

CLASS :-12TH, SUB:-HISTORY, NOTES , CHAPTER-09 , KINGS AND CHRONICLES

DATE:- 9/1/22

KEY NOTES :-

- The Mughal and their empire - The name Mughal derives from Mongol period of Mughal empire **1526 -1707** the production of chronicles.
- Mughal chronicles were written by mostly Mughal courtiers, who mainly focused on the events related to the rulers, their family, the court and wars and the administration.
 - Persian was used as the main language.
 - Paintings were done on the chronicles to make them attractive.
- The making of manuscripts - all books in Mughals was manuscripts i.e. they were hand written.

The **Akbarnama** and **Badshanama** - among the important illustrated mughal official histories the **Akbar nama** and **Badsha nama**.

The Akbar Nama written by **Abu'l Fazl** is divided into three books, of which the third one is **Ain-i Akbari** which provided a detailed description of Akbar's regime.

The **Badshah Nama** was written by **Abul Hamid Lahori** about the reign of **Shahjahan**. Later, it was revised by **Sadullah Khan**.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by **Sir William Jones** in 1784 undertook the editing, printing and translation of many Indian manuscripts, including Akbar Nama and Badshah Nama.

- ❖ Akbar Nama has **three** volumes. Every volume contained information of **ten lunar years**. Its first two volumes were written by **Lahori**, which were later on revised by **Wazir Sadullah Khan**.
- ❖ The third volume is written by **wazir**, because at that time Lahori became very old and was unable to write.
- ❖ Gulbadan Begum wrote **Humayun Nama**. It gives us a glimpse into the domestic world of Mughals.
- ❖ According to Abu'l Fazl, the Mughal emperor had the responsibility to protect the Jan, Mai, names and din of his subject.
- ❖ **Shahjahan's** daughter **Jahanara** took part in many architectural planning of new capital of the empire, **Shahjahanbad**.
- ❖ Imperial **Kitabkhana** were the main centres for the creation of manuscripts. Painters played an important role in the creation of Mughal manuscripts.
 - Paper-makers required to prepare folio of manuscripts, calligrapher copied the text, gilders illuminated the pages, painter illustrated the scene from the text, bookbinders collected the individual folios and set them within ornamental covers.

- **Jharokha darshan** was introduced by **Akbar**. According to the emperor it began his day at sunrise with a few religious prayer and then used to appear in a small balcony, i.e. the **Jharokha** in East direction. Below, a crowd wanted to have a look of the emperor.
- Court histories of the Mughals were written in Persian language in the **10th /17th** centuries came from different parts of the subcontinents and they are now the Indian languages.
- All Mughal government officials held rank with two designation— **zat and sawar**. In the 17th century, **mansabdar of 1,000 Zat** or above was ranked as nobles.
- A unifying force - **sulh-i-kul - Abul Fazl** describes the ideal sulh-i-kul (absolute peace) . Capitals and courts - capital city - the heart of mughal empire is capital city. Where the court assemble.
- Akbar gave positions and awards to Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs and Deccanis purely on the basis of their service and loyalty to the king.
- He abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 C.E. and Jizya in 1564 C.E. as both were based on religious discrimination.

The monarchs of the Mughal Empire considered themselves as legitimate rulers of vast Indian sub-continent. They appointed court historians to write on accounts of their achievements. Modern historians **called these texts as chronicles**, as they presented a continuous chronological record of events.

Write the answer of these questions.

Q.1 Who gave a defeat to Humayun ?

Q.2 Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal and when? Tell any one work done by it.

Q.3 In how many books, the Akbarnama is divided?

Q.4 Who is considered as the greatest Mughal Empire?

Q.5 Who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor?

Q.6 Name few of the Chronicles prepared during the Mughal Empire?

Q. 7 In which language most of the Chronicles were written in the Mughal period?

Q. 8 What was the .centre of manuscript production during the Mughal empire?

Q.9 Explain any two works done by Akbar to enhance the idea of Sulh-i-Kul.

Q.10 What were Zat and Sawar ranks? What was the main difference between them?