

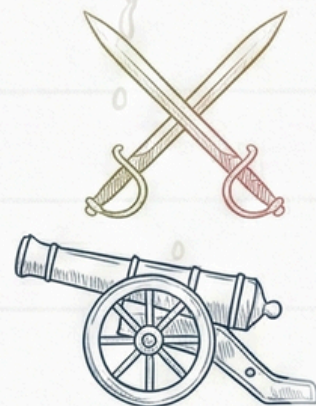


PRAGYESH IAS

“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.

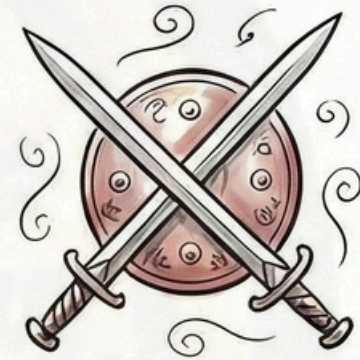
Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi.

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.

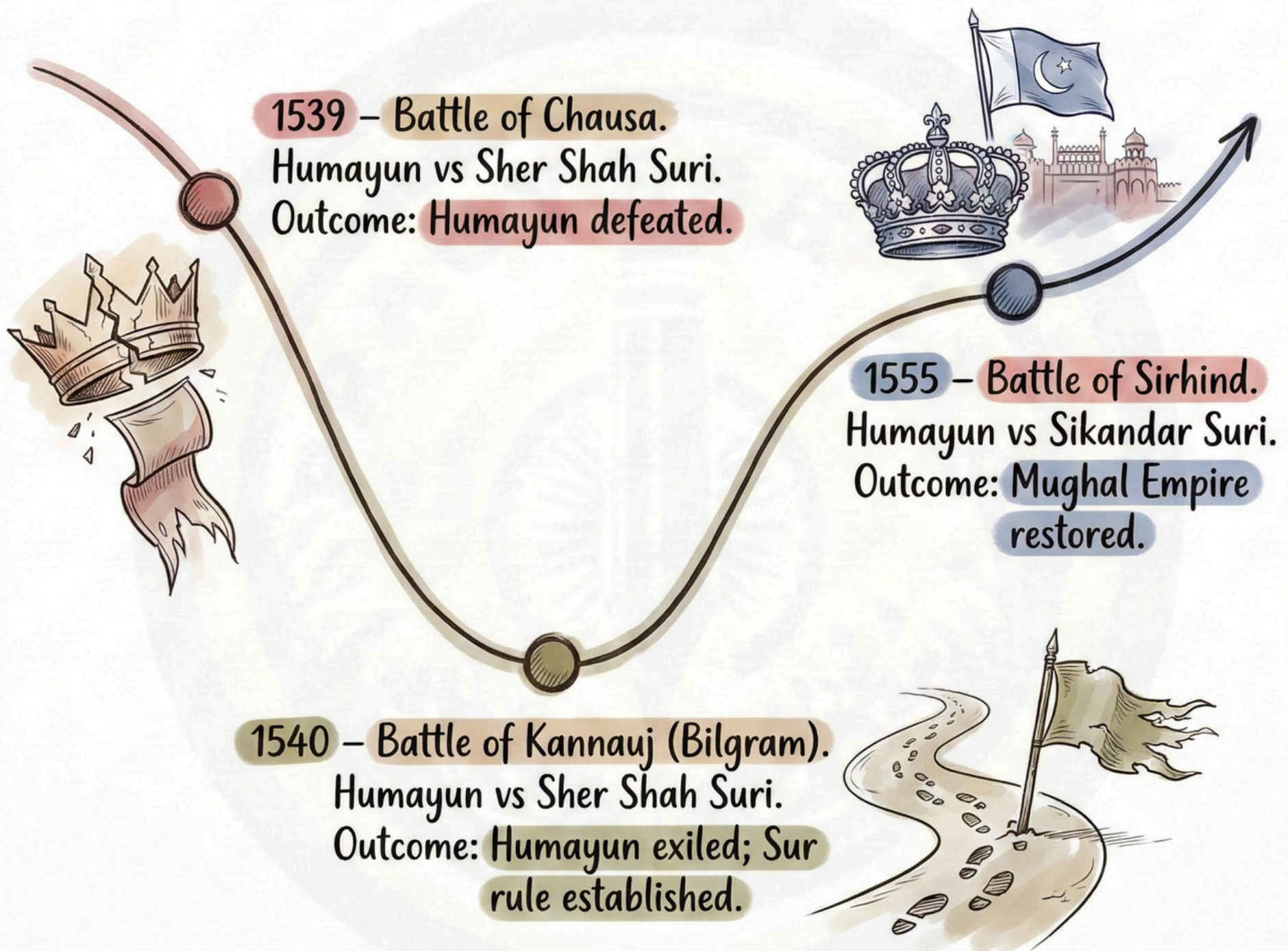
Outcome: Mughal authority consolidated.



Impact: Mughal rule begins in India



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



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.



1572–1573 — Gujarat Campaign.
Akbar vs Gujarat Sultanate.
Outcome: Gujarat annexed; trade routes secured.



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



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



Impact: Mughal authority maintained through diplomacy and selective conquest.

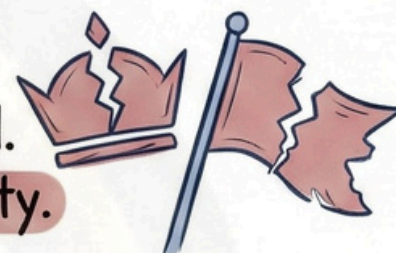


Shah Jahan — Imperial Peak & Succession Conflict (1628–1658)

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.

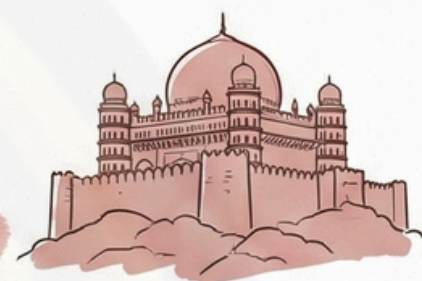
Outcome: Prolonged guerrilla warfare drains imperial resources.



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.

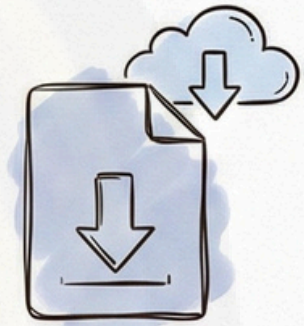


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