



“Mughal Wars & Empire Timeline”

Mughal Rulers
From Babur to Aurangzeb

(1526–1707)

Babur → Humayun → Akbar → Jahangir → Shah Jahan → Aurangzeb





Babur – Foundation of the Mughal Empire (1526–1530)



1526 – First Battle of Panipat.

Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi.

Outcome: Foundation of the Mughal Empire.



1527 – Battle of Khanwa.

Babur vs Rana Sanga.

Outcome: Rajput confederacy defeated.



1528 – Battle of Chanderi.

Babur vs Medini Rai.

Outcome: Central India secured.



1529 – Battle of Ghaghra.

Babur vs Afghan chiefs.

Outcome: Mughal authority consolidated.

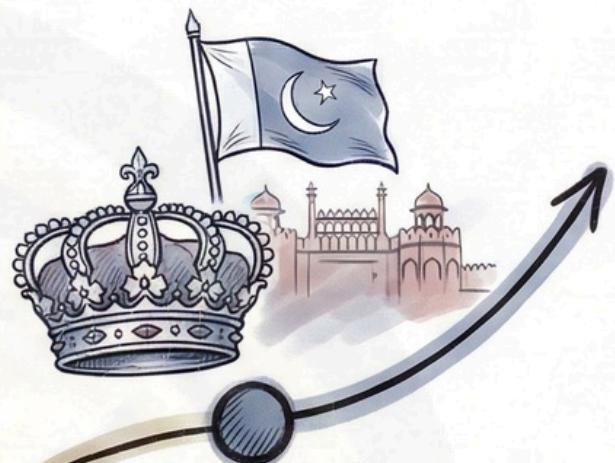
Impact: Mughal rule begins in India



Humayun — Fall, Exile & Restoration (1530–1556)



1539 – Battle of Chausa.
Humayun vs Sher Shah Suri.
Outcome: Humayun defeated.



1555 – Battle of Sirhind.
Humayun vs Sikandar Suri.
Outcome: Mughal Empire restored.

1540 – Battle of Kannauj (Bilgram).
Humayun vs Sher Shah Suri.
Outcome: Humayun exiled; Sur rule established.



Impact: Mughal rule restored, paving the way for Akbar.

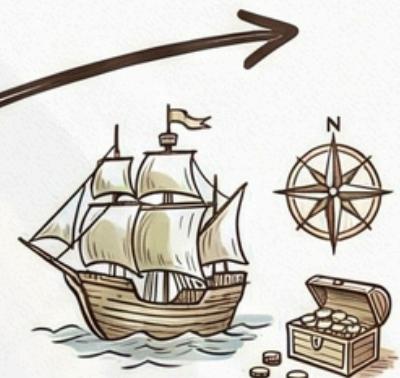


Akbar – Expansion & Consolidation of the Mughal Empire (1556–1605)



1576 – Battle of Haldighati.

Mughal forces vs Maharana Pratap.
Outcome: Mughal advantage; Pratap continues resistance.



1568 – Siege of Ranthambore.
Akbar vs Rajputs.
Outcome: Strategic fort falls.

1572–1573 – Gujarat Campaign.

Akbar vs Gujarat Sultanate.
Outcome: Gujarat annexed; trade routes secured.



1567–1568 – Siege of Chittorgarh.

Akbar vs Mewar (Sisodias).
Outcome: Major Rajput stronghold captured.



1556 – Second Battle of Panipat.

Akbar's forces vs Hemu.
Outcome: Akbar secures the Mughal throne.

Impact: Mughal Empire reaches its greatest strength and stability.



Jahangir – Stability, Treaties & Strategic Control (1605–1627)

Stable administrative control and limited warfare



1615 – Mewar Settlement.

Mughal Empire vs Rana
Amar Singh
(Mewar).

Outcome: Mewar accepts
Mughal suzerainty
through treaty.



1620 – Capture of Kangra Fort.

Mughals vs Hill chiefs.

Outcome: Strategic Himalayan
fort brought under Mughal control.

Impact: Mughal authority maintained through
diplomacy and selective conquest.



Shah Jahan – Imperial Peak & Succession Conflict (1628–1658)

1657–1658 – War of Succession.

Aurangzeb vs Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Murad.

Outcome: Civil war weakens imperial unity.



1630–1636 – Deccan Campaigns.

Mughals vs Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda.

Outcome: Ahmadnagar annexed; Mughal influence expands in the Deccan.

1658 – Battle of Samugarh.

Aurangzeb vs Dara Shikoh.

Outcome: Aurangzeb victorious; Shah Jahan deposed.



Impact: End of the Mughal golden age; militarization intensifies.



Aurangzeb – Expansion, Exhaustion & Decline (1658–1707)

1680–1707 – Mughal–Maratha Wars.

Mughals vs Marathas.

Outcome: Prolonged guerrilla warfare drains imperial resources.



1686 – Annexation of Bijapur.

Mughals vs Bijapur Sultanate.

Outcome: Bijapur annexed into the Mughal Empire.



1687 – Annexation of Golconda.

Mughals vs Golconda Sultanate.

Outcome: Golconda annexed; imperial reach peaks.



1681–1707 – Deccan Wars.

Mughals vs multiple Deccan powers.

Mughals vs multiple Deccan powers.

Outcome: Endless campaigns exhaust the empire.



Impact: Territorial peak achieved, but the Mughal Empire weakened.



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