

The Mughal Empire

Chapter 9: The Mughal Empire · Topic 1

Key Concept

Babur founded the empire after defeating Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat, and his successors, including Akbar, expanded and consolidated Mughal rule.

Akbar's policies of religious tolerance and administrative reform strengthened the empire, while later rulers like Shah Jahan built magnificent structures like the Taj Mahal.

Aurangzeb expanded the empire to its largest territorial extent but faced challenges from religious policies and regional revolts.

The Mughal Empire's cultural, architectural, and administrative legacy significantly shaped India's history and continues to influence its culture today.

Quick Revision Notes

- Babur founded the Mughal Empire in 1526.
- He won the First Battle of Panipat.
- Akbar expanded and consolidated Mughal rule.
- Akbar promoted religious tolerance.
- Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal.
- Aurangzeb expanded the empire's largest extent.
- He faced challenges from revolts.
- The Mughal legacy shaped India's history.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Babur's founding of the Mughal Empire.
- 2 Research Akbar's policies.
- 3 Research the Taj Mahal's construction.
- 4 Discuss Aurangzeb's territorial expansion.
- 5 Explain the Mughal Empire's lasting legacy.
- 6 Create a timeline of Mughal emperors.