

MUGHALS -AFGAN

Mughals did have significant conflicts with various Afghan groups during their rule in the Indian subcontinent. These conflicts were primarily driven by territorial disputes, power struggles, and attempts to assert control over the region.

The Mughal Empire, founded by Babur in 1526, aimed to establish a powerful dynasty in the Indian subcontinent. This led to the first battle of panipat between Babur and Ibrahim lodi an afghan ruler of Delhi. However, the Afghan region, particularly the area now known as

Afghanistan, remained a turbulent frontier for the Mughals throughout their rule, One of the earliest conflicts with Afghans was during the reign of Emperor Akbar (1556-1605). The Afghan ruler, Mirza Hakim, was a half-brother of Akbar, and their rivalry led to several confrontations. Akbar eventually captured Kabul,

which had been under Afghan control, in 1581.

Another notable Afghan challenge came from the powerful Yusufzai tribe. During the reign of Emperor Jahangir (r. 1605-1627), the Yusufzai Afghans rebelled against Mughal authority. Jahangir faced difficulties in subduing the Yusufzais,

but eventually, the Mughals reasserted their control over the region. The most significant Mughal-Afghan conflict occurred during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb (r. 1658-1707). The Afghan ruler Mir Jumla II, also known as Mir Wais Hotak, declared independence in 1709 and established the Hotaki dynasty. This

marked a major challenge to Mughal authority in the region. The Hotakis captured Kandahar and even briefly controlled parts of India.

However, the Mughals, under the leadership of Aurangzeb and his successors, managed to regain control over Kandahar in the early 18th century. The Mughal-

Afghan conflict during this period was marked by shifting alliances, with various Afghan factions vying for power and sometimes aligning with the Mughals against rival Afghan groups.

In the 18th century, Ahmad Shah Durrani, also known as Ahmad Shah Abdali, emerged as a significant

Afghan leader. He led several invasions into India, known as the "Durrani invasions," in the mid-18th century. These invasions resulted in significant battles, such as the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761, where the Mughals suffered a devastating defeat.



