

A Window to Past- Glimpse of Mughal Empire

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Abstract:

History gives information of past, and describes the events that have shaped our present. In order to know the richness of a country it is imperative to know the history or the making of that place, such initiative had been taken by the mode of this paper. Mughal Empire have set the new heights for our country by giving rich architecture. This paper gives a glimpse of Mughal Empire and an outline of great rulers who ruled the India.

Indian history depicts the golden era that once India and Indian has witnessed. Our culture too had been highly influenced by the same, so in order to have a look on the creator of this culture, the current study is been done.

Keywords: *Mughal Empire, Akbar, Aurangzeb, Babar, Indian Politics, History.*

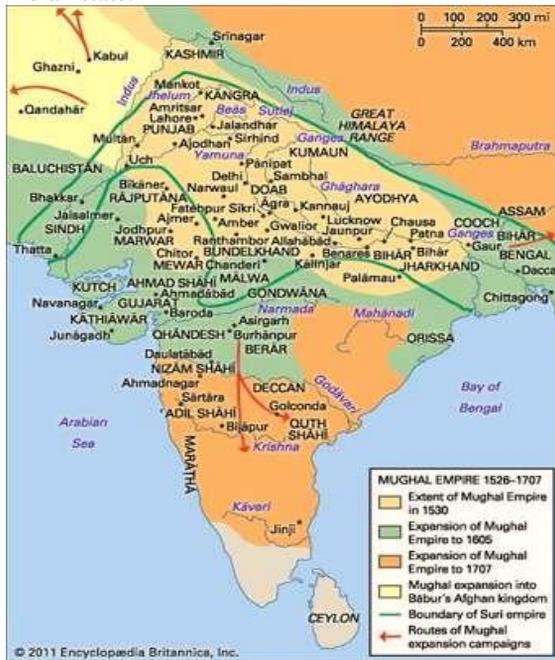
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Introduction

Mughal dynasty also implied as Mogul and in Arabic known as Mongol was effectively known for its rule over India for more than two centuries. It was the dynasty of Muslim which originated from Turkic-Mongol ruled approximately whole of Northern India from 16th century to mid-18th century. It was a fierce fully powerful dynasty till the mid of 19th century.

The rulers of this dynasty had unusual talent for governing organization, an additional distinction was their endeavor of Mughals who were Muslims to integrate Hindus and Muslims into a unified Indian state.



The Mughal Empire at its peak time stretched to over nearly all over the Indian subcontinent and to some parts of Afghanistan. If going by measurement one can say it extended to almost four million square kilometer it ushered in the time period of pro-industrialization.

It is denoted by many as India’s last Golden Age.

Emperors of Mughal Dynasty

EMPEROR	REIGN START	REIGN END
BABUR	1526	1530
HUMAYUN	1530	1556
AKBAR	1556	1605
JAHANGIR	1605	1627
SHAH JAHAN	1627	1658
AURANGZEB	1658	1707



A painting of Timur (dated 1702-1712), and all the Mughal rulers. Each Mughal cherished their genealogy pictorially, each getting picture made with Timur. It is a painter’s vision.

Babar:

The name Babur means “Lion”, was originally known as Zahir-ud-din, he was the eldest grandson son of Timur.

The origin of Mughal Empire started with Babur, Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire, Beginning of Mughal Empire started with Babur conquering India in 1526. He was the central Asian ruler, who descended from Timur a Turko-Mongol conqueror.



Through Timur Babur was the direct successor of Genghis Khan after the unbeatable victories at Battle of Panipat in 1526 and battle of Khanwa he was given title of founder of the Mughal Empire.

Humayun

After Babar the succession of Indian throne went into the hands of Humayun, his much-loved son, and his full name was Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun.



During his reign the province was divided among his brothers and cousins by the order of his father. He had given governorship of different provinces in following manner:

NAME	PROVINCE
Kumran	Kabul and Qandhar
Mirza Hindal	Alwar and Mewat
Mirza Askari	Sambhal
Mirza Sulaiman	Badakhshan

Political condition under the hand of Humayun was miserable, he was too lenient, sagacious and his inconsistency was his blunder. But under him Mughal court was famous for its glory and grandeur. His energy was marked of that Alexander and learning skills of Aristotle.

Akbar

Born to Nasiruddin Humayun, Jalal Uddin Muhammad Akbar famously known as the Akbar the great succeeded as a ruler of the Mughal Empire from 1556 to 1605.



Akbar was generally well thought-out as the greatest of the Mughal Emperors, he was only of fourteen when he sat on the throne of Delhi, and Akbar had Navratans (nine jewels in his court).

- Abul-Fazel
- Faizi
- Miyan Tansen
- Birbal
- Raja Todar Mal
- Raja Man Singh
- Abdur Rahim Khan-I-Khana
- Fakir Aziao-Din
- Mullah Do Piazza

Jahangir

Akbar was succeeded by his only living son, Jahangir in 1095. Jahangir was the eldest among three his brother died of drinking, he himself was an ardent alcoholic and opium addict.

His full name was Mirza **Nur-ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan Salim**, whereas Jahangir stood for “Conqueror of the World”.



His reign experienced many internal conflicts. During first year of his supremacy his first born son Khusrau rebelled against him who was soon put into chains for his actions. Jahangir put up on his father’s ground of excellence in administration and his ruling period is vastly defined as a stable one with strong economy and extraordinary cultural achievements. He was captivated by the charm of art, science and beautiful architecture, reason behind this interest was Persian empress Nur Jahan, her influence was strong enough to dominate Mughal Politics.

Jahangir’s favorite was his third son Khurram, he (Khurran) murdered his elder brother Khusrau Mirza

out of jealousy and insecurity in 1622, all he wanted was to eliminate the possible contenders in line of throne.

Jahangir tolerance towards religions were same as his father. Although many made allegations against Jahangir on his behavior towards fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. It was because Guru Arjan dev played a very significant role in the revolt led by prince Khusrav, and guru was sentenced to death because of it.

Dr. Prasad believed that Guru Arjan would have not been harmed if, he would have not supported Kusrau, and pens it down that his death was because of political reasons not religious. As Jahangir was famous for his Golden Chain of Justice, he would have never done injustice of this scale.

He died of health issues and burial took place in Lahore.

Shah Jahan

He was the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, and was considered as one of the greatest Mughal of all time. After the death of his father. The greatest substantial part of Shah Jahan's life began in 1607 when he got betrothed with Arjumand Bao Begum, a Persian from Noble family. He titled her wife as "Mumtaz Mahal and found her character concrete.

He made Taj Mahal in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz after she died giving birth to his 14th child.



Dr. B.P Saxena stated that like his father he was a dexterous shot with both rifle and bow and arrow, he was an excellent swordsman. He was a man of surprising skills. Many took sword against him

including Bundela chief Juhar Singh and Afghan leader Khan Jahan Lodi, but he crushed them both.

During his reign Indo-Islamic architecture attained new heights, that enhanced the glory and brilliance of Mughal rule.

Monuments build under his rule were:

- Agra Fort
- The Red Fort
- Jam-i-Masjid
- Taj Mahal
- Peacock Throne

Auranghzeb

Aurangzeb was the last and the sixth Mughal emperor of India, he stretched the Mughal Empire to the farthest regions. Mohi-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb was born in 1618, on the 24th October.

He became a viceroy of Deccan at the age of 18.



Aurangzeb was a very religious Sunni he hated Shia Muslims. He was the one who extended Mogul revenue system, which was initially recognized by Akbar the great. His relations soured with Dara Shukoh while his second vicerolaty.

Conclusion

Mughal empire saw its success under the reign of Akbar the great, he maintained the peace of the realm and subjugated local war-lords, everyone was happy during his rule, that is why he was so successful at

making reforms with such an ease. Whereas fall of this vast empire came up decades before the death of Aurangzeb, as he was the great Mughal, the rule of empire came to an end when Marathas began raiding

while the foreign trading company stood as a ruthless rival of the empire. During that period even internal conflicts had started taking place.



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