



SUMMARY OF Ancient and Medieval
India

Writer- *POONAM DALAL DAHIYA*

By Ankita Podder.

SUMMARY OF

*Ancient and
Medieval India*

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ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA

For UPSC Examinations



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Poonam Dalal Dahiya



HELLO!

I am Ankita Podder.

I am here because I love to teach.

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About Me

- ✦ ***B.Tech in computer science and engineering.***
- ✦ ***M.tech in computer science and engineering special emphasis on Multimedia and Software System.***
- ✦ ***Published National and International papers.***
- ✦ ***Special knowledge on E-learning.***
- ✦ ***University gold medalist in M.Tech with first rank.***
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WRITER- POONAM DALAL DAHIYA

PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Akbar (1556–1605 CE)

Adham Khan stabbed the acting *wazir* in his office.

Furious at his impropriety, Akbar had him thrown down from the Agra fort.

Similarly, between 1561 and 1567 CE, Akbar was engulfed by serious challenge from his Uzbek.

Uzbeks declared Mirza Hakim, governor of Kabul (his half brother), as the emperor of Hindustan.

A group of Timurid nobles, called *Mirzas*, also turned against the emperor.

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✦ Akbar (1556–1605 CE)

Mirza Hakim was forced to withdraw to Kabul and the Mirzas were duly suppressed, while the Uzbeks were completely routed by 1567 CE.

Akbar conquered northern India from Agra to Gujarat and then from Agra to Bengal.

He strengthened the North-West Frontier. Later, he went to the Deccan.

Akbar started his policy of expansion with central India.

In 1559–60 CE, the first expedition was sent to capture Gwalior before moving towards Malwa.

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✦ Akbar (1556–1605 CE)

The kingdom of Gondwana was an independent state in Central India ruled by Rani Durgavati, the Chandella princess from Mahoba, and the widow of Dalpat Shah, son of Sangram Shah.

The Rani fought gallantly with Asaf Khan, the Mughal governor of Allahabad in 1564 CE, but lost the battle.

She stabbed herself to death and Gondwana was annexed to the Mughal empire.

Akbar later restored the kingdom to Chandra Shah, the younger son of Sangram Shah.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Mansabdari System

✦ Akbar introduced the *Mansabdari* system in his administration

✦ Under this system, every officer (*Mansabdar*) was assigned a rank (*mansab*).

✦ The ranks were further divided into two – *zat* and *sawar*.

✦ There were further three categories in every *mansab* (rank):

✦ First category: A person who was required to maintain as many *sawars* as his *zat* rank

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- ✦ Mansabdari System
- ✦ Second category: If the person maintained half or more *sawars* as his *zat* rank.
- ✦ Third category: If the person maintained less than half as his *zat* rank.
- ✦ The Mughal *Mansabdars* formed the highest paid service in the world.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Jagirdari System

✦ *Iqta* of the Sultanate period in a modified form became *Jagir* under the Mughals.

✦ The *Jagirdari* system, that is to say the system of assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles for their services to the state was an integral part of the *Mansabdari* system.

✦ There were various types of *jagirs*:

✦ *Tankha Jagirs*: Which were given in lieu of salaries and they were transferable every three to four years.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

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✦ Jagirdari System

✦ *Mashrut Jagirs*: Which were given on certain conditions

✦ *Watan Jagirs*: Which were assigned to *zamindar* or *rajas* in their local dominions.

✦ *Altamgha Jagirs*: Which were given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

✦ *Zamindars* also assisted the state and the *jagirdar* in the collection of land revenue.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Religious Policy

- ✦** The most important among them were his early contacts with the Sufi saints, the teachings of his tutor Abdul Latif, his marriage with Rajput women, his association with intellectual giants like Shaikh Mubarak and his two illustrious sons – Abul Faizi and Abul Fazl – and his ambition to establish an empire in Hindustan.
- ✦** In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim.
- ✦** He regularly visited the shrine of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti at Ajmer.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Religious Policy

✦ Later, he became a sceptical Muslim.

✦ Soon after marrying Jodha Bai of Amber, he abolished the pilgrim tax and in c.1562 CE, he abolished *jiziya*.

✦ He allowed his Hindu wives to worship their own gods.

✦ In 1575 CE, he constructed the *Ibadat Khana* (Hall of prayers) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri wherein Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism and used to conduct religious discussions with them.

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The Mughal empire under Akbar

✦ Religious Policy

- ✦ In 1582 CE, he promulgated a new religion called *Din-Ilahi/Tauhindi-Ilahi* (Divine Monotheism), which believes in one God and in *Sul-i-Kul*/peace to all.
- ✦ It contained the good points of all religions and the basics were rational.
- ✦ However, his new faith proved to be a failure.
- ✦ Even during his lifetime, it had only followers including Birbal, Abul Fazl, and Abul Faizi.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

Akbar's Navratnas

✦ Abul Fazl

Wrote *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Nama*

Lead Mughal imperial army in its wars in Deccan.

Was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela, on the orders of Prince Salim.

✦ Faizi

Historian Abul Fazl's brother and Persian poet.

Translated *Lilavati* into Persian (a work on mathematics), and under his supervision, the Mahabharata was translated into the Persian language.

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Akbar's Navratnas

✦ Fakir Aziao Din

He was a Sufi mystic and one of the chief advisors of Akbar.

✦ Tansen

Great musician, Hindu of Gwalior, served as a court musician to King Ramachandra.

Accepted Islam at the hand of great Sufi mystic saint Muhammad Ghaus of Gwalior.

It is believed that *he could bring rain and fire through singing the ragas Megh Malhar and Deepak* respectively.

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Akbar's Navratnas

✦ Raja Birbal/ Mahesh Das

Courtier to whom Akbar gave the title of both Raja and Birbal.

Died fighting Yusuf Shahis on North West frontier.

✦ Raja Todar Mal

Finance minister, overlooked revenue system.

Introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers.

Earlier worked under Sher Shah Suri.

In 1582 CE, Akbar bestowed on him the title of *Diwan-i- Ashraf*.

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Akbar's Navratnas

✦ Raja Man Singh

Was a *Mansabdar*, grandson of Akbar's father-in-law, trusted general.

✦ Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan,

Great poet

Son of Bairam Khan

Although a Muslim by birth, a devotee of Lord Krishna.

Translated *Babarnama* into Turki.

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PERIOD FROM C.1527-1857 CE THE MUGHALS

Akbar's Navratnas

✦ Mirza Aziz Koka

He was also known as Khan-i-Azam or Kotaltash and was one of the leading nobles, and also the foster brother of Akbar.

He also served as the *Subedar* of Gujarat.

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Any questions?