

List of Mughal Emperors in India (1526-1857)

The list of Mughal emperors who ruled India is given below:

Emperor	Reign	Description
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 be regarded as a less effective ruler than Sher Shah Suri, who defeated him and established the Suri Dynasty.
Suri Dynasty	1540–1555	No Mughal rule
Humayun	1555–1556	Restored rule was more unified and effective than the initial reign of 1530–1540. He left the 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 Jizyah tax imposed on Hindus. To know more about Akbar's successors , check the linked article.
Jahangir	1605–1627	Opened relations with the British East India Company.
Shah Jahan	1628–1658	Under him, Mughal art and architecture reached their zenith. He 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 and spent the major part of his last 27 years in the war with the Maratha rebels and expanded the empire to its greatest extent.
Bahadur Shah I (also known as Muazzam/Shah Alam I)	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.
Rafi Ud-Daulat	1719	Was Mughal emperor for a brief period in 1719.
Muhammad Ibrahim	1720	Attempted to seize the throne at the behest of the Syed Brothers in order to depose emperor Muhammad Shah
Muhammad Shah (also called Rangeela)	1719–1720 1720–1748	Got rid of the Syed Brothers. Countered the emergence of the renegade Marathas and lost large tracts of the Deccan and Malwa in the process. Suffered the invasion of Nadir-Shah of Persia in 1739.
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	1748–1754	His Minister Safdarjung was responsible for the Mughal Civil War, during which Mughal forces massacred by the Maratha during the Battle of Sikandarabad
Alamgir II	1754–1759	He was murdered by a conspiracy of Imad-UL-Mulk and his Maratha associate Sadashivrao Bhau
Shah Jahan III	1759-1760	He was overthrown after the Third Battle of Panipat by Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht.
Shah Alam II	1760–1806	He is known to have fought against the British East India Company during the Battle of Buxar and reformed the Mughal Army under the command of Mirza Najaf Khan and is thus known as one of the last effective Mughal Emperors.
Akbar Shah II	1806–1837	He designated Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur as the new Nawab of Sindh. Although he was under British protection his imperial name was removed from the official coinage after a brief dispute with the British East India Company.
Bahadur Shah II	1837–1857	He was the last Mughal Emperor. He was deposed by the British and exiled to Burma following the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Aspirants can also go through [India under the Mughal](#) for detailed information on the Mughal rule in India.

Links for assistance in preparation-

UPSC Syllabus	NCERT Notes
Founder of Mughal Emperor	Sultanate of Delhi – Khilji Dynasty
Arab and Turkish Invasions	Sultanate of Delhi – Tughluq Dynasty

