

**Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapith**

**Class-7<sup>th</sup>, Sub-Social Science, 04-08-2021**

**Ch4- The Mughal Empire(History)**

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**Akbar(1556-1605AD)**

**Humayun was succeeded by his son Akbar in 1556AD where he was only 14 years old Akbar became the emperor under the guardianship of Bairam Khan .**

**Akbar court was adorned with talent and brilliance of the nine gems or Navaratnas. They were**

- 1.Abul-Fazl-Author of Akbarnama & Ain-i-Akbari**
- 2. Faizal – poet**
- 3. Miyan Tansen-Great Musician**
- 4. Birbal- Great wit**
- 5. Raja Todarmal- Finance Minister**
- 6. Raja Man Singh:- General & Commanded in chief**
- 7.Fakir Azio-Din-Mystic & Advisor**
- 8. Abdur-Rahim Khan-i-Khana-Poet(Son of Bairam Khan)**

**After becoming the empire, he faced many difficulties. The battle between the Mughals and the Afgan force led by Hemu took place at the historic second battle of Panipat in 1556 AD. Hemu was defeated and killed. The Mughals reoccupied Delhi and Agra. Akbar reign can be divided into three periods as far as the conquests and expansions of the empire are concerned.**

1. **1556-1570 AD** - Akbar gradually asserted his independence and freed himself from the domination of his guardian Bairam Khan. During this period, Akbar took over Malwa and parts of Central India. He also captured the forts of Chittor and Ranthambhor. Jodhpur had been conquered earlier.
2. **1570-1585 AD**- During this phase, Akbar conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. The rich parts of Gujarat and Bengal brought immense profit to the Mughals.
3. **1585-1605 AD** - Akbar further expanded his empire in the North-West by capturing Kashmir, Kabul and Qandhar. In the Deccan, he conquered Berar, Khandesh and Ahmadnagar.

Thus, at its peak, Akbar's Empire stretched from the Himalayas and Kashmir in the North to the river Godavari in the South and from Qandhar in the West to Bengal in the East.

