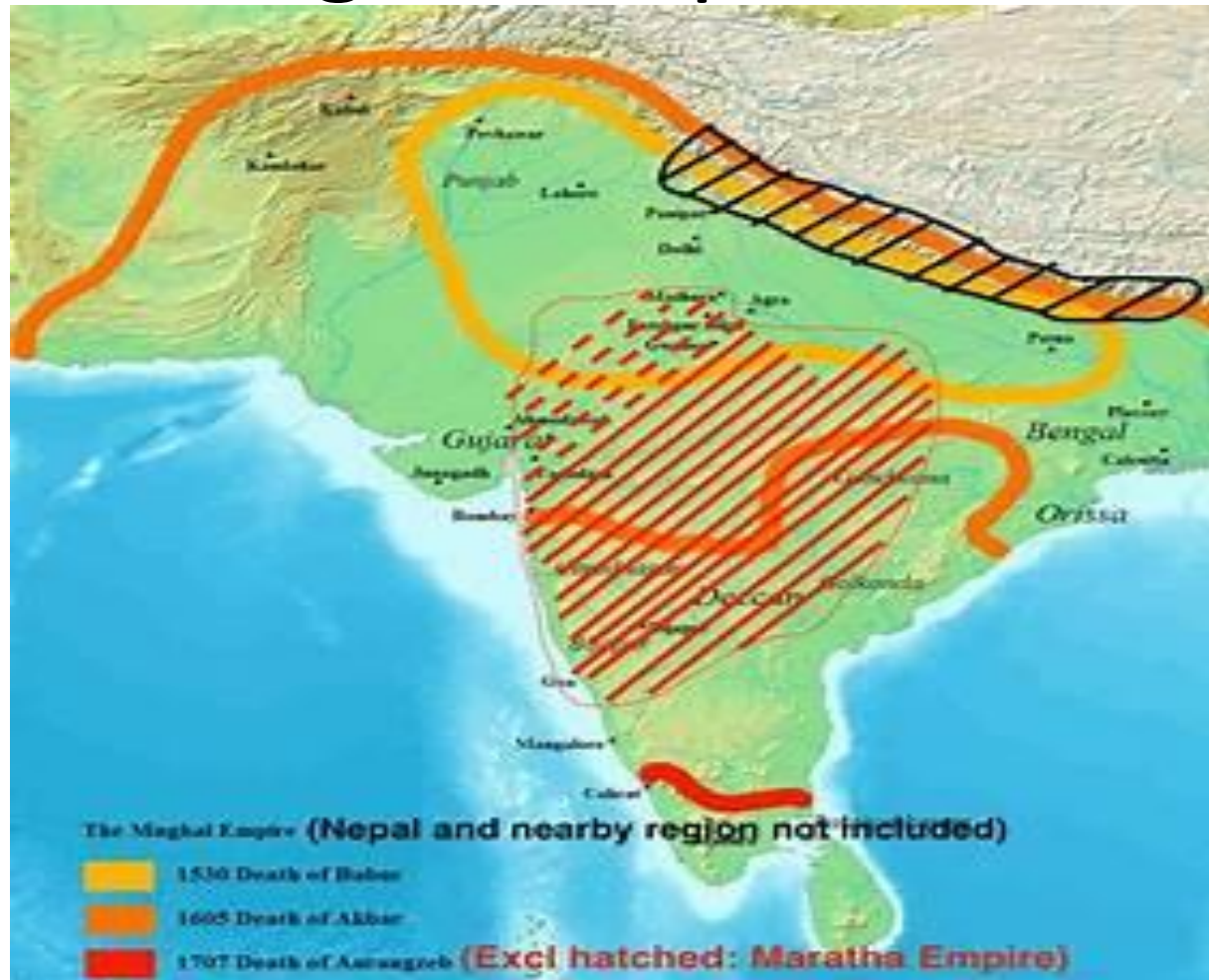


Modul 3

The Mughal Empire

Prepared by –Ram Ashery
Class- VII
Module -3

The Mughal Empire in India



Who was Shah Jahan?

- Shah Jahan was the successor of Jahangir and became emperor of Delhi in 1627. He followed the policy of his ancestor and campaigns continued in the Deccan under his supervision. The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi rebelled and was defeated. The campaigns were launched against Ahmadnagar, The Bundelas were defeated and Orchha seized.

Shah Jahan's Campaigns

- He also launched campaigns to seize Balkh from the Uzbeks which was successful and Qandhar was lost to the Safavids. In 1632 Ahmadnagar was finally annexed and the Bijapur forces sued for peace.

Who was aurangzeb?

- Aurangzeb was the last powerful emperor of delhi from the Mughal dynasty. In 1657 -16 58 there was a conflict over the succession amongst Shah Jahna Son's. Aurangzeb was victorious and his three brothers, including Dara Shukoh were killed and Shah jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Agra. He was the third son of Shah Jahan. He assumed the title of "Alamgir".

Aurangzeb's Campaigns

- Aurangzeb continued to his ancestor policy and campaigns in the north-east, the Ahoms were defeated in 1663, but rebelled again in the 1680s. He continued the campaigns in the north-west against the Yusufzai and the Sikhs were temporarily successful. The Mughal intervention in the succession and internal politics of the Rother Rajput of Marwar led to their rebellion. The campaigns against the Maratha chieftain Shiva ji were initially successful. Shiva ji fought the Mughal Sultan Aurangzeb for many years

Causes of downfall of Mughal Empire

The Vastness of the Empire:

- The Mughal Empire covered almost all India from Kashmir to river Kaveri and from Kabul to Chittagong it became too vast to be governed from one center at the command of one man. Communications were difficult. Distances were enormous. The Empire therefore began to sink under its own weight.

Religious Cause.

- Aurangzeb's religious orthodoxy and his policy towards Aurangzeb's religious orthodoxy and his policy towards the Hindu rulers seriously damaged the stability of the Mughal Empire.

Weak Rulers

- The first six Mughal Emperors from Babar to Aurangzeb are described as the great Mughals. The Emperors after Aurangzeb are called the latter Mughals. These later Mughal Emperor were weak and worthless. They could not save the Empire from rapid decline.

Wars of Succession and Civil Wars.

- Aurangzeb left the Empire with many problems unsolved the situation was further worsened by the ruinous wars of succession, which followed his death. In the absence of any fixed rule of succession, the Mughal dynasty was always plagued after the death of a king by a civil war between the princes.

- Thanks