathas. While Humayun was supported by Safavids, the other rulers were fighting for Qandahar. Wars were waged with Deccan rulers for expanding the territory and at times to crush their revolt. Mughal empire weakened after Aurangzeb death in 1707 and slowly shrunk. Though it continued till 1857 i.e. for another 150 years, it never regained its glory.

Reference Links

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akbar>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aurangzeb>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Battle_of_Panipat

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humayun>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mughal-dynasty>

Image Links

Image 1 - The Mughal Lineage -

Tree trunk – CC- <https://pixabay.com/en/inforgraphic-steps-stages-2033384/>

Babur – CC- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emperor_Babur_and_his_court.jpg

Humayun-

CC-https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humayun#/media/File:Darbar_of_Humayun,_detail,_Humayun._Akbarname,_1602-4,_British_Library.png

Akbar – CC-

https://pa.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A8%A4%E0%A8%B8%E0%A8%B5%E0%A9%80%E0%A8%B0:Mughal_akbar.jpg

Jahangir - CC - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_-_Single_Leaf_of_a_Portrait_of_the_Emperor_Jahangir_-_Walters_W705_-_Detail.jpg

Shahjahan – CC-

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah_Jahan#/media/File:%27Jujhar_Singh_Bundela_Kneels_in_Submission_to_Shah_Jahan%27,_painted_by_Bichitr,_c._1630,_Chester_Beatty_Library_\(cropped\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shah_Jahan#/media/File:%27Jujhar_Singh_Bundela_Kneels_in_Submission_to_Shah_Jahan%27,_painted_by_Bichitr,_c._1630,_Chester_Beatty_Library_(cropped).jpg)

Aurangzeb – CC- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Equestrian_Portrait_of_Aurangzeb..jpg

Image 2 - Map showing Ferghana - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SakastanMap.jpg>

Image 3 - Use of Firearms and Cannons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1526-First_Battle_of_Panipat-Ibrahim_Lodhi_and_Babur.jpg

Image 4 - Shah Tahmasp of Safavid Empire -

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shah_Tahmasp_and_Humayun.jpeg

Image 5 - Map Showing Mughal Empire under Akbar's period - OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Image 6 - Taj Mahal - CC-<https://pixabay.com/en/taj-mahal-india-monument-1030894/>

Image 7 - Map showing the Extent of Aurangzeb's Empire - CC-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mughal_empire_in_1707_\(on_the_death_of_Aurangzeb\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mughal_empire_in_1707_(on_the_death_of_Aurangzeb).jpg)

Image 8 - Map showing the Expansion of Mughal Empire - OC – Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Image 9 - Map showing Places of importance during Mughal Empire [1530 - 1707] - OC – Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Above Image is from gallery

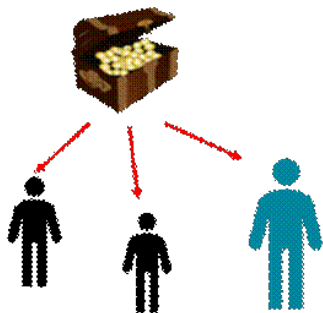
Above Image is from gallery

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Military, Mughal Mili

6. IQ_Mughal Dynasty and Succession Principles

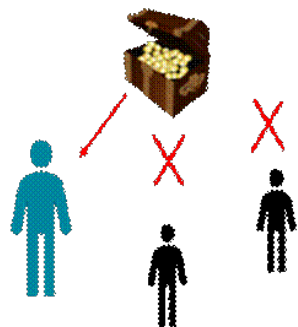
Note to the Teacher: The questions to be asked and only after the students finish giving answers, these could be shown on the PPT.

Q 1. Inheritance laws of the Mughals had the custom of coparcenary, in which case the kingdom got divided among all the sons. What could be the consequences of this practice?



Hints: [The kingdom could get smaller depending upon the number of sons; Each one stands equal chances of making a successful ruler; They may fight with each other to expand their territory...]

Q 2. Indian kingdoms were primogeniture which means it was in favour of eldest son and as a rule they became the next king. What were the result of this type of system?



Hints: [The other sons will be marginalised; they will be under the elder brother; The kingdom might lose out if the elder son is not capable; there will be peace since the rule will be followed...]

Q 3. Which one of the two is more just? Give reasons for your choice.

Hint: [Any answer is acceptable, if convincing reasons given.]

Q 4. How would things be different if Mughals followed rule of primogeniture?

Hint: [Maybe the younger sons would not have rebelled e.g Humayun's brother, Shahjahan's sons etc. Brothers would have work unitedly to strengthen/ expand the Kingdom; Aurangzeb could not be the ruler;]

Image Links

Image 1 - 1.Coparcenary – OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Image 2 - Primogeniture- OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Traditions of Succession Traditions of Succession

7. MS_Mughal Relations with the Rulers Around

Mughal Relations with the Rulers Around

Notes to the teacher: 1. The following asset may be introduced in this manner. 'While on one hand, there were problems arising out of sharing the inheritance equally among all the sons, there was unrest with the rulers around on the other. Let us understand the reasons for the same.'

2. There are both PPT and a video available for this asset. PPT may be used for teaching and the video for recap/ revision later.

The Mughals were in constant conflict with their neighbours as they were expanding their empire.

i) Most of the surrounding rulers accepted their authority but those who didn't were defeated in wars.

Image 1 - A 1822 Painting of the Battle of Haldighati



ii) The **Rajputs** were the most prominent among the rulers at that time. Their daughters were given in marriage to the Mughal rulers [e.g Akbar wife (mother of Jahangir) was a Rajput princess, the daughter of ruler of Amer, Raja Bihari Mal] and in turn they enjoyed high positions in the administration. By giving them autonomy, the Mughals indirectly ensured order in the empire. But there were some Rajputs who did not accept Mughal supremacy initially e.g, Sisodiya Rajputs.

Image 2 - Maharana Pratap [A painting by RajaRaviVarma]



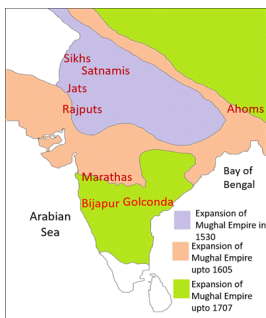
iii) The **Afghans** [E.g Sher Shah Sur and the Lodis - Ibrahim Lodi & Khan Jahan Lodi] were also at war with the Mughals.

iv) The Mughals especially Jahangir and Aurangzeb faced rebellion from **Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis**.

v) **Marathas** - Mughal conflict began during Aurangzeb's times and he set out towards Deccan to conquer them. He managed to subdue them very briefly.

vi) There was also **Ahoms** constantly rising against the Mughals from north east.

Map - Mughal Empire and the Rebel Groups



Mughals led military campaigns against their opponents and after defeating them, respectfully assigned [watan jagir] them back to their territory [referred to as watan]. Their fair treatment towards their rivals helped them to extend their control over large areas. Only when this balance got tilted due to poor treatment, the rulers revolted against the Emperor e.g, Shivaji's revolt against Aurangzeb.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariam-uz-Zamani>

Image links

Image 1 -

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chetak#/media/File:Chokha,_Battle_of_Haldighati,_painted_1822,_detail.jpg

Image 2 - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RajaRaviVarma_MaharanaPratap.jpg

Image 3A - https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ibrahim_Lodi.jpg

Image 3B -

https://hi.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0:Sher_Shah_Suri_by_Breshna-cropped.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
6 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	The Watan Jagirs of the Raj Jagirs of the Rajputs

8. VC_Generosity During Mughal Rule

Generosity During Mughal Rule

Notes to the teacher: The given portion in the chapter is linked to the value asset. 'The Rajputs refused to accept the Mughal rule for long time. Once defeated, they were honourably treated by the Mughals, given their lands back as assignments. The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.'

Quotation - "Don't be afraid to reach and touch someone's life, you never know who's heart you may be touching."

The following story illustrates this.

Many years ago an elderly couple walked into a Hotel on a rainy night and asked the 'Clerk', if they can get a room for the night.

The assistant at the desk said, "Sir, unfortunately all rooms are booked. But I don't want to send you back in this rainy night. If you are willing, you can stay in my room for the night. It's not a big room but a comfortable one for you to spend the night."

The couple had no option but to agree. Next morning when they were leaving they offered to pay the bill but the man refused to take any money.

The elderly man jokingly said, "You are a kind person and you deserve to be a boss of a Hotel. May be some day I'll build one for you." And the couple left.

The assistant almost forgot the incident. After 2 years he received an envelope from the elderly man with an air ticket to travel to his place.

When he went there, the elderly man showed him a big building and said, "This is the hotel I built for you. You are the Manager of this hotel." He was shocked and couldn't believe his ears when he heard this.

This is a true story that happened in 'Waldorf Astoria', USA. The hotel became one of the most prestigious and glamorous hotels.

Notes for the teachers: The teacher may ask the students to get their take away from the story.

After the students responses have been acknowledged, the following statement can be used to conclude.

'A small action by the assistant without expecting any returns, by giving his room to the elderly couple for a night changed his entire life. His room was small but his heart was big.

Do small actions with good thoughts and without any expectation.'

Reference: <https://www.cntraveller.in/story/how-a-kind-gesture-turned-a-clerk-into-waldorf-astorias-first-manager/>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Love		Stories

9. MS_Mughal Administrators - Mansabdars, Jagirdars and Zamindars

Notes to the Teachers: The following sentences maybe used to introduce the topic.

'Over a period of time, Mughal empire grew and there was a need felt to have people to administer different areas. Let us see as who were appointed for this purpose and what was their responsibility. Take the example of our school. How is it managed? There are class teachers, subject teachers, PT teacher, Principal, etc., each managing a function. A vast country too needs many people to manage many different aspects.'

Mansabdars and Jagirdars

☐ The term '***mansab***' in Arabic means '*rank*', and the word '*dar*' refers to '*holder*' of office or power. Therefore ***mansabdar*** means '*rank holder*'. Someone who held a position in Mughal service was a mansabdar.

Image 1 - Mansabdar



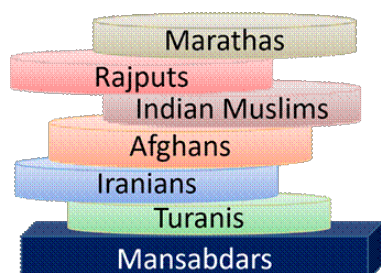
☐ It was a system in use during Mughal period for grading people who administered for the ruler. It determined, the a. status, b. salary and c. number of men they could control. Their ranking was stated in numerical terms of **Zat**.



☐ Though this system came to Indian subcontinent with Babur, it got better organised and efficient under the rule of Akbar.

☐ The ever expanding empire of Mughals made it necessary for the rulers to engage people from different background for administrative purposes. **Mansabdars** fulfilled that need.

☐ They were initially Turkish nobles called Turanis but eventually Iranians, Afghans, Indian Muslims, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups too became mansabdars.



☐ The **military responsibilities** of the mansabdars included

a. **maintaining horses and horsemen** or cavalymen[Also refer to as '*sawar*']. In order to pay their salaries, a process had to be followed. The cavalymen had to be brought in person with horses for inspection and registration. Their horses were branded and only then the mansabdar was given money to pay them.

b. **Sometimes the mansabdar** was given a piece of land for his maintenance instead of salary. The **land allotted was called '*jagir*'** and the one to whom it was assigned was called '***jagirdar***'. They did not own/ use/ administer the land. They merely had the right to collect revenue from that land during their lifetime as it could not be inherited. In fact they may have to stay away from their jagirs due to their assignment, but their officials would collect the revenue for them.

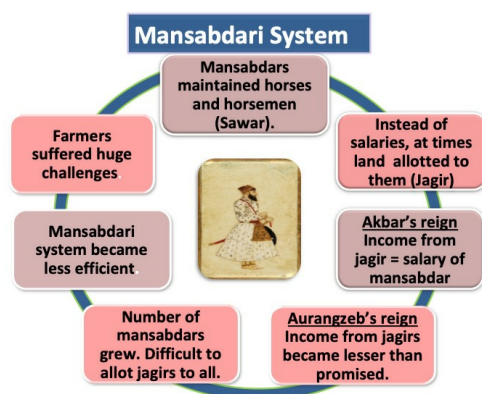
c. The income from jagir was around the same as the salary of the mansabdar during Akbar's reign. This was done through constant evaluation of the value of the jagir.

d. The practice eased out during Aurangzeb's period and thus the amount received by the jagirdars was less than what was promised to them.

e. Besides, the number of mansabdars had grown so large that it was difficult to allot jagirs to them immediately. The mansabdari system thus became less efficient and the governors began to extract maximum

f. Aurangzeb, the emperor could not control these changes and thus the farmers suffered under huge challenges.

The image below sums up changes that came about in the system.



Zabt and Zamindars

★ The word '**zamindar**' means land owners, with enormous control over the farmers who till their land. But during Mughal period, all those men who were heads of villages or local influential chief were called zamindars. The term is in use till date.

Image 2 - Zamindar



★ They use to collect revenue from the farmers as taxes and pass it on to the Mughal treasury.

Image 3: Taxes - from Farmers to the Mughal Treasury



★ The tax collection was highly efficient during Akbar's reign. **Todar Mal, his finance minister** established a new system to collect **revenue called 'zabt'**. It involved a survey of crop yields and prices in a given area over a period of 10 years, between 1570 and 1580. This was the basis for fixing taxes on each crop.

Map - Revenue circles to collect 'zabt'



★ Provinces were divided into revenue circles*, [as indicated in the above image] with each circle having its own rate of revenue for every crop.

★ This manner of revenue collection took place in places where it was possible to survey the land and maintain accounts. However places like Gujarat and Bengal did not fall in this category.

Zamindars were mighty in some areas and when there was unjust treatment by the rulers, they revolted. At times caste unified the zamindars and farmers resulting in a rebellion against Mughals

Image 4 - Rebellion



★ Towards the end of seventeenth century, the Mughal Empire began to be jolted by the unrest caused by the rebellion.

**Note to the teacher: To this day, each district is divided into multiple Revenue Divisions and a Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) is in charge of the same.*

Image Links

Mansabdar-CC-https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Nawab_of_Mughal_dynasty,_India,_17th-18th_century.jpg

Revenue- CC-<https://openclipart.org/detail/302069/money-bag-6>

Treasury- CC-<https://openclipart.org/detail/239847/chest-2>

Zamindar- OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Farmer- OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Map – OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Rebellion- CC https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Troops_of_the_Native_Allies.jpg

Reference links

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/mansabdar>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mansabdar>

<http://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/role-of-mansabdari-and-jagirdari-system-during-mughal-empire/2046> <https://www.quora.com/What-was-the-difference-between-Mansabdari-and-Jagirdari-during-Mughal-reign>

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<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/mansabdari-system-in-mughal-administration-1408946633-1>

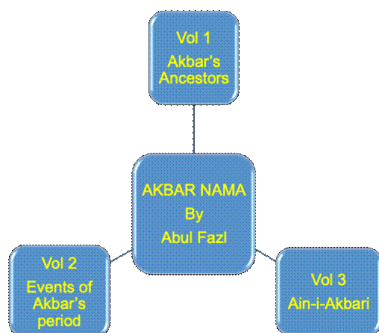
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mansabdars and Jagirdars, I and Jagirdars

10. MS_Akbar - Guiding Principles of Administration

Guiding Principles of Akbar's Administration

Notes to the teacher: The teacher may introduce the asset with the given statement. "Many unique policies were introduced during Akbar's reign, e.g, fixing taxes for crops based on certain parameters. Let us look at more such features."

- Akbar occupies a unique position in Indian history due to his liberal policies. **Abul Fazl, the court historian of Akbar**, was instructed to write the history of his reign. He **authored "Akbar Nama"** meaning '**book of Akbar**' in three volumes with details as shown in the image below.



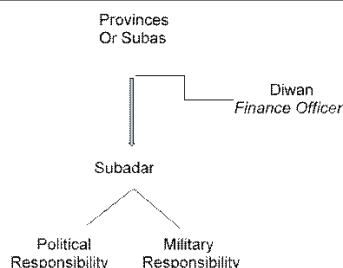
- **Ain-i-Akbari** provides a detailed account of Akbar's **manner of governance**. It includes information on royal household, Emperor's servants, administration, civil and military services. In fact it also documents customs, philosophy and traditions of locals. Statistics on crops, yield, prices, salary and income also find a mention. The last part has Akbar's sayings.

Image 1 - A glimpse of the book



Administrative Policy

- As per Abul Fazl's accounts, Akbar's Empire was organised into provinces called 'subas'.



- A huge cabinet of officers were employed to support the 'subadar'. It included the following.

Bakhshi	Military Head
Sadr	Head of religious and charitable patronage
Faujders	Military commanders
Kotwal	Town Police Commander

- The nobles in Akbar's administration were paid well and made in charge of a huge military service.
- Their loyalty led to efficient working of the empire but at the same time they ended up strengthening their personal connections over time. This in turn diluted their bonds to the Mughal regime and a self centered approach took over by the end of the seventeenth century.

Religious Policy

- Akbar was keen to learn about different religions and the social customs followed by people.

Image 2: Scholars of various Faith with Emperor Akbar



- He held discussions on religions during 1570s at Fatehpur Sikri with Jesuit priests, Brahmanas, Zoroastrians and Ulama [Distinguished Muslim scholars] for a better understanding.

- Discussions were held in ibadat khana or house of worship, constructed especially for conducting religious assembly and debate.

Image: **Ibadat Khana - Discussions in Progress**



- These helped to further broaden his view about religious beliefs.
- He also realised that the intolerant scholars [bigots], often stressed upon rituals and authoritative following without questions[dogma].
- This approach caused division and disharmony in the society.
- Akbar felt an urge to create '**sulh-i kul**' or '**Universal Peace**'. This was his view of religion that did not differentiate among people following different paths.
- It encompassed of universal values such as honesty, justice and peace, kindness, etc.
- His governance revolved around the policy of 'sulh-i-kul' and was practiced by the emperors who followed him, namely Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

According to his son Jahangir, sulh -i-kul, was comparable to divine compassion as it was limitless and all encompassing in its scope. His father believed and followed 'universal peace'.

URLs

Images 1 - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ain-i-Akbari_\(The_Chronicles_of_Emperor_Akbar\),_Lahore,_Pakistan,_c._1822_-_Royal_Ontario_Museum_-_DSC09640.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ain-i-Akbari_(The_Chronicles_of_Emperor_Akbar),_Lahore,_Pakistan,_c._1822_-_Royal_Ontario_Museum_-_DSC09640.JPG)

Image 2 - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jesuits_at_Akbar%27s_court.jpg

Image 3 -

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rodolfo_Acquaviva_diskutiert_mit_dem_Gro%C3%9Fmogul.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Military, Mughal Mili

11. SA_Mughal Empire - Let us Quiz

Mughal Empire - Let us Quiz

Notes to the teacher: 1. The quiz can be introduced with these few words - Now that we have learnt about various facts about Mughal Empire, let us have a quiz.

2. The participants should be **informed at least two days in advance** to enable adequate preparation time.

Aim: For students to establish connection between various aspects of the Mughal Emperors.

Resources Required: PPT on display, Table on the board to display scores.

Setting for the Activity: Indoor

Type of Activity: Group Activity - Quiz [Teacher would be the quiz master]

Procedure: 1. Teacher may divide the class to form **4 groups**. Ideally all the students become participants. Alternatively, teacher may have volunteers represent the group. The remaining students can be the audience.

2. Every group will **choose a name** for themselves. Names of Mughal Emperors could be an option.

3. Each group may select **two representatives** to answer the question after a discussion within the group.

4. If a group is unable to answer or gives a wrong answer, it may be passed on to the next group as a **bonus question**.

5. Each correct answer would carry 2 marks. Bonus answer will fetch 1 mark.

6. Tabular column could be drawn on the black/white board and a student could be assigned the role of **scorekeeper**.

7. A token recognition [Group name and member names on the display board] will serve as a motivation to do well.

Observation: The teacher may monitor some of these points. **A.** Whether students participate in the activity enthusiastically. **B.** They answer only when it is their turn.

Conclusion: 1. The interaction among the students will deepen their learning through this interesting activity.
2. The teacher can identify student group/groups that require additional inputs to learn the details based on their participation and score.

Trouble Shooting: The students should be aware that the individual group loses marks for unrestrained behaviour and the activity will be discontinued if the class is unruly.

Notes to the Teacher: Teacher to put forth the question and after the student has answered, click to reveal the

answer on the slide.

QUIZ

I. There are five rounds with four questions in each round. Each team will have one question in every set. Where there are more than one right answer, any one can qualify for getting a score.

A. Identify the Emperor

- i. Who was supported by the Safavid dynasty of Persia. [Humayun]
- ii. Whose wife, Nur Jahan, was powerful in the court. [Jahangir]
- iii. Who was the Founder of Mughal dynasty. [Babur]
- iv. Who faced revolts from Ahoms, Jats, Satnamis, Marathas, Rajputs and Sikhs. [Aurangzeb]

B. City associated with this king

- i. Agra [Shah Jahan]
- ii. Fatehpur Sikri [Akbar]
- iii. Kabul [Akbar/Babur]
- iv. Bijapur [Aurangzeb]

C. A family member who rebelled against

- i. Humayun [Brother - Mirza Kamran]
- ii. Akbar [Brother - Mirza Hakim+Son - Prince Salim]
- iii. Jahangir [Son - Prince Khurram]
- iv. Shah Jahan [Son - Aurangzeb]

D. I am the

- i. Creator of sulh-i-kul. [Akbar]
- ii. Ancestor of the Mughals, who captured Delhi in 1398. [Timur]
- iii. Author of Akbar Nama. [Abul Fazl]
- iv. Died a year after capturing Delhi. [Humayun]

E. The Emperor who defeated

- i. Rana Sanga [Babur]

ii.Khan Jahan Lodi [Shah Jahan]

iii.Amar Singh - Sisodiya ruler of Mewar [Jahangir]

iv.Shivaji -Maratha Chief [Aurangzeb]

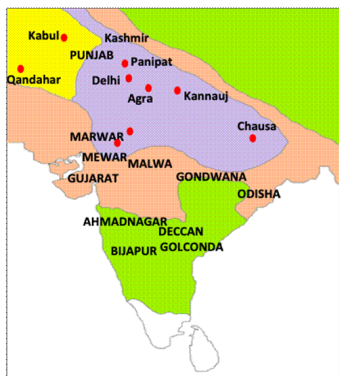
II. Select the most appropriate answer

- Mansab meant [power/**rank**/salary]
- Uzbegs were [**mongols**/turks/mughals]
- Rathore Rajputs were from [**Marwar**/Mewar/Malwa]
- Subadars were [military commanders/financial officers/**governors**]

III. Identify the places on the map to answer these questions

This is a map based visual Round.

Each group gets two direct questions.



- This Deccan Sultanate** gave a fight to various emperors - was lost by Jahangir and won by Shah Jahan. [Ahmadnagar]
- Sisodiya Rajputs, who ruled **this western region** were defeated by Jahangir. [Mewar]
- Shah Jahan moved to Red Fort, which turned into his royal residence after he moved the **capital to this city**. [Delhi]
- The historic victory of Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 was fought at **this place**. [Panipat]
- After death of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half brother, **this capital city** in the North Western extension became a part of Akbar's empire.[Kabul]

6. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Sur in 1539 & 1540, at **these two places** and had to take refuge with Shah of Persia. [*Chausa, Kanauj*]

7. Akbar succeeded in capturing these **three places** in the north western extension of the existing empire. [*Kashmir, Kabul, Kandahar*]

8. The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda. **Two of these** were captured by Aurangzeb. [*Bijapur & Golconda*]

Image - Map – OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Reference links

<http://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/mughal-emperors/deccan-policy-of-the-mughal-emperors-indian-history/6622>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khandesh>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_sultanates

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Military, Mughal Mili

12. MS_The Mughal Empire - 17th Century and Later

The Mughal Empire - 17th Century and Later

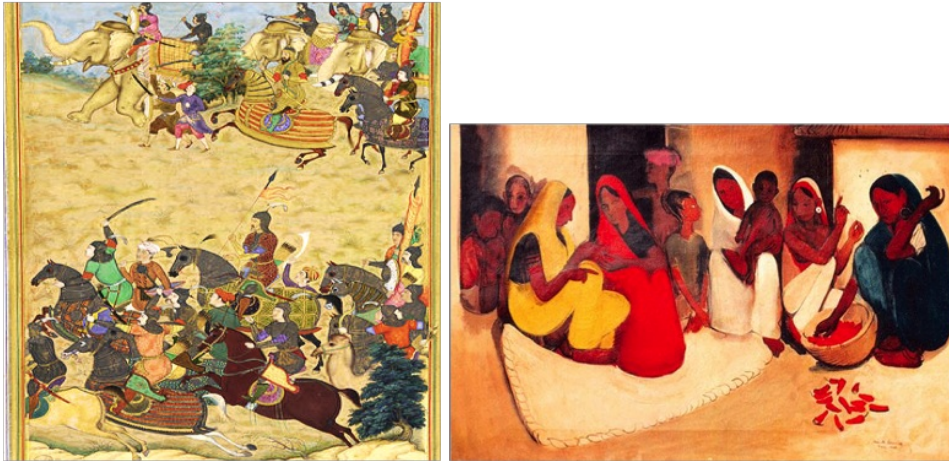
Notes to the teacher: The glory of Mughal Empire peaked and many travellers have documented the conditions that prevailed during that period. These have been detailed below.

End of Seventeenth Century

❖ There were many foreign visitors to Mughal kingdom and their accounts give an insight into the conditions of that period.

1. They were highly impressed by the **great economic success and enormous wealth earned** through a flourishing trade. This was possible due to the efficient administration and well organised military.

Image 1A: Victory and Prosperity B. Distressing Poverty



2. On the other hand, **equally distressing poverty** that existed alongside, disturbed them. The contrast between the two was glaring.

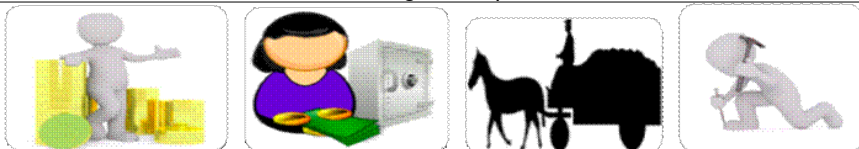
❖ There were **8000 mansabdars**, state the documents during the 20th year of Shah Jahan's ruling. Out of these **445 [just 18% of the total] were ranked high**. This small group received **more than 60% of total revenue as salaries** from the empire. [*Mansabdar* means 'rank holder'. Someone who held a position in Mughal service was a mansabdar.]

❖ A big amount of total earnings of the Mughal emperors and their mansabdars was either given out as salaries or was spent on buying goods. The **suppliers** of these goods - farm products and crafts, **gained** through this deal **but not their primary producers**.

❖ The tax collection was so high that neither the farmer nor the artisan had much to invest back in the system to raise production e.g, for upgrading the tools. They **led a difficult life** without any scope for improvement.

❖ The system was **in favour of traders, bankers, rich farmers and artisanal groups that supplied to the mansabdars**.

Image 2: Traders Bankers Rich Farmers Craftsmen

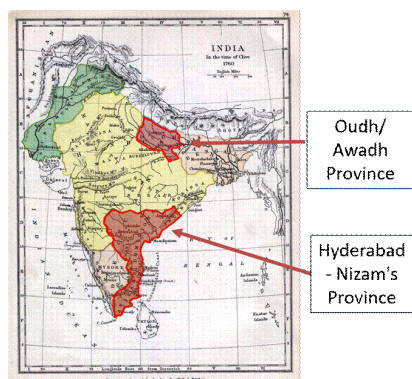


❖ They could make money in this economic set up. In the later part of seventeenth century, the rich among Mughals were powerful and much respected.

Post Seventeenth Century

- ☐ Gradually the **power shifted** from the hands of the Mughal emperors to their subordinates.
- ☐ **Newer dynasties emerged** and exercised control over provinces e.g Hyderabad and Awadh. [Refer to the map]

Map - Emerging Dynasties



- ☐ They still considered Delhi as the center of control. But by eighteenth century, **provinces had gained independent political recognition.**

Notes to the Teacher: This asset could be concluded with a sentence - 'It will be interesting to find out as to what was happening around the world during this period'.

Image Links

1 A - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mughal_Troops_Chase_the_Armies_of_Da%27ud.jpg

1B - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Village-scene-1938.jpg>

2 - <https://pixabay.com/en/fax-white-male-3d-model-isolated-1889048/>

<https://openclipart.org/detail/280477/farmer-cart>

<https://openclipart.org/detail/253203/accountant-bank-officer>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/nail-hammer-chisel-gouge-wood-work-1816362/>

Map - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India1760_1905.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
9 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	The Mughal Empire In The 16th Century and After. , The Mughal Empire In The Seventeenth Century and After.

13. DD_Influence of Mughal reign on our lives

Influence of Mughal reign on our lives

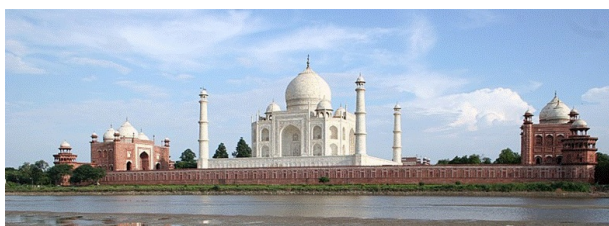
Notes to the Teacher: This asset may be introduced in the following manner.

"Mughal influence can be seen in our lives in many ways. Their architecture, administration, landscaping and even food are well known names of the present India. Let us examine their impact in some detail."

A. Unique Architecture: A major Mughal contribution that has become a part of Indian subcontinent is their unique architecture. Many monuments were built by the Muslim emperors, especially Shahjahan, during the Mughal era.

- **Taj Mahal** in Agra, known to be one of the finer examples of Mughal architecture.

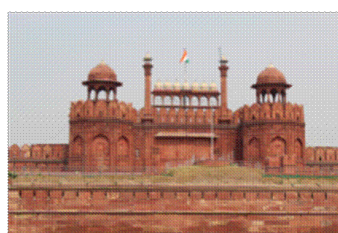
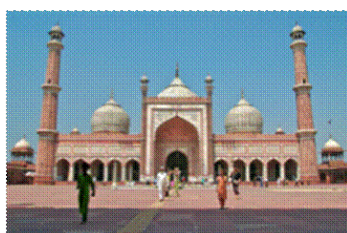
Image 1 - Taj Mahal



- **Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri and Jama Masjid** are some notable examples. These have become major tourist attractions today.

Image 2 - Humayun's Tomb, Delhi

Jama Masjid, Delhi Red Fort, Delhi



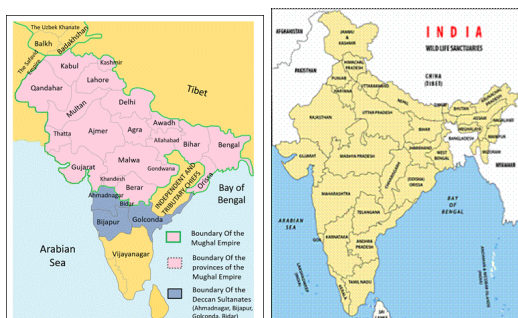
- Mughal Architecture found its way into local Indian architecture, most conspicuously in the palaces built by Rajputs and Sikh rulers. Palaces like Hawa Mahal display a fusion architecture - Islamic style along with Rajput style.

Image 3 - Hawa Mahal, Jaipur



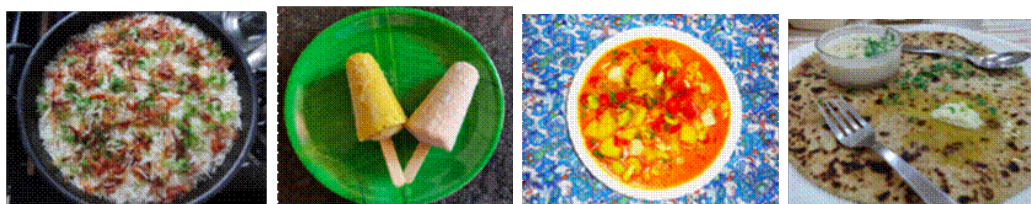
B. Centralised Government: A large part of current Indian territory along with adjacent part of the subcontinent came under a centralised governing system. This brought together many smaller kingdoms under a single umbrella. Our country at present has a central government with states being governed by state governments.

Image 4 - Mughal Empire - Centralised Administration India - Central and State Governance



C. Mughlai cuisine: The development of Mughlai cuisine. Popular foods that are a part of Indian cuisine today are associated with Mughals, e.g., biryani, Mughlai parathas, navratan korma and desserts like kulfi, shahi tukda and firni.

Image 5 - Biryani Kulfi Navratan Korma Mughlai Paratha



D. Landscape gardening: Large gardens or landscape gardening surrounding palaces were a part of Mughal

architecture e.g Kabul Bagh at Panipat. Stand alone gardens like the Nishat Bagh in Srinagar were created during their reign.

Image 6 - Nishat Bagh Mughlai Gardens, Srinagar



Notes to the teacher: Students or teacher may add something more from their surroundings to this list.

Image links

Image 1 - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Taj_Mahal-10_\(cropped\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Taj_Mahal-10_(cropped).jpg)

Image 2 -

Humayun tomb – SG

https://www.srisathyaivaividyaahini.org/images/joomgallery/details/architecture_7/StyleS____ancient_19/humayuns_tomb_20130809_1249841479.jp

Jama Masjid- CC <https://www.flickr.com/photos/riverap1/3149390970> (attribution: Peter Rivera)

Red Fort – CC- <https://pixabay.com/en/red-fort-delhi-culture-3441143/>

Image 3 - <https://pixabay.com/en/palace-of-the-winds-jaipur-3101274/>

Image 4 - OC-radhika.bala@gmail.com)

https://www.srisathyaivaividyaahini.org/images/joomgallery/details/images/india_map_map_political_map_of_india_StateS_of_india_StateS_20170315_12138802_2.png

Image 5 - Biryani - CC- <https://pixabay.com/en/biryani-rice-food-indian-cuisine-1141444/>

Navaratan korma - CC- [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Navratan_Korma_\(Mughal_Kitchen\).JPG](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Navratan_Korma_(Mughal_Kitchen).JPG)

Paratha- CC - <https://www.pexels.com/photo/aloo-paratha-indian-food-paratha-punjabi-food-1432839/>

Kulfi- OC- Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Image 6 - 1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India_-_Srinagar_-_023_-_Nishat_Bagh_Mughal_Gardens.jpg(Attribution McKay Savage)

Reference Links

<http://islamicarchitectureinindia.weebly.com/landscape-architecture-under-the-mughals.html>

<https://www.quora.com/How-did-the-Mughal-Empires-reign-affect-the-development-and-culture-of-India>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/history/mughalempire_1.shtml

<https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-food/mughlai.html>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Art & Architecture	Gardens, Tombs and Forts, Gardens, Tombs and Forts,

14. SA_Contemporaries of Mughal Emperor Akbar

Contemporaries of Mughal Emperor Akbar

Aim: Students will be able to understand the administrative steps that made rulers great.

Notes to the teacher: Teacher may use the given statement to introduce the activity. 'While the Mughal Empire was expanding during the reign of Akbar, Ottoman Empire was also growing under Sultan Suleyman. Let us learn more through an activity.'

Resources Required: Ppt, Map for students[Sample attached], Sketch pens/ colour pencils, copies of Tabular column[optional]

Setting for the Activity: Indoor

Type of Activity: Activity can be done as a group of four or as a pair.

Procedure:

1. The activity begins with a PPT. Students will get to see the PPT presentation with clarification from the teacher wherever required. This will take **10 minutes**.
2. Copies of the sample [blank maps] provided can be made and distributed to the students.

Image 1 - Blank map



- 3.They will complete the task [**map work + answering 2 questions + completing the 'Table'**] using colour pens/ pencils. A photocopy of the 'Table' may be passed out and alternatively, the table may be drawn on the board for students to copy. [**15 minutes may be allotted for this**]
4. Map of Ottoman Empire and Mughal Empire can be displayed on the PPT for students to refer. A discussion could be encouraged.
5. Teacher may supervise while students are at work
6. The maps may then be exchanged among the groups for assessment.

Observation: The teacher to supervise the students at work. Whether they are engaged in it completely and are enthusiastic to learn through the task.

Conclusion: They are able to learn about great rulers through comparison of their rule.

Troubleshooting:

- ✓ What to do in case the activity does not go as per plan [suggest an alternative] - While the teacher is explaining, students may be asked to complete the 'Table'. [Activity 5]
- ✓ Pointers on how to maintain student discipline and interaction.

Precautions: Nil

Information on the PPT

Sultan Suleyman of Ottoman Turkey

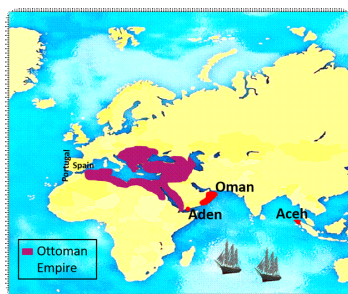
- There were many great rulers when Akbar, the Great was the Mughal Emperor in Indian Subcontinent. One among them was Sultan Suleyman.
- **Sultan Suleyman of Ottoman Turkey** was one of the many distinguished rulers of sixteenth century. He was referred to as Sultan Suleyman, the Magnificent.
- At the peak of its Suleyman's rule, the empire included Turkey, Greece, Hungary, parts of Eastern Europe Coastal strip of Northern Africa from Egypt to Morocco, West Asia upto Baghdad in Iraq.

Image 2 - Ottoman Empire at its peak



- Navy was reconstructed during this period and their strong presence challenged sea faring Spain on the other side of the Mediterranean Sea. The Portuguese were threatened in the territories controlled by them in the Arabian Sea. Their ports namely Aden and Oman on the Arabian peninsula were taken over. They dominated in the waters till Aceh in Indonesia across Indian Ocean.

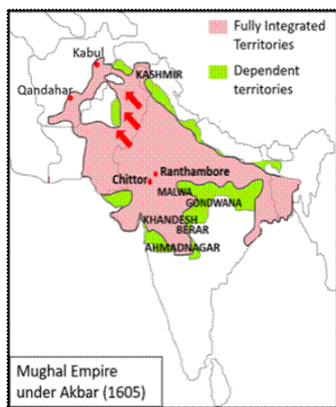
Image 3 - Sultan Suleyman's Naval Reach



- Numerous laws were passed during his reign to ensure that the growing empire has uniform administrative practices. Besides, these laws were passed also to guard the farming community from heavy taxes or being forced into slavery. This brought the title 'al-Qanuni' meaning the law giver to the royalty.
- Suleyman Qanuni's governance was considered exemplary later, in the 17th century, when the controls of the Ottoman empire weakened.

Mughal Emperor Akbar

- Around the same time **Mughal Emperor Akbar**, had also established himself as a just and efficient monarch in Indian subcontinent. He was well known for his liberal policies which included his military, administrative and religious policies.
- When he came to power in 1556, there were many uprisings against the Mughals and he was constantly a war with his neighbouring kingdoms. He recaptured most of Northern India and even extended his empire to the South.

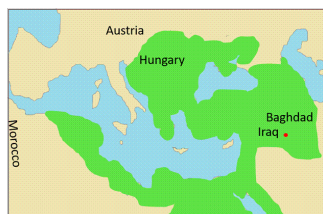
Image 4 - Mughal Empire During Emperor Akbar's Reign

- After defeating the Rajputs, he appointed them as governors or administrators so that they remain loyal to him. He even married the Rajput princesses to maintain better relations.
- A strong centralized administration was created. Emperor personally selected, supervised and controlled the officials with a belief that 'King was a light emanating from God'.
- New efficient land assessments means were put in place and this was the basis for fixing up taxes.
- Akbar announced a new religion, the ***salh-i-kul*** [universal peace], that embraced the noble principles of different religions. He wanted to unify people of all faiths where they would follow universal values and practices like peace, love, kindness, honesty, justice.
- His most important contribution was to give the Hindu territories great autonomy. Usually, Muslim kings followed the Muslim law but he allowed the Hindus to follow their own laws. He abolished jizya, the religious tax paid by non- muslims.

Activity Time[15 minutes]

[There are map questions, a Table and some questions for oral transaction.]

1. On the given map, mark the boundary of Ottoman empire during the reign of Sultan Suleyman. [Hint: Giver below]

Image 5 - Ottoman Empire under Sultan Suleyman

2. Mark the countries that its navy competed with, towards Mediterranean Sea and on the Arabian Sea side. [Hint: To be named - Spain & Portugal. The ports are optional]

Image 6 - Might of Ottoman Empire's Navy



3. Why was he called “al-Qanuni”? [Hint: Because of the many laws or qanun passed by him.]
4. What made his governance ideal? [Hint: His laws to protect the farming community from being forced to work due to poverty; to save them from being overtaxed.]
5. Mughal Emperor Akbar was well known for his excellent administration. Compare his reign with that of Suleyman on manner of a. expansion b. Governance. Following Table could be considered to complete the task. **[Mention any two points under governance]**

Emperor	Empire	Period	Expansion of territory	Governance	Any other Factor
Akbar					
Suleyman					

Hint

Emperor	Empire	Period	Expansion of territory	Governance	Any other factor
Akbar	Mughal	1556 - 1605	1. Only on land. 2. Qandahar, Kabul in the North West, Kashmir [North], Malwa, Gondwana, Chittor, Ranthambore [Raj], Berar, Khandesh & Ahmadnagar [Deccan]	1. Efficient land assessment and taxation policy. 2. Abolition of religious tax - Jizya. 3. Overpowered Rajputs and made them administrators to earn goodwill.	1. Founded new religion - sulh-i-kul that stressed on noble values like kindness, justice etc. 2. Married Rajput princess to strengthen relationships. 3. Was called 'Shahanshah'.

Suleyman	Ottoman	1520 - 1566	1. Both on land and in water 2. Took over Hungary, Austria, Baghdad, Iraq, North Africa from Egypt into Morocco	1. Restructured navy to capture countries across water. 2. Numerous laws were passed to help the peasantry from heavy taxes and forced labour. 3. These laws were passed to have uniform regulations across the empire that was constantly expanding.	1. He got the title 'al Qanuni' for the laws or regulations that he passed. 2. Was referred to as Suleyman, The Magnificent.
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Reference Links

<https://www.history.com/topics/middle-east/ottoman-empire>

<http://www.allaboutturkey.com/ottoman.htm>

<https://owlcation.com/humanities/Four-Great-Islamic-Empires>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Navy

Image Links

World map – CC- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/africa-america-antarctica-art-asia-1356782/>

Ottoman Empire Map > - OC - Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Map of Mughal Empire under Akbar – OC – Radhika.bala@gmail.com

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
25 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Administration in the Kingdom Administration in the Kingdom

15. QA_Mughal Empire - My Learning

Mughal Empire - My Learning

Notes to the teacher:

1. Teacher may choose to do question I and II orally in the class. Question III and V can be given out as home-work.

2. Question IV can be discussed in the class by students in small groups [one question per group] and then a group representative can share the view with the rest of the class. The same can be completed as home work.

3. PPT has hints and these may be revealed only after the students have attempted to answer the question.

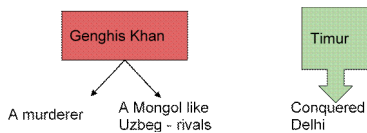
I. Choose the correct answer

1. Babur became a ruler over his ancestral territory in 1494 when he was just 12 years old. Name the place. [Ferghana/ Kabul/ Delhi].
2. Bairam Khan was the regent or minister who administered the kingdom till the ruler came of age. Name the ruler. [Babur/ Humayun/ **Akbar**]
3. There was a fight for throne among the sons of this Emperor in 1657-58. Name the Emperor. [Jahangir/ **Shah Jahan**/ Aurangzeb]

4. The rank and salary of the mansabdars was fixed depending upon a numerical value. The higher the value, the higher the rank and salary. The value is expressed using this term. [**Zat/ Jagir/ Sawar**]
5. Ibadat khana served as the place where Akbar met the scholars from various religions. This was done with this specific purpose. [to pray together/ to celebrate festivals/ **to hold discussion**]

II. Give reasons for the following.

1. Babur's ancestry traced back to Timur on father's side and Genghis Khan on the mother's. Why were the Mughals unwilling to be associated with Genghis Khan but proud to be a Timurid?



[Hint: One, **Genghis Khan** was **considered a murderer** and secondly, he reminded them of their **rival Mongol tribe - the Uzbegs**.. On the other hand, association with **Timur** reminded them of his **victory over Delhi** in 1398.]

2. Why did the native rulers get defeated by Babur easily?

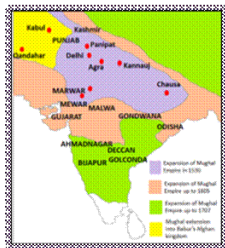


[Hint: Because of Firearms and cannons - which the native rulers didn't have]

3. Coparcenary system prevalent among the Mughals led to succession wars. Justify the statement.

[Hint: According to this system, **each of the son** has **equal rights of inheritance**. So each son wanted to **expand his territory** by taking over his brother's share as seen by the brothers of Humayun (Mirza Kamran) and Akbar (Mirza Hakim). The sons of Shah Jahan (Aurangzeb was the third son) and those of Aurangzeb too fought among themselves to gain total control).

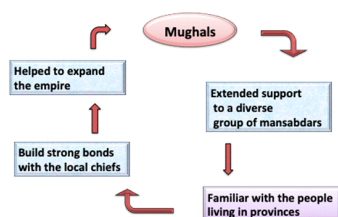
4. The Mughals could extend control over a large area and influence a number of rulers. What was one main factor that made this possible?



[Hint: After a win, they treated their opponents respectfully. They returned their land to them as 'watan jagir' and made them their governors. This approach was helpful in expansion of the empire.]

5. Mughals inducted a varied group of people as mansabdars when their empire expanded. There were Rajputs, Marathas, Indian Muslims, Iranians, Afghans and others besides Turks. Why was this important?

[Hint: They **extended support** to the diverse groups **by engaging them in governance**. The local mansabdars were **familiar with the people living in their respective provinces** and knew how to deal with them. This helped the mansabdars to **build strong bonds with the local chiefs** and in turn by gaining their confidence, it was easy to expand the empire]



III. Explain the following in a short paragraph.

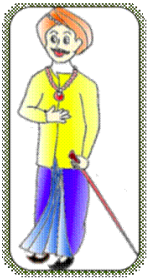
1. What was the connection between mansabdars and jagirs?



Mansabdars with jagirs were jagirdars

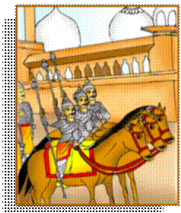
[Hint: Mansabdars were **given land called jagirs as payment for their military responsibilities**. The mansabdars had **no rights over the land or in the manner of its operation**. Only the **income coming out of this land** was **collected** by the servants of mansabdars **from the peasants**. Therefore those **who received jagirs** were also referred to as **jagirdars**.]

2. Who were Zamindars? What was their role during Mughal reign?



[Hint: **The powerful headman or even the local influential chief of the village** was referred to as zamindar. They **collected revenue for the Mughal emperors**, whose main source of income came **from peasantry**. The small farmhand that had to pay **taxes to the empire** would **go through the zamindars**.]

3. What role did 'sawar' play in the mansabdari system?



[Hint: Sawars were the horsemen who formed a part of the mansabdar's troop. They had to be available for the Mughals whenever a need arose. Depending upon the number of sawars, the mansabdars would receive zat to maintain them. Maintaining them was an essential part of the military responsibilities of a mansabdar.]

4. Outline the general features of Akbar's administrative policies and mention the source of these details.

[Hint: The empire was divided into provinces called 'subas'. These subas were administered by 'subadars', who had both political and military responsibility. Each province also had a 'diwan' to take care of financial matters. A group that extended support to subedar included 'bakhshi' [Military Head], 'sadr' [Head of religious and charitable patronage], 'faujdars' [Military commanders] and 'kotwal' [Town Police Commander].

These have been recorded by Abul Fazl in *Ain-i Akbari* - the third volume of Akbar Nama.

5. Describe the circumstances that led to the emergence of new dynasties towards the end of seventeenth century.

[Hint: During Shah Jahan's reign, only a small number of mansabdars received a major proportion of revenue given out by the empire. The Mughal emperors and the mansabdars spent a significant amount of their income on purchasing goods. The suppliers of these goods - the traders, merchants, rich farmers and craftsmen gained immense economic wealth during this period. The rich among the Mughals became richer and powerful. These powerful servants of Mughals created new dynasties.]

IV. Discuss the following statements.

1. Farming community suffered during Aurangzeb's reign.

[Hint: During Aurangzeb's reign the revenue collected by mansabdars was much less than what was due to them. This was because the actual assessment of returns from crops was not carried out. The lower produce from the land meant lower revenue on jagirs. So the jagirdars extracted as much as they could from the peasants. This created misery for the small farmers and farm labourers.]

2. Todar Mal devised an efficient revenue collection system during Akbar's reign.

[Hint: Todar Mal was Akbar's finance minister. He devised a new system called Zabt to collect revenue from the land. It was based on a survey conducted over a period of 10 years about crop yield and its price in every area where it was grown. This data is used to fix the tax for each crop. Provinces were divided into revenue circles and each of these circles had its own schedules for the collection of tax. This system brought in great accuracy in the process of tax collection.]

3. The ideals of 'sulh-i-kul' and the situation that motivated Akbar to create it.

[Hint: The following image may be used to discuss the question]



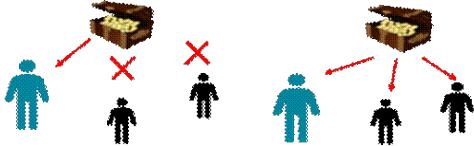
[Hint: His discussion with the scholars of various faith (as can be seen in the image above) brought him an understanding that

- a. those intolerant among them of others views on religious practices [bigots] caused disharmony and divided the society.
- b. the goodness of all beliefs can be combined to bring 'universal peace' or 'sulh-i-kul'.
- c. It emphasises right conduct or ethics that are universally applicable leading to unity and peace among all human beings through honesty, respect, justice.....]

4. Mughal empire was described as a land of wealth alongside a sea of poverty by the visitors in the seventeenth century.

[Hint: The Mughal empire had become prosperous by seventeenth century. But only a small percentage of mansabdars received an unproportionately large sum of money to pay as salaries for themselves and for their cavalry. This small number of rich continued to become richer. But on the other hand, there were the peasants and artisans who had very little left for themselves after paying heavy taxes. This was not enough even for their basic needs leave aside investing to improve their production. Thus poverty too increased and inequalities was glaring say the visitors.]

5. Differences between primogeniture and coparcenary system of inheritance - their merits and demerits.



Primogeniture Coparcenary

[Hint: Primogeniture - eldest son inherits father's estate while it gets divided among the sons in coparcenary system. While Indian kings followed primogeniture system, the Mughals believed in coparcenary custom of inheritance.]

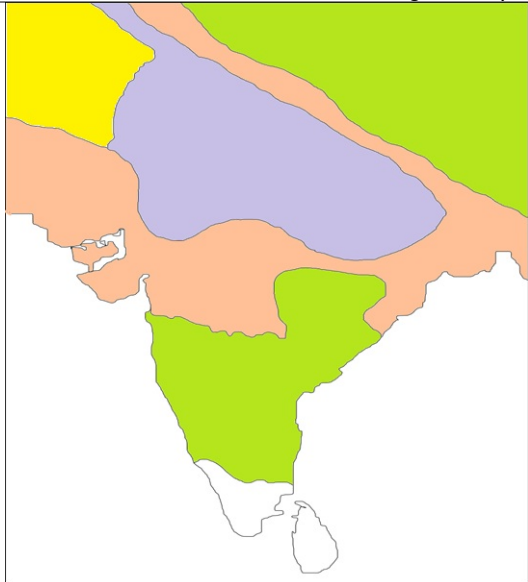
The kingdom stands to lose if the eldest son is not capable in the primogeniture but in coparcenary system, the capable son will take over.

The eldest son is a legal heir so the other sons normally do not resent/ rebel when primogeniture system is practiced. On the other hand, there is a fight for succession in coparcenary system as it happened among sons of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.

V. Print the following regions and places of importance during Mughal reign on the given map.

Notes to the Teacher: Request the teacher to take copies of this blank map and distribute it to the students.

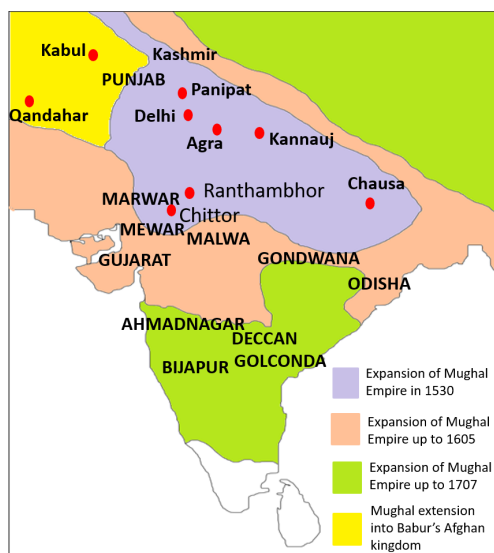
Maps with locations marked are available in the PPT for reference.



1. Kashmir, Malwa, Gujarat, Bengal, Gondwana, Mewar, Marwar, Bijapur, Golconda
2. Panipat, Delhi, Agra, Qandahar, Kabul, Chittor, Ranthambore. [Mark these locations using a dot]
3. Name the Mughal Emperor at the end of 1530, 1605, 1707.

[Hint: Babur, Akbar, Aurangzeb]

Map answers



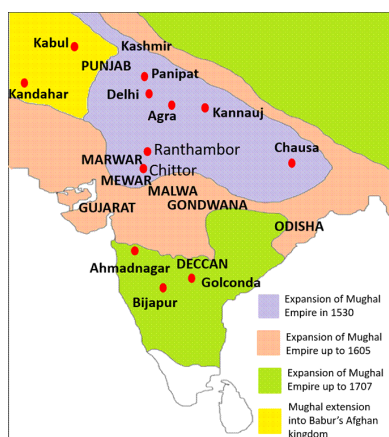
Above Image is from gallery

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mansabdars and Jagirdars, I and Jagirdars

16. MS_The Mughal Empire - A Summary

The Mughal Empire - A Summary

- a. The Mughal empire was one among the greatest dynasties of India that left behind a rich legacy of architecture, administration, revenue system and the arts.
- b. It spread over a vast territory that covered the whole of Northern India starting with Kabul and Kandahar and considerable parts of the Deccan up to Ahmadnagar.



- c. Babur entered through gunpowder and cannon power, while Akbar and Aurangzeb expanded their territory through military might.
- d. Akbar's reign is well known for his efficient administration and well organised manner of tax collection.
- f. He made effort to unify people of various faiths through *sulh-i-kul* or *universal peace*.
- g. This powerful dynasty created richness beyond imagination for some but also poverty for many leading to inequality in society.
- h. By the end of eighteenth century many of the subordinates had consolidated their independent territories and thus new dynasties emerged.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Early Kings and Kingdoms	Mughal Relations With other Rulers