

Chapter 1 : List of the mothers of the Mughal Emperors - Wikipedia

The Mughal Emperors, from the early 16th century to the mid 19th century, built and ruled the Mughal Empire on the Indian subcontinent, mainly corresponding to the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

Abdur Rahim Khan-i-khanaa I. There is ambiguity on whether Mullah-do-Pyaza was one of the nine gems of Akbar. Some sources states that it was fictional character and some says advisor of Akbar. Established Zanjir-i-Adal at Agra Fort for the seeker of royal justice. Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited in his court. Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur and Bishandas were the famous painters of his court. Annexed Ahmadnagar while Bijapur and Golconda accepted his lordship. Aurangzeb AD 1. Great scholar of Islamic theology and jurisprudence. Called as Darvesh or a Zinda Fakir 5. Bahadur Shah I AD 1. Popularly known as Shah Alam I and called Shahi-i- Bekhabar by Khafi Khan due to his appeasement parties by grants of title and rewards. Ascended himself on the throne in after killing his two brothers, and defeating Kam Baksh in the Battle of Jajau. He was the last Mughal who enjoyed all the authority in real term. Jahandar Shah AD 1. Farrukhsiyar AD 1. Muhammad Shah AD 1. His name was Roshan Akhtar. Maratha under Baji Rao for the first in Mughal history raided in Delhi 3. Alamgir AD 1. During his reign, the Battle of Plassey took place. During his reign, the third Battle of Panipat took place. Till , he gave all his Diwani rights of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa but after with the help of Mahaji Scindia, he gets back all his Diwani rights. Akbar II AD 1. First Mughal ruler who was under the British protection. During his tenure, Mughal Empire shrinks to Red Fort only. During his reign, revolt took place; he was behaved to Rangoon as captive where he was died in He was very good Urdu poet and his pen name was Zafar.

Chapter 2 : Mughals Diffrent Mints -

This list includes the biological mothers of Mughal calendrierdelascience.com were seventeen emperors of the Mughal Empire in thirteen generations. Throughout the year history of the Mughal Empire the emperors were all members of the same house, the house of Timurid.

The major part of Agra fort was built by Akbar The Great during to The architecture of the fort clearly indicates the free adoption of the Rajput planning and construction. The Jahangir Mahal is an impressive structure and has a courtyard surrounded by double-storeyed halls and rooms. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent. It is often regarded as the first mature example of Mughal architecture. The main religious buildings were the huge Jama Masjid and small tomb of Salim Chisti. The tomb, built in in the corner of the mosque compound, is a square marble chamber with a verandah. The cenotaph has an exquisitely designed lattice screen around it. Buland Darwaza, also known as the Gate of Magnificence, was built by Akbar in to commemorate his victory over Gujarat and the Deccan. It is 40 metres high and 50 metres from the ground. The total height of the structure is about 54 metres from ground level The Haramsara, the royal seraglio in Fatehpur Sikri was an area where the royal women lived. The opening to the Haramsara is from the Khwabgah side separated by a row of cloisters. According to Abul Fazl, in Ain-i-Akbari , the inside of Harem was guarded by senior and active women, outside the enclosure the eunuchs were placed, and at a proper distance there were faithful Rajput guards. The main entrance is double storied, projecting out of the facade to create a kind of porch leading into a recessed entrance with a balcony. Inside there is a quadrangle surrounded by rooms. The columns of rooms are ornamented with a variety of Hindu sculptural motifs. The glazed tiles on the roofs from Multan have an eye catching shade of turquoise. Buland Darwaza dominates the landscape. The Sheikh-ul-Islam adorned the mosque. The year of the completion of this magnificent edifice. Is found in the words: It enshrines the burial place of the Sufi saint, Salim Chisti " , a descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti of Ajmer, and lived in a cavern on the ridge at Sikri. The mausoleum, constructed by Akbar as a mark of his respect for the Sufi saint, who foretold the birth of his son, who was named Prince Salim after him and later succeeded Akbar to the throne of the Mughal Empire. Shah Jahan[edit] The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore was commissioned during the reign of Shah Jahan, and is famous for its rich embellishment which covers almost every interior surface. Rather than building a huge monuments like his predecessors to demonstrate their power, Shah Jahan built elegant monuments. The force and originality of this previous building style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail, illustrated in the palaces erected during his reign at Agra , Delhi and Lahore. The Moti Masjid Pearl Mosque in the Lahore Fort and the Jama Masjid at Delhi are imposing buildings of his era, and their position and architecture have been carefully considered so as to produce a pleasing effect and feeling of spacious elegance and well-balanced proportion of parts. Shah Jahan also built sections of the Sheesh Mahal , and Naulakha pavilion , which are all enclosed in the fort. He also built a mosque named after himself in Thatta called Shahjahan Mosque. Another mosque was built during his tenure in Lahore called Wazir Khan Mosque, by Shaikh Ilm-ud-din Ansari who was the court physician to the emperor. Mumtaz died after her 14th delivery. Its construction took 22 years and required 22, laborers and 1, elephants. This symmetry is extended to the building of an entire mirror mosque in red sandstone, to complement the Mecca -facing mosque placed to the west of the main structure. Shah Jahan used " pietra dura ", a method of decoration on a large scale-inlaid work of jewels. The mosque has been under extensive restoration since under the direction of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture and the Government of Punjab.

Chapter 3 : Mughal emperors | Revolv

At its height, a period extending from the middle of the 16th century to the beginning of the 18th, the Mughal Empire controlled almost the entire Indian subcontinent, marshaling vast amounts of money and manpower. The best-known members of the Mughal dynasty are its first emperors—Babur and five.

Enjoy the Famous Daily Babur in Kabul: Babur even captures Samarkand itself on three separate occasions, each for only a few months. The first time he achieves this he is only fourteen. What distinguishes Babur from other brawling princes is that he is a keen observer of life and keeps a diary. In it he vividly describes his triumphs and sorrows, whether riding out with friends at night to attack a walled village or mooning around for unrequited love of a beautiful boy. Here, at the age of twenty-one, he is able to establish a settled court and to enjoy the delights of gardening, art and architecture in the Timurid tradition of his family. But these same pressures mean that his only chance of expanding is eastwards - into India. But his first serious expedition is launched in October Babur thinks of himself as a Turk, but he is descended from Genghis Khan as well as from Timur. The Persians refer to his dynasty as mughal, meaning Mongol. And it is as the Moghul emperors of India that they become known to history. When Babur leads an army through the mountain passes, from his stronghold at Kabul, he at first meets little opposition in the plains of north India. The decisive battle against Ibrahim, the Lodi sultan, comes on the plain of Panipat in April Babur is heavily outnumbered with perhaps 25,000 troops in the field against 30,000 men and elephants, but his tactics win the day. Babur digs into a prepared position, copied he says from the Turks - from whom the use of guns has spread to the Persians and now to Babur. As yet the Indians of Delhi have no artillery or muskets. Babur has only a few, but he uses them to great advantage. He collects carts to form a barricade a device pioneered by the Hussites of Bohemia a century earlier. It takes Babur some days to tempt the Indians into doing this. Victory at Panipat brings Babur the cities of Delhi and Agra, with much booty in treasure and jewels. But he faces a stronger challenge from the confederation of Rajputs who had themselves been on the verge of attacking Ibrahim Lodi. The armies meet at Khanua in March and again, using similar tactics, Babur wins. For the next three years Babur roams around with his army, extending his territory to cover most of north India - and all the while recording in his diary his fascination with this exotic world which he has conquered. But in he is driven west into Afghanistan by a forceful Muslim rebel, Sher Shah. Twelve years later, renewed civil war within India gives Humayun a chance to slip back almost unopposed. One victory, at Sirhind in 1555, is enough to recover him his throne. But six months later Humayun is killed in an accidental fall down a stone staircase. His year-old son Akbar, inheriting in 1556, would seem to have little chance of holding on to India. Yet it is he who establishes the mighty Moghul empire. But from the year-old emperor is very much his own man. An early act demonstrates that he intends to rule the two religious communities of India, Muslim and Hindu, in a new way - by consensus and cooperation, rather than alienation of the Hindu majority. In he marries a Rajput princess, daughter of the Raja of Amber now Jaipur. She becomes one of his senior wives and the mother of his heir, Jahangir. This policy is very far from conventional Muslim hostility to worshippers of idols. And Akbar carries it further, down to a level affecting every Hindu. In he abolishes a tax levied on pilgrims to Hindu shrines. At the same time Akbar steadily extends the boundaries of the territory which he has inherited. A great deal of hunting does occur a favourite version uses trained cheetahs to pursue deer while the underlying political purpose - of warfare, treaties, marriages - is carried on. Warfare brings its own booty. Signing a treaty with Akbar, or presenting a wife to his harem his collection eventually numbers about 10,000 - see Harems, involves a contribution to the exchequer. As his realm increases, so does his revenue. And Akbar proves himself an inspired administrator. And steps are taken to ensure that the tax on peasants varies with local circumstances, instead of a fixed proportion of their produce being automatically levied. Its outer limits are Kandahar in the west, Kashmir in the north, Bengal in the east and in the south a line across the subcontinent at the level of Aurangabad. Yet this ruler who achieves so much is illiterate. An idle schoolboy, Akbar finds in later life no need for reading. He prefers to listen to the arguments before taking his decisions perhaps a factor in his skill as a leader. Akbar is original, quirky, wilful. His complex character is vividly suggested in the strange palace which he builds, and

almost immediately abandons, at Fatehpur Sikri. A third boy is born in It resembles a small town, made up of courtyards and exotic free-standing buildings. They are built in a linear Hindu style, instead of the gentler curves of Islam. Beams and lintels and even floorboards are cut from red sandstone and are elaborately carved, much as if the material were oak rather than stone. The palace and mosque occupy the hill top, while a sprawling town develops below. The site is only used for some fourteen years, partly because Akbar has overlooked problems of water supply. Yet this is where his many and varied interests are given practical expression. Here Akbar employs translators to turn Hindu classics into Persian, scribes to produce a library of exquisite manuscripts, artists to illustrate them the illiterate emperor loves to be read to and takes a keen interest in painting. Here there is a department of history under Abul Fazl; an order is sent out that anyone with personal knowledge of Babur and Humayun is to be interviewed so that valuable information is not lost. The building most characteristic of Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri is his famous diwan-i-khas, or hall of private audience. It consists of a single very high room, furnished only with a central pillar. The top of the pillar, on which Akbar sits, is joined by four narrow bridges to a balcony running round the wall. On the balcony are those having an audience with the emperor. If required, someone can cross one of the bridges - in a respectfully crouched position - to join Akbar in the centre. Meanwhile, on the floor below, courtiers not involved in the discussion can listen unseen. In the diwan-i-khas Akbar deals mainly with affairs of state. The ferocity with which they all attack each other prompts him to devise a generalized religion of his own in which a certain aura of divinity rubs off on himself. The Christians involved in these debates are three Jesuits who arrive from Goa in As the first Europeans at the Moghul court, they are a portent for the future. But the empire is now stable enough for him to preside over it for twenty-two years without much danger of upheaval. Instead he is able to indulge his curiosity about the natural world which he records in a diary as vivid as that of his great-grandfather Babur and his love of painting. Under his keen eye the imperial studio brings the Moghul miniature to a peak of perfection, maintained also during the reign of his son Shah Jahan. Humayun and the young Akbar take lessons in drawing. Professional Indian artists learn too from these Persian masters. From this blend of traditions there emerges the very distinctive Moghul school of painting. Full-bodied and realistic compared to the more fanciful and decorative Persian school, it develops in the workshops which Akbar establishes in the s at Fatehpur Sikri. Akbar puts his artists to work illustrating the manuscripts written out by scribes for his library. New work is brought to the emperor at the end of each week. He makes his criticisms, and distributes rewards to those who meet with his approval. Detailed scenes are what Akbar likes, showing court celebrations, gardens being laid out, cheetahs released for the hunt, forts being stormed and endless battles. The resulting images are a treasure trove of historical detail. But as paintings they are slightly busy. He is more likely to want an accurate depiction of a bird which has caught his interest, or a political portrait showing himself with a rival potentate. In either case the image requires clarity and conviction as well as finely detailed realism. The artists rise superbly to this challenge. Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb: In Shah Jahan signals an abrupt return to a stricter interpretation of Islam when he orders that all recently built Hindu temples shall be destroyed. A Muslim tradition states that unbelievers may keep the shrines which they have when Islam arrives, but not add to their number. Direct provocation of this kind is untypical of Shah Jahan, but it becomes standard policy during the reign of his son Aurangzeb. His determination to impose strict Islamic rule on India undoes much of what was achieved by Akbar. An attack on Rajput territories in makes enemies of the Hindu princes; the reimposition of the jizya in the same year ensures resentment among Hindu merchants and peasants. At the same time Aurangzeb is obsessed with extending Moghul rule into the difficult terrain of southern India. He leaves the empire larger but weaker than he finds it. In his eighties he is still engaged in permanent and futile warfare to hold what he has seized. In the decades after the death of Aurangzeb , in , the Moghul empire fragments into numerous semi-independent territories - seized by local officials or landowners whose descendants become the rajas and nawabs of more recent times. Moghul emperors continue to rule in name for another century and more, but their prestige is hollow. Yet it is in the 17th century that news of the wealth, splendour, architectural brilliance and dynastic violence of the Moghul dynasty first impresses the rest of the world. Europeans become a significant presence in India for the first time during the 17th century. There is a long tradition of large Muslim domes in central Asia, going as far

back as a tomb in Bukhara in the 10th century. But the Moghuls develop a style which is very much their own - allowing the dome to rise from the building in a swelling curve which somehow implies lightness, especially when the material of the dome is white marble.

Chapter 4 : Top 12 Greatest Mughal Monuments in the World | ListSurge

The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur who was descended of the Timur from father side and Genghis Khan from mother side. Here is the list of the Great Mughal Emperors of India which is very.

Early life[edit] A painting from circa shows the brothers left to right Shah Shuja , Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh in their younger years. Aurangzeb was born on 3 November , in Dahod , Gujarat. He was the third son and sixth child of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal. On 26 February , Shah Jahan was officially declared the Mughal Emperor, and Aurangzeb returned to live with his parents at Agra Fort , where Aurangzeb received his formal education in Arabic and Persian. His daily allowance was fixed at Rs. On 28 May , Aurangzeb escaped death when a powerful war elephant stampeded through the Mughal Imperial encampment. He rode against the elephant and struck its trunk with a lance , [23] and successfully defended himself from being crushed. This event was celebrated in Persian and Urdu verses, and Aurangzeb said: Death drops the curtain even on Emperors; it is no dishonor. The shame lay in what my brothers did! Early military campaigns and administration[edit] Bundela War[edit] The Mughal Army under the command of Aurangzeb recaptures Orchha in October The campaign was successful and Singh was removed from power. She was his first wife and chief consort as well as his favourite. In his old age, he was under the charms of his concubine, Udaipuri Bai. The latter had formerly been a companion to Dara Shukoh. This event precipitated a family crisis with political consequences. Shah Jahan had been nursing Jahanara back to health in that time and thousands of vassals had arrived in Agra to pay their respects. Thereafter, Shah Jahan appointed him governor of Gujarat where he served well and was rewarded for bringing stability. The area was under attack from Uzbek and Turkmen tribes. While the Mughal artillery and muskets were a formidable force, so too were the skirmishing skills of their opponents. The two sides were in stalemate and Aurangzeb discovered that his army could not live off the land, which was devastated by war. With the onset of winter, he and his father had to make a largely unsatisfactory deal with the Uzbeks, giving away territory in exchange for nominal recognition of Mughal sovereignty. The Mughal force suffered still further with attacks by Uzbeks and other tribesmen as it retreated through the snow to Kabul. By the end of this two-year campaign, into which Aurangzeb had been plunged at a late stage, a vast sum of money had been expended for little gain. His efforts in and to dislodge the Safavids at Kandahar , which they had recently retaken after a decade of Mughal control, both ended in failure as winter approached. The logistical problems of supplying an army at the extremity of the empire, combined with the poor quality of armaments and the intransigence of the opposition have been cited by John Richards as the reasons for failure, and a third attempt in , led by Dara Shikoh, met with the same outcome. Aurangzeb regretted this and harboured feelings that Shikoh had manipulated the situation to serve his own ends. So poor was the area that grants were required from Malwa and Gujarat in order to maintain the administration and the situation caused ill-feeling between father and son. Shah Jahan insisted that things could be improved if Aurangzeb made efforts to develop cultivation. Murshid Quli Khan organised a survey of agricultural land and a tax assessment on what it produced. To increase revenue, Murshid Quli Khan granted loans for seed, livestock, and irrigation infrastructure. The Deccan returned to prosperity, [27] [38] but too slowly to satisfy the emperor. As an adjunct to resolving the financial difficulties, the proposal would also extend Mughal influence by accruing more lands. Again, he was to feel that Dara had exerted influence on his father: The emperor favoured the eldest, Dara Shukoh. Metcalf and Thomas R. Metcalf say, "To focus on divergent philosophies neglects the fact that Dara was a poor general and leader. It also ignores the fact that factional lines in the succession dispute were not, by and large, shaped by ideology. Jahanara, certainly, interceded at various times on behalf of all of the princes and was well-regarded by Aurangzeb even though she shared the religious outlook of Dara. Rumours of the death of Shah Jahan abounded and the younger sons were concerned that Dara might be hiding it for Machiavellian reasons. Thus, they took action: Shah Shuja In Bengal , where he had been governor since , Prince Muhammad Shuja crowned himself King at RajMahal, and brought his cavalry, artillery and river flotilla upriver towards Agra. It is not known whether these preparations were made in the mistaken belief that the rumours of death were true or whether the challengers

were just taking advantage of the situation. After regaining some of his health, Shah Jahan moved to Agra and Dara urged him to send forces to challenge Shah Shuja and Murad, who had declared themselves rulers in their respective territories. While Shah Shuja was defeated at Banares in February, the army sent to deal with Murad discovered to their surprise that he and Aurangzeb had combined their forces, [44] the two brothers having agreed to partition the empire once they had gained control of it. Shuja was being chased through Bihar and the victory of Aurangzeb proved this to be a poor decision by Dara Shikoh, who now had a defeated force on one front and a successful force unnecessarily pre-occupied on another. Dara had also become over-confident in his own abilities and, by ignoring advice not to lead in battle while his father was alive, he cemented the idea that he had usurped the throne. Murad was executed on 4 December, ostensibly for the murder of the diwan of Gujarat sometime earlier. Aurangzeb offered Shah Shuja the governorship of Bengal. This move had the effect of isolating Dara Shikoh and causing more troops to defect to Aurangzeb. Shah Shuja, who had declared himself emperor in Bengal began to annex more territory and this prompted Aurangzeb to march from Punjab with a new and large army that fought during the Battle of Khajwa, where Shah Shuja and his chain-mail armoured war elephants were routed by the forces loyal to Aurangzeb. Shah Shuja then fled to Arakan in present-day Burma, where he was executed by the local rulers. Aurangzeb claimed that Dara was no longer a Muslim [citation needed] and accused him of poisoning the Mughal Grand Vizier Saadullah Khan. After a series of battles, defeats and retreats, Dara was betrayed by one of his generals, who arrested and bound him. In 1687, Aurangzeb arranged his formal coronation in Delhi. On 10 August, Dara was executed on grounds of apostasy and his head was sent to Shahjahan. Shah Jahan was cared for by Jahanara and died in 1687. Between 1687 and 1707, the number of Hindu officials in the Mughal administration rose by half, many of them Marathas and Rajputs. His increasing employment of Hindus and Shia Muslims was deemed controversial at the time, with several of his fellow Sunni Muslim officials petitioning against it, which he rejected, and responded, "What connection have earthly affairs with religion? And what right have administrative works to meddle with bigotry? This was largely due to a substantial influx of Marathas, who played a key role in his successful Deccan campaign. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim ruler. Subsequent to the policies of his three predecessors, he endeavored to make Islam a dominant force in his reign. However these efforts brought him into conflict with the forces that were opposed to this revival. Shah Jahan had already moved away from the liberalism of Akbar, although in a token manner rather than with the intent of suppressing Hinduism, [55] [b] and Aurangzeb took the change still further. His emphasis on sharia competed, or was directly in conflict, with his insistence that zawabit or secular decrees could supersede sharia. Historian Katherine Brown has argued that Aurangzeb never imposed a complete ban on music. He learnt that at Sindh, Multan, Thatta and particularly at Varanasi, the Hindu Brahmins attracted large numbers of indigenous local Muslims to their discourses. He ordered the Subahdars of these provinces to demolish the schools and the temples of non-Muslims. He ordered to dismiss Hindu quanonungos and patwaris from revenue administration. However, according to Jamal Malik, the contemporary historian Khafi Khan died, whose family had served Aurangzeb, noted that Jizya could not be levied and remained largely a tax on paper only. For example, he ordered the destruction of Vishvanath Temple at Varanasi for being a centre of conspiracy against the state, and he ordered the destruction of the Jama Masjid at Golkunda [70] after finding out that its ruler had built the mosque in order to hide revenues from the state. Aurangzeb displayed a particular animus towards Hindus and their temples. In the first volume of his Pulitzer Prize winning book series, historian Will Durant [71] stated the following: Aurangzeb cared nothing for art, destroyed its "heathen" monuments with coarse bigotry, and fought, through a reign of half a century, to eradicate from India almost all religions but his own. In one year 1680 sixty-six temples were broken to pieces in Amber alone, sixtythree at Chitor, one hundred and twenty-three at Udaipur; and over the site of a Benares temple especially sacred to the Hindus he built, in deliberate insult, a Mohammedan mosque. He forbade all public worship of the Hindu faiths, and laid upon every unconverted Hindu a heavy capitation tax. As a result of his fanaticism, thousands of the temples which had represented or housed the art of India through a millennium were laid in ruins. We can never know, from looking at India today, what grandeur and beauty she once possessed. Aurangzeb converted a handful of timid Hindus to Islam, but he wrecked his dynasty and his country. A few Moslems worshiped him as a saint, but

the mute and terrorized millions of India looked upon him as a monster, fled from his tax-gatherers, and prayed for his death. During his reign the Mogul empire in India reached its height, extending into the Deccan; but it was a power that had no foundation in the affection of the people, and was doomed to fall at the first hostile and vigorous touch. The Emperor himself, in his last years, began to realize that by the very narrowness of his piety he had destroyed the heritage of his fathers. Other scholars point out that Aurangzeb also built many temples. Ian Copland says that he built more temples than he destroyed. He banned the construction of new temples, but permitted the repair and maintenance of existing temples. He also made generous donations of jagirs to several temples to win the sympathies of his Hindu subjects. There are several firmans orders in his name, supporting temples and gurudwaras , including Mahakaleshwar temple of Ujjain , Balaji temple of Chitrakoot , Umananda Temple of Guwahati and the Shatrunjaya Jain temples. In a sham trial, he was found guilty of murder and violence, atrocities [77] against the Muslims of Burhanpur and Bahadurpur in Berar by Marathas under his command. Standing before him is his son, Azam Shah. Soon after seizing the throne, Aurangzeb began advancements against the unruly Sultan of Bijapur and during , the Mughals are known to have used rockets during the Siege of Bidar , against Sidi Marjan. After twenty-seven days of hard fighting, Bidar was captured by the Mughals. Deldan Namgyal is also known to have constructed a Grand Mosque in Leh , which he dedicated to Mughal rule. In , Aurangzeb appointed Shaista Khan subedar governor of Bengal. Shaista Khan eliminated Portuguese and Arakanese pirates from the region, and in recaptured the port of Chittagong from the Arakanese king, Sanda Thudhamma. Chittagong remained a key port throughout Mughal rule. The Mughals could not make any advancements upon Bijapur Fort, [89] mainly because of the superior usage of cannon batteries on both sides. Outraged by the stalemate Aurangzeb himself arrived on 4 September and commanded the Siege of Bijapur ; after eight days of fighting, the Mughals were victorious. The main gates of Golconda had the ability to repulse any war elephant attack.

Chapter 5 : Imperial and royal titles of the Mughal emperors - Wikipedia

List of Mughal Emperors - Free download as PDF File .pdf), Text File .txt) or read online for free. This is a complete list of all Mughal Emperors from

Later Mughals A. The Mughal Empire was vast and extensive in the beginning of the eighteenth century. But by the close of the century it had shrunk to a few kilometres around Delhi. After the death of Aurangzeb in , a war of succession began amongst his three surviving sons, Muazzam – the governor of Kabul, Azam-the governor of Gujarat, and Kam Baksh-the governor of Deccan. Azam turned to Ahmednagar and proclaimed himself emperor. Kam Baksh too declared himself the sovereign ruler and conquered important places as Gulbarga and Hyderabad. Muazzam emerged victorious and ascended the Mughal throne with the title of Bahadur Shah I. He was also known as Shah Alam I. Bahadur Shah I was the first and the last of the later Mughal rulers to exercise real authority. He was learned, dignified and tried to reverse some of the narrow-minded policies and measures adopted by Aurangzeb. Both Ajit Singh and Jai Singh were later restored but their demand for high mansabs ranks and offices of subahdars of important provinces were not accepted. Shahu, son of Shambhaji who was in Mughal captivity was released in He granted them the sardeshmukhi of the Deccan but not the chauth. He also did not recognize Shahu as the rightful Maratha king thus keeping the fight for supremacy going between Tara Bai and Shahu. Marathas thus remained dissatisfied. Bahadur Shah made reconciliation with Guru Gobind Singh and granted him high mansab. But after the death of the Guru, the Sikhs once again raised a revolt under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. That was however recovered in by the Sikhs. Bahadur Shah made peace with Chhatrasal, the Bundela chief and the Jat chief Churaman who joined him in the campaign against Banda Bahadur. He adopted a more tolerant attitude towards the Hindus. There was however a deterioration in the field of administration in his reign because he lavishly granted jagirs and promotions. He died in Henceforth a new element entered Mughal politics and the war of succession. Previously, the contest for power was between the royal princes; the nobles had merely backed and sided with them. Now they became direct aspirants to the throne and began using the princes as pawns to capture authoritarian positions. But Jahandar Shah was a weak ruler and came to the throne chiefly – with the help of Zulfikar Khan, the powerful noble who as a reward was made the wazir prime minister. He quickly abandoned the policies of Aurangzeb and adopted a liberal attitude towards the Hindus. Ajit Singh of Marwar was given the title of Maharaja and appointed the governor of Gujarat. He confirmed the agreement reached between his deputy and Shahu in whereby the Marathas were given the chauth and sardeshmukhi of the Deccan on condition that the Mughal officials would make these collections and hand it over to the Maratha officials. Zulfikar Khan tried to improve the finances of the empire by checking the reckless growth of jagirs and offices and forced the mansabdars to maintain their official quota of troops. But he also introduced the evil practice of revenue – farming or Ijarah whereby the government established contact with the revenue farmers and middlemen who paid the government a fixed amount while they were free to collect whatever they could from the peasant. This oppressed the peasantry to a great extent. However the inglorious reign of Jahandar Shah soon came to an end in when he was defeated by his nephew Farrukh Siyar at Agra. Zulfikar Khan was soon executed by the orders of the new emperor. They were given the office of the wazir and mirbakshi respectively. The two brothers soon acquired dominant control over the affairs of the state. The Sayyid brothers were convinced that if the real authority were in their hands the empire would be safeguarded from perishing. It was during the reign of Farrukh that Banda Bahadur the Sikh chief was captured and killed. However the struggle for power between the emperor and the Sayyid brothers increased and the efforts of the emperor to overthrow the brothers failed repeatedly. Finally Farrukh was deposed and killed in The Sayyid brothers followed a policy of religious tolerance. They abolished the jizyah as well as the pilgrimage tax at many places. In order to maintain harmony, they advocated a policy of associating Hindu chiefs and nobles with Muslim nobles. Ajit Singh of Marwar and Jai Singh of Amber were won over by giving them high positions in the administration. In return Shahu promised them help in the Deccan with fifteen thousand soldiers. The efforts made by the Sayyid brothers did not yield great results because they were constantly

faced with rival factions and conspiracies in the court. The financial position of the empire was also dwindling as the rebellious elements refused to pay the land tax. This led to increased indiscipline amongst the soldiers. The hostile nobles united themselves under the leadership of Nizam-ul-Mulk of the Deccan. Further the murder of Farrukh Siyar created a wave of terror and repulsion against the Sayyid brothers who were looked down upon as traitors. They were branded as anti-Islamic for their policies. In 1657, Hussain Ali was killed by the rebellious nobles and Abdullah Khan died in 1657 after he was defeated at Agra. This ended the rule of the Sayyid brothers in the Mughal Empire. After the fall of the Sayyid brothers Muhammad Shah had a long reign to save the empire. The Mughal rule was still held in high esteem by the people. The Mughal army especially the artillery was still the most important force; administration in northern India had deteriorated but not collapsed entirely. But Muhammad Shah was not a good ruler. After his death Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed the wazir in 1687. But instead of supporting Nizam, the emperor suspected his own ministers. The attempts to reform the administration proved futile and disgusted with the inability and fickle mindedness of the emperor the Nizam chose to pursue his own ambitions. He gave his office in 1687 and proceeded to the south and found the state of Hyderabad. After the fall of Sayyid brothers he fell into the clutches of a dancing girl Koki Jiu and the eunuch Hafiz Khidmatgar Khan. The already declining Mughal Empire received another fatal blow when the Persian monarch, Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739. Nadir Shah was attracted to India by her fabulous wealth for which she was famous. The bankrupt Persian Empire found an easy prey in the weak Mughal rule with loose defences on the north-west frontier and used the golden opportunity. The disunity amongst the nobles too proved an added advantage for the invaders. The two armies met at Karnal in 1739 and the Mughals suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Nadir Shah. He plundered the royal treasury at his own pleasure and carried back the immense wealth from India. He carried away with him the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond and the jewel studded Peacock throne of Shahjahan. Ahmad Shah A. The death of emperor Muhammad Shah in 1707 saw the beginning of bitter struggles among power hungry nobles of Turani and Irani factions. His successor Ahmad Shah born of Udham Bai, a public dancing girl, ascended the throne but was unable to cope with the disintegrating forces. The weak defenses of the northwest encouraged Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded India twice in 1739 and 1756, when he marched upto Delhi. The emperor, with a view to buy peace and save Delhi from devastation, ceded Punjab and Multan to Abdali. Imad ul Mulk ousted the Wazir Safdar Jang and became the wazir. Ahmad Shah was blinded and deposed by this new wazir. Alamgir II A. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Delhi in 1757 and the imperial city was plundered. The relations between Alamgir II and Wazir Imad-ul-Mulk were not satisfactory and the latter got him murdered in 1759. Shah Alam II A. David Ochterlony became the first resident. Akbar Shah II A. The presentation of Nazrs gifts involving sovereign status was ended by Lord Hastings in 1801. Bahadur Shah II A. He was allowed to retain the imperial title. He was captured and tried by the British. Bahadur Shah II was deported to Rangoon where he died in 1837. Thus ended the Mughal dynasty.

Chapter 6 : Mughal architecture - Wikipedia

The Mughal Emperors were and descendants of the Timurids of Turkistan, and at the height of their power around , they controlled most of the Indian Subcontinentâ€”extending from Bengal in the east to Balochistan in the west, Kashmir in the north to the Kaveri basin in the south. [4].

Their stories of love, valour and betrayal are famous throughout the world. They contributed a lot in the field of art, architecture and literature, and their works are mentioned in many books. Researchers and writers from all over the world have shown interest in Mughal history and research is still going on. Many books have been written about individuals and societies that existed back then. It gives a comprehensive account of the Mughal rulers, the politics of their time, the battles and many more. This novel is engrossing because a period of more than years has been narrated in less than pages. If you are an amateur reader and have no idea whatsoever about the Mughal India, this is the book you should look for. The series is a collection of six books, each dedicated to an emperor among the first six emperors. This book series deals speaks in detail about these emperors and their lives. Here, the writer has the liberty to narrate the story in a fairy-tale manner to make it interesting. This makes the books both informative and interesting. The English translation of Babur is called *The Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor*. The autobiography of the founder of the Mughal dynasty speaks about his life in Afghanistan, Pakistan and finally about his Invasion and the land he conquered- India. Written by Sharath Komarraju, the book is set in the year , when emperor Akbar is merely 20 years old. The simple usage of language and the choice of words make it a very interesting read. It is easy to distinguish between the history and fiction in this novel, and thus it makes its both enjoyable and knowledgeable. This is a sequel to *The Twentieth Wife*. If you are looking for a book which narrates about the role of women and their power during the Mughal era, you must pick up a copy of *Feast of Roses* and read as the story unfolds. The book also mentions the story of Khurram and Arjumand Shahjahan and Mumtaz. Unlike other novels which revolve around the life of Kings and Queens, this novel is based on the life of a common girl and her life. This book is worth reading because it is written from the perspective of a commoner. *Daughter of Shahjahan* is written by Andrea Butenschon. It is said to be the autobiography of Piness Jahanara herself, which was translated by Andrea to English. Thus, she translated the book in , years after Jahanara had written it. As it is the notebook of the princess herself, there is less fiction and more history in it. Her life was a mystery and her character can be understood only by reading her ghazals and poems. Though the plot of the story might not be true, this book gives an insight into her character and shines light upon a princess who was hidden from the world. Dalrymple has put in a lot of effort and intense research to make this book a huge success. The book also contains poems and photographs of the last Mughal emperor, and one can see in his pieces of literature that he foresaw the end of his dynasty.

Chapter 7 : Army of the Mughal Empire - Wikipedia

The Mughal emperors (not to be confused with Mongols), from the early 16th century to the early 18th century, built and ruled the Mughal Empire on the Indian subcontinent, mainly corresponding to the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

The best-known members of the Mughal dynasty are its first emperors—Babur and five of his lineal descendants: These six emperors are sometimes collectively known as the Great Mughals, and the military, artistic, and political glories of the empire are inextricably connected to their individual biographies. Born in at the twilight of that empire, Babur faced a harsh reality: The result was a constant churning of wars and political intrigue as rivals sought to unseat each other and expand their territories. Babur spent much of his youth fixated on trying to capture and hold Samarkand , the former capital of the Timurid empire. He occupied it in , lost it, and then took it again in His second triumph was brief—in he was resoundingly defeated in battle by Muhammad Shaybani Khan, losing the coveted city along with his native principality of Fergana. After one final futile attempt to retake Samarkand in , he gave up on his lifelong goal. But there are second acts in Timurid life. From Kabul, which he had occupied in , Babur turned his attention toward India, launching raids into the Punjab region beginning in The geographical framework for the Mughal Empire was set, although it still lacked the administrative structures to be governed as a single state. Babur is also remembered for his autobiography, the Baburnamah, which gives a cultured and witty account of his adventures and the fluctuations of his fortunes, with observations on nature, society, and politics in the places he visited. He was succeeded by his son Akbar. Akbar Akbar hunting, c. When Akbar came to the throne, he inherited a shrunken empire, not extending much beyond the Punjab and the area around Delhi. He embarked on a series of military campaigns to extend his boundaries, and some of his toughest opponents were the Rajputs , fierce warriors who controlled Rajputna now Rajasthan. This made it possible for Akbar to deal with Rajput chiefs individually instead of confronting them as a united force. In he captured the fortress of Chitor now Chittaurgarh , and his remaining Rajput opponents soon capitulated. Along with his skill at military conquest, Akbar proved to be a thoughtful and open-minded leader; he encouraged interreligious dialogue, and—despite being illiterate himself—patronized literature and the arts. Jahangir inherited an empire that was stable and wealthy, leaving him to focus his attention on other activities. His patronage of the arts was unprecedented, and his palace workshops produced some of the finest miniature paintings in the Mughal tradition. He also consumed excessive amounts of alcohol and opium, at one point employing a special servant just to manage his supply of intoxicating drugs. He had some success in extending the Mughal Empire into the Deccan states the states of the Indian peninsula , but he is known today primarily as a builder. The massive mausoleum complex took more than 20 years to complete and today is one of the best-known buildings on earth. In Shah Jahan fell ill, igniting a war of succession among his sons. His son Aurangzeb won, declaring himself emperor in and keeping his father confined until his death in Aurangzeb A skilled military leader and administrator, Aurangzeb was a serious-minded ruler who avoided the decadence and substance-abuse issues that had plagued several of his predecessors. He presided over the Mughal Empire at its widest geographical extent, pushing the southern border down the Deccan peninsula all the way to Tanjore. As a more strictly orthodox Muslim than his predecessors, he ended many of the policies of religious tolerance that had made pluralism and social harmony possible. As his reign progressed, events within the empire became increasingly chaotic. Religious tensions and heavy taxes on agriculture led to rebellions. Aurangzeb suppressed most of these uprisings, but doing so strained the military and financial resources of the imperial government. When Aurangzeb died in , the empire was still intact, but the tensions that emerged during his nearly five-decade reign plagued his successors and caused the gradual breakup of the empire over the course of the 18th century.

Chapter 8 : Mughal emperors - Wikidata

First of the Mughal emperors to preside over a steady and severe decline in the territories under the empire's control and military calendrierdelascience.comd and imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb. incorporating much of southern India.k.

Like many Central Asian armies, the mughal army was horse-oriented. The ranks and pay of the officers were based on the horses they retained. Akbar restructured the army and introduced a new system called the mansabdari system. Later emperors followed this system. Organisation and troop types Mughal emperors maintained a small standing army. They numbered only in thousands. Instead the officers called mansabdars provided much of the troops. They had their own pay roll and pay master, and were better paid than regular hormanen sowars. They are gentlemen soldiers, normally on administrative duties in the palace. They were better equipped and had their own horses. The emperor also maintained a division of foot soldiers and had his own artillery brigade. Mansabdar Portrait of a Mughal officer Akbar introduced this unique system. The Mughal army had no regimental structure. In this system each officer worked for government was a military officer, responsible for recruiting and maintaining his quota of horsemen. His rank was based on the horsemen he provided, from ten, the lowest, up to A prince had the rank of This called as zat and sowar system. An officer must keep a 1: Horses must be carefully verified and branded, preferably an Arabian breed. He must also maintain his quota of horses, elephants and cots for transportation, as well as foot soldiers and artillery. Soldiers were paid in cash or jagir , cash paid for month to maximum one year, but many chose jagir. The emperor allocated jagir for maintenance of mansabs. Branches The Mughal army had no real divisions, though it had four types of warriors: The cavalry held the primary role, and the others were auxiliary. Cavalry Man in Armor The cavalry was the superior branch of the Mughal army. The horsemen normally recruited by mansabdars were high class people, and better paid than foot soldiers and artillery men. They must have at least two of their own horses and good equipment. Normally they used swords, lances, shields, more rarely guns. Their armour was made up of steel or leather, and they wore the traditional dress of their tribes. The regular horseman was called a sowar. A Mughal Infantryman Mughal cavalry also included elephants, normally used by generals. They bore well ornamented and good armour. Mainly they were used for transportation to carry heavy goods and heavy guns. Some of rajput mansabdar provided camel cavalry also. They were men from desert areas like Rajastan. Mansabadars also provided infantrymen. They are normally ill-paid and ill-equipped. This group included bandukchi or gun bearers, swordsmen, as well as servants and artisans. They used a wide variety of weapons like swords, shields, lances, clubs, pistols, rifles, muskets, etc. They normally wore no armour. Mughal artillery Mughal Artillery in position It was an important branch of mughal army. Earlier mughal rulers made good use of it. It was used by babur to achieve an empire Hindustan. Mughal artillery consisted of heavy cannons and light artillery. Heavy cannon were very expensive and very heavy for transportation. Used in battlefield was also somewhat risky. They were dragged by elephants to battlefields. They were slow to load and sometimes exploded, killing the crew members. They were mainly made up of bronze and drawn with horses. This also included camel bear swivel guns. They were very effective in battlefield. But time to time the emperors show no interest in development of cannons. They became much out of date when used against European cannons built with iron. Granadiers and raketies also came under this category. Navy It was the weakest and poorest branch of the Mughal military. The Empire did maintain warships, however they were relatively small. The fleet also consisted of transport ships.

Chapter 9 : Download List of Mughal Emperor | Download Excel Files

calendrierdelascience.com presents the List of Mughal Emperors. The beginning of Mughal empire is predictably dated to Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi in the 1st Battle of Panipat.

To secure his newly founded kingdom, Babur then had to face the formidable Rajput confederacy led by Rana Sanga of Chittor , at the Battle of Khanwa. Rana Sanga offered stiff resistance but was defeated due to treachery within his own ranks. From Humayun became a ruler in exile, reaching the court of the Safavid rule in while his force still controlled some fortresses and small regions. But when the Pashtuns fell into disarray with the death of Sher Shah Suri, Humayun returned with a mixed army, raised more troops and managed to reconquer Delhi in Humayun crossed the rough terrain of the Makran people with his wife, but left behind their infant son Jalaluddin to spare him the rigours of the journey. Akbar , as Jalaluddin would be better known in his later years, was born in the town of Sindh in where he was raised by his uncle Askari. There he became an excellent outdoorsman, horseman, and hunter, and learned the arts of war. The resurgent Humayun then conquered the central plateau around Delhi, but months later died in an accident, leaving the realm unsettled and in war. Akbar succeeded his father on 14 February, , while in the midst of a war against Sikandar Shah Suri for the throne of Delhi. He soon won his eighteenth victory at age 21 or He became known as Akbar, as he was a wise ruler, set fair but steep taxes. He was born in a Hindu Rajput household. He was a more inclusive in his approach to the non-Muslim subjects of the Empire. He investigated the production in a certain area and taxed inhabitants one-fifth of their agricultural produce. He also set up an efficient bureaucracy and was tolerant of religious differences which softened the resistance by the locals. He made alliances with Rajputs and appointed Hindu generals and administrators. Later in life, he also came up with his own brand of religion based on tolerance and inspired by views from both Hinduism and Islam. However, after his death this religion did not catch on but is still remembered for its noble intentions of bringing people and minds together. Jahangir , son of Emperor Akbar, ruled the empire from 1605 to 1627. In October , Shah Jahan , son of Emperor Jahangir succeeded to the throne, where he inherited a vast and rich empire. At mid-century this was perhaps the greatest empire in the world. By the empire reached its peak under the leadership of Aurangzeb Alamgir with major parts of present day India, Pakistan and most of Afghanistan under its domain. Aurangzeb was the last of what are now referred to as the Great Mughal kings. Mughal dynasty The Mughal Empire was the dominant power in the Indian subcontinent between the mid 16th century and the early 18th century. Founded in 1526, it officially survived until 1858, when it was supplanted by the British Raj. The dynasty is sometimes referred to as the Timurid dynasty as Babur was descended from Timur. In time, the state thus founded by Babur far exceeded the bounds of the Delhi Sultanate, eventually encompassing a major portion of India and earning the appellation of Empire. However, Humayun died a few months later, and was succeeded by his son, the year-old Akbar the Great. The greatest portions of Mughal expansion was accomplished during the reign of Akbar The empire was maintained as the dominant force of the present-day Indian subcontinent for a hundred years further by his successors Jahangir , Shah Jahan , and Aurangzeb. The relevant title is bolded in the list below. These policies, which undoubtedly served to maintain the power and stability of the empire, as the Hindu populace had shown resistance to the Islamic conquest in its years in the Indian subcontinent. These were preserved by his two immediate successors but were discarded by Aurangzeb, who followed a more strict interpretation of Islam and followed a stricter policy of intolerance to the practice of religions than his own. Furthermore, Aurangzeb spent nearly his entire career seeking to expand his realm into the Deccan and south India , Assam in the east; this venture sapped the resources of the empire while provoking strong resistance from the Marathas , Sikhs of Punjab, Ahoms of Assam and some elements within Hindu Rajputs. Ahoms in Assam successfully resisted the Mughal invasions, the last battle being the Battle of Saraighat. It is interesting to note in this regard that while the Mughals ruled India for a nearly three hundred years they never ruled the complete geographical extent of the subcontinent that is known as India in the modern day context. The power was mostly centered around Delhi which was for historical reasons considered a strategic stronghold but there always existed strong independent Hindu kingdoms which maintained their

sovereignty and offered stiff resistance to Mughal expansion. Beginning with Bahadur Shah I , the Mughal Emperors progressively declined in power and became figureheads, being initially controlled by sundry courtiers and later by various rising warlords. Other adversaries included Sikh Empire and Hyderabad Nizams. Nonetheless, for a few decades afterward, the BEIC continued to rule the areas under its control as the nominal servants of the emperor, and in his name. In , even these courtesies were disposed. They deposed the last Mughal Emperor in and exiled him to Burma , where he died in Thus the Mughal dynasty came to an end, which formed a momentous chapter in the history of India. There are still many Mughals living in the Indian Subcontinent. The term Mughal in the current socio-political context also does not have decisive meaning as the blood lines of the original Mughals are now mixed with the local population and have South-Asian identities which are stronger than any original Turkic or Mongoloid origins [Citation reqd]. The language spoken by the Mughals also slowly adapted itself to a form of Hindustani known as Urdu. Though a script was invented for it close to Arabic known as Nastaliq the basic vocabulary is mostly Sanskrit based and it is very similar in form and content to modern day Hindi.