

A very warm welcome to everyone. I am, Vinod Kankonkar from C.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce Department of History. Today I will be teaching you SY BA History Paper Semester III, paper code is HSC- 103, paper title is History of Medieval 9th cent to 18 century The title of the unit is political development. The module name is Mughal Dynasty, and I will be focusing on topic Babur. The model number is 8.

The outline of this module will be, first. I will introduce the topic. Then I will discuss about the political conditions in India on the arrival of Babur. Then the reasons for the invasion of power in India. The battles fought in India. The First Battle of Panipat which took place in the year 1526. Then the Battle of *Khanwa* in 1527, Battle of *Chanderi* in 1528, the Battle of *Ghagra* in 1529. and the last days of Babur. And lastly, I will conclude the topic.

The learning outcome of this module will be, to inspect the political conditions of India in the early 16th century, to analyse the reasons behind the invasion in India, to compare the various strategies used by Babur in the battlefields and lastly, to estimate the character of Babur.

The Mughal dynasty was one of the greatest dynasties of medieval period. They ruled from 1526 to 1857 in India. Mughal Dynasty is credited to have the most able emperors who excel in education, military skill, administration etc. Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal dynasty in 1526, after the First Battle of Panipat.

Political conditions of India Prior to Invasion of Babur

When Babur arrived in India, India was ruled by Lodi dynasty in Northern India. Ibrahim Lodi was a very cruel ruler and did not have any support from his nobles. He was very unpopular among his subjects. The internal conflict was at its peak within the dynasty of Lodi. The Rajput's of North India were busy fighting with one another for supremacy and the expansion of power. Rana Sangha also known as Sangram Singh, the ruler of Mewar tried to Unite the Rajput rulers against Ibrahim Lodi's army. But he failed to do so. Daulat Khan, the uncle of Ibrahim Lodi was appointed as a Governor of Punjab. He wished to occupy the throne of Delhi by overthrowing Ibrahim Lodi. The Province of Sindh, Kashmir declared independence from Delhi Sultanate. In Deccan Bahamanis and Vijayanagar's were fighting with one another for supremacy. Thus, the northern and the southern India were internally fighting among themselves and did not realize the threat of a foreign invasion.

The reasons of invasion in India: The Babur received the invitation from Rana Sanga and Daulat Khan to invade India and promise to provide required help. Initially, Babur did not wish to set up the rule in India, but he wished to only loot the wealth of India. However, looking at the chaotic conditions which was going on in India, he decided to stay back and established the Islamic rule in India. He believed that it was his legal claim on account of Taimur and Changez Khan invasion in India. Babur had a fear of Uzbeks attack on Kabul and losing his empire.

Battles fought in India by Babur: Babur fought four battles in India from 1526 to 1530.

First Battle was Battle of *Panipat* in 1526, The second battle of *Khanwa* in 1527, the Third, Battle of *Chanderi* 1528, and the last battle which he fought in India was *Ghagra* in 1529.

The first Battle of Panipat in 1526: Between 1519 to 1524 Babur invaded India 4 times but did not get much success. In 1526, Babur along with 20,000 army conquered Northwest region of Punjab and marched March towards Delhi. At the last moment Daulat Khan and Rana Sanga refused to provide any help. But it did not stop Barber to invade India.

When Ibrahim Lodi was informed about Babur's invasion on Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi was very relaxed because he came to know that Babur is having a less army compared to him.

So, Ibrahim Lodi along with one lakh soldiers, marched towards Battlefield. Both the armies met at Panipat, which is in Haryana. Between 13 April to 19 1526, almost eight days, the army waited for one another to attack. Babur even though had less army as compared to Ibrahim Lodi. But his army was well organized and well trained. Barber used *Tulghuma* a method that is a surprise attack. Babur planned the entire attack, and his major strength was cannon attack. As far as the Canon is concern in India, the cannon was never used in the war. The Ibrahim Lodi and his soldiers did not even hear about the cannons attack and the effects which the Canon can do to the enemy. Ibrahim Lodi's army was huge, but they were not trained.

Most of the soldiers were agricultural farmers and were recruited in the army.

On 21st April 1526, the First Battle of Panipat started. Ibrahim Lodi brought his entire army on the battlefield. Babur kept only half of his army at the battle fields and the remaining army was kept as a reserve on both sides of the field. Babur with his cannon bombarded Lodi's army. Ibrahim Lodi's war elephants heard this noise of the cannons and with this bombarding noise they started running all around the battlefield. The war elephant stampeded its own army. Babur's archers' short arrows one after another on the enemies and the cannons continue to bombard. Ibrahim Lodi's soldiers started running out of battlefield, but the Babur's army caught them and killed them. Babur caught Ibrahim Lodi and beheaded him. With the death of Ibrahim Lodi, the throne of Delhi was captured by Babur. Babur sent Humayun to capture Agra and with this victory, Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal rule in India with the Mogul dynasty.

Second Battle, which Babur fought, was Battle of Khanwa in 1527. The establishment of Mughal dynasty annoyed Rana Sanga as he was eyeing the throne of Delhi. He asked assistance from the Afghan leaders and gathered other Rajput rulers of North India to attack Babur. Babur expected such a move from Rana Sanga. Both the armies met at *Khanwa*, 40 kilometres away from Delhi on 17th of March 1527. Babur followed the same strategy that he followed in Panipat. Initially, Rana Sanga's army was on attacking mode and caused heavy casualties to Babur's army. Babur's army lost the hope of victory, but Babur encouraged them to fight till the end. With such

a boost, Babur's army fought like a warrior and suddenly during the battle time one arrow stuck on the eyes of Rana Sangha and he fell from the elephant. Rana, Sanga soldiers thought that the King is dead, and they disappeared from the battlefield. Rana Sanga tried to stop them, but it was too late. Barber beheaded Rana Sanga. The battle lasted only for 10 hours. The victory of Babur in *Khanwa* laid the foundation of the Muslim rule in India because this is the first time when the Muslim ruler defeated the Rajput. King, who is supposed to be the son of the soil.

The Battle of Chanderi took place in the year 1528.

Chanderi is situated on the border of *Malwa* and *Bundelkhand*. It was important as a political and economic centre. The capture of *Chanderi* would help to serve trade route towards the vessel India Barber asked the Rajput ruler of Chanderi, Medini Rao to surrender *Chanderi* but he refused to do so. Babur attack *Chanderi* on 29 January 1528. Medini Rao was killed in the battlefield and *Chanderi* was captured.

Last battle which Barber fought was Battle of Ghagra(1529)

Since Babur defeated Ibrahim, Lodhi an Afghan ruler, the other Afghan leaders also plan to recapture Delhi from Babur. Mohammed Lodi's, brother of Abraham Lodi. With the help of Nusrat Shah Afghan Ruler of Bengal, March towards Babur at *Chapra* in Bihar. The battle was fought on the banks of river *Ghaghra* on 6 May 1529 of Afghan army surrendered within a short time of attack. And Mohammed Lodhi fled to Bengal Nusrat Shah accepted the sovereignty of Babur.

The last days of Babur: Suddenly Babur's elder son Humayun fell sick. Many *hakims* from the country were called for his treatment but they failed to cure him. Babur prayed to *Allha*, *why you are giving the punishment to my son if I have done anything wrong, punishment should come to me and not to my son.*" And what a miracle happened next day, Humayun started getting well and Babur started losing his health. Babur died on 26 December 1530. His tomb is in Kabul, Afghanistan, known as Garden of Babur or *Bag -e-Barber*.

To conclude between 1526 to 1529 Babur fought four consecutive battles and mark the victory of his rule among all the Mughal rulers, Barber was the greatest conqueror, even though he did not contribute much to art, architecture, or reforms. But his military skills made him the finest emperor.