

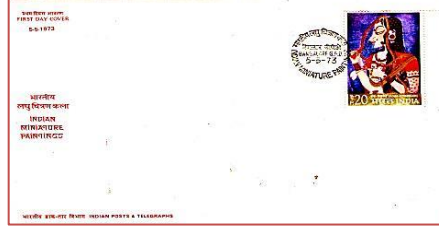
Encapsulation Of The Glorious Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857)

Dr.K.Sathianarayanan

The Mughal Empire, was an empire that at its greatest territorial extent ruled parts of Afghanistan, Balochistan and most of the Indian Subcontinent between 1526 and 1857. The word "Mughal" is the Indo-Aryan version of "Mongol."

The empire was founded by the Mongol leader Babur (a descendant of Chingis Khan) in 1526, when he defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last of the Afghan Lodi Sultans at the First Battle of Panipat, where they used gunpowder for the first time in India. So the Mughal Empire is known as a "gunpowder empire."

The Mughals retained aspects of Mongol culture well into the sixteenth century, such as the arrangement of tents around the royal camp during military maneuvers. The religion of Mughals was Islam.



FDC on Indian Miniature Paintings: Radha-kishangarh - 05 May 1973, impact of the Mughal style in indigenous style of painting in Rajasthan.

Their beautiful gardens (jahanara) representing a taste of heaven on earth, and the sanctity of nature which in the Qur'an praises God (Q34: 10), remain an impressive part of their heritage.



Begum Ka Bagh : Princess Jahanara's Garden in Chandni Chowk



International Tourist Year 1967



05 May 1973 -Indian Miniature Paintings : Taming Of Elephant, During Emperor Jehangir's period.



The extent of the Mughal Empire c. 1700



Akbar(1556-1605) Mughal Paintings, Emperor of India

During Mughal period there was a flourish in Mughal paintings, architecture, culture, clothing and the Urdu language.

- Mughal Period-Nur Jahan Indian Fashion is a universal subject a language understood and spoken by one and all.
- The Mughals played a vital role an Indian Fashion and exerted a huge influence on the Indian dressing style.
- Mughal women wore a large variety of ornaments from head to toe.
- Their costumes generally included Peshwaj, Yalek, Pajama, Churidar they all included head ornaments, anklets and necklaces.



Indian Fashion Through The Ages Series -1 31 Dec 1918

Under Akbar The Great, the empire grew considerably, and continued to expand until the end of Aurangzeb's rule. Jahangir, the son of Akbar, ruled the empire between 1605 and 1627.

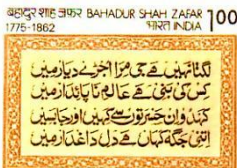
When Shah Jahan, Jahangir's son, became emperor in October 1627, the empire was large and wealthy enough to be considered one of the greatest empires in the world at that time.



14 Nov 1973 INDIPEX 73, Ceremonial Elephant. Theme of 'Stamp on Stamp'.

Nurjahan, the most prominent wife of Emperor Jahangir (a woman of remarkable strength & courage).

Historical Gates of Indian Forts and Monuments was issued on 19th Oct, 2019



Birth Bicentenary of Bahadur Shah Zafar(Last Mughal Emperor and poet). 24 Oct 1975

Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed by the British and was exiled to Burma after the rebellion of 1857.

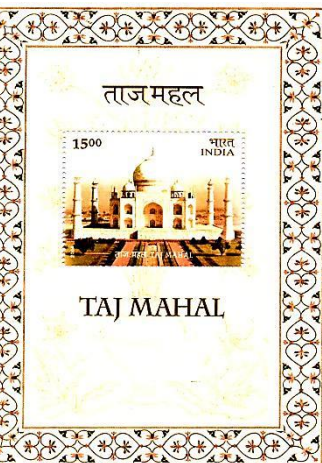


Delhi Gate - The Historic walled city or Shahjahanabad built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1638

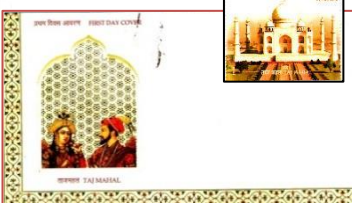


UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India-III was issued on 15th Aug,2020.

FDC and Miniature Sheet of Taj Mahal released in 2004



Taj Mahal in Agra, the symbol of eternal love. It was built by Mughal emperor shahjahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.



Qutab Minar, is a minaret and "victory tower" is a symbol of the synthesis of traditional Islamic architecture and Southwestern Asian design.

It was Shah Jahan who commissioned the building that represents the pinnacle of Mughal architectural achievement, the Taj Mahal, between 1630 and 1653.

