PARMAR SSC

Mughal Empire
(Part - 1)







Mughal Empire

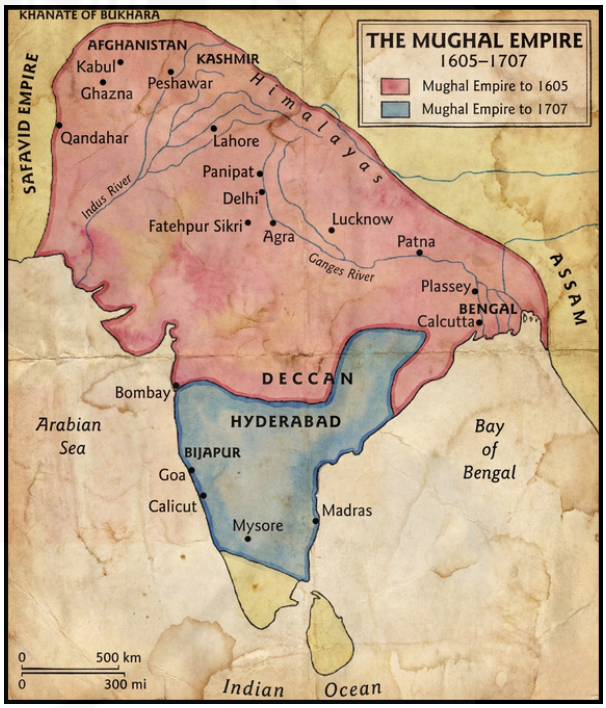
Babur (1526 AD-1530 AD)



- **Full Name:** Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur.
- **Title:** Padsha (Assumed in 1507 AD at Kabul)
- **Origin:** He was from Uzbekistan (Central Asia).
- **Lineage:** He had the blood of two great conquerors:
- **Father's side:** Descendant of Timur.
- **Mother's side:** Descendant of Genghis Khan (Mongol).

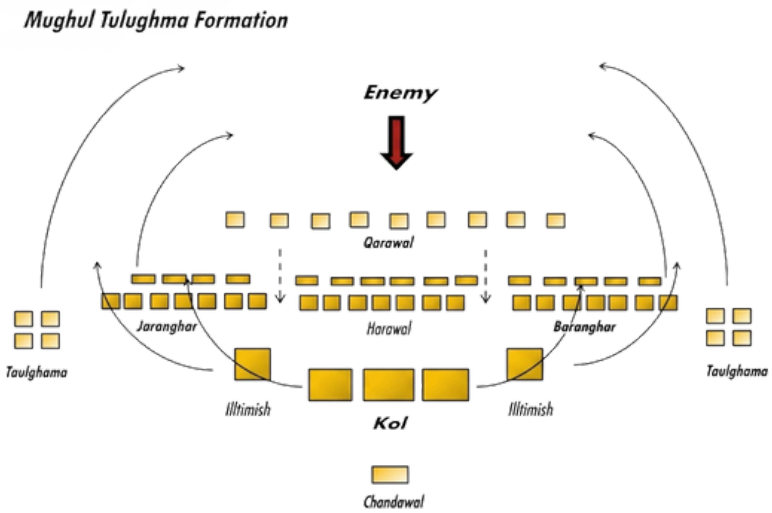
Early Life & Conquests

- Early Life & Conquests
- Accession: He became the ruler of Ferghana in 1494 AD at the age of 12.
- Struggle: He was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of the Uzbegs.
- Kabul: He conquered Kabul in 1504 AD.
- **Entry into India:**
  - Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to India to fight against Ibrahim Lodi.
  - Before Panipat, Babur conquered Bajaur & Bhera in 1519. This was the first time he used Gunpowder in this region.



Military Strategy

- Babur was the first to use Gunpowder massively in Indian warfare.
- **Tulughma Formation:** His specific war strategy used in Panipat. It involved dividing the army into:
  - Harawal (Center/Vanguard)
  - Jaranghar (Left Wing) & Baranghar (Right Wing)
  - Taulghama (Flanking units to encircle the enemy).





Major Battles in India

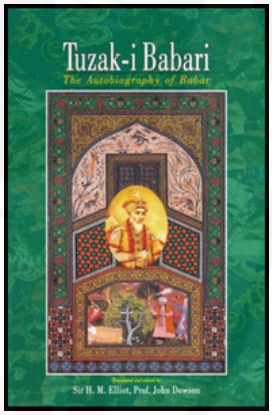
- **1st Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526 AD):** Defeated Ibrahim Lodi. This victory laid the foundation of the Mughal Dynasty.
- **Battle of Khanwa (1527):** Defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar (Babur assumed the title "**Ghazi**" after this victory).
- **Battle of Chanderi (1528):** Defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi.
- **Battle of Ghagra (1529):** Defeated the Afghans (led by Mahmud Lodi).

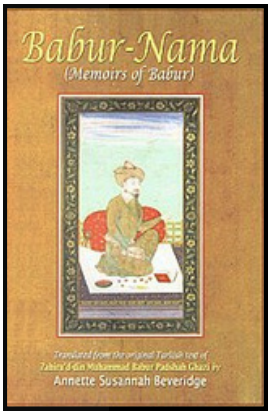
Death & Burial

- **Death:** 1530 AD in Agra.
- **Tomb:** Initially buried in Agra (Aram Bagh), but his remains were later moved to Kabul (Afghanistan).

Literature

- **Autobiography:** Tuzuk-i-Baburi written in Turkish.





Translations:

- **In Persian:** Named Baburnama, translated by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.
- **In English:** Translated by Madam Beveridge.

Architecture



Kabuli Bagh Mosque in Panipat



Aram Bagh in Agra

HUMAYUN (1530-1540 AD & 1555-1556 AD)



- **Lineage:** Eldest son of Babur.
- **Reign:** He had a broken reign (ruled in two parts).

Challenges & Brothers

- Ascended the throne in 1530 AD.
- He faced challenges from his brothers (Kamran, Hindal, Askari) and the Afghans.
- Kamran controlled the Afghanistan and Punjab regions.
- Rani Karnawati of Mewar sent a Rakhi to Humayun seeking protection against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.

Battles against Sher Shah Suri

- Battle of Chausa (1539 AD): Defeated by Sher Shah Suri (Afghani ruler).
- Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram (1540 AD): Completely defeated by Sher Shah Suri.



Exile & Return

- After the defeat in 1540, Humayun took refuge in the Safavid Dynasty (Iran).
- He regained his empire in 1555 AD (after the death of the Sher Shah Suri).

Death & Legacy

- **Death:** Died in 1556 AD after falling from the stairs of his library.
- **City:** Built **Din Panah** in Delhi as his second capital.
- **Biography:** Humayun-Nama was written by his sister, Gulbadan Begum.

Humayun's Tomb

- **Location:** New Delhi.
- **Built by:** His widow Bega Begum (also known as Haji Begum).
- **Architect:** The architect was Mirak Mirza Ghiyath.



Architectural Significance:

- Humayun's Tomb was the first monumental building in India built in the Charbagh architectural style, where the garden is divided into four parts.
- **Note**: The Mughals introduced the Charbagh style to India.



SHER SHAH SURI (1540 AD – 1545 AD)



- **Original Name**: Farid Khan.
- **Father**: Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram (Bihar).
- **Jagir**: Ibrahim Lodi had transferred his father's Jagir to Farid.

Rise to Power

- **1539 (Battle of Chausa)**: Defeated Humayun and assumed the title "**Sher Shah**".
- **1540 (Battle of Kannauj)**: Defeated Humayun again and annexed Kannauj/Delhi.

Administrative Reforms

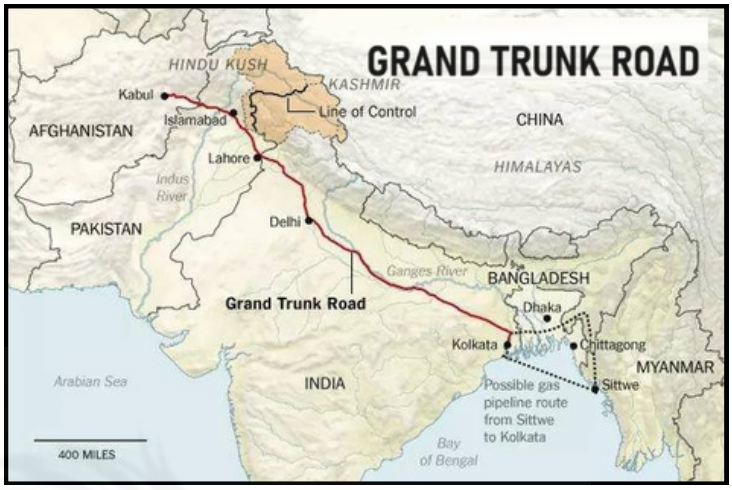
- **Currency**: Introduced the **Rupia** (silver coin).
- **Standards**: Fixed standard weights and measures across the empire.

Land Revenue:

- Land was measured accurately.
- Tax was fixed at 1/3rd of the average produce.
- **Documents**: Introduced Patta (Title deed) and Qabuliyat (Agreement deed) to define peasants' rights and taxes.
- **Direct Control**: Removed Zamindars in many areas to collect taxes directly.

Infrastructure: Grand Trunk Road (GT Road)

- Built the **Grand Trunk Road** connecting Chittagong (Bangladesh) to Peshawar.
- **Sarais:** Built shelters along the road for travelers to provide food, water, and lodging.

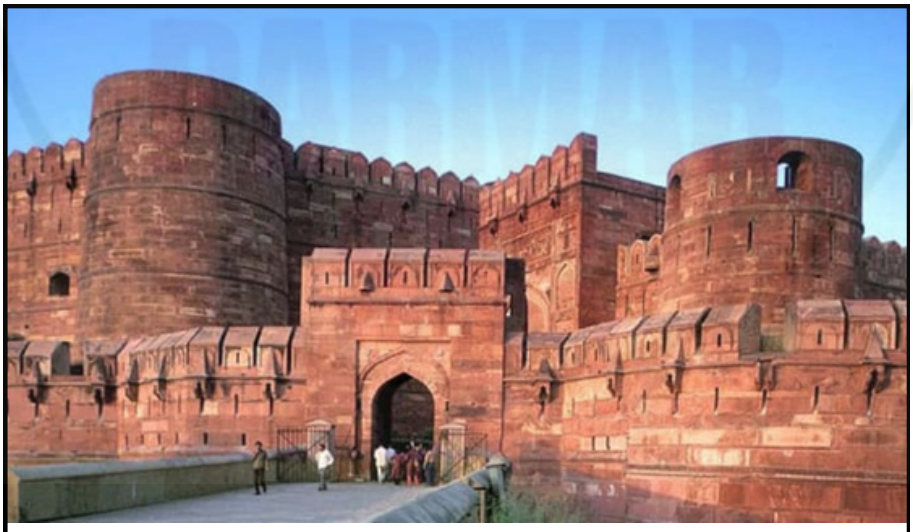


Architecture

- Purana Quila (Old Fort): Built in Delhi.
- **Tomb:** His tomb is located in Sasaram (Bihar).

Death & Succession

- Death: Died in 1545 AD during the conquest of Kalinjar (due to a gunpowder explosion).
- Successor: After his death, his son Jalal Khan ruled (took the title Islam Shah Suri).



Purana Quila



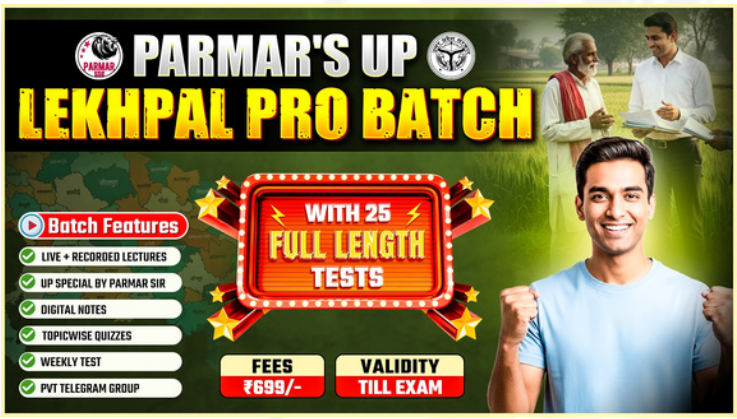


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