

Early Mughal Rulers

The **Mughal Empire**, (Hindi: मुग़ल साम्राज्य, Persian: دولت مغل) was a **Sunni Islamic empire** in **South Asia** that **existed from 1526 to 1858**. The Mughal rule over India was an empire because it stretched over a large area. It once ruled most of the **Indian subcontinent**, and parts of what is now **India, Afghanistan and modern Pakistan and Bangladesh and Myanmar between 1526 and 1707**. It was the world's largest economy, at 25% of the world's GDP. It famously signalled proto-industrialization and had a lavish architecture.

The Mughal Empire was founded by **Babur (reigned 1526–1530)**, a **Central Asian** ruler who was descended from the **Turco-Mongol conqueror Timur (the founder of the Timurid Empire) on his father's side, and from Genghis Khan on his mother's side**.

Almost all of the subcontinent was dominated by the **Mughal Empire** at its zenith. In its heyday, between **1556 and 1707**, the Mughal Empire was a fairly efficient and centralised organisation. **The emperor and his nobility were served by a vast complex of personnel, money, and information**.

The Mughal Empire at its zenith commanded resources unprecedented in Indian history and covered almost the entire subcontinent. **From 1556 to 1707, during the heyday of its fabulous wealth and glory, the Mughal Empire was a fairly efficient and centralised organisation, with a vast complex of personnel, money, and information dedicated to the service of the emperor and his nobility**.

Much of the empire's expansion during that period was attributable to India's growing commercial and cultural contact with the outside world. The 16th and 17th centuries brought the establishment and expansion of European and non-European trading organisations in the subcontinent, principally for the procurement of Indian goods in demand abroad. Indian regions drew close to each other by means of an enhanced overland and coastal trading network, significantly augmenting the internal surplus of precious metals. **With expanded**

connections to the wider world came also new ideologies and technologies to challenge and enrich the imperial empires all among the continent.

Babur

Babur urf **Mirza Ziharuddin Muhammed** was the founder of the Mughal Empire. He was a **descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan** through his father and mother respectively. **He was also given the posthumous name of Firdaws Makani.**

When Babur was 13 his father died falling off his terrace as he was playing with his pet pigeons, it was his daily routine. After that Babur was crowned as the king of the city of Ferghana in the Samarkand Valley. Their rivals the Uzbeks ruled over the neighbouring city of

Born: 14 February 1483, Andijan, Uzbekistan

Died: 26 December 1530, Agra

Spouse: Bibi Mubarika (m. 1519), Maham Begum (m. 1506–1530), Zainab Sultan Begum (m. 1504), Aisha Sultan Begum (m. 1499), Masuma Sultan Begum, Saliha Sultan Begum

Children: Humayun, Gulbadan Begum, Kamran Mirza, Hindal Mirza, Askari Mirza, Fakhr-un-Nissa, Gulchehra Begum, Gulzar Begum, Ahmad Mirza, Barbul Mirza, Alwar Mirza, Masuma Sultan Begum, Gulrang Begum, Faruq Mirza, Meher Jahan Begum

Full name: Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur

Parents: Umar Shaikh Mirza II, Qutlugh Nigar Khanum

Great-grandparents: Muhammad Mirza, Uwais Khan

Battles won by Babur -:

1) 1st battle of Panipat (1526)

Babur(Mughal) VS Ibrahim Lodi(Delho Sultan)

Babur Won

2) Battle of Khanwa (1526)

Babur(Mughal) VS Maharana Sanga(Mewar)

Babur Won

3) Battle of Chanderi (1528)

Babur(Mughal) VS Medhini Roy(Rajput)

Babur Won

4) Battle of Ghogra (1529)

Babur(Mughal) VS Mohammed Lodi(Ibrahim Lodi's brother)

Babur Won

Humayun

The second emperor of the Mughal Empire, Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad, was known by his regnal name, Humayun, and ruled over what is now Eastern Afghanistan, Pakistan, Northern India, and Bangladesh from 1530 to 1540 and 1555 to 1556. Humayun was victorious annexing Gujarat, Malwa, Champaner and the great

fort of Mandu. Sultan Bahadur faced pressure from sporadic conflicts with Portuguese in the east during the first five years of Humayun's reign as king. Humayun lost to Sher Shah Suri but reclaimed his throne after 15 years by defeating him.

Born: 6 March 1508, Kabul, Afghanistan

Died: 27 January 1556, Delhi

Spouse: Mah Chuchak Begum (m. 1546), Hamida Banu Begum (m. 1541–1556), Bega Begum (m. 1527–1556)

Children: Akbar, Mirza Muhammad Hakim, Bakshi Banu Begum, Sakina Banu Begum, Ibrahim Sultan Mirza, Farrukh-Fal Mirza, Al-aman Mirza, Bakht un Nissa Begum, Amina Banu Begum, Aqiqa Sultan Begum, Jahan Sultan Begum

Place of burial: Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi

Parents: Babur, Maham Begum

Akbar

The third Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great, reigned from 1556 to 1605. His full name was **Mirza Jalaluddin Mohammed Akbar**. Akbar was born 15th of October in 1542 in Amarkot (present-day Pakistan) under the rule of King Veersal, he was born when Humayun fled after losing from Sher Shah Suri in 1540 in Kannauj. His mother Hameeda Bano gave birth to him shortly after 1 year of her marriage with Humayun in 1541. Akbar was brought up by his step mother Maham Anga who was a converted muslim. When Akbar grew up and became the King Maham Anga insisted to send Bairam Khan on a Hajj Journey and Akbar did the same because he treated and loved Maham Anga as his real mother, On the journey to Madina, Saudi Arabia Bairam Khan died. Akbar the Great is called Akbar the Great and Akbar I. He was born in 1542, died in 1605, and is sometimes known as Akbar the Great. Under Bairam Khan, Akbar's regent, expanded and consolidated Mughal domains in India under the leadership of his father, Humayun.

- **Born:** October 25, 1542, Umerkot, Pakistan
- **Died:** October 27, 1605, Fatehpur Sikri, India
- **Height:** 5'7" (1.70m)
- **Spouse:** Qasima Banu Begum (m. 1575-1605), Bhakkari Begum (m. 1572-1605), Raj Kunwari (m. 1570-1605), Nathi Bai (m. 1570-1605), Mariam-uz-Zamani (m. 1562-1605), Ruqaiya Sultan Begum (m. 1556-1605), Salima Sultan Begum (m. 1561-1605)
- **Parents:** Humayun, Hamida Banu Begum
- **Children:** Jahangir, Mariam-uz-Zamani, Daniyal Mirza, Murad Mirza, Aram Banu Begum, Shahr-un-Nissa Begum, Shahzada Khanam
- **Founded:** Fatehpur Sikri, Din-i Ilahi

The Mughal Empire gradually expanded to include much of the Indian subcontinent under Akbar, a strong and successful general. As a result of Mughal military, political, cultural, and economic dominance, his power and influence extended throughout the subcontinent. A centralised administration was established throughout the vast Mughal empire, and Akbar adopted a policy of conciliating conquered rulers through marriage and diplomacy. He adopted policies that won the support of his non-Muslim subjects in order to maintain peace and order in a religiously and culturally diverse empire. Through Indo-Persian culture, Akbar sought to unite far-flung lands in his empire by eschewing tribal ties and Islamic state identity. Akbar ruled for 49 years which is the highest ruling emperor of the Mughal Dynasty and is the same as Aurangzeb Alamgir.

Areas captured by Akbar -:

- 1) **1569 : Ranthambore and Bundelkhand**
- 2) **1573 : Gujarat (Muzaffar Shah)**
- 3) **1576 : Haldighati (Maharana Pratap)**
- 4) **1581 : Kabul (Mirza Hakim)**
- 5) **1586 : Kashmir**
- 6) **1592 : Sindh**
- 7) **1599 : Ahmed Nagar (Chand Biwi)**

Famous Battles of Akbar -

- 1) **2nd Battle of Panipat**
Akbar(the third Mughal ruler) VS Hemu(Loyal minister of Sikandar Shah Suri)
Akbar Won
- 2) **Battle of Haldighati**
Akbar(emperor) + Maan Singh(Rajput union of Mughal empire) VS
Maharana Pratap(Rajput)
Mughals and Rajput ally Won

War Succession and Marriage of Akbar -:

- 1) **1556 : Panipat (Hemu)**
- 2) **1561 : Malwa (Baz Bahadur)**
- 3) **1562 : Treaty of Aamer (King Bharmal)**

Important decisions of Akbar -:

- 1) **Ibadatkhana -:** **In 1575 Akbar made the Ibadat Khana for muslims to discuss upon any decision but then in 1578 he made it open for people of all the religions to come and discuss any matter.**
- 2) **1582 : Din-e-Ilahi -:** **It was a concept for the people who believed in all the religions like Birbal.**
- 3) **Akbar donate gold in a very unique manner he sat on one end of the weighing scale and balanced the weight of gold with his weight and he used to donate that much of gold on occasions.**

- 4) Mansabdari System : Led by Todar Mal
- 5) Salary Distribution : Minimum 10 & Maximum 12000
- 6) 1562 : Slavery System Abolished
- 7) 1563 : Pilgrim Tax Abolished
- 8) 1564 : Jazia Tax Abolished
- 9) 1571 : Fatehpur Sikri (Capital)

Buildings -:

- 1) Agra Fort
- 2) Fatehpur Sikri
- 3) Allahabad Fort
- 4) Buland Darwaza
- 5) Jodhabai Mahal (Sheesh Mahal)
- 6) Ibadat Khana

9 Jewels of Akbar (Navratna) -:

- 1) Mahesh - Das - Advisor (Birbal)
- 2) Ram - Tanu - Pandey (Sitarist) (Musician) (Tansen)
- 3) Todar - Mal (Finance Minister)
- 4) Maan -Singh (commander)
- 5) Abdul -Fazl (Poet) (Son of Bairam Khan)
- 6) Faizi - (Poet) (Son of Bairam Khan) (Brother of Abdul Fazl)
 - They both wrote the Akbar-Nama and Ain-e-Akbar.
- 7) Bhagwan -Das (Poet)
- 8) Mulla -Do -Pyaza (chef of Akbar)
- 9) Abdul - Rahim - Khan - e - Khana - (Poet) - (Khan - e - Khana)
 - He was important because he translated the Babar-Nama from Turkish to Persian.

Jahangir

He was known as the Fourth Mughal Emperor, **Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim** (30 August 1569 - 28 October 1627), who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. Salim Chishti, an Indian Sufisaint, was named after him. In Fatehpur Sikri on 30 August 1569, Akbar had born his third son, Prince Salim, to Mariam-uz-Zamani, his favourite Queen Consort. Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim, known by his imperial name Jahangir, was the fourth Mughal Emperor, who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. He was named after the Indian sufi saint, Salim Chishti.

- Born: August 30, 1569, Fatehpur Sikri, India
- Died: October 28, 1627, Bhimber, Pakistan
- Spouse: Nur Jahan (m. 1611-1627), Saliha Banu Begum (m. 1608-1620), Khas Mahal (m. 1596-1627), Nur-un-Nissa Begum (m. 1593-1627), Nur-un-Nissa

Begum (m. 1592-1627), Malika Jahan (m. 1587-1627), Sahib Jamal (m. 1586-1599), Jagat Gosain (m. 1586-1619), Shah Begum (m. 1585-1604)

- Parents: Akbar, Mariam-uz-Zamani
- Children: Shah Jahan, Shahryar Mirza, Khusrau Mirza, Parviz Mirza, Sultan-un-Nissa Begum, Bahar Banu Begum, Luzzat-un-Nissa Begum
- Founded: Sheikhpura

Hassan Mirza and Hussain Mirza were twins born to his mother in 1564, but both died in childhood. Akbar sought the blessing of holy men for an heir-apparent to his empire since these children had died in infancy. Afterwards Jahangir went close to nature, music and art; went away from administration during this time his third wife Mehrunisa took care of the kingdom.

It was a great pleasure for Jahangir to fight many succession wars. In most cases, he was at war with the Rana of Mewar, Amar Singh. **These wars made Jahangir's army tired and fed up and they started losing interest in the king's orders.**

Jahangir's was the fact that he was the first emperor in India who allowed an Englishman to be part of his court; his name was *Captain William Hawkins*, and he arrived in 1608 CE.

In the year 1594, Jahangir was dispatched by his father, the Emperor Akbar, alongside Asaf Khan, also known as Mirza Jafar Beg and Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak, to defeat the renegade Vir Singh Deo of Bundela and to capture the city of Orchha, which was considered the centre of the revolt. Jahangir arrived with a force of 12,000 after many ferocious encounters and finally subdued the Bundela and ordered Vir Singh Deo to surrender. After tremendous casualties and the start of negotiations between the two, Vir Singh Deo handed over 5000 Bundela infantry and 1000 cavalry, but he feared Mughal retaliation and remained a fugitive until his death. The victorious Jahangir, *at 26 years of age, ordered the completion of the Jahangir Mahal, a famous Mughal citadel in Orchha to commemorate and honour his victory.*

Shah Jahan

Shihab-ud-Din Muhammad Khurram, often known as Shah Jahan I meaning of his name was "King of the World, Shah Jahan was the **fifth emperor of the Mughal Empire** and ruled from January 1628 to July 1658. He was born on January 5, 1592, and died on January 22, 1666. The Mughals achieved the pinnacle of their artistic and architectural prowess during his reign as emperor. He reigned from 1628 to 1658.

- Born: January 5, 1592, Lahore Fort

- Died: January 22, 1666, Agra Fort, India
- Spouse: Izz-un-Nisa Begum (m. 1617-1666), Izz-un-Nissa (m. 1617-1666), Mumtaz Mahal (m. 1612-1631), Kandahari Begum (m. 1610-1666)
- Parents: Jagat Gosain, Jahangir
- Children: Aurangzeb, Dara Shikoh, Jahanara Begum, Roshanara Begum, Shah Shuja, Gauhar Ara Begum, Murad Bakhsh, Parhez Banu Begum, Hur-ul-Nisa Begum

The Taj Mahal, the Moti Masjid (Agra) (Pearl Mosque), the Jami Masjid, and the Red Fort were all built during the era of Shah Jahan, the Mughal emperor from 1628 to 1658, and they are among the most notable of them.

Because of the lengthy duration of tensions among his father and his half-brother, Khusrau Mirza, Khurram started out to float towards his father, and over the years, started out to be considered the de facto inheritor-obvious by courtroom chroniclers. This fame changed into given authentic sanction while Jahangir granted the sarkar of Hissar-Feroza, which had traditionally been the fief of the heir-obvious, to Khurram in 1608. Nur Jahan gradually after her marriage to Jahangir within the 12 months 1611, became an energetic participant within the choices made by means of Jahangir. Slowly, whilst Jahangir became more indulgent in wine and opium, she became taken into consideration to be the actual power at the back of the throne. Her close to and dear relatives obtained vital positions within the Mughal court, termed the Nur Jahan junta by way of historians. Khurram changed into a constant battle together with his stepmother, Nur Jahan who favoured her son-in-law Shahryar Mirza for the succession to the Mughal throne over him. She tried to weaken his role inside the Mughal court docket by sending him on campaigns far in Deccan at the same time as making sure several favours have been bestowed on her son-in-law. Khurram after sensing the danger posed to his reputation as heir-obvious rebelled against his father in 1622 but did no longer triumph and subsequently misplaced the favour of his father. A year before Jahangir's death in 1627, cash started to be struck containing Nur Jahan's name together with Jahangir's name. After the loss of life of Jahangir in 1627, a feud followed among Khurram and his half-brother, Shahryar Mirza for the succession to the Mughal throne. Khurram won the conflict of succession and became the 5th Mughal Emperor. Nur Jahan eventually became disadvantaged of her imperial stature, privileges and financial presents and became placed beneath residence arrest on the orders of Khurram and led a quiet lifestyle till her demise.

Aurangzeb

Muhi al-Din Muhammad (Persian: محی الدین محمد, romanized: Muḥī al-Dīn Muḥammad; c. 1618 – 3 March 1707), normally known as Aurangzeb (Persian: اورنگزیب, lit. 'decoration of the Throne') and by his regnal title Alamgir (Persian: عالمگیر,

romanized: 'Ālamgīr, lit. 'Conqueror of the sector'), changed into the 6th emperor of the Mughal Empire, ruling from July 1658 till his loss of life in 1707. Below his emperorship, the Mughals reached their finest quantity with their territory spanning almost the whole lot of South Asia. Broadly taken into consideration to be the remaining powerful Mughal ruler, Aurangzeb compiled the Fatawa 'Alamgiri and turned into among the few monarchs to have fully established Sharia and Islamic economics for the duration of South Asia.

- Born: 1618, Dahod, India
- Died: March 3, 1707, Ahmednagar, Pakistan
- Spouse: Nawab Bai (m. 1638-1691), Dilras Banu Begum (m. 1637-1707), Dilras Banu (m. 1637-1657), Udaipuri Mahal , Aurangabadi Mahal
- Parents: Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan
- Children: Bahadur Shah I, Muhammad Azam Shah, Zeb-un-Nissa, Muhammad Akbar, Zinat-un-Nissa Begum, Muhammad Kam Bakhsh, Muhammad Sultan, Zubdat-un-Nissa Begum, Mihr-un-Nissa Begum, Badr-un-Nissa Begum

Buildings by Aurangzeb:-

- 1) **Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque - Delhi)**
- 2) **Bibi Ka Maqbara (Agra)**

Credits:-

Editors - Diyaan Kalra and Adyaan Ali

Researchers - Diyaan Kalra ,Atulit Tripathi ,Adyaan Ali

Directors - Diyaan Kalra and Adyaan Ali

Workers - Diyaan Kalra ,Adyaan Ali ,Atulit Tripathi

Members - Adyaan Ali ,Diyaan Kalra ,Atlit Tripathi ,Sarin Kanti

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!!! Thank You Very Much for reading it till the end and giving us your precious time!!!

