

Akbar wanted to add legitimacy not only through religion, but also by giving laws.

- The blending of Persian and Indian culture took place under Jahangir's son Shah Jahan, under whom the empire would experience it's golden age; evident in the architectural innovation.

Intellectual exchange: Education also played an important role in upholding Islamic traditions while paying strong attention to Indian traditions;

- Under Akbar mosque schools (maktabas) and colleges were built, the latter teaching Islamic theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, logic and astronomy
- At Akbar's court a cultural renaissance took place, with the production of important artistic and literary works such as historiography and Hindi poetry.
- There was a translation Department, even the translation of the Quran into a Persian was undertaken.

The moghals were successful for quite some time at managing an empire that incorporated various ethnic and religious groups for reason both unique to their context as well as connected to older tradition. The cultural patronage, encompassing religious diversity with a mixing of influences from Hindu art, these programs had a legitimising function as well in that they communicated the charisma to the outer world.