Important Points on Mughal Empire and Study Notes

Contents:

1. Babur
2. Humayun
3. Akbar
4. Jahangir
5. Shahjahan
6. Aurangzeb

Here are some important notes and points on **Mughal Empire** for your various upcoming competition examinations. Mughals were the important kings of **Delhi sultanate**.

Babur: (1525 - 1530)

*Babur* become the sultan at the age of 12, after his father Sultan *Umar Shaikh Mirza* died. He was originally form Turki and his family belongs to **Mughal**. Daulot Khan Lodhi, Alam Khan and Rana Sanga invited Babur to attack India. He was descended of *Timur* form his father's side and *Chengiz Khan* from his mother's side.

In the **first battle of Panipath**, Babur defeated *Ibrahim Lodhi* on April 21, 1526 and established **Mughal Dynasty**. He also defeated *Mewar* king *Ranga Sanga* in 1527 and *Chaneri* king *Medini Rai* in 1828.
Babur wrote an autobiography called *Tuzuk-i-Babari* in which he give excellent description of India. He died on 1530 and his tomb is at Kabul.

Some Important Battle won by Babur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>Rana Sanga or Ranapratap Sing of Mewar</td>
<td>Khanwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>1528</td>
<td>Medini Rai of Chaneri</td>
<td>Chanderi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Muhammad Lodhi, Uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi</td>
<td>Ghaghra</td>
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</table>

• **Tughlaq Dynasty Important Points Study Notes**

**Humayun: 1530 - 1540**

*Humayun* was the son of *Babur*. He ascended the throne of Mughal Empire in 1530.

He defeated *Sher Shah* at the battle of *Chausa* in 1529. But in the battle of Kannauj/Bilgram in 1540, he escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years. After that he invaded India in 1555 and defeated his Afghans brothers and became ruler of India again.

Humayun succeeded in conquering the provinces of Gujarat and *Malwa* and remain successful to eliminate the threat of *Bahadur Shah*. However he failed to consolidate his power in western India.

• Also Read: [KHILJI DYNASTY – Alauddin Khilji](#)

**Akbar: (1556 - 1605)**

*Akbar* was the eldest son of *Humayuin*. He was ascended the throne in 1556 at the age of 15. His took the title *Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar*. He defeated *Hemu*, the Hindu king of Muhammad of Muhammad Adil Shah in the *second battle of Panipat*. After this war
he occupied Delhi and Agra. His regent name was Bairam Khan. Akbar ended the regency and proceeded to conquer various important town like Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur. He defeated Ranapratap Singh in the battle of Haldighati in 1576. Akbar proclaimed a new religion 'Din-i-Ilahi' in 1581 to revolt against the orthodoxy. Birbal was the first Hindu who followed this religion. Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort and Allahabad Fort. He also made Humayun's tomb at Delhi. He also abolished pilgrimage tax and Jaziya practice from the social. he also introduced 'Mansabdar system' to organize nobility as well as the army.

**Navaratna or Nine Jewels of Akbar:**

1. **Birbal** - Administrator of nine Jewels
2. **Abul Fazl** - Scholar and statesman.
3. **faizi** - Scholar, statesman, teacher and poet
4. **Tansen** - Great musician.
5. **Todaram** - finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast
6. **Raja Man Singh** - Mansabdar
7. **Bhawandas** - Mansabdar
8. **Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana** - Statesman, Hindi poet
9. **Mullah do piazza** - Regarded his advice in high esteen.
**Tulsi das** who wrote **Ramcharitamanas** also contemporary to Akbar. He was buried at Sikandara near Agra after his death. He used Persian as an official language in India.

**Jahangir: (1605 - 1627)**

**Jahangir** was the eldest son of **Akbar**. His original name was **Salim**. He came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605. Captain Hawkins from East-India Company came to his court in 1608. Jahangir gave him a title '**English Khan**'. After that Sir Thomas Roe from England came to India and got permission to build port in Surat. He wrote his memories in '**Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri**' in Persian language.

- **Also Read**: **SLAVE DYNASTY or ILBARI DYNASTY**

**Shahjahan: (1628 - 1658)**

**Shahjahan** ascended the throne in 1628 and became popular for his good Deccan and foreign policies. He had to face revolts in **Bundelkhand** and **Deccan** in the very first year. He built **Taj Mahal** to perpetuate the memory of his wife **Mumtaj**. He built some magnificent structure such as Red Fort, **Jama Masjid**. Shahjahan's last eight years of his life was very painful, as there was a brutal war among his four sons, **Dara, Shuja, Aurangzeb** and **Murad**. His reign considered the '**Golden Age**' of Mughal Empire.

- **Also Read**: **Gupta Dynasty – General Knowledge**

**Aurangzeb: (1658 - 1707)**

**Aurangzeb** imprisoned Shahjahan and ascended the throne in 1658. He ruled for almost 50 years. During his reign, the Mughal Empire
reached its territorial climax. His reign can be divided into two 25 years periods. During his first 25 years of rule, he ruled over the North India. At this time Maratha power under Shivaji emerged and were force of reckon with. Aurangzeb executed Guru Teg Bahadur, was the 9th Guru of Sikhs who refused to embrace Islam. During his reign, Aurangzeb ban on Sati custom, Hindu Festivals, Jharokha darshan, weighing of the emperor etc. He also re-introduced of Jaziya.

The last Mughal king was Bahadur Shah-II who was made premise during 1867 revolts.

### Important Titles given by Mughal Rulers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>To Whom Given</th>
<th>Given By</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jagat Guru</td>
<td>Harivijay Suri</td>
<td>Akbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raj Davi</td>
<td>Faizi</td>
<td>Akbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavi Priya</td>
<td>Faizi</td>
<td>Akbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guna Samudra</td>
<td>Lal Khan</td>
<td>Shahjahan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raj Kavi</td>
<td>Kalim</td>
<td>Shahjahan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Important Literature of Mughal Empire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuzuk-i-Babari</td>
<td>Babur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humayun Nama</td>
<td>Gulbadan Begum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akbar Nama</td>
<td>Abul Fazl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</td>
<td>Jahangir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain-i-Akbari</td>
<td>Abul Fazl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shahjahan Namah</td>
<td>Muhammad Salih</td>
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</tbody>
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### Mughal Buildings:

**Babur**: Build two mosques at Kabulibahg in Panipat and in Sambal.
**Humayun:** Founder of city Din Panah at Delhi, Jamali Mosque, Isa Khan Mosque at Delhi.

**Akbar:** Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri at Agra.

**Jahangir:** Moti Masjid at Lahore, Shalimar Bagh at Srinagar.

**Shahjahan:** Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid at Agra, Jama Masjid, Red Fort at Delhi.

**Aurangzeb:** Moti Masjid at Delhi, Badshahi Mosque at Lahore, Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad.