

Practice and Revision - Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb

Chapter 9: Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb · Topic 2

Key Concept

Jahangir, Akbar's son, continued many of his father's policies and was known for his interest in art, nature, and justice.

Shah Jahan, Jahangir's son, is famous for commissioning magnificent architecture, most notably the Taj Mahal, built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Aurangzeb, Shah Jahan's son, expanded the empire to its largest territorial extent but reversed some of Akbar's religious tolerance policies.

These three emperors' reigns, spanning significant architectural and territorial achievements, also saw the eventual weakening of the Mughal Empire.

Quick Revision Notes

- Jahangir was Akbar's son.
- He continued many of Akbar's policies.
- Jahangir was interested in art, nature and justice.
- Shah Jahan was Jahangir's son.
- He built the Taj Mahal.
- It was built for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- Aurangzeb was Shah Jahan's son.
- Aurangzeb expanded the empire but reversed tolerance policies.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Jahangir's reign.
- 2 Research the Taj Mahal's history.
- 3 Discuss Aurangzeb's territorial expansion.
- 4 Explain how Aurangzeb's policies differed from Akbar's.
- 5 Create a timeline of these three emperors.
- 6 Discuss the architectural legacy of Shah Jahan.