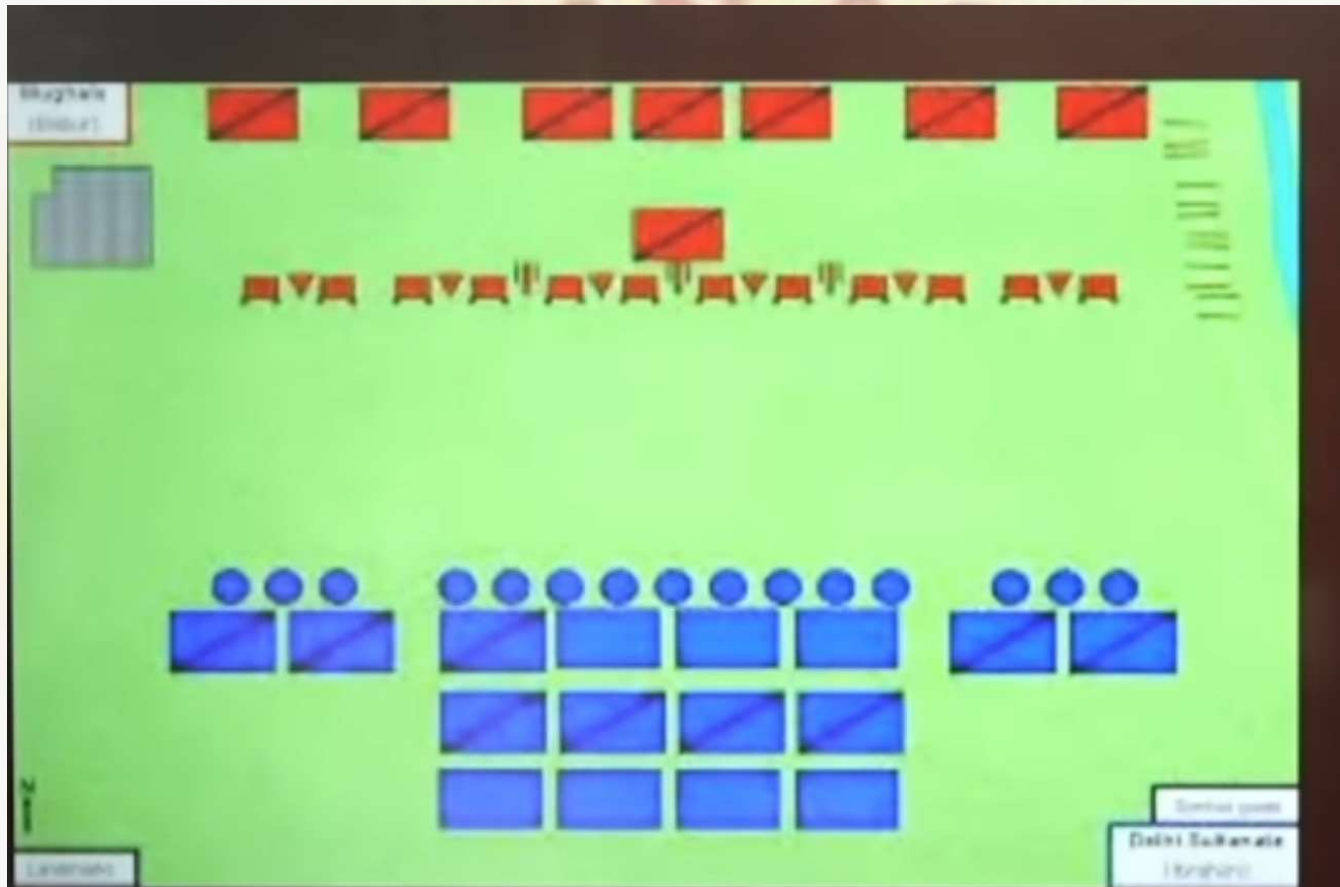


FIRST BATTLE OF PANIPAT



Muhammad Zahiruddin Babur 1526-1530

- Babur is the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was a descendant of Timur (on his father's side) and Genghis Khan (on his Mother's side).
- His original name was Zahiruddin Muhammad. In 1494 at the age of 11, Babur became the ruler of Farghana (at present in Uzbekistan) succeeding Umar Shaikh Mirza, his father.
- Daulat Khan, the most powerful noble of Punjab, who was discontented with Ibrahim Lodhi, invited Babur to invade India



Nasiruddin Humayun 1530-40, 1555-56

- Humayun was the eldest son of Babur.
- Humayun had three brothers, Kamran, Askari and Hindal, Humayun divided the empire among his brothers.
- Humayun captured Gujarat from Bahadur Shah and appointed Askari as its governor
- But soon Bahadur Shah recovered Gujarat from Askari who fled from there.
- In the east, Sher Khan became powerful. Humayun marched against him and in the Battle of Chausa, held in 1539, Sher Khan destroyed the Mughal army and Humayun escaped from there.
- In 1540, in the Battle of Bilgram or Ganges also known as Battle of Kanauj, Humayun was forced to fight with Sher Khan alone and after losing his kingdom, Humayun became an exile for the next fifteen years.

The History of HUMAYUN



By
Gul-Badan Begam

Sher Shah Suri 1540-1545

- Born Farid, son of Hasan Khan Sur, a Jagirdar under the kingdom of Jaunpur.
- Hasan Khan Sur held the jagir of Sasaram in Bihar during the Lodi rule.
- Became sovereign ruler in 1540 after defeating Humayun. Assumed the title of Sher Shah.
- Re-established Afghan rule in India in 1540, 14 years after the fall of the Lodis.
- Ruled for 15 years, marking the period of the second Afghan Empire.
- Conquered Malwa in 1542, followed by Chanderi. Conducted campaigns in Rajasthan against Marwar, Ranthambhore, Nagor, Ajmer, Merta, Jodhpur, and Bikaner.
- Defeated rebellious Afghans in Bengal. By 1545, he was the supreme ruler from Sindh and Punjab to Bengal.



Sher Shah

Reforms of Sher Shah

- Sher Shah's government was highly centralized.
- **Empire Division:** The empire was divided into 47 sarkars.
- **Sarkar Administration:** Each sarkar had a Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and a Chief Munsif (judge).
- **Subdivision into Parganas:** Each sarkar was further divided into parganas.
- **Pargana Administration:**
 - Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer)
 - Karkuns (accountants)
- **Laid four important highways:**
 - 1. Sonargaon to Sind 2. Agra to Burhampur 3. Jodhpur to Chittor 4. Lahore to Multan
- Extended the **Grand Trunk Road** from Chittagong in Bengal to Kabul in Afghanistan.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous Hindi work *Padmavat* during his reign.
- Started building a new walled city in Delhi, later known as **Purana Qila (Old Fort)**.

Rise of Akbar (1556-1605)

Humayun's Return:

- Nasiruddin Humayun regained Delhi and Agra after the Sur Empire weakened.
- Humayun died in 1556 after falling off the stairs.

Hemu's Ascendancy:

- Sur General Hemchandra (Hemu) took back Delhi and Agra for Adil Shah Suri.
- Hemu titled himself as Vikramaditya.

Akbar's Coronation:

- Bairam Khan, a loyalist of Humayun, crowned young Jalaluddin Akbar as the ruler in Kalanaur, Punjab.

Second Battle of Panipat:

- Bairam Khan marched to confront Hemu.
- Despite Hemu's stronger forces and near victory, a lucky arrow struck Hemu in the eye.
- Hemu was captured and beheaded, ending Afghan resistance to the Mughals.



Akbar (1556-1605)

•Early Life:

- Born in 1542 at Amarkot to Humayun and Hamida Banu Begum.
- Captured by uncle Kamran when Humayun fled to Iran; treated well.

•Accession to the Throne:

- Became emperor after the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556.
- Initially ruled under the regency of Bairam Khan.

•End of Bairam Khan's Regency:

- In 1560, ordered Bairam Khan to retire and undertake Hajj pilgrimage.

•Petticoat Government:

- Briefly under the control of foster mother Mahim Anga and foster brother Adham Khan.
- Adham Khan attempted to kill Akbar but was killed himself, ending the Petticoat Government phase.

Akbar's Rajput Policy

•Understanding the Rajputs:

- Akbar understood the Rajput character well.
- Rajputs were known for their loyalty and military skill.

•Policy of Honor and Inclusion:

- Rajput kings who accepted Mughal supremacy were to be honored.
- They were appointed to high posts in the Mughal Empire to ensure their loyalty.

•Military Subordination:

- Rajput kings who resisted were subdued through military power.
- If they accepted Mughal supremacy, they were pardoned and honored.

•Respect for Traditions:

- Mughal authorities did not interfere in Rajput customs, social traditions, and rituals.
- The pride and prestige of the Rajputs were respected.



Akbar's Expeditions

Conquest of Malwa 1560

Conquest of Gondwana 1564

Conquest of Merta 1564

Conquest of Mewar 1568

Conquest of Ranthambhore 1569

Conquest of Gujrat 1572

Conquest of Bengal 1575

Conquest of Kabul 1585

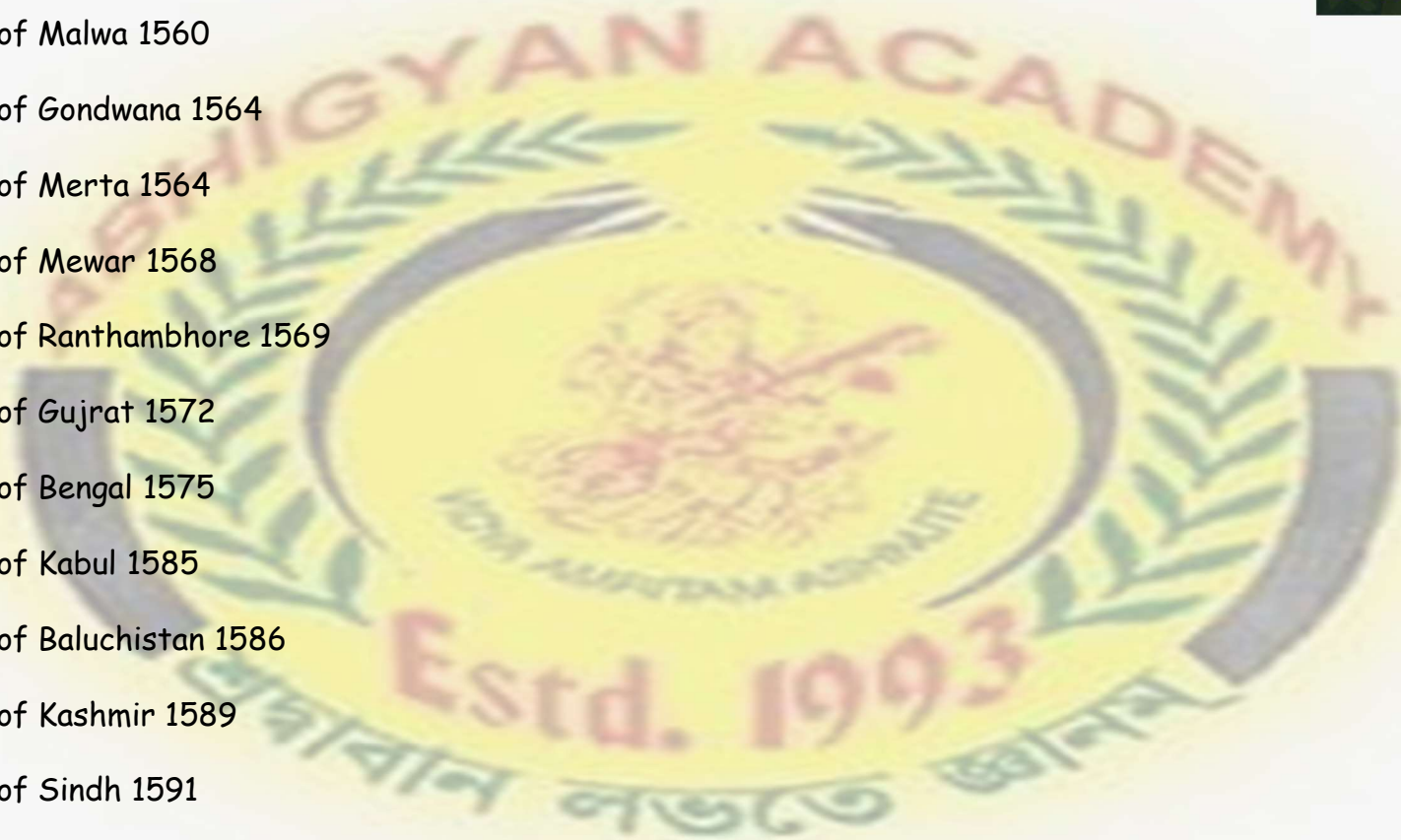
Conquest of Baluchistan 1586

Conquest of Kashmir 1589

Conquest of Sindh 1591

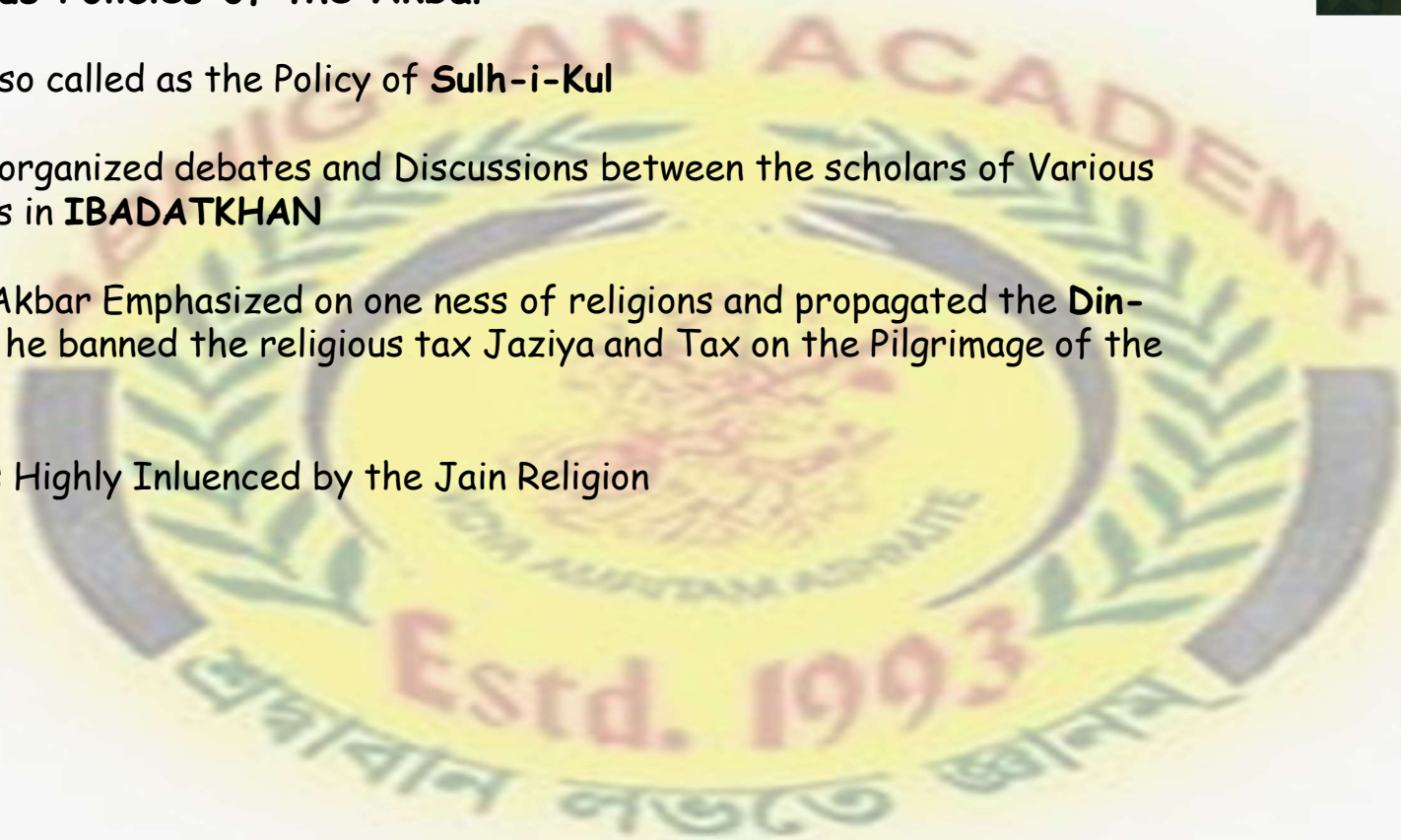
Conquest of Berar 1595

Conquest of Asirgarh(Khandesh)



Religious Policies of the Akbar

- It is also called as the Policy of **Sulh-i-Kul**
- Akbar organized debates and Discussions between the scholars of Various religions in **IBADATKHAN**
- Later Akbar Emphasized on oneness of religions and propagated the **Din-i-ilahi**, he banned the religious tax Jaziya and Tax on the Pilgrimage of the Hindus.
- He was Highly Influenced by the Jain Religion



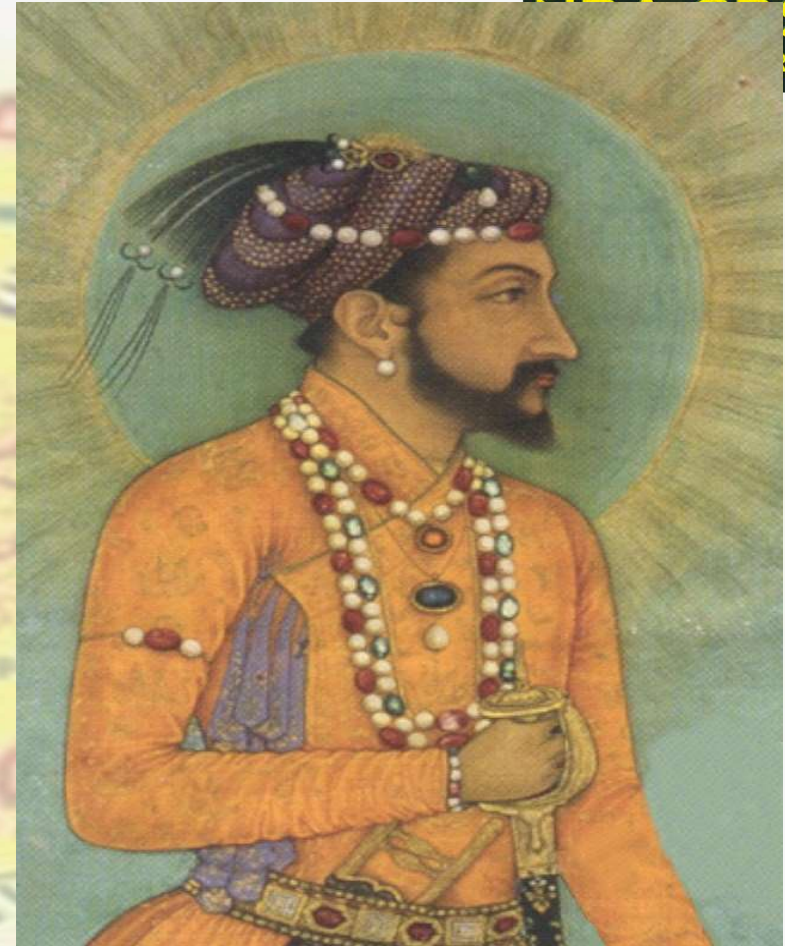
Jahangir 1605-162

- He succeeded to the throne after defeating His own son Khurau Mirza.
- His greatest achievement was to bring Mewar in alliance with the Mughals.
- He was Highly infatuated and Influenced with his 20th Wife Meherunnisa titled as Nur Jahan the Daughter of a Persian Noble man in the Mughal court.
- She exercised excessive control over the empire and struck coins in her and emperor's Joint Name.
- Jahangir was a great patron of Painting and was also a Naturalist.



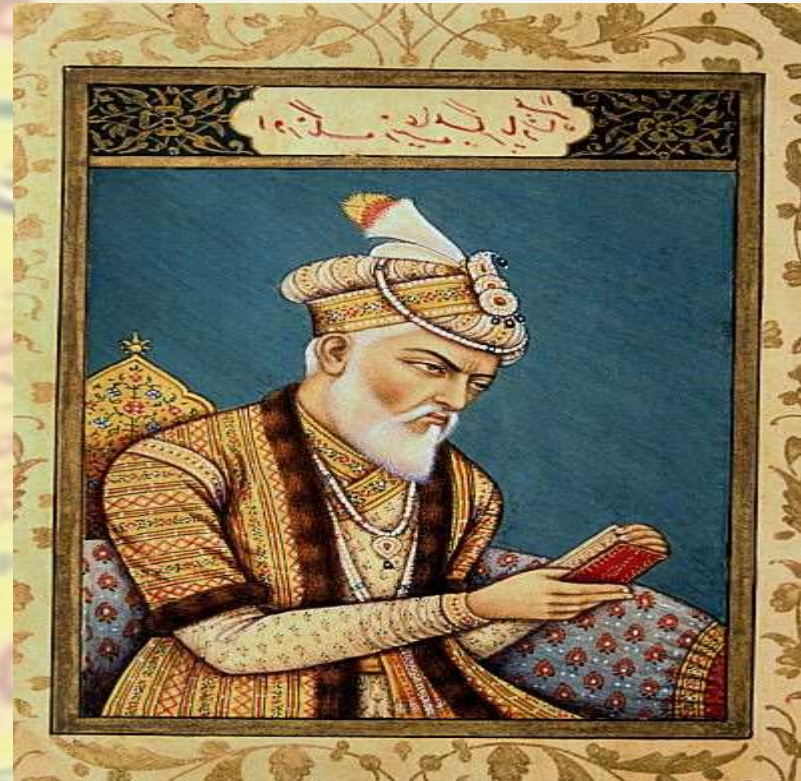
Shah Jahan 1627-1657

- His Phase saw the epitome of the Mughal empire in power and Glory.
- He occupied the throne with the help of Asaf Khan by assassinating his half brother Prince Shaharyar.
- He Suppressed the rebellions of Bundela Rajputs under Vikram singh and Jujhar singh with the help of his Commander son Aurangzeb.
- He also began to expand the Mughal territory towards the deccan.
- His Sons fought a war of Succession during His life time in which his 3rd Son Aurangzeb Emerged Victorious



Alamgir Aurangzeb 1657-1707

- He Succeeded the Throne by defeating his Elder brother Dara Shikoh in the Battle of Dharmat, Battle of Samugarh and Battle of Deorai.
- Later he Killed his brothers Dara shikoh and Murad baksh and house arrested his father Shah jahan for 8 years till shah jahan died.
- He was a Fanatic Muslim and did not believe in the Liberal Policies established by Akbar, he Re-impose Jaziya on the Hindus and also Increased Sales tax on them whereas it was decreased for the Muslims.
- During his military marches Many Hindu temples were destroyed at will.



Rebellions Against Aurangzeb

Rebellion of Satnamis (1672):

- Led by Birbhan.
- Hindu community around Delhi.
- Fought bravely but were defeated and crushed by the Mughal imperial army.

Rebellion of Jats:

- Led by local Zamindar Gokala.
- Persisted in resistance against Mughal rule.
- Established an independent Jat kingdom in Bharatpur after Aurangzeb's death.

Rebellion of Marathas:

- Hardworking race from the Deccan.
- Gained prominence in Golconda and Bijapur.
- Became dominant under Shivaji, harassing Mughals and creating a stronghold.

Rebellion of Sikhs:

- Transformed into a military unit.
- Led by Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and last Sikh guru.
- Rebelled against Mughal rule.

Rebellions Against Aurangzeb

Rajput Rebellion:

- Led by Durgadas Rathore.
- Rescued young prince Ajit Singh of Marwar from Aurangzeb's house arrest.
- Supported by Mewar and Amer, leading to deteriorated Mughal-Rajput relations.

Ahom Rebellion:

- Led by Lachit Borphukan.
- Defeated Mughal forces led by Commander Mir Jumla in the North East.

Pashtun Rebellion:

- Led by Kushal Khan Khattak.
- Revolted against Mughal injustices and atrocities in Afghanistan.

