

Ch~9(Akbar)

Fill in the blanks.

1. Akbar ascended The Throne in 1556 with Bairam Khan as his Regent.
2. Akbar defeated Rana Pratap who belonged to the Sisodiya clan in the famous Battle of Haldighati.
3. Jaswant and Basawan were two painters in the court of Akbar.
4. The Minister Who looked after the Imperial household was Khan -i-Saman.
5. Akbar built the Ibadat khana to hold religious discussion at Fatehpur Sikri.

B. Solve the puzzle

Across: 2. Amber. Down: 1. Mansingh

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| 5. Shaikh Mubarak. | 3. Bhagwan Das |
| 7. Todarmal. | 4. Birbal |
| 9. Jaziya. | 6. Abul Fazi |
| 10. Tansen. | 8. Mohur |

C. Tick the correct option

1. Bairam Khan
2. Sisodiyas
3. Jaswant and Basawan
4. Khan-i-saman
5. nine

E. Write true and false

1. false.
2. false.
3. true.
4. false
5. false.
6. true

D. Explain the following terms

1. Din-i-Ilahi~Din-i Ilahi "the religion of God," was a system of religious beliefs introduced by the Mughal emperor Akbar in 1582 CE. His idea was to combine Islam and Hinduism into one faith, but also to add aspects of Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Jainism.

2. Mansabdari~The Mansabdari system was the administrative system introduced by Akbar in Mughal Empire during 1571. The word 'Mansab' is of Arabic origin meaning rank or position. Hence, Mansabdari was a system of ranking the government officials and determined their civil & military duties,

3. Diwan-i-aam~The Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, is a room where the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and his successors received members of the general public and heard their grievances.

4. Diwan-i-khas~The Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audiences, was a chamber built in 1648 as a location for receptions. It was the location where the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan received courtiers and state guests.

5. Jharokha~ Akbar was known to be a benevolent ruler who ruled for the Welfare of his subjects. He started his day with an appearance at the balcony or jharokha of the palace and people gathered below it to get a glimpse of their Emperor and present their petitions.

6. Ibadat khana ~ in 1575 CE Akbar built the Ibadat khana in Fatehpur Sikri where he invited facilitators and religious Scholars for religious discussion.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. When and why was the second battle of Panipat fought?

Ans. Taking advantage of Akbar's young age Hemu the commander in chief of the Afghan ruler Adil Shah captured Delhi and Agra. The two Armies met on November 5, 1556 at the battlefield of Panipat.

2. Describe briefly the main conquests of Akbar.

Ans. Akbar attacked Gondwana in 1564 CE and annexed to the Mughal Empire. In 1567 Akbar defeated Mewar and captured Chittor. Akbar next conquered Ranthambhore Gujarat and Kalinjar.

3. What were the main features of Akbar's administration?

Ans. Akbar was not a great warrior and a Statesman but also an efficient administrator. His administrative policies were continued by his successors and also served as the basis of the administrative setup in British India. The Empire was divided into 15 subhas, each in charge of a Governor called Subedar. The Subhas were further divided into districts called Sarkars which were further divided into Parganas. Each Pargana consisted of a number of villages.

4. Describe briefly Akbar's religious policy.

Ans. Akbar believed in the basic unity of all religions and respected them. He believed in the equality of all religions and developed a secular outlook. He abolished the jizya tax and pilgrim tax paid by non-Muslims. He gave high posts to Hindus in his court.

5. What were the main features of Mughal architecture during Akbar's period?

Ans. In the field of architecture the most outstanding contribution was the building of a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri 36 km from Agra. Several fine buildings such as the Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai Palace, Diwanekhaas, Jamia Masjid, Ibadat khana and the Buland Darwaza which was constructed to celebrate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.

6. List down the important officials in Akbar's court and mention why they were famous?

Ans. Akbar's Court was adorned with nine gems who were highly accomplished and distinguished in their respective fields. Abul Fazl was a literary gem who wrote the Akbarnama and A'in-e-Akbari. Faizi was a poet who translated the Ramayana and Mahabharata into Persian. Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan was famous for his doha in Hindi. Tansen the great singer of the period and hence the Hindustani classical music with composition of new Ragas like the Raag Darbari in honour of Akbar.