

- Deposed by the Marathas who captured Delhi in 1760.

7. SHAH ALAM 2 (1759-1806)



- He declared himself as the emperor at Patna in 1759 - (He spent 12 years outside Delhi due to 2 reasons) :
 - i. **The defeat of Marathas in the Battle of Panipat (1761) by Ahmed Shah Abdali** (Marathas supporting Shah Alam 2)
 - ii. **Najib Khan Rohilla** declared himself a dictator of Delhi who died in 1770.
 - iii. Because of this, he came to be known as **Fugitive Mughal Emperor**
- **1764 – Battle of Buxar**
- **1772- He became ruler with the help of Marathas**
- **1788- Ghulam Qadir captured Delhi.**
- **1789- Mahadji Sindhia defeated the Ghulam Qadir at Meerut & again reinstated Shah Alam II as a pensioner of Sindhia's.**
- **1803- English captured the Delhi & Shah Alam became the British Pensioner.**
- He also known as
- He is also known as **Blind Mughal.**
- In Persian, he called as – **Sultanat-e-Shah Alam, Az Dilli ta Palam.**
- He wrote his own Diwan of poems and was known by pen-name: **Aftab**

8. AKBAR SHAH 2 (1806-1837)



- Lord Hastings abolished the **Nazrs (Gifts includes sovereign status)**
- He sent **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** as an ambassador to England for a purpose to raise the pension.

9. BAHADUR SHAH 2 (1837-57)



- **He was the last Mughal emperor. Also known as Bahadur Shah Zafar**
- He participated in the **Revolt of 1857.**
- He was captured by Major **William Hudson** and exiled him to the Rangoon. *He died in 1862 & thus Mughal Dynasty came to an end.*

CAUSES OF DECLINE-

1.) Policies of Aurangzeb

A) Expansion Policy

- Under the leadership of Aurangzeb, Mughal Empire had expanded and touched its vastness beyond the point of effective control. This leads to weaken the centre.

B) Religious Policy

- Aurangzeb was intolerant towards other religions
- He imposed **Jizyah** (1679) and destroyed Hindu temples which hurted the sentiments of majority Hindu population and Hindu rulers who supported the Mughal empire.

C) Deccan Policy

- Aurangzeb fought continuous war in the Deccan which lasted for 27 years. **This expedition drained the resources of the empire.**
- **He succeeded in defeating Bijapur (1686), Golconda (1687) & killing Chhatrapati Shambaji (1689)** but the conquest of these Muslim kingdoms in the Deccan paved a free to the Marathas for organizing resistance to Mughal empire Aurangzeb failed to check and counter this Maratha uprising and it became a ulcer.