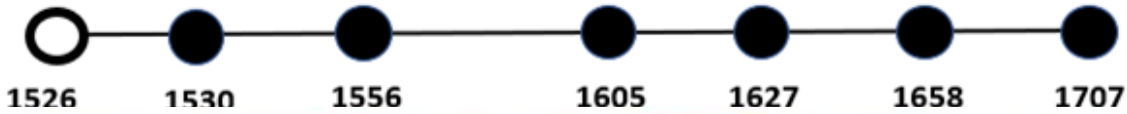


# What Mattered To The Mughals?

## 'Great Mughals'



Babur



Humayan



Akbar



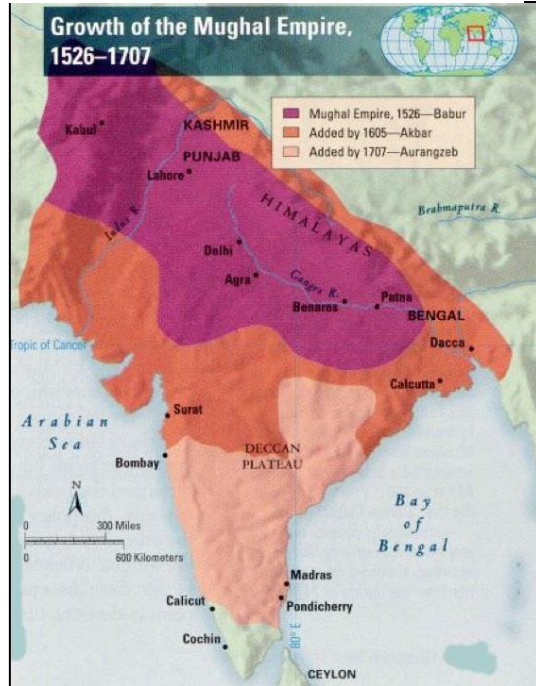
Jahangir (Salim)



Shah Jahan (Khurram)



Aurangzeb



Family



Power



Empire



Warfare



Art



Architecture



Wealth



Culture



Religion

<p><b>Babur (1526-1530)</b></p>   	<p>Descended from Genghis Khan. Name means 'Tiger'. Established the Mughal Empire. Won the Battle of Panipat. (Used artillery/elephants). Writer – the Baburnama, loved poetry and nature.</p>
<p><b>Humayun (1530-1556)</b></p>  	<p>Humayun's brothers repeatedly try to overthrow him. Expanded the empire, using artillery and gunpowder. Didn't stay to establish control so lost territory. Couldn't defeat Sher Khan, had to recapture Delhi.</p>
<p><b>Akbar (1556-1605)</b></p>   	<p>New artillery, gunpowder experts and Matchlock Muskets meant Akbar's army were world leaders. Captured new land: Rajputana, Kashmir (empire tripled under Akbar). Increased trade. New taxation: the dahsala system to pay for wars.</p>
<p><b>Jahangir (1605 – 1627)</b></p>   	<p>Faced rebellion from his own sons as he was seen as weak and inefficient, but didn't lose any land. Kept locals loyal by increasing payments to them. Fascinated with art and architecture.</p>
<p><b>Shah Jahan (1627-1658)</b></p>   	<p>Ravaged new conquests to show his authority. His wife Mumtaz Mahal died – he built the Taj Mahal for her. Thousands died. The famine killed millions. Army expanded to 1 million men – control the people</p>
<p><b>Aurangzeb (1658-1707)</b></p>   	<p>Expanded the empire to become a world superpower. Empire spanned more than 4 million square km. Huge centre for manufacturing and very wealthy. Memorised the Qu'ran. Reintroduced Jizya tax.</p>