The Mughal Empire Factors to Consider

Student Name _____________________________________________ Date ___________________

1) A cosmopolitan military elite made up of Persian and Turkish Muslims and Indian Hindus known as *mansabdars* dominated positions of power and members became top bureaucrats during the first century of Mughal rule (16th century).

2) Indian merchants traded cotton textiles and other goods on overland trade routes to Russia and across Eurasia.

3) Demand for Indian cotton textiles was high in West Africa and in Europe.

4) In the 17th century, in order to attract European silver through trade, Mughal emperors gave both the Dutch and English East India Companies freedom from internal tolls.

5) After the death of Akbar, religious tolerance waned in the Mughal Empire and restrictions on Hindus returned, especially under Aurangzeb in the mid-17th century.

6) Mughal leaders had to contend with constant anti-Muslim, Hindu revolts in order to hold on to power.

7) Mughal leaders faced the challenge of defending their vast territory, collecting taxes, and paying soldiers and the bureaucracy.

8) Land and agriculture were the predominant sources of wealth in the Mughal Empire.

9) In the late 17th century, Mughal princes, known as *nawabs*, who lived in outlying areas began to trade on their own with incoming Europeans, particularly the English, in order to expand their own power.

10) The Mughal Empire did not have a navy or merchant fleet.