



The Mughal Empire began in 1526 when Babur defeated the Delhi Sultanate at the Battle of Panipat.

The empire followed Sunni Islam, with Akbar promoting religious tolerance and Aurangzeb enforcing stricter policies.

The Mughals had a centralized monarchy led by emperors like Babur, Akbar the Great (tolerant), and Aurangzeb (strict).

Society was hierarchical, with emperors at the top, nobles (mansabdars) beneath them, and limited roles for women outside royal families.

The Mughal military used gunpowder artillery, cavalry, and infantry to expand and maintain control over India.

The Mughals built architectural wonders like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort and advanced in miniature paintings and textile production.

The economy thrived through trade in textiles, spices, and gems, connecting India to global trade networks.

The zamindari system taxed peasants, while craftsmen and merchants supported economic growth.

The empire declined due to overspending, rebellions, Aurangzeb's strict policies, and growing British control, ending officially in 1857.