

MUGHAL EMPIRE

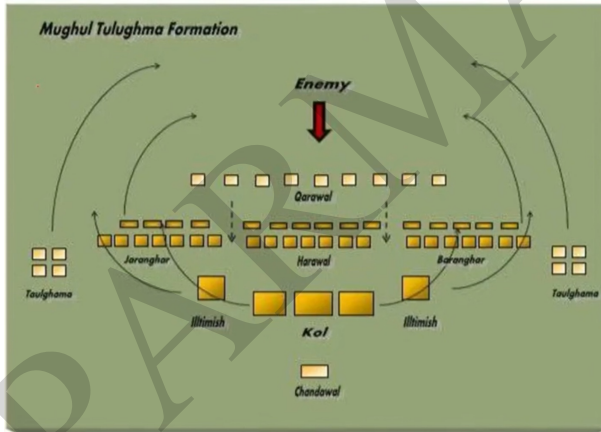




Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din-Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"

→ First usage of Gun powder



Military strategy of Babur

Wars of Babur

- 1527: defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)



1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi

1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra

1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul

Autobiography

Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- Translated in English by Madam Bevrige

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Son of Babur
- Ascended throne in 1530
- His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
- He fought two battles against:
 - Shershah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and
 - Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- Completely defeated by Shershah
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital
 - After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once became the ruler of India.
 - Death: while climbing down the stairs of library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- Son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram → Bihar
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's jagir to him
- 1539: defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa → Title assumed: Sher Shah
- 1540: defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram and annexed Kannauj
- He conquered: Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajaputanaannexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) and Kalinjar (1545)
- Death: in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar
- Coin issued: Rupia and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire
- Built: G.T. Road → Runs from Calcutta to Peshawar
 - Present day: Chittagong in Bangladesh



- Sarai: Houses fully covered for rest or keeping materials while travelling through the G.T. Road
- Land revenue system: land was measured and 1/3rd of the average land was fixed as land tax. The peasants was given Patta (title deed) and a qabuliyat (deed of agreement) which fixed peasants rights and taxes
- Zamindars were removed and taxes collected directly



Purana Quila at Delhi

- Built: Purana Quila at Delhi
- Buried in: Sasaram

Akbar: 1556-1605

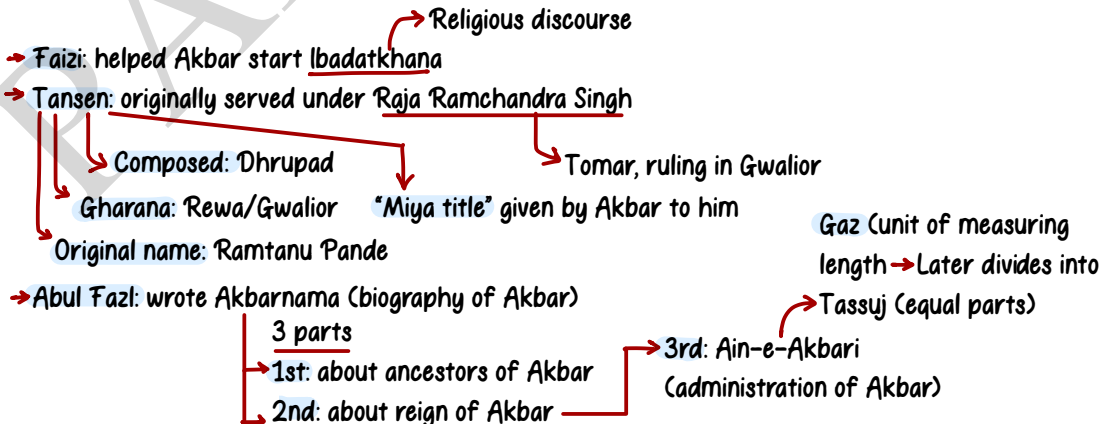
- One of the greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty
- Eldest son of Humayun
- Title: Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi → Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab
- Regent: His tutor → Bairam Khan
 - ↓
 - 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
 - Hemu was defeated, captured and slain
- Akbar tried to win over the Rajputas wherever possible and inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service and treated them at par with Mughal nobility
- Married: Harakha Bai (daughter of Bharmal/Biharimal) → Kutchhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, capital-Jaipur in 1562
- Rana Pratap Singh and son Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar), Capital-Chittor) did not recognised his supremacy
 - Battle of Haldighati (1576): between Rana Pratap and Mughal army led by Man Singh of Amer.
 - Rana Pratap was defeated
- Religion proclaimed (new): Din-i-Ilahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity
 - ↓
 - Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal
 - Not that popular
- Built:
 - Won expedition in Gujarat
 - Fatehpur Sikri: in honour of Salim Chisti → And shifted his court from Agra to here
 - Agra Fort
 - Lahore Fort
 - Allahabad Fort
 - Humayun's Tomb at Delhi (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
 - Also built Buland Darwaza for Salim Chisti



Buland Darwaza

Navaratna i.e nine jewels of Akbar

- Birbal (administrator)
- Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Faizi: Brother of Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Tordarmal (Finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast/Jabti)
- Bhagwandas (Mansabdar, son of Bharmal)
- Man Singh (Mansabdar, Grandson of Bharmal)
- Tansen (Musician)
- Abdul Rahim Khanekhana (statesman, Hindi poet)
- Mulla Do Pyaja



Land Revenue during Akbar's Reign

Land types recognition:

1. **Polaj**: land actually cultivated for each crop in succession
2. **Parauti**: Land left fallow for a time to recover its strength
3. **Chachar**: land that had lain fallow for three or four years
4. **Banjar**: land uncultivated for 5 yrs/more

Best type

- Revenue fixed: in 10 yrs estimates known as Dahsala
- Tax taken: Zabti → 1/3rd of it
- He abolished Zizya
- Death: in 1605 → Tomb at Agra (Sikandara)

Administration

- Started Mansabdari → Mansab (rank)
 - If rank is more then they are made Jagir (revenue rights for land) → Jagirdari system
 - Decided on basis Zat → Si pahi
 - Highest rank reached: 7000
 - Mirza Aziz Koka
 - Raja Man Singh
 - Sawar → Horseman
- Payment on basis of:
- Cash → Naqdi
 - Jagri

One Liners (MCQs)

- Charbagh style of architecture introduced by: Mughals
- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: Faujdars
- Kotwals: Police
- Diwans: Revenue
- Bakhshis: assist military commanders
- Babur ascended the throne at the age of: 12