



Akbar the Great, 3rd Mughal Emperor

Jalal-ud-din-Muhammad Akbar Summary

Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar was the third sultan of the [Mughal Sultanate](#), he is considered the greatest king in Mughal history.

Even though the foundation of the Mughal Sultanate in India was laid by [Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur](#), but the name of the person who strengthened the foundation of the Mughal Sultanate is **Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar** with his bravery and cleverness, had spread the Mughal Sultanate over more than half of India and before his death had made it capable that his descendants had ruled over 'Hindustan' for a very long time. He had become a god for his sultanate during his time.

People used to come to his court asking for vows and bowing their heads in front of him. Even he had become so respected and valuable in the eyes of the people living in his sultanate that he had made a separate religion of his own. Because of all these things, his name was forever **(Akbar The Great)**.
-The Great was gone.



Facts About Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar

Jalal-Ud-Din Muhammad Akbar



Jalal-ud-din-Muhammad Akbar



Full name - Abul-fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar (Abul-fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar)

Born - 5 October 1542, Umerkot

Died - 27 October 1605, Fatehpur Sikri

Akbar Wives - Maryam-uz-Zamani

Salima Sultan Begum, Ruqaiya Begum, Bibi Salima Sultana, Bibi Mariam, Bibi Khiera

Parents - Hamida Banu Begum, Humayun,

Children - Hassan Mirza

Hussain Mirza

Jahangir

Khanum Sultan Begum

Murad Mirza

daniyal mirza

Shakar-un-Nissa Begum

Aaram Banu Begum

Shams-un-Nissa Begum

Mahi Begum



Empire – Mughal Empire (Mughal Sultanate)

Government -11 February 1556 – 27 October 1605

Tomb – Sikandra, Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Akbar the Great Early life

Akbar's full name was **Abul-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar**. He was born on 15 October 1542 in the area of 'Umarkot' when [Nasiruddin Humayun](#), was wandering in the forests after witnessing his Delhi Sultanate at the hands of **Sher Shah Suri** because Humayun used to wander in the woods during that period. For this reason, he was brought up by his uncle, **Kamran Mirza**, who used to be the governor of the Kabul area.

No, he always used to run away from his studies, but he was so smart that even before the age of 10, he had learned things like fencing, prankster, and horse riding very well. Used to challenge the older people in wrestling and surprisingly, He used to defeat even the elders at such a young age, finally in 1555 AD, Humayun re-established his Delhi Sultanate from the Suri family. At the time when Humayun regained his **Delhi Sultanate**, he was only 13 years old at that time, only 1 year later Humayun died after falling from the stairs of his library.



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When **Humayun died**, Akbar was only 14 years old at that time, after Humayun's death, people living in the Mughal court were afraid that there would be a rebellion in the Mughal Sultanate and this fear proved to be true. Gradually, the revolt started rising from place to place. Humayun had a very loyal friend named Bairam Khan who, sensing the time, took the right decision and declared Humayun's only 14-year-old son Akbar (11 February 1556) as Sultan.

Even though he was declared Sultan in view of the danger, he did not understand yet, for this reason, even though the Sultan had become Akbar, Bairam Khan used to run the entire Sultanate and issued every Hukum of the Sultanate to Bairam Khan. But in view of the danger of rebellion, Bairam Khan had made Akbar a sultan at a young age, but that danger did not avert even after Akbar became Sultan.



Mariam-uz-Zamani, Jodha Bai

Jodha Bai - TS HISTORICAL



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Akbar was much smarter than he was brave and this was the reason that he preferred to defeat his enemy in the field rather than defeating him in the field, he had conquered most of the areas of India through his strength. He felt that he could not conquer them by means of power, he had conquered all those areas through politics, he had married **Jodha Bai (Mariam-uz-Zamani)** a daughter of **Rajput**.

Because of this, apart from **Maharana Pratap**, all the Rajputs of India had accepted Akbar's kingship, He had given very big posts to non-Muslims in his palaces. Even Akbar's team which is known as **Navaratna** i.e. in which there were 9 viziers, about 3 people were also Hindus, one of whom was named **Birbal**, one named **Maan Singh**, and one named Raja Todarmal. Before taking any big step, He used to consult with these 9 people on his team, and those people were always associated with Akbar.



The Second Battle of Panipat



The **Suri Sultanate**, whom Humayun had snatched back from his Sultanate a few days ago, a Hindu soldier of the same Sultanate, whose name was **Hemu**, revolted and he left for Delhi with his entire army.

On the other side When Bairam Khan came to know that he had left for our Sultanate with his big army, he also left Delhi with his army, both of them met in the historical ground of Panipat and there was a fierce battle.

Initially, it was felt that Hemu's army would defeat the Mughal army very easily, but suddenly an arrow fired from the side of the Mughals hit Hemu's body, due to which Hemu died. When Hemu's soldiers came to know that Hemu had died, they started running with their backs and thus the Mughal Sultanate army won the victory under Bairam Khan's general. It is said that the arrow with which Hemu died was shot by Akbar.

Bairam Khan Death



Bairam Khan, Military Commander of the Mughal Empire

From 1556 to 1560 i.e. for almost 4 years, Akbar may have been sitting on the throne of Emperor, but the entire Sultanate continued to be run by **bairam Khan**, but gradually when he was 17-18 years old and he became wise, He got this I started to feel that Bairam Khan was trying to control me in a wrong way because Bairam Khan himself used to issue many such decisions on which he did not agree and obviously now he had become wiser so He was not going to sit still.

The water has gone above the head from Bairam Khan's side and so he paid Bairam Khan but he used to respect Bairam Khan a lot and used to call Bairam Khan Baba. When Akbar removed Bairam Khan from the post of Wazir-e-Azam and gave Bairam Khan a lot of wealth and wealth, it was advised that you go to Haj because even though he had turned against Bairam Khan in political matters, He used to respect Bairam Khan as a lot and used to call Bairam Khan as Baba.

When Bairam Khan was removed from the post of Wazir-e-Azam by Akbar, it was very bad for Bairam Khan, he thought that he was still innocent, and that is why he took this decision and then Bairam Khan took this decision. Rebelled against him, but because he was now very intelligent and smart, he defeated Bairam Khan in a few moments.



His soldiers caught Bairam Khan and brought him in front of him and He used to respect Bairam Khan a lot, so He did not issue any order against Bairam Khan even after revolting again. Rather, he made them sit with respect and advised them again, and said that they should go to Hajj with kindness. A group of **Afghans** attacked Bairam Khan near **Patan** Capital Of **Gujrat**. The reason behind the attack of the Afghans is said to be that their father was killed while fighting the Mughals in the Battle of Machhiwara in 1555. And so the Afghans took their revenge by killing Bairam Khan.

Battle of Haldighati

Apart from **Maharana Pratap**, all the **Rajputs** of India had accepted Akbar's kingship seeing Akbar's bravery and smartness, but Maharana Pratap was such a king who was not ready to accept Akbar as emperor till the end, even though Maharana Pratap could not succeed against Akbar but he kept fighting against He till his last life, which certainly proves his bravery.

Today many people see the **Battle of Haldighati** as Hindu vs Muslim but the truth is quite the opposite, you might be surprised to know that at the time when Maharana Pratap fought with the Mughals, He himself was not present in the army.

The army was led by one of Akbar's 9 special wazirs at that time, whose name was Mansingh, who was a Hindu, from it becomes clear that the commander of both the soldiers in this war was Hindu so Hindu vs Muslim The question does not arise at all and the other surprising thing is that while there were many Hindus in the Mughal army who were fighting against Maharana Pratap, on the other hand, many Muslims were also present in the army of Maharana Pratap.

Rather, there were big Muslim Sardars like Hakim Khan Sur in the army of Maharana Pratap, which proves that this fight was not of Hindu vs Muslim, but if we talk about the outcome of this battle, then it is The battle was won by Mansingh i.e. Mughal army and Maharana Pratap was defeated in this battle and with this defeat The biggest obstacle in the way of the Mughals i.e. Maharana Pratap had also been removed.



Din-e-illahi



After the death of Bairam Khan, when Akbar became completely free to rule the Sultanate, He established a new day named **Din-i Ilahi** by consulting one of his Navratna's Wazir whose name was **Abul Fazl. Din-e-illahi.**

He believed that there must be some good things in every religion, so why not take out some good things from every religion and prepare a new religion, through which all the religious disputes will also end? Keeping 'Din-i-illahi', a new religion was prepared in this religion along with Islam, and many things of other religions were also included, which He considered good, this religion of He was first known to Birbal.

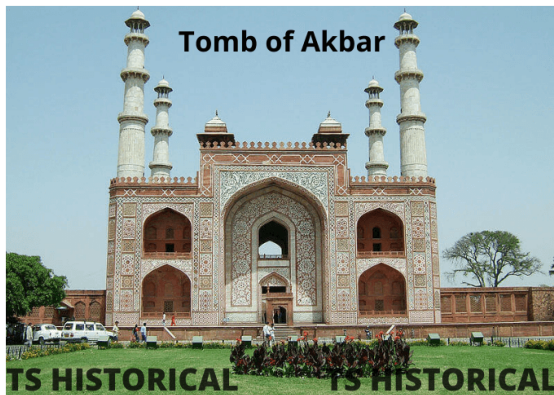
Abu Fazal had accepted it, but their religion of He was not liked by the people living in India. And people used to come outside Akbar's court to ask for vows because he had a view that there is both good and bad things in every religion, that is why he used to worship Christians and also worshiped with Hindus. And used to offer prayer in the mosque along with the Muslims.



Akbarnama

The Akbarnama, the Yad Book of Akbar, chronicles the reign of Akbar, the 3rd Mughal emperor, built by himself, and Akbarnama was written by Abul-Fazl-ibn Mubarak. The first words of the Akbarnama are about the birth of Akbar, the family history of Timur, the reigns of Babur and Humayun, and the Suri Sultans of Delhi. The second part deals with the events and changes that took place during the reign of Akbar as well as throughout his reign from 1602 onwards.

Tomb of Akbar the Great



Tomb of Akbar the Great, Sikandra, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India

The Mughal emperor **Akbar** died on **October 27, 1605**. The great Mughal emperor Akbar died of dysentery in his capital, **Agra**, ten days after his 63rd birthday. Akbar was buried in the tomb of **Sikandra (Agra)**.