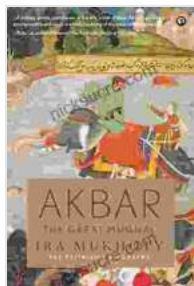


# Akbar the Great: The Visionary Mughal Emperor



Akbar the Great, born Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar, was the third Mughal emperor, reigning from 1556 to 1605. During his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its zenith, becoming one of the most powerful and

prosperous empires in the world. Akbar was a visionary ruler who implemented many reforms that had a lasting impact on Indian society and culture. He was known for his religious tolerance, his patronage of the arts, and his military prowess.



### **Akbar: The Great Mughal** by Ira Mukhoty

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

- Language : English
- File size : 7137 KB
- Text-to-Speech : Enabled
- Screen Reader : Supported
- Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
- X-Ray : Enabled
- Word Wise : Enabled
- Print length : 586 pages



### **Early Life and Accession**

Akbar was born on October 15, 1542, in Umarkot, Sindh, to Humayun, the second Mughal emperor, and his wife, Hamida Banu Begum. He was the grandson of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. Akbar's early life was marked by instability and conflict. His father, Humayun, was defeated by the Afghan warlord Sher Shah Suri in 1540 and forced to flee into exile. Akbar and his family spent the next several years wandering through the deserts of Rajputana and Sindh.

In 1555, Humayun managed to recapture Delhi with the help of the Persian emperor, Shah Tahmasp. However, he died a few months later after falling down the stairs of his library. Akbar, who was only thirteen years old at the time, ascended to the throne.

## **Reign**

Akbar's reign was one of the most prosperous and peaceful periods in Indian history. He expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest extent, conquering new territories in northern India, the Deccan, and Afghanistan. He also introduced a number of reforms that had a lasting impact on Indian society and culture.

Akbar was a religious tolerant ruler. He respected all religions and allowed his subjects to practice their faith freely. He also discouraged the practice of sati, the ritual suicide of widows. This policy helped to improve the status of women in Indian society.

Akbar was a great patron of the arts. He commissioned many works of architecture, painting, and music. He also founded a library in Fatehpur Sikri, which was one of the largest and most important libraries in the world.

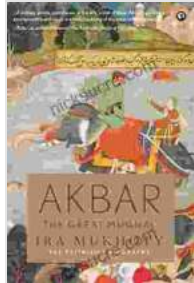
Akbar was also a skilled military leader. He led his armies to victory in many battles, including the Battle of Panipat in 1556, which established the Mughal Empire as the dominant power in northern India.

## **Legacy**

Akbar died on October 27, 1605, at the age of sixty-three. He was succeeded by his son, Jahangir. Akbar's legacy is one of a wise and benevolent ruler who laid the foundation for the golden age of the Mughal Empire. He was a visionary who implemented many reforms that had a lasting impact on Indian society and culture.

Akbar the Great was one of the most important rulers in Indian history. He was a visionary who implemented many reforms that had a lasting impact

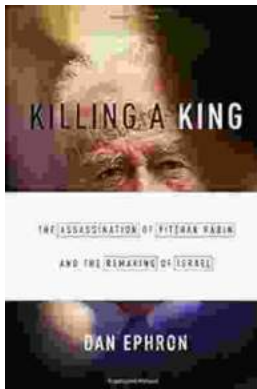
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