

Akbar

Chapter 8: Akbar · Topic 1

Key Concept

Akbar became emperor at a young age in 1556 and, through military conquest and diplomacy, expanded the Mughal Empire across most of northern India.

Akbar promoted religious tolerance, abolishing discriminatory taxes on non-Muslims and even creating a new syncretic faith called Din-i-Ilahi.

He reformed administration by dividing the empire into provinces, each managed by governors, and introducing a fair land revenue system.

Akbar's court, known for its 'Navratnas' (nine gems, including advisors and artists), fostered a flourishing of art, literature, and culture.

Quick Revision Notes

- Akbar became emperor in 1556.
- He expanded the Mughal Empire significantly.
- Akbar promoted religious tolerance.
- He abolished discriminatory taxes on non-Muslims.
- He created Din-i-Ilahi, a syncretic faith.
- He reformed administration into provinces.
- He introduced a fair land revenue system.
- His court had the Navratnas (nine gems).

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Akbar's early reign.
- 2 Discuss Akbar's policy of religious tolerance.
- 3 Research Din-i-Ilahi.
- 4 Explain Akbar's administrative reforms.
- 5 Research one of the Navratnas.
- 6 Create a timeline of Akbar's achievements.