

<u>Babur</u>	<u>Humayun</u>	<u>Sher Shah Suri</u>
Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur - Born: 1483, Andijan - Descendant of Timur from father's side and Genghis Khan from mother's side. - Captured Kabul in 1504. - Invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi. Major Battles First Battle of Panipat — 1526 - Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi - Babur victorious Established Mughal rule in India - Effective use of field artillery + matchlocks + tulughma tactics Battle of Khanwa — 1527 - Babur vs Rana Sanga - Babur victorious - More important for consolidation than Panipat. Battle of Chanderi — 1528 - Babur vs Medini Rai Battle of Ghaghra — 1529 - Babur vs Afghan forces. Book Baburnama (Tuzuk-i-Baburi) - Written in Chagatai Turkish.	- Son of Babur. - Became emperor in 1530. - Major rival: Sher Shah Suri. Important Battles Battle of Chausa — 1539 - Humayun defeated by Sher Shah. Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram — 1540 - Humayun again defeated. - Mughal Empire temporarily lost. Humayun went into exile and later regained Delhi in 1555. Death 1556 — died after falling from the stairs of his library. Humayun's Tomb - Built by Hamida Banu Begum. - Considered an important precursor to later Mughal garden-tomb architecture. - Located in Delhi.	— <i>NOT a Mughal</i> <u>Very important because his administration influenced Akbar.</u> <u>Major Contributions</u> <u>Rupiya — silver coin.</u> <u>Improved land revenue administration.</u> <u>Patta and Qabuliyat associated with revenue settlement.</u> <u>Developed roads and sarais.</u> <u>Improved postal/intelligence system.</u> <u>Strengthened the Grand Trunk Road.</u> <u>Battle Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540) → defeated Humayun.</u> <u>UPPSC trap: Sher Shah belonged to the Sur dynasty, not the Mughal dynasty.</u>

Akbar

Reign: 1556–1605

Second Battle of Panipat — 1556

Akbar's forces under **Bairam Khan** defeated **Hemu**.

→ Mughal rule firmly restored.

Akbar's Major Conquests

- Malwa
- Gujarat
- Bengal
- Rajputana
- Kashmir
- Sindh
- Kandahar
- Deccan territories

Rajput Policy

Akbar generally followed a policy of **political accommodation and alliances** with many Rajput rulers.

Important:

- **Raja Bharmal of Amber** accepted Akbar's alliance.
- **Rana Pratap** resisted Mughal authority.

Battle of Haldighati — 1576

- Mughal forces led by **Man Singh**
- Against **Rana Pratap**
- Mughal victory in the battle, but Rana Pratap continued resistance.

Akbar's Administration

Mansabdari System

Mansab = rank

Two important terms:

- **Zat** → personal rank/status
- **Sawar** → number of cavalrymen associated with the rank

Jagir

A **jagir** was a revenue assignment given to officials instead of direct salary in many cases.

Important distinction:

Mansab = rank

Jagir = revenue assignment

Akbar's Revenue System

Associated with **Raja Todar Mal**.

Zabt/Dahsala System

- Revenue assessment based on measurement and average production/prices.
- **Dahsala** involved calculation using a **10-year period**.

Important names

Todar Mal → Revenue administration

Akbar's Religious Policy

Sulh-i-kul

Meaning:

Universal peace/tolerance

It became an important principle of Akbar's religious policy.

Ibadat Khana

- Established at **Fatehpur Sikri**
- Religious discussions took place here.

Din-i Ilahi

- Initiated by Akbar in **1582**.
- Not a mass religion.
- A small ethical/spiritual order around the emperor.

Important:

Din-i Ilahi ≠ state religion of Mughal Empire.

Akbar's Important Buildings

Fatehpur Sikri

Akbar's major architectural complex.

Important structures:

- **Buland Darwaza**
- **Panch Mahal**
- **Diwan-i-Khas**
- **Ibadat Khana**
- **Jama Masjid**

Buland Darwaza was constructed to commemorate

Akbar's Gujarat victory.

Akbar's Tomb

- **Sikandra, Agra**

Akbar's Court — Nine Gems

Abul Fazl

Faizi

Birbal

Todar Mal

Man Singh

Tansen

Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana

Akbarnama vs Ain-i-Akbari

Akbarnama → history of Akbar's reign.

Ain-i-Akbari → detailed information on administration, society, economy, army, revenue etc.

<u>Jahangir</u> Original name: Prince Salim Important Points - Famous for painting, especially Mughal miniature painting. Nur Jahan became extremely influential. - Jahangir's autobiography: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri. - Known for the Chain of Justice. English Contacts Sir Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court as ambassador of James I of England.	<u>Shah Jahan</u> Reign: 1628–1658 Known as the greatest period of Mughal architecture. Major Buildings Taj Mahal - Agra - Built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal. Red Fort - Delhi Jama Masjid - Delhi Peacock Throne Associated with Shah Jahan. Mughal Architecture Common features: - Domes - Arches - Minarets - Marble - Pietra dura decoration - Symmetrical planning - Charbagh gardens Pietra dura → decorative inlay work using coloured/semi-precious stones. Aurangzeb	<u>Aurangzeb</u> Reign: 1658–1707 Also known as Alamgir. Important - Mughal Empire reached its greatest territorial extent under Aurangzeb. - Long Deccan campaigns weakened imperial finances. - Conflict with: - Marathas - Sikhs - Rajputs - Jats - Satnamis Religious Policy Jizya reimposed in 1679. - More orthodox Islamic policies than Akbar. Important Book Fatawa-i-Alamgiri - Compilation of Islamic law under Aurangzeb.
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Mughal Succession

Mughals did **not** follow a strict law of primogeniture. After Shah Jahan became ill:

Aurangzeb vs Dara Shikoh vs Shah Shuja vs Murad. Aurangzeb ultimately emerged victorious.

Battle of Samugarh — 1658

- Aurangzeb defeated **Dara Shikoh**.

Decline of Mughal Empire

After Aurangzeb's death in **1707**, Mughal power declined rapidly. Major causes : Weak successors ,Succession wars ,Nobility factionalism ,Jagirdari crisis ,Financial pressure ,Long Deccan wars ,Rise of regional powers ,Marathas ,Jats ,Sikhs ,Afghan invasions ,European commercial/political expansion

Nadir Shah

Invasion: 1739

- Defeated Mughal emperor **Muhammad Shah** ,plundered Delhi.
- Took the **Peacock Throne** and **Koh-i-Noor** among the famous spoils associated with the invasion.

Ahmad Shah Abdali

Repeated invasions weakened Mughal authority further.

Last Mughal Emperor

Bahadur Shah II (Bahadur Shah Zafar)

- Last Mughal emperor.
- Associated with the **Revolt of 1857**.
- Exiled to **Rangoon** after the revolt.
- Died in **1862**.

1857 → effective end of Mughal political authority.