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The	<u>Mughal Empire</u>
	How were the Mughal different from their predecessors?
Q2. Ans.	How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?
Q3. Ans.	Write a brief note on the Land Revenue System of Akbar.
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## The Mughal Empire

- Q1. How were the Mughal different from their predecessors?
- Ans. In contrast to their predecessors, the Mughals created an empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time. From the latter half of the sixteenth century they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi, until in the seventeenth century they controlled nearly the entire subcontinent. They imposed structures of administration and ideas of governance that outlasted their rule, leaving a political legacy that succeeding rulers of the subcontinent could not ignore.
- Q2. How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?
- Ans. Babur, the first Mughal emperor (1526-1530), succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old. He was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of another Mongol group, the Uzbegs. 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. He captured Delhi and led the foundation of Mughal Empire.
- Q3. Write a brief note on the Land Revenue System of Akbar.
- Ans. Akbar's revenue minister, Todar Mal, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570- 1580. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This revenue system was known as zabt. It was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts.