

and conquered it. With his accession to the throne the period of Great Mughals started in India. "He died in the year 1530".<sup>2</sup>

After Babur's death at Agra, his eldest son, Naseer-uddin Mohammad Humanyun ascended the throne. The Khutba (Coronation) was read in Humayun's name at Agra three days after Babur's death, on "29 Dec, 1530"<sup>3</sup>

He remained on the throne till 1540, when Sher Shah Soori defeated him and founded Soor Dynasty. After this defeat Humanyun fled to Iran. But in 1555, Humanyun again conquered India with the help of Shah Tahmasp Safavi and defeated Sikander Shah. After some months Humanyun died in Delhi in 1556. Humanyun was the lover of Science and Literature.

**(ii) Rise of The Mughals:**

Soon after the death of Humanyun, the younger prince Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar, destined to become the greatest of the Mughal Kings in India. Akbar ascended the throne in "1556".<sup>4</sup> The period of Akbar The Great is known as the Golden period of Mughal Dynasty. He died in 1605 leaving an organized, prosperous and extensive empire to his son Saleem (Afterward known as Noor-ud-din Mohammad Jahangir). Jahangir sat on the throne "in 1605 in Agra".<sup>5</sup> After the death of Jahangir "in October 17, 1627,"<sup>6</sup> Jahangir's grandson Dawar Bakhsh (Son of Khusro) sat on the throne for some months.

After Dawar Bakksh, Abu Muzaffar Shahab-ud-Din Mohammad Shahjahan sat on the throne at Agra "in 1628".<sup>7</sup> He had keen interest in constructing buildings. He built Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Delhi and Tomb of Jahangir at Lahore etc.