

|                                   |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                   | <p>shifted capital from Agra to fathepur sikri.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akbar period was popularly known as 'the <b>renaissance of Persian literature</b>'.</li> <li>He built <b>Ibadat khana</b> meaning house of worship where debates on religion took place.</li> </ul>   |  | <p><b>Alangir nama.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mustaid Khan</b> wrote a book named <b>Masir -i-Alangiri</b>.</li> <li><b>Bhimsen</b> wrote a book <b>Nushka-i- Dilsukha</b>.</li> <li><b>Kafi Khan</b> wrote a book <b>Kitab- ul-lubab</b>.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is the most orthodox.</li> <li>Fought two battles with Darashiko at <b>Dharma</b> and <b>Samugar</b>.</li> <li>He suppressed revolts of Jats of Agra, Sikh revolt, Bundela revolts, Rajputs, satnami revolts.</li> <li>He annexed Bijapur and Golconda.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Jahangir (1605-27 A.D)</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wrote autobiography called <b>Tuzuki Jahangiri</b> in persian language.</li> <li>He executed 5<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru, <b>Arjun Dev</b> which began the conflict between Mughals and Sikhs.</li> <li>He enacted 12 firmans (GOs) for public welfare: Banning intoxicants, abolishing of taxes, release of political prisoners, Hospitals were built for poor.</li> <li><b>Captain Hawkins</b> and <b>Sir Thomas Roe</b>, two ambassadors from England, were in the court of Jahangir.</li> </ul> |  |  |
| <b>Shah Jahan (1627-58A.D)</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His court historian <b>Abdul Hamid Lahori</b> wrote <b>Badusha nama</b>.</li> <li>He conquered and annexed Ahmednagar.</li> <li>His eldest son Daro shiko, liberal and translated Bhagavad gita into persian; and translated 52 upanishads and named as "<b>Sirr-e -Akbari</b>".</li> <li>Shiko wrote a book called "<b>Majma -ul-Bahrain</b>".</li> </ul>  |  |  |
| <b>Aurangazeb (1658-1707 A.D)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Important historians of his period:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ishwardas</b>- wrote a book called <b>Futuh-at-I Alangir</b></li> <li><b>Mohd. Kazimi</b> wrote</li> </ol> </li> </ul>   |  |  |

### Literary works during Akbar Reign

- He started a **department for translation of works**: Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Atharva -Veda, the Bhagavad Gita and the Panchatantra were translated from Sanskrit to the Persian language.
- Ramayana and Singhasan Batisi** were translated by **Mulla Abdul Qadir Badayuni** into Persian.
- Panchatantra** was translated in Persian by **Faizi**.
- Atharva Veda** was translated by **Ibrahim Sirhindi**.
- Rajatarangini** was translated by **Maulana Shah Mohammad Shahabadi**.
- Dahsala System**
- Raja Todar Mal, as finance minister of Akbar, brought new system of revenue collection known as **zabti system** and dahshala system, which was a system of taxation.
- Under the system, he took a careful survey of **crop yields** and prices cultivated for a **period of 10 years**.