



THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Babur, Humayun, Akbar,
Jahangir, Shah Jahan,
and Aurangzeb

(1526 – 1707 CE)



BABUR



HUMAYUN



AKBAR



JAHANGIR



SHAH JAHAN



AURANGZEB



MAJOR RULERS
& TIMELINE



BATTLES &
EXPANSION



ADMINISTRATION
& REFORMS



ECONOMY &
SOCIETY



ART, ARCHITECTURE
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The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



INTRODUCTION

The Mughal Empire was one of the greatest empires in Indian history, founded in 1526 by **Babur** and lasted till 1707 during the reign of **Aurangzeb**. It brought political stability, cultural richness, administrative efficiency and architectural brilliance to India.



ORIGIN

- The Mughals were of **Turko-Mongol** origin.
- Babur, a descendant of **Timur** (from father's side) and **Genghis Khan** (from mother's side), invaded India.
- He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat** in 1526.



TIME PERIOD



- 1526 CE – 1707 CE
- Duration: Approximately 181 years

DYNASTY & RULERS

1. Babur (1526 – 1530)
2. Humayun (1530 – 1540, 1555 – 1556)
3. Akbar (1556 – 1605)
4. Jahangir (1605 – 1627)
5. Shah Jahan (1628 – 1658)
6. Aurangzeb (1658 – 1707)



EXPANSION

- Babur laid the foundation.
- Akbar expanded the empire maximum.
- Under Aurangzeb, the empire reached its greatest territorial extent.



SIGNIFICANCE

- ★ Unified most parts of India under one strong empire.
- ★ Established a centralized administration.
- ★ Promoted art, architecture, literature, music and culture.
- ★ Introduced an efficient revenue system.
- ★ Encouraged religious tolerance (especially under Akbar).

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526 – 1707 CE)



ADMINISTRATION

- Highly centralized system.
- Akbar introduced the **Mansabdari System**.
- Efficient revenue system by **Todar Mal** (Zabt System).
- Well-organized departments for military, finance, justice and diplomacy.



RELIGION & POLICY

- Islam was the state religion, but Mughals followed a policy of **tolerance**.
- Akbar's policy of **Sulh-i-Kul** (universal peace) promoted harmony among all religions.
- Abolished **Jizya** and discriminating taxes under Akbar.

CULTURE & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Flourishing of art, literature, music, painting and architecture.
- Development of **Indo-Islamic** culture.
- Magnificent monuments like Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Humayun's Tomb.



CAPITAL CITIES

- Babur – Kabul (initial base)
- Humayun – Delhi (restored)
- Akbar – Agra (later Fatehpur Sikri)
- Jahangir – Agra
- Shah Jahan – Delhi (Shahjahanabad)
- Aurangzeb – Aurangabad (Deccan)



DECLINE (AFTER AURANGZEB)

- Long wars in the Deccan drained the treasury.
- Weak successors.
- Rise of regional powers.
- Finally, the empire declined and the British gained power in India.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



BABUR
(1526 – 1530)

1. FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION: BABUR AND HUMAYUN

Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat** (1526). Humayun consolidated the empire but faced many challenges, including **Sher Shah Suri's** invasion. He later regained his throne with Persian help.



HUMAYUN
(1530 – 1540,
1555 – 1556)

BABUR (1526 – 1530)



Background

- Born in 1483 in Andijan (Fergana, Central Asia).
- A descendant of **Timur** (from father's side) and **Genghis Khan** (from mother's side).



Entry into India

- Invited by Daulat Khan Lodi to invade India.
- Defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat** on 21 April 1526.



Important Battles

- First Battle of Panipat (1526) – Defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
- Battle of Khanwa (1527) – Defeated Rana Sanga.
- Battle of Ghaghra (1529) – Defeated Afghans.



Administration & Reforms

- Established a strong centralized rule.
- Distributed land to nobles based on merit.
- Introduced the system of Diwan-i-Arz (military) and Diwan-i-Mal (revenue).



Achievements

- Introduced gunpowder and artillery in Indian warfare.
- Wrote **Baburnama** (autobiography in Chagatai language).
- Laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India.

HUMAYUN (1530 – 1540, 1555 – 1556)



Background

- Born in 1508 in Kabul.
- Eldest son of Babur.



Challenges Faced

- Weak administration and lack of experience.
- Rebellion by his brothers.
- Defeated by **Sher Shah Suri** in the Battle of **Chausa** (1539) and **Battle of Kannauj** (1540).



Exile and Return

- Spent about 15 years in exile in Persia.
- Took help from Shah Tahmasp (Safavid ruler).
- Regained Delhi in 1555 and ruled till 1556.



Administration

- Tried to strengthen the empire.
- Reorganized the coinage and revenue system.
- Granted jagirs to nobles.



Achievements

- Preserved the Mughal Empire during a difficult time.
- His son Akbar built a strong and stable empire.
- Died in 1556 after falling from the stairs of his library in Delhi.

COMPARISON: BABUR vs HUMAYUN

Aspect	Babur	Humayun
Rule Period	1526 – 1530	1530 – 1540, 1555 – 1556
Major Achievement	Established the Mughal Empire	Restored the Empire after exile
Challenges	Faced strong Afghans and Rajputs	Internal rebellions and Sher Shah Suri
Administration	Laid the foundation of administration	Strengthened but less stable
Legacy	Founder of the Mughal Empire	Bridge between Babur and Akbar

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Babur was a skilled warrior and a visionary leader.
- ✓ He used gunpowder and modern tactics effectively.
- ✓ Humayun faced many challenges but kept the Mughal legacy alive.
- ✓ Their efforts paved the way for Akbar's golden era.



CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE

1483	Babur born in Andijan.
1526	First Battle of Panipat – Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi and establishes Mughal rule in India.
1527	Battle of Khanwa – Defeat of Rana Sanga.
1529	Battle of Ghaghra – Defeat of Afghans.
1530	Babur dies in Agra.
1530–1540	Humayun's first rule.
1539	Battle of Chausa – Humayun defeated by Sher Shah Suri.
1540	Battle of Kannauj – Humayun loses and goes into exile.
1555	Humayun recaptures Delhi with Persian help.
1556	Humayun dies in Delhi.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



1. FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION: BABUR AND HUMAYUN

A. ZAHIRUDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR (1526 – 1530 CE)



ZAHIRUDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR
(1526 – 1530 CE)

Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, was a great warrior, a gifted administrator, and a remarkable writer. His victory in the First Battle of Panipat (1526) laid the foundation of one of the greatest empires in Indian history.



EARLY LIFE



- Born on 14 February 1483 in Andijan (Fergana Valley, present-day Uzbekistan).
- Son of Umar Sheikh Mirza (ruler of Fergana) and Qutlugh Nigar Khanum.
- Inherited Fergana at the age of 12 after his father's death.

ENTRY INTO INDIA



- Invited by Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, who was dissatisfied with Ibrahim Lodi.
- Crossed the Indus in 1525 with a small but well-trained army.
- Defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat** on **21 April 1526**.

IMPORTANT BATTLES



- First Battle of Panipat (1526): Defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
- Battle of Khanwa (1527): Defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- Battle of Ghaghra (1529): Defeated Afghan confederacy led by Mahmud Lodi.

ADMINISTRATION



- Established a strong and centralized administration.
- Distributed land to nobles based on merit.
- Introduced the system of Diwan-i-Arz (military) and Diwan-i-Mal (revenue).

MILITARY STRATEGIES



- Used modern warfare techniques like guns and artillery.
- Adopted the "Tulughma" strategy (surrounding the enemy from all sides).
- His use of firearms gave him an edge over the larger armies of his opponents.

ACHIEVEMENTS



- Founded the Mughal Empire in India.
- Brought unity and stability after years of political instability.
- Promoted art, literature, and culture.
- Laid the foundation for future expansion under Humayun and Akbar.

PERSONALITY & QUALITIES



- Brave, disciplined, and hardworking.
- Loved nature, poetry, and intellectual discussions.
- Known for his simplicity and honesty.
- A visionary leader with a deep sense of justice.

BABURNAMA



- Babur wrote his autobiography "Baburnama" in Chagatai language.
- It is a valuable historical source providing information about his life, times, people, places, and his campaigns.
- It reflects his literary skills and keen observations.

DEATH



Babur died on 26 December 1530 in Agra at the age of 47 and was buried in the Aram Bagh, Agra.

BABUR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

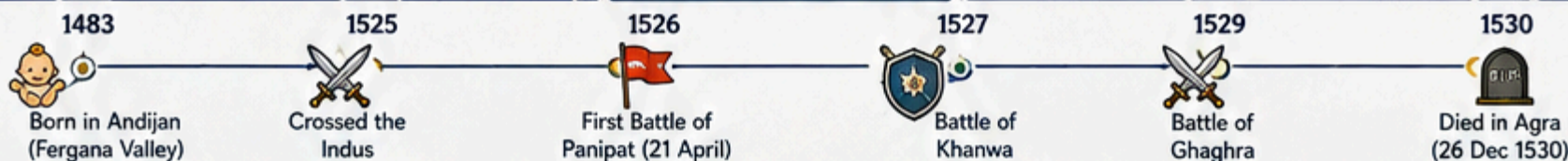
- ✓ Established the Mughal rule in India.
- ✓ Introduced new agricultural and garden practices.
- ✓ Encouraged learning, art, and architecture.
- ✓ His policies and achievements formed the basis of a strong empire.



KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ★ Founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- ★ Victorious in Panipat (1526), Khanwa (1527) and Ghaghra (1529).
- ★ Used guns and artillery effectively.
- ★ Wrote Baburnama.
- ★ Died in 1530.

BABUR AT A GLANCE



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



1. FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION: BABUR AND HUMAYUN B. NASIRUDDIN HUMAYUN (1530 – 1540 CE & 1555 – 1556 CE)



NASIRUDDIN HUMAYUN
(1530 – 1540 CE
& 1555 – 1556 CE)

Humayun, the son and successor of Babur, inherited a strong empire but faced internal rebellions and the rise of a powerful rival in Sher Shah Suri. After years of exile, he regained his throne with Persian help, but his reign was cut short by his untimely death.



EARLY LIFE



- Born on 6 March 1508 in Kabul.

- Eldest son of Babur and Maham Begum.
- Well-educated, fond of learning, poetry, and astronomy.
- Inherited the Mughal Empire in 1530 after Babur's death.

ACCESSION



- Ascended the throne in 1530 at the age of 22.
- Faced opposition from his brothers and nobles.
- Spent much of his time in festivities, causing discontent among the nobles.

CHALLENGES FACED



- Rebellions by his brothers (Kamran, Askari, Hindal).
- Rising power of Sher Shah Suri, the founder of the Sur Empire.
- Weak administrative control and mistakes in judgment.

LOSS OF EMPIRE



- Defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of Chausa (1539).
- Again defeated in the Battle of Kannauj (1540).
- Lost Delhi and Agra and goes into exile.

PERIOD OF EXILE (1540 – 1555)



- Wandered for about 15 years in Rajasthan, Sindh, and Persia.
- Took refuge in the court of Shah Tahmasp I of Persia.
- Received military and financial help from Persia.
- Strengthened his position and prepared to regain his empire.

RECONQUEST OF EMPIRE



- With Persian help, defeated Hemu (Vikramaditya) in the Second Battle of Panipat (1555).
- Regained Delhi and Agra.
- Restored Mughal rule in India.

SECOND REIGN (1555 – 1556)



- Ruled for a short period of about 1 year.
- Focused on consolidating his empire.
- Died on 27 January 1556 after falling from the stairs of his library in Delhi.

ADMINISTRATION



- Tried to strengthen central authority.
- Reorganized the revenue system.
- Granted jagirs to nobles.
- Laid the foundation of administrative practices later improved by Akbar.

ACHIEVEMENTS



- Preserved the Mughal Empire during the most difficult times.
- Recovered the lost territories with courage and determination.
- His efforts paved the way for Akbar's golden era.

PERSONALITY & QUALITIES



- Kind-hearted, generous, and religious.
- Fond of learning, literature, and astrology.
- Brave and determined, despite many failures.

HUMAYUNNAMA



- Humayun wrote his autobiography "Humayunnama" in Persian.
- It gives valuable information about his life, struggles, travels, and the places he visited.
- A very important historical source.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTION



- Built many buildings during his reign.
- His widow, Haji Begum, built the magnificent Humayun's Tomb in Delhi (completed in 1572), a masterpiece of Mughal architecture.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Humayun was a cultured and well-educated ruler.
- ✓ He faced many challenges and lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri.
- ✓ After 15 years of exile, he regained his throne with Persian help.
- ✓ His short second reign laid the foundation for Akbar's success.
- ✓ His autobiography "Humayunnama" is a valuable historical source.

HUMAYUN AT A GLANCE

Full Name	Nasiruddin Humayun
Reign	1530 – 1540 CE & 1555 – 1556 CE
Capital	Initially Agra & Delhi (lost), Later Delhi
Major Rival	Sher Shah Suri
Important Battles	Chausa (1539), Kannauj (1540), Second Panipat (1555)
Death	27 January 1556 in Delhi

TIMELINE OF HUMAYUN'S LIFE



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



1. FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION: BABUR AND HUMAYUN

C. THE SUR INTERREGNUM: SHER SHAH SURI (1540 – 1545 CE)



SHER SHAH SURI
(1540 – 1545 CE)

After defeating Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj (1540), Sher Shah Suri established the Sur Empire and ruled North India. Though his reign was short (literally 5 years), he laid the foundation of efficient administration and reforms which even the Mughals adopted later.



BACKGROUND

- Born as Farid Khan in 1486 in Sasaram, Bihar.
- A capable Afghan noble under the Lodi Sultanate.
- Served under Ibrahim Lodi but later became independent.
- A talented leader with excellent military and administrative skills.



RISE TO POWER

- Took advantage of Humayun's weakness and rebellion of Afghan nobles.
- Defeated Humayun in the **Battle of Chausa** (1539).
- Finally defeated him in the **Battle of Kannauj** (1540).
- Captured Delhi and Agra and established Sur Empire.



IMPORTANT BATTLES

- **Battle of Chausa** (1539): Defeated Humayun.
- **Battle of Kannauj** (1540): Humayun was defeated again and forced to flee.
- These victories made Sher Shah the ruler of North India.



REIGN & DURATION

- Ruled from 1540 to 1545 CE.
- His reign was short but full of achievements.
- Died on 22 May 1545 due to an explosion of gunpowder in Kalinjar Fort while besieging it.



ADMINISTRATION

- Established a strong and centralized administration.
- Divided the empire into provinces (Sarkars), districts (Parganas).
- Appointed efficient officers for revenue, justice and police.
- Maintained regular inspection system.
- Famous for his strict discipline and personal supervision.



REFORMS & POLICIES

- **Land Revenue System:** Measurement of land and fixing revenue demand based on crop productivity.
- **Currency Reform:** Introduced silver coin 'Rupiya' of uniform weight.
- **Road & Communication:** Built and maintained Grand Trunk Road from Bengal to Punjab.
- **Sarai System:** Built rest houses (sarais) and wells for travelers.
- **Efficient Postal System:** Established Dak Chowkis at regular intervals.



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strengthened the administration and revenue system.
- Improved infrastructure like roads, sarais, and canals.
- Promoted trade, agriculture and commerce.
- His reforms formed the basis for Akbar's administrative system.
- Remembered as one of the greatest rulers of medieval India.



MILITARY ORGANIZATION

- Maintained a strong and well-organized army.
- Used both cavalry and infantry effectively.
- Fortified key places and maintained a strong defense system.



JUSTICE & WELFARE

- Ensured quick justice to the people.
- Took care of the welfare of peasants.
- Prohibited unnecessary taxes and oppression.
- Believed in religious tolerance.



PERSONALITY & QUALITIES

- Brave, honest and just ruler.
- Simple lifestyle and disciplined.
- Personally inspected his kingdom.
- Loved and respected by his subjects.



ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBTIONS

- Built many forts, mosques, and administrative buildings.
- His tomb at Sasaram is a masterpiece of Afghan architecture.



COINAGE SYSTEM

- Introduced the silver coin called "Rupiya" of uniform weight (approximately 178 grains).
- Also issued gold (Mohur) and copper (Dam) coins.



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Though his rule was short, his administrative system was adopted and expanded by Akbar.
- He is known as the "Founder of Modern Indian Administration".

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and established the Sur Empire.
- ✓ His reign lasted from 1540 to 1545 CE.
- ✓ Introduced major reforms in administration, revenue and infrastructure.
- ✓ Built Grand Trunk Road and introduced Rupiya coin.
- ✓ His efficient system was later adopted by the Mughals, especially Akbar.

QUICK FACTS

Full Name	Sher Shah Suri (Farid Khan)
Born	1486, Sasaram, Bihar
Ruled	1540 – 1545 CE
Dynasty	Sur Dynasty
Capital	Delhi (Later also Agra)
Death	22 May 1545, Kalinjar Fort

TIMELINE OF SHER SHAH SURI

1486



Born in Sasaram, Bihar

1539



Battle of Chausa – Defeated Humayun

1540



Battle of Kannauj – Defeated Humayun and captured Delhi

1540



Established Sur Empire

1540 – 1545



Implemented major reforms and developed infrastructure

1545



Died on 22 May 1545 at Kalinjar Fort



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



AKBAR THE GREAT
(1556 – 1605 CE)

2. THE GOLDEN ERA OF EXPANSION: AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 – 1605 CE)

Akbar, the son of Humayun, was one of the greatest rulers in Indian history. He expanded the empire to its greatest extent, established a strong and efficient administration and promoted peace, religious tolerance, art, literature and culture. His reign is truly known as the “Golden Era” of the Mughal Empire.



ACCESSION



- Acceded to the throne in 1556 at the age of 13 after Humayun's death.
- Bairam Khan served as his regent until 1560.

EXPANSION OF EMPIRE



- Conquered Malwa (1561), Gondwana (1564), Gujarat (1572–73), Bengal (1574–76), Kashmir (1586) and Sindh (1591).
- Defeated Rajputs and other opponents and united most of India under Mughal rule.

ADMINISTRATION



- Centralized administration with well-organized departments.
- Introduced **Mansabdari System** to classify nobles.
- Land Revenue System: Zabt System by Todar Mal.
- Efficient system of justice, police and communication.

MILITARY STRENGTH



- Maintained a strong, well-disciplined and large army.
- Advanced artillery and modern weapons.
- Well-organized forts and military strategy.

RELIGIOUS POLICY



- Believed in “Sulh-i-Kul” (universal peace).
- Abolished Jizya (1564) and pilgrimage tax.
- Married Rajput princess (Harka Bai) to strengthen ties.
- Respected all religions and encouraged dialogue.

DIN-I-ILAH



- Introduced “Din-i-Ilahi” in 1582.
- It was not a new religion but a way of ethical living based on truth, peace and tolerance.
- Only a small group of nobles accepted it.

CULTURE & ACHIEVEMENTS



- Flourished art, literature, music and architecture.
- Translated many Sanskrit texts into Persian (Mahabharata – Razmnama, Ramayana, etc.)
- Great patron of painters like Basawan, Daswanth.
- Built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort and other magnificent structures.

ECONOMY & TRADE



- Encouraged agriculture, trade and commerce.
- Developed roads, sarais, canals and markets.
- Minted good quality coins.
- Promoted internal and foreign trade.

JUSTICE & WELFARE



- Justice was based on merit, not on religion or caste.
- He held public “Jharokha Darshan” to meet people.
- Took personal interest in the welfare of his subjects.

ARCHITECTURE



- Founded Fatehpur Sikri (1571–1585).
- Built Agra Fort.
- Built Lahore Fort and many palaces and buildings.

PERSONALITY & QUALITIES



- Broad-minded, just and tolerant.
- Hardworking and disciplined.
- Keen learner and thinker.
- Courageous, wise and visionary leader.

OTHER REFORMS



- Standardized weights and measures.
- Encouraged education and learning.
- Reorganized postal system.

AKBAR'S NINE GEMS (NAVRATNAS)

- ★ Abul Fazl – Historian and scholar
- ★ Faizi – Poet and scholar
- ★ Raja Todar Mal – Finance Minister
- ★ Raja Man Singh – Great military commander
- ★ Birbal – Courtier and scholar
- ★ Tansen – Musician
- ★ Mullah Do Pyaza – Scholar and poet
- ★ Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana – Poet and noble
- ★ Fakir Aziao-d-din – Sufi saint



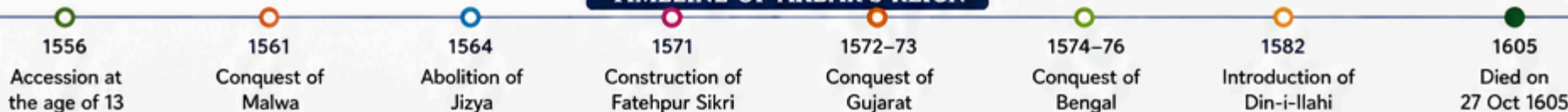
KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Akbar ruled from 1556 to 1605 CE.
- ✓ He expanded the empire to its greatest extent.
- ✓ He established a strong and efficient administration.
- ✓ His policy of Sulh-i-Kul promoted unity and harmony.
- ✓ He abolished Jizya and pilgrimage tax.
- ✓ He introduced Din-i-Ilahi for ethical living.
- ✓ His reign is known as the Golden Era of the Mughal Empire.
- ✓ He was a great patron of art, culture and architecture.

AKBAR AT A GLANCE

Full Name	Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar
Reign	1556 – 1605 CE
Dynasty	Mughal Dynasty
Capital	Fatehpur Sikri (1571–1585) Later: Agra, Lahore
Major Achievements	Expansion of empire, strong administration, religious tolerance, promotion of culture
Important Battles	Second Battle of Panipat (1556), Conquest of Malwa, Gujarat, Bengal, etc.
Famous For	Sulh-i-Kul, Din-i-Ilahi, Navratnas
Death	27 October 1605, Agra Fort

TIMELINE OF AKBAR'S REIGN



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



2. THE GOLDEN ERA OF EXPANSION: AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 – 1605 CE)

A. MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AND CONSOLIDATION



AKBAR THE GREAT
(1556 – 1605 CE)

Akbar was a brilliant strategist and a fearless commander. Through his continuous military campaigns, he expanded the Mughal Empire from Kabul to Bengal and from Kashmir to the Deccan (except some parts). His conquests brought political stability and laid the foundation of a united and powerful empire.



MAJOR MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF AKBAR

1. CONQUEST OF MALWA (1561)



- Baz Bahadur, the ruler of Malwa, was defeated.
- Malwa was an important region in Central India.
- It became a part of the Mughal Empire.

➤ **Outcome:** Strengthened Mughal control in Central India.

2. CONQUEST OF GONDWANA (1564)



- Rani Durgavati, the brave queen of Gondwana, fought courageously but was defeated.
- Gondwana was rich in natural resources.

➤ **Outcome:** Added a wealthy region to the empire.

3. CONQUEST OF RAJPUTANA (1567–1576)



- Akbar pursued a policy of alliance and conquest.
- Major states brought under Mughal rule:
 - Amber (Jaipur) – 1562
 - Marwar (Jodhpur) – 1563
 - Bikaner – 1570
 - Jaisalmer – 1571
 - Chittor – 1568 (after a long siege)

➤ **Outcome:** Ensured stability in Rajasthan and gained loyal Rajput allies.

4. CONQUEST OF GUJARAT (1572–73)



- Gujarat was a rich and prosperous region.
- Won a naval battle against the rulers of Gujarat.
- This victory gave control over trade routes and ports.

➤ **Outcome:** Gujarat became a strong province of the empire.

5. CONQUEST OF BENGAL (1574–76)



- Daud Khan Karrani was defeated.
- Bengal was annexed after a series of campaigns.
- The region was divided into subas for better administration.

➤ **Outcome:** Mughal control extended to eastern India.

6. CONQUEST OF KASHMIR (1586)



- Kashmir was strategically important.
- It was annexed after a smooth campaign.
- Became a favorite place of Akbar.

➤ **Outcome:** Brought Kashmir's beauty and resources under Mughal rule.

7. CONQUEST OF SINDH (1591)



- Sindh was important for trade and communication.
- Local ruler was defeated and the region was annexed.

➤ **Outcome:** Secured the western frontier and trade routes.

8. DECCAN CAMPAIGNS (1595–1601)



- Akbar tried to expand into the Deccan.
- Conquests included Ahmadnagar, Berar and parts of Khandesh.
- Could not conquer Golconda and Bijapur.

➤ **Outcome:** Mughal influence established in the Deccan.

9. CONSOLIDATION OF EMPIRE



- After continuous campaigns, Akbar consolidated his empire.
- Built forts, roads and administrative centres.
- Promoted peace, unity and good governance.

➤ **Outcome:** Laid the foundation of a strong, united and stable empire.

STRATEGIES BEHIND AKBAR'S SUCCESS

- ✓ Well-planned military expeditions.
- ✓ Use of modern weapons and artillery.
- ✓ Alliance with Rajput rulers through marriage and trust.
- ✓ Appointed capable generals and gave them freedom.
- ✓ Policy of tolerance won the hearts of people.

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY EXPANSION

- ★ Expanded the empire's territory.
- ★ Secured trade routes and resources.
- ★ Ensured political stability and unity.
- ★ Increased economic prosperity.
- ★ Created a strong base for future rulers.

AKBAR'S FAMOUS GENERALS

General	Notable Achievements
Raja Man Singh	Conquered Bengal, Kabul and many Rajput states.
Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan	Conquered Gujarat and played a key role in administration.
Mir Bakshi Khan	Expert in military organization and reforms.
Asaf Khan	Worked in the Deccan and consolidated territories.

AKBAR'S EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT



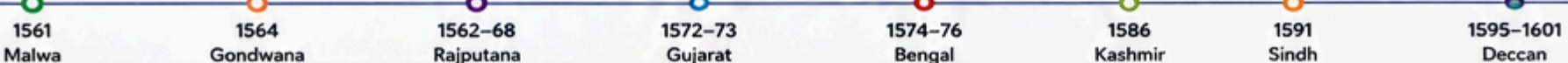
Akbar's empire stretched across North India, Central India, Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir and parts of the Deccan.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Akbar's military campaigns were continuous and well-organized.
- ✓ He conquered Malwa, Gondwana, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sindh and parts of the Deccan.
- ✓ He followed a balance of force and diplomacy.
- ✓ His victories brought revenue, resources and stability.
- ✓ These conquests made his reign the Golden Era of the Mughal Empire.



TIMELINE OF MAJOR CAMPAIGNS



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



2. THE GOLDEN ERA OF EXPANSION: AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 – 1605 CE)

B. THE MANSABDARI SYSTEM



AKBAR THE GREAT
(1556 – 1605 CE)

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari System in 1571. It was a unique system of ranking officials (Mansabdars) that helped him maintain a powerful, efficient and loyal administrative and military structure. It promoted merit, reduced the power of nobles and strengthened the central authority.



1. MEANING



- "Mansab" means rank.
- Mansabdars were officials who held a rank and were appointed to civil or military positions.
- They were paid by the state and were responsible to the emperor.

2. OBJECTIVES



- To maintain a disciplined and efficient administrative system.
- To ensure loyalty of nobles to the emperor.
- To reduce the influence of hereditary nobles.
- To create a strong and centralized empire.

3. MAIN FEATURES



- Based on merit, not on birth.
- Each Mansabdar was given a rank (Mansab) and salary.
- They were assigned duties in administration, military or both.
- The rank determined their status, salary and the number of troops they had to maintain.

4. DUAL SYSTEM OF RANKS



Mansabdari system had two numbers for each Mansabdar:

1. **Zat (Personal Rank):** Indicates the personal rank and salary of the Mansabdar.
2. **Sawar (Cavalry Rank):** Indicates the number of horsemen he had to maintain.

EXAMPLE

Mansabdar	Zat Rank	Sawar Rank	Meaning
1,000	1,000	500	Personal rank 1000, maintains 500 horsemen
2,000	2,000	1,000	Higher rank and more responsibilities
5,000	5,000	2,500	Very high rank, maintains large cavalry

NOTE



- Zat rank was always equal to or higher than Sawar rank.
- The higher the rank, the greater the salary, status and responsibility.

5. RANK STRUCTURE



- Ranks ranged from 10 to 10,000.
- Higher ranks were reserved for important nobles.
- Only the emperor had the rank of 10,000.

6. SALARY AND JAGIR



- Mansabdars were paid in cash or through "Jagir" (assignment of land revenue).
- The Jagir was not hereditary and could be transferred.
- This prevented the growth of independent power centres.

7. PROMOTION AND DEMOTION



- Promotions were based on merit, performance and loyalty.
- Demotions or dismissal could happen for misconduct or disloyalty.
- This kept the system under strict control of the emperor.

8. KINDS OF MANSABDARS



- Ashraf (High nobles)
- Pahariyas (Hill chiefs)
- Rajputs
- Deccanis
- Other talented individuals from various backgrounds

9. SIGNIFICANCE



- Created a strong and loyal administrative and military structure.
- Integrated people of different regions and religions.
- Reduced the power of feudal lords.
- Helped in smooth expansion and governance of the empire.

10. MERITS



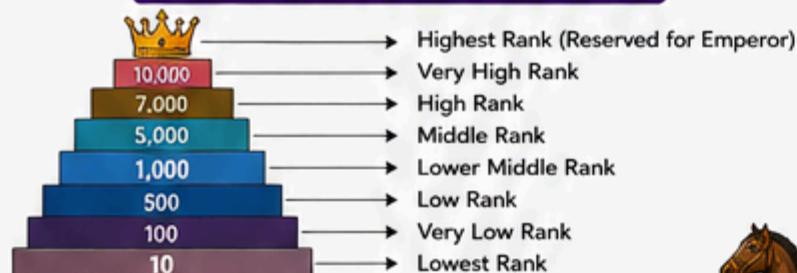
- Based on merit and ability.
- Promoted unity and loyalty.
- Efficient administration and military organization.
- Prevented formation of independent states.

11. DEMERITS



- Over-centralization of power.
- Heavy burden on the exchequer.
- Corruption and favoritism developed later.
- System weakened under later Mughals.

HIERARCHY OF RANKS (EXAMPLES)



KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Introduced in 1571 by Akbar.
- ✓ Based on merit, not on birth.
- ✓ Dual system: Zat (personal rank) and Sawar (cavalry rank).
- ✓ Paid in cash or through Jagir.
- ✓ Helped in building a strong, centralized and efficient empire.



MANSABDARI SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

Aspect	Details
Introduced by	Akbar in 1571
Meaning	Rank system for officials
Types of Ranks	Zat (Personal), Sawar (Cavalry)
Range of Ranks	10 to 10,000
Basis	Merit, ability and loyalty
Payment	Cash or Jagir (land revenue)
Transfer	Jagirs were transferable, not hereditary
Objective	Strong administration, control over nobles, centralization of power
Significance	Key to the stability and success of the Mughal Empire

The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



2. THE GOLDEN ERA OF EXPANSION: AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 – 1605 CE)

C. REVENUE SYSTEM: DAHSALA / ZABTI SYSTEM



AKBAR THE GREAT
(1556 – 1605 CE)

Akbar reformed the revenue system to ensure a fair, stable and efficient collection of land revenue. Raja Todar Mal, his Finance Minister, designed the Dahsala (Zabti) System. It was based on measurement of land, classification of crops and average yield of ten years to fix the revenue demand. It brought uniformity, reduced exploitation and increased state income.



1. MEANING



- Dahsala means "ten years".
- Zabti means "measurement system".
- A revenue system based on scientific measurement of land and average produce of ten years.

2. INTRODUCED BY



- Introduced by Akbar (from 1570s onwards).
- Designed and implemented by his Finance Minister Raja Todar Mal.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES



- To ensure fair assessment of land revenue.
- To bring uniformity in revenue collection.
- To reduce exploitation of peasants.
- To increase state revenue and economic stability.

4. MAIN FEATURES



- Measurement of land.
- Classification of land.
- Assessment of average produce of ten years.
- Fixation of cash rate.
- State demand: One-third of the average produce.

5. KEY PRINCIPLES



- Scientific survey and measurement.
- Just and moderate assessment.
- Cash payment system.
- Regular and systematic record keeping.

HOW DAHSALA / ZABTI SYSTEM WORKED

1. LAND MEASUREMENT



Land was measured with a standard chain (Jarb) and bamboo rod (Gaz).

2. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND



Land was classified into four categories based on fertility and irrigation:

- Polaj (regularly cultivated)
- Parauti (fallow for 1 year)
- Chachar (fallow for 2-3 years)
- Banjar (uncultivable)

3. CROP WISE SURVEY



Main crops were identified and their average produce was calculated for ten years.

4. FIXATION OF RATES



Cash rates (Damd) of crops were fixed based on market prices.

5. ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE



One-third of the average produce value was fixed as land revenue.

6. COLLECTION



Revenue was collected in cash. Records were maintained in detail (Patta & Qabuliyat).

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND

Type of Land	Description
Polaj	Land under regular cultivation for several years.
Parauti	Land left fallow for one year to regain fertility.
Chachar	Land left fallow for two to three years.
Banjar	Uncultivable waste land.

CASH RATE FIXATION

- Cash rates of major crops were fixed in Damd per Bigha.
- Based on average prices of the produce in that region.
- These rates were revised from time to time to suit market conditions.



RECORDS MAINTAINED



- Patta – A document issued by the state showing the amount of revenue to be paid.
- Qabuliyat – A document signed by the cultivator accepting the terms.

ADVANTAGES OF DAHSALA SYSTEM

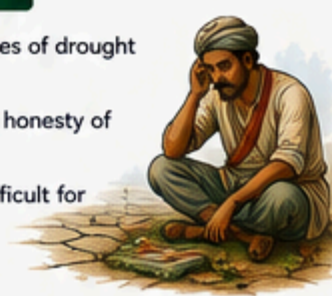
- ✓ Ensured fairness and uniformity in assessment.
- ✓ Reduced arbitrary exactions of local officials.
- ✓ Provided relief to peasants.
- ✓ Increased agricultural production.
- ✓ Strengthened centralized administration and state finances.
- ✓ Created a scientific and systematic revenue system.

SIGNIFICANCE

- ★ It was the most advanced revenue system of its time.
- ★ Became the basis of later Mughal revenue systems.
- ★ Supported the expansion and stability of the Mughal Empire.
- ★ A model of good governance and economic administration.

LIMITATIONS

- ✗ Heavy revenue demand in times of drought could be harsh.
- ✗ Implementation depended on honesty of local officials.
- ✗ Cash payment system was difficult for poor peasants sometimes.



KEY OFFICIALS INVOLVED

- Raja Todar Mal – Architect of the system.
- Amils – Revenue collectors.
- Kanungos – Record keepers of land and revenue.
- Patwaris – Village accountants.



COMPARISON: BEFORE AND AFTER DAHSALA SYSTEM

Aspect	Before Dahsala System	After Dahsala System
Basis of Assessment	Irregular, based on guesswork and old customs	Scientific measurement and average of ten years
Revenue Demand	Often excessive and uncertain	One-third of average produce
Mode of Payment	In kind or cash (irregular)	Cash payment
Records	Poor and irregular	Proper records (Patta & Qabuliyat)
Impact on Peasants	Heavy burden and exploitation	Relief and fairness

AT A GLANCE

Introduced in:	1570s
Introduced by:	Akbar
Designed by:	Raja Todar Mal
Basis:	Measurement + Average of 10 years
State Demand:	One-third of average produce
Mode:	Cash Payment

The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



2. THE GOLDEN ERA OF EXPANSION: AKBAR THE GREAT (1556 – 1605 CE)

D. RELIGIOUS POLICIES AND CULTURAL SYNTHESIS



AKBAR THE GREAT
(1556 – 1605 CE)

Akbar was a ruler with a broad and liberal mind. He believed in "Sulh-i-Kul" (universal peace) and worked for the welfare of all his subjects irrespective of religion, caste or creed. His religious policies promoted harmony, tolerance and cultural synthesis, which strengthened the Mughal Empire and created a unique Indo-Islamic culture.



1. PRINCIPLE OF SULH-I-KUL



- Akbar believed in "Sulh-i-Kul" (universal peace).
- He treated all religions equally and ensured justice to all.
- This policy became the foundation of his rule.

2. ABOLITION OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES



- Abolished Jizya tax (1564) on non-Muslims.
- Abolished pilgrimage tax.
- Ended restrictions on the construction of temples.
- Promoted equality and gained loyalty of all subjects.

3. MARRIAGE ALLIANCES



- Formed matrimonial alliances with Rajput princesses.
- Built strong ties with Rajput rulers.
- Rajputs were given high positions in the empire.

4. IBADAT KHANA (1575)



- Akbar built the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Religious discussions were held with scholars of Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.
- Promoted mutual understanding and respect among different faiths.

5. DIN-I-ILAH (1582)



- Akbar introduced "Din-i-Ilahi" in 1582.
- It was not a new religion but a way of ethical living based on truth, peace, tolerance and righteousness.
- It emphasized loyalty to the emperor, respect for all religions and simple living.
- Only a small group of nobles accepted it.

CORE VALUES OF DIN-I-ILAH

- ★ Belief in one God
- ★ Harmony and tolerance
- ★ Respect for all religions
- ★ Truthfulness and honesty
- ★ Loyalty to the emperor
- ★ Kindness to all beings

6. RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE



- Akbar respected and learned from all religions.
- He never forced anyone to accept any religion.
- He encouraged the teachings of love, compassion and humanity.

7. CULTURAL SYNTHESIS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

LITERATURE



- Translated many Sanskrit texts into Persian:
 - Mahabharata (Razmnama)
 - Ramayana
 - Atharva Veda
 - Panchatantra (Anwar-i-Suhaili)
- Encouraged Persian literature and history writing.

ART



- Patronized miniature painting.
- Mughal paintings showed a blend of Persian styles and Indian themes.
- Famous schools of painting: Fatehpur Sikri, Agra and Lahore.

ARCHITECTURE



- Combined Persian, Central Asian and Indian styles.
- Use of red sandstone and white marble.
- Examples: Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort.

MUSIC



- Encouraged music and invited musicians to his court.
- Great musicians like Tansen (Navratna) were part of his court.

LANGUAGE



- Promoted Persian as the language of administration and culture.
- Regional languages like Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and Punjabi also flourished.

8. SIGNIFICANCE OF AKBAR'S RELIGIOUS POLICIES

- ✓ Created unity in diversity.
- ✓ Strengthened the empire through loyalty of different communities.
- ✓ Reduced social and religious conflicts.
- ✓ Established an atmosphere of peace and harmony.
- ✓ Laid the foundation of composite culture in India.
- ✓ Akbar's ideas influenced later rulers and India's pluralistic society.



9. LEGACY

- ★ Akbar's religious policies set an example of secular and inclusive governance.
- ★ His belief in Sulh-i-Kul is a timeless message of peace and harmony.
- ★ His court became a centre of learning, debate and cultural exchange, which created a unique Indo-Islamic civilization.
- ★ Akbar is remembered as a great ruler with a broad mind and a vision of unity.



10. NOTABLE PERSONALITIES IN AKBAR'S COURT

- Abul Fazl – Historian and author of Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari.
- Faizi – Persian poet and scholar.
- Raja Todar Mal – Finance Minister and revenue reformer.
- Birbal (Mahesh Das) – Wit and courtier.
- Tansen – Great musician.
- Mulla Do Pyaza – Court scholar and poet.
- Man Singh – Rajput general and noble.

TIMELINE OF RELIGIOUS INITIATIVES



AKBAR'S RELIGIOUS POLICIES AT A GLANCE

Aspect	Details
Core Philosophy	Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace)
Key Policies	Abolition of Jizya, pilgrimage tax; respect for all religions
Important Institution	Ibadat Khana (1575)
Unique Initiative	Din-i-Ilahi (1582)
Cultural Impact	Growth of literature, art, architecture, music and languages
Overall Impact	Unity, harmony and creation of composite culture

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Akbar believed in Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace).
- ✓ He abolished Jizya and pilgrimage tax.
- ✓ He formed strong bonds with Rajputs through marriage alliances.
- ✓ Ibadat Khana promoted religious discussions and understanding.
- ✓ Din-i-Ilahi promoted ethical living and tolerance.
- ✓ Akbar's policies led to cultural synthesis and a unique Indo-Islamic culture.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



3. THE LATER GREAT MUGHALS: JAHANGIR, SHAH JAHAN, AND AURANGZEB

After Akbar the Great, the Mughal Empire entered a new phase under Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. They inherited a vast and prosperous empire but faced new challenges. Their reigns were marked by artistic brilliance, administrative continuity and also by expansion, conflicts and strain on the empire.



1. JAHANGIR (1605 – 1627 CE)



- Son of Akbar and Ruqaiya Begum.
- Accession: 1605 CE.
- Known for his love of art, nature and justice.
- Strengthened imperial authority and maintained peace.
- Famous phrase: "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this."



Key Features

- Continued Akbar's policies.
- Encouraged painting, calligraphy and natural studies.
- Jahangir's chain of justice for public grievances.
- Relations with the Mewar and Deccan states.



Notable Events

- Defeated the revolt of Khusrau (1606).
- English obtained trading rights in 1618.
- Nur Jahan's influence at the court.

2. SHAH JAHAN (1628 – 1658 CE)



- Son of Jahangir and Jagat Gosain.
- Accession: 1628 CE.
- A great patron of art, architecture and culture.
- The Mughal Empire reached the height of its glory.



Key Features

- Administration remained strong and well organized.
- Focus on monumental architecture and urban development.
- Prosperous economy and a flourishing empire.

Notable Achievements

- Built Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid (Delhi).
- Developed Shahjahanabad (Old Delhi).
- Encouraged trade, arts, literature and crafts.

3. AURANGZEB (1658 – 1707 CE)



- Son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.
- Accession: 1658 CE. after a war of succession.
- A powerful ruler and great military leader.
- His long reign saw expansion but also decline.



Key Features

- Personally pious and followed orthodox Sunni Islam.
- Reimposed Jizya (1679).
- Long Deccan campaigns drained the treasury.
- Mansabdari and revenue systems continued but became strained.



Notable Events

- Conquered Bijapur (1686) and Golconda (1687).
- Maratha resistance under Shivaji's successors.
- Sikh, Jat and Rajput revolts increased.

COMPARISON AT A GLANCE

Aspect	Jahangir	Shah Jahan	Aurangzeb
Reign	1605 – 1627 CE	1628 – 1658 CE	1658 – 1707 CE
Focus	Justice, art, nature, stability	Architecture, culture, prosperity	Expansion, religion, law & order
Administration	Continued Akbar's system	Strong and efficient	Centralized but overextended
Major Achievements	Chain of justice, painting, trade relations	Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Shahjahanabad	Conquest of Deccan, vast empire
Challenges	Court factions, Khusrau's revolt	High expenditure, succession issue	Deccan wars, revolts, financial strain
Impact	Maintained peace and continuity	Golden age of art and architecture	Expansion but decline in stability



ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUITY

- Mansabdari and revenue systems continued.
- Centralized administration with efficient departments.
- Strong provincial administration under Subahdars.
- Use of Persian language for administration.



CULTURAL & ARTISTIC HIGHLIGHTS



- Flourished under Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
- Mughal painting reached its zenith.
- Architecture blended Persian, Central Asian and Indian styles.
- Literature, music and crafts were highly encouraged.

CHALLENGES & DECLINE UNDER AURANGZEB



- Long Deccan campaigns (over 25 years).
- Financial strain due to continuous wars.
- Rise of regional powers – Marathas, Sikhs, Jats.
- Strict religious policies created discontent.
- Decline of central authority after his death.

LEGACY OF THE LATER MUGHALS

- ✓ They preserved and built upon the foundation laid by Akbar.
- ✓ Art, architecture and culture reached their highest peak in this period.
- ✓ The empire's size and resources grew, but internal weaknesses also increased.
- ✓ Their reigns laid the ground for both the grandeur and the eventual decline of the Mughal Empire.



TIMELINE



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Jahangir: Justice, art and stability.
- ★ Shah Jahan: Architecture, prosperity and cultural glory.
- ★ Aurangzeb: Expansion, challenges and the beginning of decline.
- ★ Together, they represent the grandeur and complexity of the Mughal legacy.



IMPORTANT PLACES ASSOCIATED



Agra Fort
(Shah Jahan)



Taj Mahal
(Shah Jahan)



Red Fort, Delhi
(Shah Jahan)



Lahore Fort
(Jahangir)



Aurangabad
(Aurangzeb)

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

- Nur Jahan – Empress and stateswoman.
- Ustad Mansur – Painter in Jahangir's court.
- Wazir Asaf Khan – Important minister.
- Mir Jumla – General and administrator.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



JAHANGIR
(1605 – 1627 CE)

3. THE LATER GREAT MUGHALS: A. JAHANGIR (1605 – 1627 CE)

Jahangir, the son of Akbar and Rajput princess Jagat Gosain, succeeded Akbar in 1605 CE. He was a cultured, just and art-loving ruler. His reign is known for administrative continuity, growth of art and culture, and the rise of the Mughal Empire to new heights.



1. ACCESSION



- Accession: 1605 CE.
- Faced rebellion of his son Khusrau in 1606.
- Defeated Khusrau and showed clemency.
- Strengthened his position in the empire.

2. ADMINISTRATION



- Continued Akbar's policies and administrative system.
- The empire remained stable and prosperous.
- Justice was his priority; he held daily public darbars (Jharokha).

3. JUSTICE SYSTEM



- Established the "Zanjir-i-Adl" (Chain of Justice) outside his palace.
- People could pull the chain to present their grievances directly to the emperor.
- He believed in quick and impartial justice.

4. ART AND CULTURE



- Great patron of art, painting, literature and architecture.
- Flourishing of Mughal miniature painting.
- Naturalistic style of painting developed during his reign.
- Wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri".

5. PERSONAL LIFE



- Fond of nature, gardens and animals.
- Loved wine and opium, but was also a just ruler.
- Married Mehr-un-Nisa, later known as Nur Jahan, in 1611.

6. NUR JAHAN'S INFLUENCE



- Nur Jahan was intelligent and politically active.
- She influenced administration and controlled the court.
- Coined coins in her name.
- Her family members held important positions.

7. IMPORTANT EVENTS



- Rebellion of Khusrau (1606) – By Jahangir's son.
- Rebellion of Prince Parviz.
- Mewar campaign – Under Prince Khurram (future Shah Jahan).
- Strengthened relations with Deccan states for some time.

8. FOREIGN RELATIONS



- Relations with England improved.
- Captain William Hawkins came to Jahangir's court (1608).
- Granted trading rights to the English East India Company.
- Relations with Persia were friendly.

9. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



Promoted Mughal painting to its highest level.



Developed beautiful gardens like Shalimar Garden (Lahore).



Wrote detailed observations on animals and birds in his book.



His autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" is a valuable source of Mughal history.



Encouraged trade and commerce.



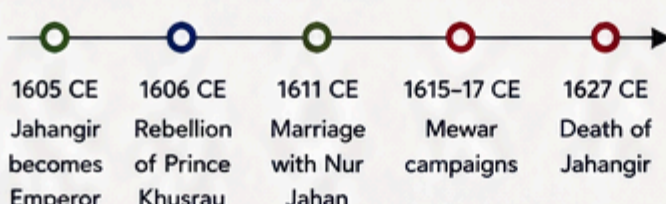
Promoted botany and natural sciences.

10. CHALLENGES



- Rebellions by his sons (Khusrau and Parviz).
- Increasing influence of nobles and Nur Jahan faction.
- Health issues in the later part of his reign.

11. TIMELINE



12. LEGACY



- Jahangir's reign was an age of culture, art and natural beauty.
- Strengthened the Mughal Empire politically and administratively.
- Laid the foundation for the future glory of Shah Jahan.
- Remembered as a just ruler and lover of nature and art.



QUICK FACTS

Full Name
Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

Reign
1605 – 1627 CE
(22 Years)

Parents
Akbar the Great & Jagat Gosain

Known For
Justice, Art, Nature, Literature

Autobiography
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

Burial Place
Shahdara, Lahore



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



3. THE LATER GREAT MUGHALS: B. SHAH JAHAN (1628 – 1658 CE)



SHAH JAHAN
(1628 – 1658 CE)

Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor, was the son of Jahangir and Jagat Gosain. His reign is considered the golden age of Mughal architecture. He was a powerful and ambitious ruler who expanded the empire, strengthened administration, and left behind a rich legacy of art, architecture and culture.



1. ACCESSION



- Accession: 1628 CE.
- Faced no major opposition as he succeeded peacefully.
- Strengthened his position in the empire.

2. ADMINISTRATION



- Continued the policies of his predecessors.
- Centralized administration with efficient departments.
- Strengthened revenue system and maintained law and order.
- Emphasis on discipline, justice and prosperity.

3. JUSTICE SYSTEM



- Followed "Zanjir-i-Adl" (Chain of Justice).
- People could directly present their grievances.
- He was just and accessible to his subjects.

4. ART AND ARCHITECTURE



- Patron of art, architecture, literature and culture.
- Mughal architecture reached its zenith.
- Style: Grand, symmetrical, use of white marble, inlay work (pietra dura).

5. PERSONAL LIFE



- Married Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Banu Begum).
- Deeply loved her; she died in 1631.
- Built Taj Mahal in her memory.

6. MILITARY EXPEDITIONS



- Successful campaigns in Deccan, Kandahar and Central Asia.
- Expanded the empire to its greatest extent.
- Brought Bijapur under Mughal control (1636).

7. ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECES

Taj Mahal, Agra



Tomb of Mumtaz Mahal; a symbol of eternal love; made of white marble.

Red Fort, Delhi



Built in 1638; majestic fort of red sandstone; residence of Mughal emperors.

Jama Masjid, Delhi



Built in 1650; one of the largest mosques in India; beautiful blend of red sandstone and marble.

Moti Masjid, Agra



Known as "Pearl Mosque"; built of white marble, simple yet elegant.

Shalimar Gardens, Lahore



Beautiful gardens with fountains and terraces; symbol of Mughal love for nature.

Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi



Hall of private audience; famous for the inscription "If there is paradise on earth, it is this, it is this," it is this."

8. ECONOMY AND REVENUE



- Agriculture flourished.
- Land revenue system was well organized.
- Trade and commerce expanded.
- Prosperity and economic stability during his reign.

9. CULTURE AND LITERATURE



- Persian became the court language.
- Encouraged literature, poetry, music and painting.
- Mughal painting reached new heights.
- Blend of Persian, Indian and Central Asian culture.

10. RELIGIOUS POLICY



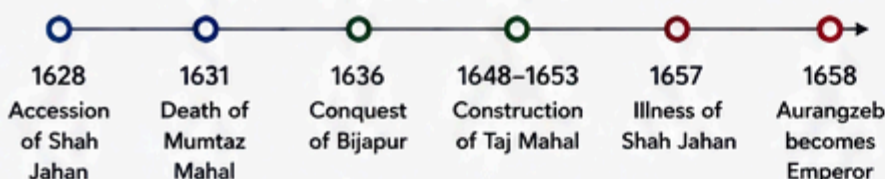
- Followed policy of religious tolerance.
- Respected all religions.
- No new taxes on non-Muslims.
- Maintained harmony in the empire.

11. CHALLENGES



- Heavy expenditure on architecture and wars.
- Rebellions in Deccan.
- Growing tension among his sons.
- These issues led to future instability.

12. TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS



13. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Shah Jahan's reign is the golden age of Mughal architecture.
- ★ He expanded the empire and strengthened administration.
- ★ His love for art and beauty left a timeless legacy.
- ★ His reign was peaceful and prosperous but ended with family conflicts.



14. LEGACY



- Shah Jahan left behind some of the greatest architectural wonders of the world.
- His buildings reflect perfection, symmetry and beauty.
- His legacy continues to inspire people even today.
- Remembered as the greatest patron of art and architecture in Indian history.

15. QUICK FACTS

Full Name	Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Shah Jahan
Reign	1628 – 1658 CE (30 years)
Parents	Jahangir and Jagat Gosain
Known For	Architecture, Art, Administration
Famous Work	Taj Mahal
Burial Place	Taj Mahal, Agra (near Mumtaz Mahal)



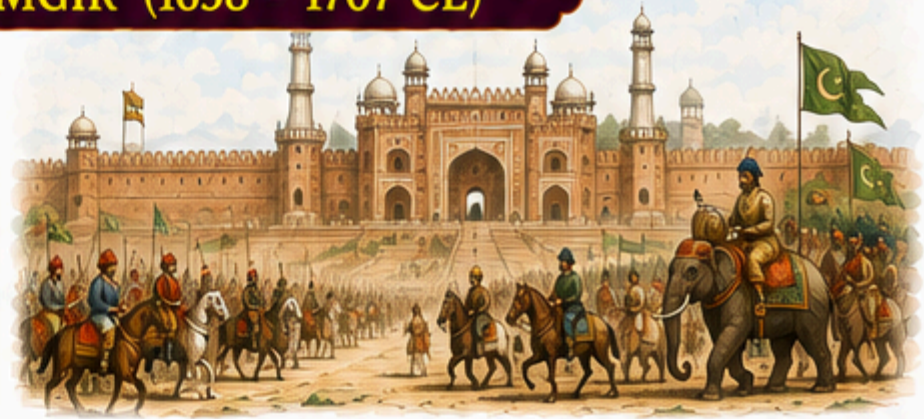
The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



AURANGZEB 'ALAMGIR'
(1658 – 1707 CE)

3. THE LATER GREAT MUGHALS: C. AURANGZEB 'ALAMGIR' (1658 – 1707 CE)

Aurangzeb Alamgir, the sixth and last powerful Mughal emperor, was a brave soldier, able administrator and a devout Muslim. He expanded the empire to its maximum extent but his long wars, strict religious policies and mismanagement weakened the empire, leading to its decline after his death.



1. ACCESSION



- Accession: 1658 CE after the death of Shah Jahan.
- Fought a war of succession against Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Murad and Nawab of Gujarat.
- Established his rule firmly.

2. ADMINISTRATION



- Centralized administration with efficient bureaucracy.
- Emphasized on justice, law and order.
- Personally looked after important departments.
- Corruption tried to be controlled.

3. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS



- Expanded the empire to its greatest extent.
- Conquered Bijapur (1686) and Golconda (1687).
- Deccan wars lasted for more than 25 years.
- Frontier areas like Assam, Baluchistan and Kashmir were brought under control.

4. RELIGIOUS POLICY



- Strict Sunni Muslim and orthodox in his beliefs.
- Re-imposed Jizya (1679).
- Ordered destruction of some temples.
- Issued Fatawa-i-Alamgiri (Islamic law book).
- His policies created discontent among non-Muslims.

5. ECONOMY AND REVENUE



- Land revenue system continued.
- Heavy expenditure on long wars led to decline in finances.
- Trade and commerce suffered due to instability.
- Rise in taxes burdened the people.

6. PERSONAL LIFE



- Simple life and pious nature.
- Wrote letters in his own hand.
- Died in 1707 at Khuldabad (Maharashtra).
- Buried in a simple grave.

7. MAJOR DECCAN WARS



- Fought long and costly wars in Deccan.
- Conquered Bijapur in 1686 and Golconda in 1687.
- Maratha resistance under Shivaji's successors continued.
- These wars drained the treasury and resources.

8. RELATIONS WITH OTHER REGIONS



- Good relations with some Rajput states in the beginning.
- Sikhs became more organized under Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.
- Jat, Satnami and other revolts increased.
- Discontent in many regions due to strict policies and heavy taxes.

9. LAW AND ORDER



- Maintained strict law and order.
- Crime and disorder were controlled.
- Justice was based on Islamic law.
- He was known for his discipline and honesty.

10. MAJOR CAMPAIGNS AND CONQUESTS

Kandahar (1652-53)



Unsuccessful attempt to capture Kandahar from Safavids.

Bijapur (1686)



Adil Shahi kingdom conquered after a long siege.

Golconda (1687)



Qutb Shahi kingdom conquered; rich in diamonds and wealth.

Maratha Wars (1681-1707)



Long wars against Marathas under Rajaram and Tarabai.

Assam, Kashmir, Sindh and Frontier Areas



Brought many regions under Mughal control.

Expansion



The empire reached its maximum extent during his reign.

11. CULTURE AND LITERATURE

- ✓ Persian remained the court language.
- ✓ Encouraged Islamic learning.
- ✓ Fatawa-i-Alamgiri: A comprehensive book of Islamic laws.
- ✓ Music and painting declined in the royal court.



12. REASONS FOR DECLINE



- Long Deccan wars drained resources.
- Strict religious policies created discontent.
- Heavy taxes burdened the people.
- Rise of regional powers (Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, etc.).
- Weakening of central authority.

13. TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



14. LEGACY



- Aurangzeb was a great administrator and a pious ruler.
- His military skills expanded the empire to its largest extent.
- However, his policies and long wars led to the decline of the Mughal Empire after his death.

15. ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ Expanded the Mughal Empire to its maximum extent.
- ✓ Conquered Bijapur and Golconda.
- ✓ Maintained law and order.
- ✓ Known for honesty, discipline and simple life.
- ✓ Compiled Fatawa-i-Alamgiri.
- ✓ Efficient administrator and military leader.

16. CHALLENGES

- ✗ Long and costly Deccan wars.
- ✗ Financial crisis and decline in trade.
- ✗ Discontent among non-Muslims.
- ✗ Rise of strong regional powers.
- ✗ Weakening of Mughal administration towards the end.

AURANGZEB AT A GLANCE

Full Name	Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir
Reign	1658 – 1707 CE (49 years)
Parents	Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal
Known For	Expansion, Administration, Religious Policies
Religious Policy	Orthodox Sunni Muslim
Famous Work	Fatawa-i-Alamgiri
Burial Place	Khuldabad, Maharashtra

17. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Aurangzeb was the last of the great Mughal emperors.
- ★ His reign was a mix of glory and decline.
- ★ His strict policies and long wars weakened the empire.
- ★ After his death, the Mughal Empire gradually disintegrated.
- ★ History remembers him as a brilliant but controversial ruler.

18. QUICK FACTS



Last Powerful
Mughal
Emperor



Reign:
49 Years
(1658-1707)



Re-imposed
Jizya in
1679



Author of
Fatawa-i-
Alamgiri



Buried at
Khuldabad,
Maharashtra



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



4. MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMY, AND ARCHITECTURE



The strength of the Mughal Empire lay in its efficient administration, robust economy and magnificent architecture. The Mughals created a well-organized system of governance, developed a strong revenue structure, encouraged trade and crafts, and left behind a rich architectural heritage that reflects their grandeur and vision.



A. ADMINISTRATION

1. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION



- The emperor was the supreme authority.
- He was assisted by a council of ministers.
- Important departments:
 - Diwan-i-Ala – Finance
 - Mir Bakshi – Military
 - Mir Saman – Royal Household
 - Sadr-us-Sudur – Religious
 - Qazi-ul-Quzat – Chief Qazi
 - Wakil – Deputy/Representative

2. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION



- The empire was divided into Subahs (provinces).
- Each province was headed by a Subahdar.
- Other officials:
 - Diwan – Finance
 - Bakhshi – Military
 - Qazi – Judicial matters

3. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION



- Subahs were divided into Sarkars (districts).
- Each sarkar was headed by a Faujdar.
- Further division into Parganas and villages.
- Local officers: Amin, Qanungo, Patwari, Muqaddam.

4. MANSABDARI SYSTEM



- Introduced by Akbar.
- Basis of Mughal military and administrative system.
- Ranks (Mansab) from 10 to 10,000.
- Dual system:
 - Zat – Personal rank
 - Sawar – Cavalry to be maintained.

5. JAGIRDARI SYSTEM



- Mansabdars were given Jagirs (revenue assignments).
- They collected revenue from the assigned area.
- Jagirs were transferable and not hereditary.
- Helped in maintaining a large standing army.

B. ECONOMY

1. AGRICULTURE



- Main occupation of people.
- State revenue mainly dependent on land revenue.
- Crops: Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Indigo, Opium, etc.
- Use of irrigation through wells, canals and tanks.

2. LAND REVENUE SYSTEM



- Khalisa Land – Revenue collected by the state.
- Jagir Land – Assigned to Mansabdars.
- Dahsala System (Akbar): Revenue fixed on the average produce of 10 years.
- Measurement of land, classification of soil and crops.

3. INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS



- Well developed handicrafts and industries.
- Textiles (cotton, silk), carpets, metalware, paper, weapons, ships.
- State patronage to artisans and craftsmen.

4. TRADE AND COMMERCE



- Active internal and external trade.
- Exports: Textiles, Indigo, Spices, Opium, Sugar.
- Imports: Horses, Precious metals, luxury goods.
- Major ports: Surat, Cambay, Hugli, Masulipatnam.

TRADE ROUTES



- Internal Trade Routes
- External Sea Routes

Connected different parts of India and linked India with Persia, Arabia, Central Asia, Europe and China.

C. ARCHITECTURE

1. FEATURES OF MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

- Blend of Indian, Persian and Central Asian styles.
- Use of red sandstone and white marble.
- Arches, domes, minarets and chhatris.
- Symmetry, spaciousness and fine decoration.
- Inlay work (Pietra Dura), calligraphy and floral designs.



2. IMPORTANT MONUMENTS

Taj Mahal (Agra)



- Built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- A symbol of love and the finest example of Mughal architecture.

Red Fort (Delhi)



- Built by Shah Jahan as the main fort of his capital, Shahjahanabad.
- Made of red sandstone.

Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)



- Built by Akbar in 1571.
- A blend of Indian and Islamic architectural styles.

Jama Masjid (Delhi)



- Built by Shah Jahan.
- One of the largest mosques in India.
- Excellent use of red sandstone and white marble.

Itimad-ud-Daulah's Tomb (Agra)



- Built by Noor Jahan in memory of her father.
- Known as the "Baby Taj".

Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)



- Built by Haji Begum, widow of Humayun.
- One of the earliest examples of garden tomb architecture.

D. SOCIAL LIFE AND CULTURE



- Composite culture developed.
- Persian was the court language.
- Promoted art, music, literature and learning.
- Festivals like Diwali, Eid, Holi were celebrated.

E. STRENGTHS



- Strong central administration.
- Efficient revenue system.
- Religious tolerance (especially under Akbar and Jahangir).
- Rich economy and flourishing trade.
- Great cultural and architectural achievements.

F. CHALLENGES



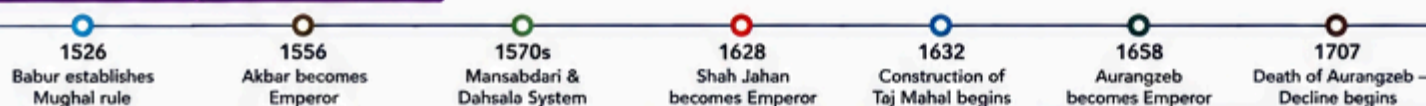
- Heavy expenditure on wars and administration.
- Jagirdari system led to discontent.
- Religious intolerance under Aurangzeb.
- Rise of regional powers and peasant revolts.

G. LEGACY OF THE MUGHALS



- United a vast part of India under one rule.
- Left behind a rich cultural heritage.
- Their administrative and revenue systems influenced later rulers.
- Their monuments are national pride.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



QUICK EXAMINATION

FACTS



- **1526** – Babur won First Battle of Panipat.



- **1527** – Babur won Battle of Khanwa.



- **1528** – Babur won Battle of Chanderi.



- **Baburnama** – Written by Babur (in Turkish).



- **1530** – Babur died in Agra.



- **1530** – **Humayun** became emperor.



- **1539** – Defeated Sher Shah at Chausa.



- **1540** – Defeated at Kannauj (Bilgram).



- **1540** – Humayun lost the empire.



- **1555** – Humayun regained Delhi.



- **1556** – Humayun died in Delhi.



- **1556** – **Akbar** became emperor.



- **1564** – Jaziya abolished.



- **1572** – Gujarat conquered.



- **1576** – Haldighati Battle (Akbar vs Maharana Pratap).



- **1582** – Din-i-Ilahi founded.



- **1590s** – Mansabdari System started.



- **1599** – Akbar died.



- **1605** – **Jahangir** became emperor.



- **1611** – Khusrau (Jahangir's son) rebelled.



- **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** – Autobiography of Jahangir.



- **1627** – Jahangir died at Lahore.



- **1628** – Shah Jahan became emperor.



- **1631** – Construction of Taj Mahal started.



- **1638** – Construction of Red Fort, Delhi started.



- **1648** – Jama Masjid, Delhi constructed.



- **Moti Masjid, Agra** – Built by Shah Jahan.



- **1658** – Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan in Agra Fort.



- **1658** – Shah Jahan died.



- **1658** – Aurangzeb became emperor.



- **1659** – Defeated Dara Shikoh at Samugarh.



- **1669** – Jaziya re-imposed.



- **1674** – Shivaji captured and escaped from Agra.



- **1681** – Golconda conquered.



- **1686** – Bijapur conquered.



- **1707** – Aurangzeb died at Ahmadnagar.



- **Mansabdari System** – Ranking system (10 to 10,000).



- **Zabti / Dahsala System** – Land revenue system.



- **Akbar** – Navratnas in his court.



- **Main crops** – Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Indigo.



- **Main exports** – Textiles, Spices, Opium, Indigo.



- **Main imports** – Horses, Precious metals.



- **Official language** – Persian.



- **Art & Architecture** – Blend of Indian, Persian & Central Asian styles.



- **Major monuments** – Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Jama Masjid.



ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



Battles Won
the Empire

+



Great
Emperors

+



Built Glorious
Monuments

+



Aurangzeb's Long
Conquests

+



Strong Economy
& Revenue System

=



Mughal Empire
at its Peak

→



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The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



MCQs

Page 1



1

Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?

- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Babur
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Babur

Explanation:

Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.



2

Which battle is also known as the Battle of the Two Kings?

- A. First Battle of Panipat (1526)
- B. Battle of Khanwa (1527)
- C. Battle of Chanderi (1528)
- D. Second Battle of Panipat (1556)

Answer: B. Battle of Khanwa (1527)

Explanation:

The Battle of Khanwa was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga of Mewar in 1527. It is also called the Battle of the Two Kings.



3

Who is known as the "Great" among the Mughals?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Akbar

Explanation:

Akbar is known as "Akbar the Great" for his administrative reforms, military conquests, religious tolerance and cultural achievements.



4

Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.



5

Who imposed Jizya tax again during his reign?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: D. Aurangzeb

Explanation:

Aurangzeb re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679, which had been abolished by Akbar.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



MCQs

Page 2



6 During the reign of which Mughal emperor was the Din-i-Ilahi founded?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Akbar

Explanation:

Din-i-Ilahi was a new religious system founded by Akbar in 1582 to promote peace and harmony.



7 Who wrote the autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri"?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: B. Jahangir

Explanation:

Jahangir wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri", which provides valuable information about his reign.



8 Which Mughal emperor is known as "Alamgir"?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: D. Aurangzeb

Explanation:

Aurangzeb took the title "Alamgir", which means "Conqueror of the World", after ascending the throne.



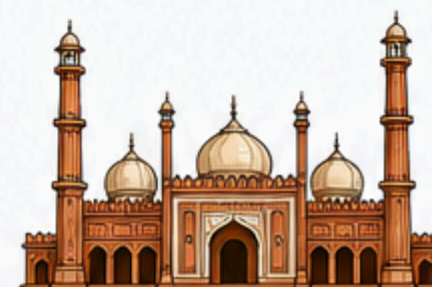
9 Which Mughal emperor constructed the Jama Masjid in Delhi?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Shah Jahan constructed the magnificent Jama Masjid in Delhi between 1644 and 1656.



10 Who was the first Mughal emperor to introduce the Mansabdari system?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: A. Akbar

Explanation:

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system to organize his military and administration efficiently.

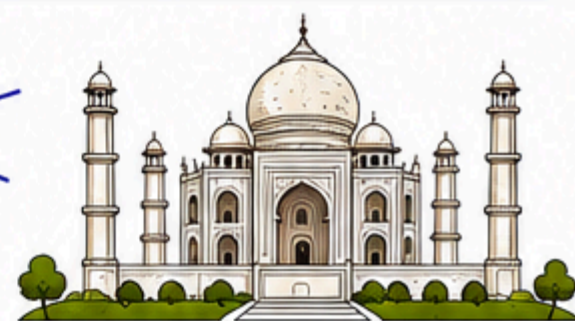


The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



MCQs

Page 3



11 Which book is written by Babur?

- A. Akbarnama
- B. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- C. Baburnama
- D. Ain-i-Akbari

Answer: C. Baburnama

Explanation:

Baburnama is the autobiography of Babur, written in Chagatai (Turkic language). It gives a vivid account of his life and the early Mughal conquests.



12 Who was the real founder of the Mughal Empire in India?

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Akbar

Answer: A. Babur

Explanation:

Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.



13 Which emperor is known for his policy of Sulh-i-Kul?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: A. Akbar

Explanation:

Akbar adopted the policy of Sulh-i-Kul (peace with all), promoting religious tolerance and harmony among all communities.



14 Which Mughal emperor built the Red Fort in Delhi?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Shah Jahan constructed the Red Fort (Lal Qila) in Delhi in 1638 after shifting the capital from Agra to Delhi.



15 Who wrote the legal compendium 'Fatawa-i-Alamgiri'?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: D. Aurangzeb

Explanation:

Fatawa-i-Alamgiri is a compendium of Islamic laws compiled during the reign of Aurangzeb.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



MCQs

Page 4



16 Under which system was land revenue assessed during Akbar's reign?

- A. Iqta System
- B. Jagirdari System
- C. Zabti (Dahsala) System
- D. Mansabdari System

Answer: C. Zabti (Dahsala) System

Explanation:

Akbar introduced the Zabti (Dahsala) system under which land revenue was assessed on the basis of measurement and average produce of the last 10 years.



17 Who was the finance minister in Akbar's court?

- A. Raja Todar Mal
- B. Birbal
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Raja Man Singh

Answer: A. Raja Todar Mal

Explanation:

Raja Todar Mal was the finance minister of Akbar. He introduced the Zabti system and made significant reforms in revenue administration.



18 Which Mughal emperor is known for developing miniature painting?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: B. Jahangir

Explanation:

Jahangir was a great patron of art and culture. He encouraged miniature painting which reached its highest perfection during his reign.



19 Which Mughal emperor built the city of Shahjahanabad?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Shah Jahan built the city of Shahjahanabad in 1639, which is present-day Old Delhi.



20 Which Mughal emperor expanded the empire to its greatest extent?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: D. Aurangzeb

Explanation:

Aurangzeb expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest extent, including the Deccan region and parts of South India.



The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb (1526 – 1707 CE)



MCQs

Page 5



21 Which Mughal emperor is associated with the painting of the “Mona Lisa”?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: B. Jahangir

Explanation:

The painting of the “Mona Lisa” was presented to Jahangir by the Italian artist Manocci in the early 17th century.



22 Who succeeded Humayun after his death in 1556?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Hemu

Answer: A. Akbar

Explanation:

After Humayun’s death in 1556, his son Akbar, who was just 13 years old, succeeded him with the help of Bairam Khan as regent.



23 Which battle was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri?

- A. Battle of Panipat
- B. Battle of Chausa
- C. Battle of Khanwa
- D. Battle of Plassey

Answer: B. Battle of Chausa

Explanation:

The Battle of Chausa was fought in 1539 between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri near Chausa (Bihar), in which Humayun was defeated.



24 Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: C. Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal between 1632 and 1653.



25 Who re-imposed the Jizya tax in the Mughal Empire?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Answer: D. Aurangzeb

Explanation:

Aurangzeb re-imposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679, which had been abolished by Akbar.





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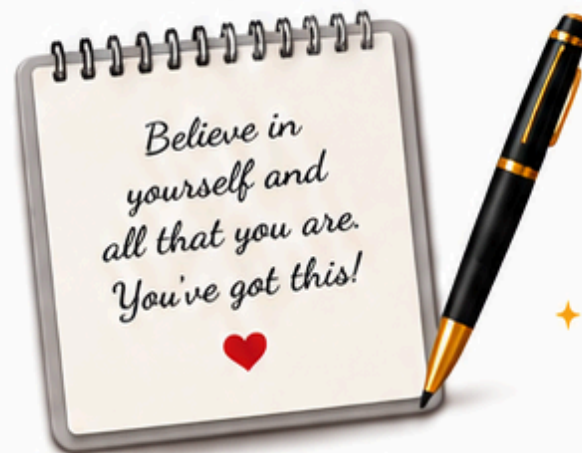
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