

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Mughal Empire

Q1. Write a short note on 'Babur'?

Ans. _____

Q2. Write short note on Humayun.

Ans. _____

Q3. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans. _____

The Mughal Empire

Q1. Write a short note on 'Babur'?

Ans. About Babur

- i. Babur, the first Mughal emperor (1526-1530), succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.
- ii. He was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of another Mongol group, the Uzbeks.
- iii. After years of wandering he seized Kabul in 1504. In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra.

Q2. Write short note on Humayun.

Ans. About Humayun

- i. Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father. His brothers were each given a province. The ambitions of his brother Mirza Kamran weakened Humayun's cause against Afghan competitors. Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran.
- ii. In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah. He recaptured Delhi in 1555 but died the next year after an accident in this building.

Q3. How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans. Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised 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". This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics – honesty, justice, peace – that was universally applicable.