

INDIA IN 18th CENTURY

LIST OF MUGHAL EMPERORS

Emperor	Reign Period	Notes
Babur	1526–1530	Was a direct descendant of Genghis Khan through Timur and was the founder of the Mughal Empire after his victories at the Battle of Panipat (1526) and the Battle of Khanwa
Humayun	1530–1540	Reign interrupted by Suri Dynasty. Being young and inexperienced led him to being regarded as a less effective ruler than Sher Shah Suri, who defeated him and established Suri Dynasty.
Suri Dynasty	1540-1555	No Mughal Rule
Humayun	1555–1556	Restored rule was more unified and effective than initial reign of 1530–1540; left unified empire to his son, Akbar.
Akbar (was one of the youngest rulers. Became ruler at the age of 13)	1556–1605	He and Bairam Khan defeated Hemu during the Second Battle of Panipat and later won famous victories during the Siege of Chittorgarh and the Siege of Ranthambore. One of his most famous construction marvels was the Lahore Fort . He abolished Zazia tax imposed on Hindus.
Jahangir	1605–1627	Opened relations with the British East India Company.
Shah Jahan	1627–1658	Under him, Mughal art and architecture reached their zenith; constructed the Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Jahangir mausoleum , and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore . Died in the captivity of his son Aurangzeb .
Aurangzeb	1658–1707	He reinterpreted Islamic law and presented the Fatawa-e-Alamgiri; he captured the diamond mines of the Sultanate of Golconda; he spent the major part of his last 27 years in the war with the Maratha rebels; at its zenith, his conquests expanded the empire to its greatest extent; the over-stretched empire was controlled by Mansabdars , and faced challenges after his death.
Bahadur Shah I (also known as Muazzam/Shah Alam)	1707–1712	After his reign, the empire went into steady decline due to the lack of leadership qualities among his immediate successors. He released Shahuji, Son of Shambuji, who was the elder son of Shivaji.
Jahandar Shah	1712–1713	Was an unpopular incompetent titular figurehead
Furrukhsiyar	1713–1719	His reign marked the ascendancy of the manipulative Syed Brothers, execution of the rebel Banda. In 1717 he granted a Firman to the English East India Company granting them duty free trading rights for Bengal, the Firman was repudiated by the notable Murshid Quli Khan.
Rafi UL-Darjat	1719	The 10th Mughal Emperor. He succeeded Furrukhsiyar, being proclaimed Badshah by the Syed Brothers.

Annexure 1

The Mughal Empire in Late 17th Century



