MEDIEVAL INDIA

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MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. **Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)**
2. **Prime Mughals (1526-1707)**

Central Asia

1. Ghazni ----------→Mahmud of Ghazni
2. Multan Uchch- →Mohammed Ghori
3. Lahore ----------→3 Separate rulers (disintegration as a result of Battle for succession)

Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni

After the death of Harshvardhan the entire North India was divided into small states. No big empire was in existence.

Lahore & Punjab – geographically side by side

In Medieval times, battle for Succession existing among them.

the disputes b/w Rajput Rulers →

- The rulers weren't united. There was no feeling of nationalism existing among them.
- Selfishness was supreme for them.

For India part,

Dynasties in Medieval Times:-

Slave dynasty .
Khalji dynasty.
Tughlak dynasty.
Syed dynasty.
Lodhi dynasty.

↳ Delhi Sultanate

Mughals.

Mahmud of Ghazani

father ↓ Sabuktigin

- He invaded India @ **17 times**.
  - 1st invasion – 1000 A.D- against. Hindu Shahi ruler Jaipal.

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— *Invasion of Somnath Temple @ 1025 -26 A.D.*

* Kathiawar (Gujarat) – The temple was famous for Pious pilgrimage to the Hindus-----4th time Mahmud Succeeded, killed 1000 Hindus & looted the wealth.

- The Islamic world appreciated the victory. The Khalifa called him the star of Islamic world.

—He was also known as Bukht Shikar (maker of idols).

N.B:- Delhi was named **Indraprashtha** during ancient times.

Invasion of Mahammed Ghori (1173- 1206 A.D)

Also known as 'Moh- bin- Sam'.

1191 – **Battle of Terrain (1st)**

Prithwiraj Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghori

1192 – **Battle of Terrain (2nd)**

Md. Ghori defeated Prithwiraj Chauhan & killed him

1194 — In the Battle of **Chandwar**, Md. Ghori defeated Jai Chandra. This victory made MG master of Kanauj & Banaras.

According to Muslim historians, Jai Chandra was the most powerful king in India. It is said that he considered Prithwiraj Chauhan his enemy because PC took away his daughter named Sanjukhta

1206— Murdered by Khonkar (a tribal group in Pakistan)*

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Delhi Sultanate

Name of the dynasty	Regime Period	Duration	Name of Rulers
Slave dynasty	1206 – 1290	84yrs	1. Qutub- u-din Aibak (1206-10) 2. Aram Shah (1210-11)* 3. Iltutmish (1211- 36) 4. Rukkudin Feruzshah (1236) 5. Sultana Razia (1236- 40) 6. Berham Shah (1240 -42) 7. Allaudin Mashood Shah (1246–66) 8. Naseerudin Md. (1246-66) 9. Balban (1266-86) 10. Kaiqubad (1287-90)
Khilji dynasty	1290 - 1320	30yrs	1. Jalaludin Feruz Khalji (1290-96) 2. Allaudin Kilji (1296 – 1316) 3. Qutub- u- din Mubarak khan (1316-20) 4. Naseerudin Khushro Khan (1320)
Tughlak or Qaraunah Turks	1320- 1414	94yrs Longest among all	1. Ghiasudin Tughlak (1320 -25) 2. Mohammed bin Tughlak (1325-51) ↓ his Cousin 3. Feruzshah Tughlak shah (1351-88) ↓ his grandson 4. Ghiasudin Tughlak Shah (1388-89) 5. Naseerudin Mohammed (1390-94) 6. Naseerudin Mehmud Tughlak 1394-1414)

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Syed dynasty	1414-1451	37yrs	1. Khizir Khan (1414-21) (Historians believed Taimur appointed him as his viceroy) 2. Mubarak shah (1421-34) 3. Mohammed Shah (Allaudin) (1434-44) 4. Aalam Shah (1444-51) During the reign of Md. Shah (BL) came into prominence.
Lodhi dynasty	1451-1526	75yrs	1. Bahulal Lodhi (1451-89) 2. Sikandar shah(1489-1517) 3. Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)

(1206-1290)A.D

Qutub-u-din Aibak (1206-10)

SLAVE DYNASTY — was a Turk of Aibak tribe which in Turkish language means 'Lord of the Moon'.

— In his early life he was taken prisoner & sold as slave to a kind hearted Qazi (Persia).

— His master provided him education in Islamic Theology & arts of warfare along with his sons.

— After the death of the Qazi , his sons sold him off to Md. Ghori.

(1173-1206) A.D

— Was one of the trusted slave officers of MG.

— Was appointed in-the-charge of Indian possessions by MG after victory in the 2nd battle of Terrain @ 1192 A.D.

Situated in
Haryana (modern day)

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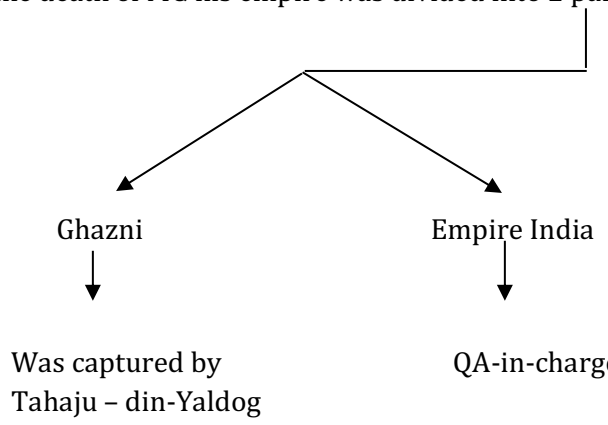
After the death of MG his empire was divided into 2 parts:-



— Founder of Slave dynasty ----------also known as Mamluk dynasty **

Koranic term for slave.

— Qutub-u-din assumed reigns of govt. as independent rulers @ **Lahore** @ 1206.

became **his Capital**.

— Started his reign with the modest title of 'Mallick' & 'Sipahasalai'.** (sipahi+salai)

—Didn't strike coins nor the khutba read in his name *

—Didn't assume the title of 'Sultan'.

—In 1208-09, Ghias-u-din Mohammed the nephew & legal successor of Md. Ghori, who was contended with his rule over the ancestral principality of Ghori; send deeds of manumission to Qutub-u-din & conferred upon him the title of Sultan.

—Aibak as a ruler granted partial civil liberties to the Hindus in return for the payment of Jaziya.

–Known as Lakh – baksh (giver of lakhs) because of his generosity.

–Made Lahore his capital.

Indraprastha was his main military centre (modern Delhi).

—He took resource to matrimonial alliances to strengthen his position.
Qutub –u-din married with the daughter of Tahaju – din – Yaldog .

his sister

Married to Naseer-u-din Qubacha → Govrn of Multan & Uchch

Married to Iltutmish

his daughter

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– Laid the foundations of the Qutub Minar ** , the tallest stone tower in India after the name of Khaja – Qutub- u- din Baktiyar Kaki , a famous Sufi saint of his times.

Qutub – Minar was completed by Iltutmish.

— Died while playing Chougan (Polo) from a fall from horse at Lahore.

— Buried at Lahore

Aaram Shah factor

– **QA** was succeeded by his inexperienced & incapable son Aaram Shah-----ruled at Lahore @ 8 months only before being defeated & deposed by Iltutmish.

N.B:-

- Ruler's capital & burial ground are important.
- The king who used to ran naked in the palace – Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 AD)
- The king who never sat on throne - Bahlul Lodhi (1451-89 AD)

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36 A.D)

— Father was an influential noble of the Illabari tribes of the Turks.

— Was a slave -----was manumitted by Aibak.

— Was governor of the Iqatas of Gwalior & Baran (Bullandh Sahar) in succession before becoming Sultan.

— Captured the throne by defeating Aaram Shah.

— Delhi seat of governance. (QA - @ Lahore)

— The Seat of governance of the Sultan was called Dar-Ul-Khalifa, which literally means 'House of the Khalifa'.

— Iltutmish created an entirely new class of the ruling elite which comprised his own Turkish slave officers, headed by 40 powerful military leaders – nicknamed as **' The Chalisha' (Chihalagani or Chehalgan), the Forty.**

1st time Iltutmish introduced the Iqatas system

They held charge of the **Iqatas or regions** in which the kingdom was divided and wielded great influence at the court.

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Iltutmish was bestowed the titles of the Sultan of Hindustan.

(*1st time a ruler took heavy title……..QA ruled as a simple leader.)*

Introduced a purely Arabic currency of Gold & Silver…….Standard Silver 'tanka' weights 175 grains.

He persecuted the Israeli Shiyas of Delhi & his treatment towards the Hindu was harsh but not cruel.

He had desecrated the magnificent Hindu temples at Bhilsa & Ujjain but he didn't resort to idol breaking……..it was just to satisfy the whims of the fanatic co-religionists.

Started the system of division of empire into 'Iqatas' , an assignment of land in-lieu of salary & distributed them among the Turkish officers. *

N.B:- The first sultan of Delhi Sultanate – Shamsudin Iltutmish (1211-36) A.D.

— Coming of Mongols under the leadership of Chengiz Khan to the frontiers of India (1220 A.D).

— Invaded Ujjain & destroyed the temple 'Mahakaal'

— Founded Nasiriya College of Delhi in the memory of his son Naseer-u-din Mohammed. –

Iltutmish V/S Mongols (1220 A.D)

*Original inhabitants of Mongolia. They had not yet entered the fold of Islam. They were Shamanists by faith, which was a varied form of Buddhism .**

— The Mongols also threatened India during his rule. Iltutmish saved India from Mongol devastation through diplomacy.

— Allaudin Md., the Khawarizm Shah, one of the greatest Muslim monarchs of his age had to eat a humble pie at their hands.

He fled towards Caspian While his eldest Son, Jalaudin Mankbarni * escaped towards Afghanistan .
JM was followed close upon his heels by Chengiz khan .
JM entered the Indus Valley & demanded help from Iltutmish against the Mongols.

↓

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Iltutmish put the envoy of JM to death and refused to oblige the Khawarizan prince by sending a diplomatic reply that the climate of India wouldn't suit him.

↓

Thus through a diplomatic stroke, he saved himself from the wrath of Chengiz Khan.

Rivals of Iltutmish

— The accession of Iltutmish was challenged by other rival contenders to throne.

— [1]Tahujudin Yaldog , the Sultan of Ghazni tried to assert his dominance over Iltutmish.

↓

Tahajudin Yaldog was defeated by Allaudin Md., the Khawarizan Shah (Prince).

↓

Yaldog escaped towards Punjab & Iltutmish gave a crushing defeat to Yaldog at Terrain.

Yaldog was taken prisoner & put to death after a brief confinement at Badaun. This battle is known as ***3rd battle of Terrain (1215 A.D).***

— [2]Naseerudin Qubacha, the Governor of Uchch (Sindh) Multan occupied Lahore & declared his independence.

Came near frontier of India @ 1220 A.D

↓

After the death of Chengiz khan in 1227 A.D., Iltutmish launched an offensive against Qubacha from 2 sides.

Lahore ← → Delhi

Multan & Uchch were captured & Qubacha besieged in the court of Bhakar on the bank of the Indus.

↓

Surrounded from all sides by the enemy & totally exhausted, Qubacha made his last bid to escape by plunging into the river & was drowned.

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----- At the time of Iltutmish's Succession to the throne,

[3]Ali Mardaan* had set up an independent state of Bengal with its capital at Lakhnauti.

↓

Rebels were crushed out & province of Bengal & Bihar was divided into 2 parts. Iltutmish appointed 2 separate governors for Bengal & Bihar respectively.

Wars of Iltutmish (imp. ones)

- Launched a full fledged attack against the Rajputs in 1226.
- A big slice of Jodhpur state, including the town of Nagpur, was annexed by 1230.
- Iltutmish led an attack on Nagada, the capital of Guhilots but suffered a defeat at the hands of Rana Kshetra Singh.

Iltutmish's army was also repulsed with heavy losses by the Chalukyans of Gujarat.

Katchar (Rohillakhand), with its Capital Ahichhatra, was also conquered after a long struggle; more than a lakh of the Turkish soldiers are said to have lost their lives in his campaign.

Iltutmish felt sick , returned to Delhi & breathed his last in Apr. 1236.

↓

Was buried in the magnificent tomb which he had got constructed for himself in Delhi.

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Rukkudin Ferozshah , 1236 A.D.

All the sons of Iltutmish were incompetent ------appointed his daughter Razia as his successor.

↓

But nobles raised Feroz to the throne.

↓

Taking advantage of her son's incompetence, the unscrupulous Queen mother Shah Turkam , began to meddle with the state affairs.

Originally , a maid servant of Iltutmish who was subsequently made a queen.

– Feroz ruled for 6 months & 7 days only.

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Razia Begum (1236-40 A.D

(reign of Shamsi nobles,,,,,,but she belonged to Illabari tribe)

— When Razia rose to throne , the prestige of Sultanate had sunk very low……the capital was under attack from the 4 governors of Lahore, Multan , Hanshi & Badaun. ……They were the ring leaders of the Shamsi nobles .

— Khutba was read & coins were struck in Razia's name as Sultan Raziat al-Duniyawal Dinbirth al-Sultan.*

➔ **First & last female Sultan of Delhi**

Razia [1]discarded the purdah, [2]adorned the male attire & [3]held the open court ----------[4]supervised various departments ----------restore law & order in the Iqatas ----------listening to public grievances ------handed justice.

The Fort of Ranathambore had been recovered by the Chouhans after the death of Iltutmish.

↓

Razia recaptured

— **Conspiracy against Razia :-**

Iqtiyaar –ud-din Aeitigin , the Lord Chamberlain (Amiri Hajib) was the ring leader of the rebellious act against Razia.

↓

The governor of Lahore & Multan and Altunia ,the governor of Bhatinda also revolted.

↓

Razia moved against them but was defeated & imprisoned by Altunia.

↓

The conspirators raised Berham Shah to the throne.

↓

Razia befriend & married Altunia to recover his position.
Both of them the last bid to recover Delhi from the hands of rebels -- was deserted by most of their followers – after heroic fight -- were defeated & taken as prisoners (Oct, 1240) – Both of them were beheaded the very next day.

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Berham Shah (1240 -42 A.D.)

— were puppet in the hands of Shamsi nobles.

— **created the post of Naib**. **

— during the reign of BS , the Mongols invaded India under their leader Tair in 1241.

Allaudin Mashud Shah (1242-46 A.D.)

—reign of Shamsi nobles.

— **Balban**, one of the 40 (Chalisha) *rose into prominence*. **

- Balban was Amir-i-Hajib during his reign.

Naseerudin Mahmood (1246-66 A.D)

— He was not interested in state affairs…….Ulugh Khan (Balban) served the king & controlled all his affairs. The king lived in the palace & Ulugh Khan governed the empire.

— He was good calligraphist and as a pass time he used to write copies of the Koran which gave currency to the popular belief that he made his living by selling his scripts alone. **

Ghiasudin Balban (1266-86 A.D)

— Illabari tribe
— Original name was Bahauddin.
— In1232 , Balban was purchased by Iltutmish who made him his personal attendant.
He was Amir-i-Shikar (Lord of Stables) under Berham & Amir-i-hajib (Lord Chamberlain) Under Mashood.
— He played a prominent role in the installation of Naseerudin Mahmood to the throne.
— Balban was conferred upon the tittle of Ulugh Khan by Naseeruddin Mahmood.
— He further cemented his personal attachment to Naseeruddin by offering the hand of his daughter in marriage to him in 1249 A.D. **

- ✓ In 1253 , a conspiracy was hatched against Balban by some disaffected nobles who felt jealous of his rising power ------The ring leaders were close to Sultan Naseeruddin Mahmood ------ when Balban came to know about it he volunteered to resign the post. He was sent to Hamshi as its governor & Raihan became the Naib-i Mamlikat .

↓

Raihan however failed to run the govt. effectively and incurred the displeasure of the Sultan.

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↓

Balban was reinstated as Mallick-Naib with absolute powers of govt. in his hands.

— Balban adopted a 3-fold policy to consolidate his position & protect the Sultanate from disintegration.

i. Suppression of the rebellious Turkish nobles.
ii. Vigilance against the rising power of the Hindu chiefs.
iii. Stemming the tide of Mongol menace.

— Naseeruddin was poisoned to death by Balban.

Balban as Sultan

- Was the consolidator of Sultanate of Delhi.
- **First Sultan** to put forward his views about kingship according to which **the king was the shadow of the God,** his representative and king rules by divine sanction.
- Created a separate military dept. (headed by Deewan- i -Aariz).

Deewan – i – Aariz

- Was made responsible for recruitment , training & equipment of the soldiers & acted as paymaster general of the army.
- Also looked after the forts & other defences of the state & deployed the royal forces at strategic places but he didn't enjoyed the actual command of the army----------which remained with the Sultan .
- Effected a radical change in his dress , social behaviours & manners. Gave up drinking , cut off the jovial company & banned public drinking.
- **Destroyed the 'group of 40'.***
- He belonged to the Illabari tribe.
- Adopted the **policy of blood & iron in governance**. *

- Took firm action against the highway robbery of the 'Mewatis'
- After getting rid of the Mewati Menance , turned his attention towards the refractory Hindu zamindars of the Doab & Oudh.
- Balban ordered the resumption of such fields whose original grandees had died or their successors didn't render military service.
- Balban introduced the practices of **'sijda'** or prostration & **'paibos'** or kissing the feet of the Sultan in his court.
- Balban set up a network of new **writers & spies @ Barids** throughout his dominion they dispatched promted reports to the Sultan about all the important developments in their areas of posting.
- **Aamir Khushroo** @ parrot of India (Tuti – ee- Hind) adorned his court.

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- In 1285 , the Mongol leader Taimur Khan of Afghanistan launched a major attack on Punjab -------prince Mohammed gave a bold fight but lost his life in the combat.
- Balban died a broken hearted man in the middle of 1286.

Kaiqubad (1287 - 90) A.D.

Kayumars @ 1290 A.D.

- Kaiqubad was kicked to death by a Khalji soldier & thrown into the Yamuna while his infant son Kayumars died in confinement ruled for 3 months.

KHALJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320) A.D

JALAUDDIN KHALJI (1290 – 96) A.D

- came into prominence during Kaiqubad.
- a Turkish .
- Has fought many successful war against the Mongols & earned reputation as seasoned soldier & capable administrator.
- JD declared himself the regent of Sultan Kayumars reluctantly, strucked coins in the name of Kayumars and carried on the administration on his behalf for about 3 month when his youthful Khalji nobles persuaded him to declare himself the sultan in June, 1290 A.D.

- He led an expedition against Ranthambore in 1290 A.D.

↓

The fort though conquered by QA , had been lost to the Chouhan Rajputs after the death of Iltutmish.

↓

The Rajputs offered a tough resistance & compelled

- JD to raise the seize.

↓

The sultan returned to Delhi with the plea that the fort could not be conquered without Sacrificing the lives of many Musalmans & that he didn't value the fort so much as the hair of one Musalman.

↓

By this tricky diplomacy he averted the danger

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ALLAUDIN KHALJI (1296 – 1316) A.D

- Original name Aligurshap
- Appointed as the governor of Kara in 1291 A.D.
- Successful expedition to Bhilsa (1292 A.D.)
- AK's younger brother Almaas Beg safeguarded his interest at the royal court in Delhi
- Organised military expedition against Devgiri in 1296 A.D. The ruler of Devgiri was compelled to part with great war indemnity & revenues.

Allaudin as a Ruler

- Overwhelmed with his initial victories , Allaudin caused himself to be styled as **2nd Alexander (Sikandar – e – Shini)** in the Khutba & on his coins.
- AK invited **Gopala**, a famous musician of south India to his court.
- AK ordered that the *wives & children of all mutineers high & low, should be best into prison*……This was beginning of the practice of seizing woman & children for the faults of men. Upto this time, no hand had ever been laid upon wives & children on account of men's misdeed.**

✓ *According to AK , there was **four causes of revolts** :-*

i. The sultan's indifference towards the state affairs particularly the espionage.
ii. Social intercourse of nobles & inter-marriages among them.
iii. The use of wine.
iv. The abundance of wealth.

✓ He received regular reports about the working of the govt. & general condition of the people from 3 sources:-

1. The officer- in – charge
2. The news reporters (**Barids**) – were known to public
3. The spies (**Munhis**) – operated covertly & reported directly to the sultan

➔ The only man who could presume to advise the king was his old friend , Ala- ul – Mulkh , the Kotwal of Delhi.

✓ The first rebellion during his reign was that of the Mongols who had settled in India since the time of Jalauddin & were known as the new Musalmans.*

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- ✓ During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister.

↓

It was paid in cash from the royal treasury.

↓

The soldiers were supplied with horses , arms & other equipment at the expense of the state in order to do away with corruption & to prevent proxy at military review or in the field of battle.

↓

  - > AK instituted the practice of recording the descriptive role (**huliya**) of individual soldiers in the army minister's register
  - > To prevent the defrauding of the govt. by the substitution of a bad horse for a good one , the branding of horses (**Dak/Dag** system) was introduced.

- Organised the elaborate system of espionage.
- Prohibited the sale & use of liquor & intoxicants in Delhi.*
- Put check on social gatherings among the nobles (no such gatherings could be held w/o prior permission of the sultan) .
- Initiated the policy of conquest & expansion of the sultanate (Khilji imperialism)*.
- Discarded 'Ulema' in the political affairs of the sultanate.
- Like Balban, he believed in the majesty of the monarch & god representative.
- Very fond of music

— AK *four grade generals*:

i. Ulugh khan (earlier almass beg & later Mallik Kafur)
ii. Nusrat Khan
iii. Jaffer Khan
iv. Alp Khan.

— He demolished the famous temple of Somnath which was rebuilt by the Chalukyan king Kumarpala after its destruction by Mahmud of Ghazani.*

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✦ Allaudin's Economic Measures

— 'Deewani Riyasat' was the head of the entire market control system -------- Nazir (the superintendents of weights & measures) which was a part of this ministry.
— Founded a new cloth market in Delhi known as Sarai Dal -------the grain market was called Mandi.
— Sarai dal was put under the charge of 'Rais Parwana'.
— Introduced the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue. It was called Masahat.
— Brought the farmers in direct relation with the state & checked the middleman.
— Enhanced the state's share of the revenue to one-half of the produce in the doab area.
— Created a new dept. of revenue (Deewan-i-Mustakharaj) to realize the arrears.
— AK resumed Several types of land grants , viz., Inaam , Waqa , etc.
— Introduced house tax & pasture tax, Ghari & Charai respectively.

Allaudin's North India Campaign

i. Conquest of Gujarat

↘ 1299 A.D

— Led by Ulugh Khan & Nuzrat Khan.

— *Hazaar Dinari* **Mallick Kafur** *(a transgender)* was captured…… *title of MK*.

ii. Conquest of Ranthambore

↘ 1301 A.D.

— Led by Ullugh Khan & Nuzrat Khan
— Ranthamnore was then ruled by Rama Hammir Deva ----------was killed through the treachery of Ranmal, the minister of Hammir Deva.

iii. Conquest of Chittor

↘ 1303 A.D.

— Aamir Khusroo was the eye witness.
— Ruled by Rana Ratan Singh----------belonged to Guhilots.

↓

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The Rana was taken captive by AK through treachery but the Rajputs under the youthful leadership of Gora & Badal**liberated the Rana……Rana Ratan Singh died infight, thus the Rajputs were defeated by the Turks.

– Appointed eldest son Khizir Khan in- charge of Chittor & the town was renamed as Khizirabad.

Allaudin's Deccan Campaigns

I. Conquest of Devgiri

↘1307 A.D.

– Malick Kafur defeated Karan Deva & Ram Chandra Deva.

II. Conquest of Warrangal

↘1309 A.D.

– Malick Kafur V/S Pratap Rudra Deva II.

– Most probably the Kohinoor diamond was presented to MK by PRD II in this conquest.**

III. Conquest of Daar Samudra

↘1310 A.D.

– MK v/s. Veer Vallala III – (Hosla dynasty)

IV. Conquest of Madurai

Veer Panda v/s. Sundar Panda – Panda dynast.

Fatricidal war appealed for MK's help.

↓

VV III assisted MK in his enterprise.

VV III accompanied MK to Delhi & received a very generous treatment from AK.

– According to Phirista , MK reached so far as Rameswaram where he erected a mosque in honour of the victory of Islam.

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Allaudin Khalji & the Mongols (1296-1306) A.D @ 6 times.

1. 1296 --97
2. 1298 – Jaffer Khan - great hero .
3. 1299 – Targhi , a Mongol leader – treachery of Ulugh Khan – Jaffer Khan dead.
4. 1303
5. 1305
6. 1306

Statements of Allaudin Khilji

- ^I issue such orders as I conceive to be for the good of the State & benefit of the people^.
- ^I do not know whether this is lawful or unlawful, whatever I think to be good of the state, I decree^
- ^I can with the help of these four friends establish a new religion & creeds and swords of my friends will make all men to adopt^
- ^My wish is to place Delhi in-charge of vice regent & then I'll go out myself into the world like Alexander in pursuit of conquest & subside the whole hearted world^.

Death of Allaudin

— By putting Shiauddin Umar , a 6 year old son of a deceased Sultan on the throne , **MK** became the de-facto ruler.

↓

Kafur was murdered at the instance of prince Mubarak Khan & other Alai nobles.

MUBARAK KHAN KHILJI (1316 – 20) A.D.

— Ruled for 4 years.
— Severe penal code of **AK** were relaxed & the economic regulations scrapped.
— Jagir system revived. **
— Developed personal relationship with one slave boy Khushroo Khan , a Hindu convert.**

IMPULSE

NASEERUDDIN KHUSROO KHAN (1320) A.D

— **NKK** treacherously put his master to death.

— Ghiasudin Tuglak , the founder of Tuglak dynasty , the governor of Dipalpur (Punjab) refused to recognize him as the sultan & rallied all the disaffected nobles under his banner ----------marched upon Delhi ---------- defeated & killed **NKK**----------reign lasted for 4 & a half months.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1820 – 1414) A.D

Ghiasudin Tuglaq Shah (1320-25) A.D

➔ He was the first Sultan of Delhi to add the word **Gazi**

(Slayer of infidel)

— According to Ibn–Batuta's description , he belonged to the Qarauna tribe of the Turks who lived in the mountainous region, lying between Sindh & Turkistan.

— Started his career as an ordinary trooper during the reign of Jalaludin Khilji.

— He fought 29 battles with the Mongols & defeated them. Hence, he adopted the name of **Mallick – ul – Gazi**.

— The Jagir system , as revived by Mubarak Shah , was perpetuated & even those who had suffered the confiscation of their lands during the reign of AK, were given back their estates.

— A code of law for the civil govt. was drafted by him.

— Physical torture In case of economic offences & recovery of debts was given up.*

— The Sultan recovered a part of the royal treasure which had been distributed by Khusroo Khan to the leading nobles & aristocracy or plundered by the people. It led to the estrangement of his relation with Sheikh Nizammudin Auaolia , the famous saint of that time who had also received a sum of 5 lakh tankas from Khusroo Khan but refused to return it to the exchequer given it away in charity.

↓

Because of this , he was on bad terms with the famous Sufi Saint Nizamuddin Auaolia.

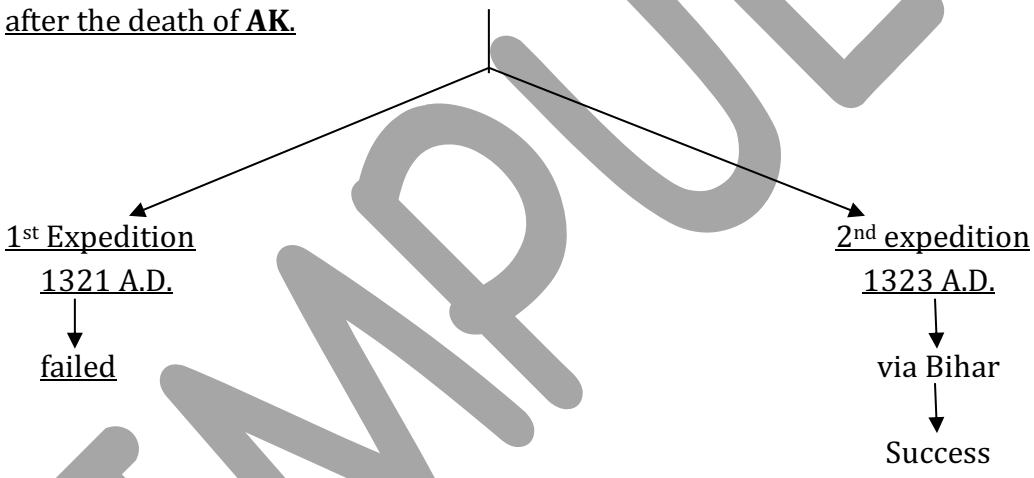
↓

The statement **'Huzur Delhi Door Asth'** (Delhi is yet far off) was made by the Saint for the sultan When he was returning from Bengal to punish the saint.

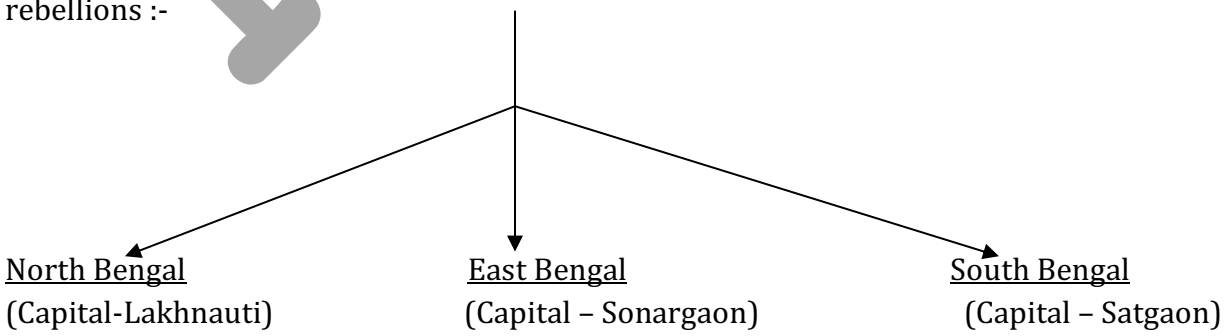
IMPULSE

- **Aamir Khushroo** *sang the praise of the Sultan* saying that he never did anything that the that was not replete with wisdom and sense. He was said to wear a hundred doctors hoods under his crown.
- Followed the policy of encouraging agriculture and protecting the cultivations. He ordered that the Deewan-i-Wizarat shouldn't enhance the land revenue of any Iqata beyond 1/10th & 1/11th in a year.
- Improved the system of communication, particularly perfecting the postal system'*
- Forbade the manufacture & sale of liquor.
- Led the foundation of a big palace fort which became known as **Tughlakabad**.** ----------**Ibn–Batuta** gave the description.
- The first sultan credited with digging canals for the promotion of agriculture.**
- Exempted the **Khotes**, **Muqqadans** (these are agricultural tribes) from paying taxes on their own cultivation & cattle (imposed by Allaudin).

—In 1321 A.D , the crowned prince **Juna Khan** styled as Ullugh Khan, led an army to subjugate Pratap Rudra Deva ii of Telangana who had stopped sending tribute to Delhi after the death of **AK**.



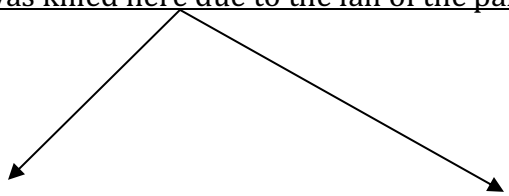
— **G.T** divided the provinces of Bengal into 3 administrative units to check the recurring rebellions :-



IMPULSE

– **G.T** organized a campaign against Bengal . When he returned from Bengal the crowned prince Juna Khan held a grand reception for the monarch at Afghanpur in the vicinity of Delhi.

The sultan was killed here due to the fall of the palace.



They're historians (later we'll see they will be The patroniger of **MBT**)

Ibn – Batuta's concept :-
The crowned prince was guilty of a conspiracy to kill his father.

Barani & Phirista :-
The fall of the pavillion was a mere accident.

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325 - 51 A.D @ 26 yrs.)

– Real name **Fakhruddin Muhammad Jauna Khan**
– Threw open higher services to all the Indians on merit & did not discriminate b/w the Hindus & Muslims in matters of state policy.*
– Believed in the theory of divine lights of kings.
– According to **Ibn Batuta** the empire of MBT had 23 provinces.
– Formulated ' **famine –code'** to provide relief to famine – affected people.*
– Created heterogenous nobility – incorporated land – owing class artisan class into mobility.
– Showed **catholic outlook** – maintained Sufi & **Jaina** connection – participated in Hindu festival Holi.**
– Having knowledge of astronomy , mathematics, medicine, philosophy, map
– Discarded communal discrimination in matter of state policy.
– Created the dept. of agriculture @ **'Deewan–i- Aamir-Kohi**
– Tried to organize the army on the 'decimal system' on Mongol pattern.
– Described as **'mixture of opposites'** or a '**mad king'**
– Cordial relation with some of the Asian countries , particularly, China:

IMPULSE

- The Chinese emperor , **Toghan Timur** sent an envoy to Delhi in 1331 seeking MBI's permission in building **Buddhist temple's** in the Himalayan Region. These Himalayan temples were demolished by Sultan's soldiers during **Qarajal expedition**.
- Sent Ibn Batuta as envoy to the court of Mongol emperor to China – **IB** started in July 1342 ⟶ but failed to reach China.
- First sultan – **advance loans** @ 'sondhar' to peasants for digging well to extend cultivation.
- **MBT** died on 20th March, 1351 AD during campaign at Thatta (Sind)
- About the death of **MBT** – *the king was freed from his people & the people were freed from their king.*

Projects of MBT

> **Shifted capital** from **Delhi to Devgiri** (renamed Daulatabad) (1326-27)
>
> ↓
>
> Project failed
>
> ↓
>
> Again shifted to Delhi (1335-36)

> Introduced taken currency of copper & brass (1329- 30).
>
> ↘
>
> Described by Edward Thomas as the **Prince of Moneyers**.

> Planned to conquer **Khorasan** (1332-33 A.D)
>
> ↘
>
> A huge army was recruited/was paid one year's advance salary/ but the project could not be undertaken & the army had to be dispersed.

> Had the desire of establishment of his authority over the Himalayan states of the **Kumaun region** which had not so far been reduced to submission.
>
> - Hence sent a military expedition 1333 – 34 to **Qarajal** which was situated in the Kumaun Hills.

IMPULSE

> Enhanced revenue of doab in 1333 – 34 A.D.
> Established model agricultural farm in 1337 -38 A.D.

Revolts during the reign of MBT

1336 –Harihar & Bukka—Vijayanagara empire
1347 – Bahaman Shah—Bahamani empire

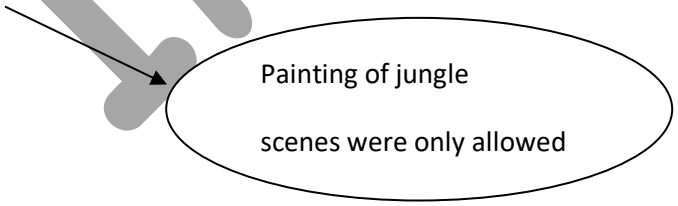
Comments

1. Elphinstone- MBT had some elements of madness.
2. A.L.Srivastava-MBT as mixture of opposite qualities .
3. Ishawri Prasad-MBT was an accomplished scholar.
4. Edward Thomas – MBT was the prince of moneyars.
5. Stanley Lane-Poole—Daulatabad was the monument of misdirected power.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1352 -88 A.D) @ 37 yrs)

➔ **N:B:- By Henry Elliot & Elphinstone……Akbar of Sultan Period**

> **FST**'s father was the younger brother of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq.
> Painting of pictures on different utensil, e.g. cups, dishes, bridles, curtains, tents, banners, was disallowed.
> Pictures & portraits which were painted on the walls & doors of the royal palace were all effected.



> Women were forbidden to go out on pilgrimages to the tombs of great men on holly days.

IMPULSE

- **Sheikh Naseeruddin Chirag Dalvi** was one of the most popular mystics of the reign of Firuz.
  - was belonged to **Chisti** order and disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin Aulia
  - During the reign of MBT → SNA had to suffer much humiliation.

- The imperial court of Delhi had been turned into a centre of culture …….. influx of a large number of poets, philosophers, jurist & historians.
- Zlauddin Barani dedicated his famous work to him & named it Tarikh – e – Ferozshahi …….. Shams – i – Siraj Atif wrote another book with the same name.

- The most remarkable contribution was made in the **science of astronomy** ……science of medicine also made much progress.
- wrote his autobiography **'Futuhat - i – Firuzshahi'**
- described himself as the Deputy of Caliph.
- plundered the Jagannath Temple, Puri
- banned painting
- patronized many Arabic scholars
- opened a large number of hospitals @ **Dar – ul – Shafa** – free medicine ….expenses of these hospitals were borne by the state.
- creation of **Usturlab** on the astrological charts which gave the exact location of various stars & planets in different parts of the year.
- established a **Employment Bureau** to provide work to unemployed
- started old-age pension & charitable kitchens.

Ecomnomic Regulation

- taxing policy changed …….by abolishing as many as 23 cesses.
- made **IQTA System**……..-- hereditary
- encouraged settlement of agricultural colonies canals.
- to promote agriculture …….. made provisions for good seeds & laid out what may be termed as experimental farms ….The Sultan encouraged the production of 'superior crops' e.g. wheat , lentils , sugarcane etc.

IMPULSE

- most remarkable contribution ….. artificial irrigation @ excavation of canals … imp. canals Firuzabad Canals, Khakkhar (Ghaggar) canal **
- **imposed Jiziya upon the Brahmins.**
- additional tax for the cultivators who were benefited by the irrigation (sort of irrigation tax).
- reorganized the currency system of MBT
- **Diwan – i – Khairat** – was the special creation of Firuz for helping the poor Muslim parents in the marriage of their daughters

- The *dept. of slaves* or **Diwan – i – Bandagan** – creation of FST ……raised a huge force of slaves numbering 1,80,000.

Art & Architecture of FST

- founder of **Kotla–Firuz–Shah** on the bank of Yamuna ……..one interesting object in KFS was the Ashokan Pillar.
- founded several cities—Ferozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, Firozpur
- **Tas – i- Ghariyal** - placed on the top of Firuzabad palace from where it publicly announced the hours of the day & night.*

- The upper storeys of **Kutubminar** was repaired by FST ……..struck by **lightning** .*
- Also associated with 'madrasa' system.

IMPULSE

Chronology Summary :-

Mohammed Bin Tughlak (1325 – 51 A.D @ 26 yrs)

his cousin (notes)

FST (1351 – 88) A.D

his grandson

Ghiasudin Tughlak Shah (1388 – 89) A.D

Naseerudin Mohammed (1390 - 94) A.D

Naseerudin Mehmud Tughlak (1394 - 1414) A.D

IMPULSE

The SYED DYNASTY (1414 - 1451) A.D

37 yrs (4 rulers)

1. **Khizir Khan** (1414 -21) A.D
   - founder of Syed dynasty.
   - nominee of Taimur Laung.

2. **Mubarak Shah** (1421 - 34) A.D

3. **Md. Shah (Allaudin)** (1434 – 44) A.D

   In (1440 – 41) A.D. , Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malwa marched towards Delhi. (MSK)

   ↓

   Md. Shah asked **Bahalul Lodhi**, the governor of Sirhind to help him.

   ↓ **B.L** agreed

   B.L & **MSK** confronted one another between Tughlaqabad & the city of Delhi.

   ↓

   The battle began at noon & lasted until nightfall. Then the negotiation started & the army of **MSK** started to retreat…….. B.L attacked suddenly. The petty triumph of B.L made Md. Shah very happy.

   ↓

   He honoured him by styling him as his son. He bestowed upon B.L Dipalpur & Lahore.

4. **Aalam Shah** (1444 - 51) A.D

   (*Son of Md. Shah*)

   - Decided to live in Badaun instead of living at Delhi @ pursuit of pleasure.
   - 1451 A.D. , **B.L** ascended the throne…. this was the end of Syed dynasty.

IMPULSE

THE LODHI DYNASTY (1451 - 1526) A.D

75 yrs (3 rulers)

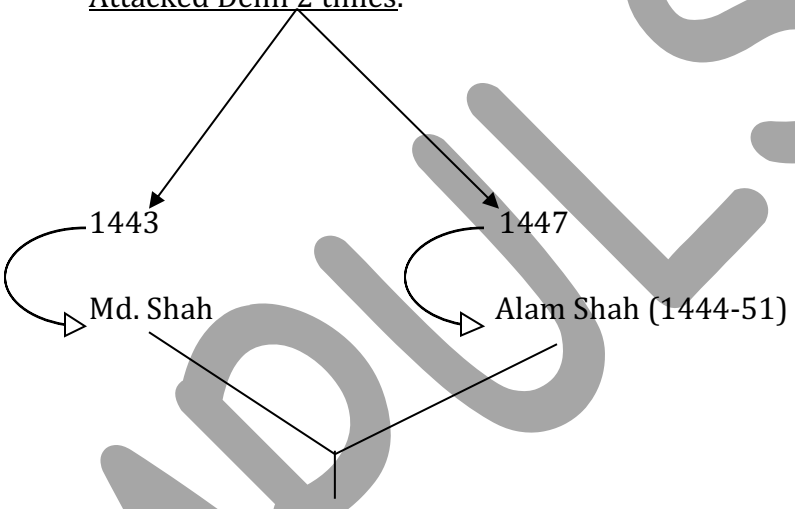
1. Bahlul Khan Lodhi (1451 – 89) A.D

38 yrs.

—Was born into a Pashtun family of traders & become a renowned warrior & governor of Sirhind (Punjab).

—Came into prominence during Md. Shah of Syed dynasty.

—Attacked Delhi 2 times.



–According to Abdullah, the author Tarik – e – Daudi – Bahlul Lodhi never used to sit on throne *

2. Sikandar Lodhi – (1489 - 1517) A.D

(28 yrs)

Original name –Nizam Khan @ 2nd son of Bahlul Lodhi

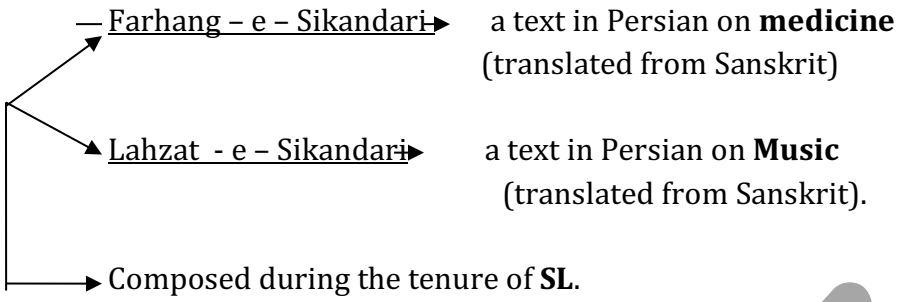
—**founded** the present day city of **Agra** in **1504**

—ordered for destruction of Hindu temples in Mathura & the construction of the mosques in their places.

—**Banned** the celebrations of Muharram & Tazia. **

—**SL** *hanged a Brahmin just because he said that Hinduism is as true as Islam.*

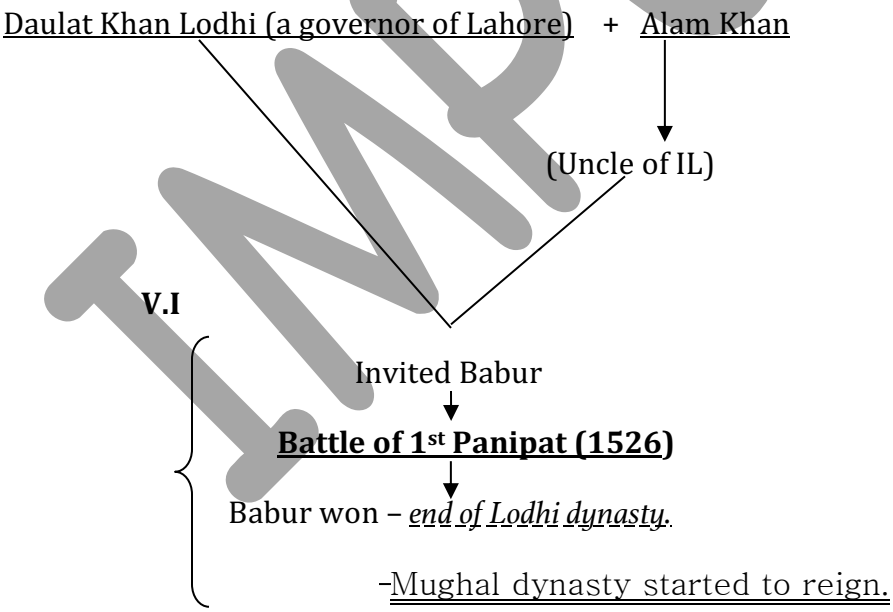
IMPULSE



3. Ibrahim Lodhi (1517 – 26) A.D*

(9 yrs)

- > eldest son of SL
- > He never really gained the support of his nobles , as he ruled by fear ..... He was very strict & disrespectful to his nobles.
- > demolished Jwallamukhi temple , Nagarkot.
- > **introduced** a new Gaz. Known as **Gaz-i–Sikandari** of **32 digits**.
- > Fond of literature & poetry and wrote verses under the **pen name** of **Gul – Rukh.**



IMPULSE

THE SUR DYNASTY

1. **Sher Shah Suri (1540 - 45) A.D**
    - *known as* **Farid Khan** – real name Farid–ud–din Abul Muzaffar.
    - from **Sasaram , Bihar**.
    - Pashtun (Afghan) – descent.
    - mainly in North India.
    - He drove out Mughal dynasty in Agra & his rule marked the beginning of the short – lived Suri dynasty in India.
    - Adopted the title **Hazrat – e – Ala**.
    - The **title of 'Sher'** being conferred when he killed a tiger as a young man.
    - He was working for royal court of Mughals where he became educated & well taught over the Arabic & Persian language and the armed forces nature.

➔ In the **Battle of Chaousa** @ Jun ., **1539** – v/s. ***Humayun*** – defeated.

Assumed the title of
Farid–ud-din Sher Shah

➔ In May, **1540** -- **Battle of Kanauj**
V/S ***Humayun*** } defeated again.

- Intent on expanding the sultanate of Delhi , he captured Gwalior & Malwa but was killed during the **siege of Kalinjar** due to the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder very next to him.**
- Sher Shah used to deliver justice himself on the evening of every Wednesday.
- The **inns** build by Sher – Shah were termed as the **'the veins of his empire'.**

2. **Islam Shah Suri**
   Son of Sher Shah Suri

3. **Feruz Shah Suri**
4. **Md. Shah Adil/Adil Shah Suri**
   7th & final ruler of Sur dynasty.
   — *Nephew of Sher-Shah Suri.*

IMPULSE

– Defeated by Humayun @ **1555** @ **Battle of Machiwara** – **Akbar led** – Bairam Khan played great role.

– **Battle of Chhapparghatta @ 1555** – Adil Shah – (*general was Hemu*)
v/s.
Md. Shah (ruler of Bengal).

– **2nd Battle of Panipat** (5th Nov., **1556**) was killed

Akbar v/s Hemu

Original name – Hemchandra Bhargav
(*Adil Shah's general.....he was a baniya*)

– **Battle of Fadhpur** (Apr., **1557**) @ Munger
Bahadur Shah , son of Md. Shah (Bengal) v/s. Adil Shah ⟶ was killed.

IMPULSE

MARATHAS

1. **SHIVAJI** (1627 - 80) A.D (was known as ***'Mountain Rat'***)

- was born at Shivner near Poona @ 1627 ……father ……..mother
  — belonged to Bhonsle clans of Maratha. Shahji Bhonsle Jiya Bai
- Dadaji Kondev was his guardian & saint Ramdas was his political guru.
  disciple of Kabir
- The Fort of Purandar was captured in 1648.
- In 1648 , Shivaji negotiated with Prince Moorad , the Mughal governor of Deccan and expressed his wish to give Mughal service.
- He had a clash with Mughals in 1657 on the eve of Aurangzeb's invasion of Bijapur.
- He conquered Konkan in the year 1657
- In 1659 , Bijapur sent a large army under **Afzal Khan** to punish Shivaji.

  Finding it difficult to crush Shivaji by force in unfavorable hilly terrain Afzal Khan resorted to deception.

  He sent Krishnaji Bhaskar* to Shivaji with some tempting offers.

  But Shivaji could perceive the mischief & killed Afzal Khan at the time of their meeting. (killed him using a tiger claw)

- He also had confrontation with **Sahista Khan** in 1660 & **SK** was able to defeat Maratha in few encounters.

  Shivaji attacked the camp of **SK** in Apr.1663

IMPULSE

SK was injured & his son was killed

↓

Az upset – removed **SK** from governorship @ Dec.1663

……..appointed as the Governor of Bengal.

- Mar., 1665 **Az.** appointed **Raja Jai Singh** as the governor of **Deccan** .

> Jai Singh's Successful military campaign against Shivaji – Shivaji visited the camp of JaiSingh and signed the Treaty of Purandar in Jun., 1665.*

- Shivaji & his son Sambhaji reached Agra in May ., 1666 – Az. Put Shivaji under housearrest – Shivaji escaped.

- In **1674**, *Shivaji got himself* **coronated**.

> The ceremony was performed – Firstly, at Raigarh by *Pandit Vishesh Sirji of Kashi*.
> Shivaji was coronated again by *Nischal Puri Goswami – he was a tantrik.*
> Nischal Puri has raised doubts about the efficacy of coronation ceremony performed by Pandit Vishesh Sirji.

➔ N.B:-

- Kingdom (Swaraj)

↓

4 Provinces(Parganas)

↓

Tarafs

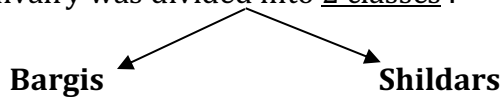
↓

Village

- Chauth was the main source of income of Maratha State.
- Khafi Khan had given the testimony of Shivaji's chivalry.
- Kolaba was the headquarters of naval fleet of the Maratha kingdom.

IMPULSE

- The Maratha Chivalry was divided into 2 classes :-



Were supplied with Horses & arms by the State.	brought their own weapons & Horses.

- **Died due to dysentery** – 5th Apr. 1680 A.D.

2. SAMBHAJI (1682 – 89) A.D

Eldest son of Shivaji --- had to fight a war of succession with his younger brother Raja Ram.

- weak & inefficient ruler.
- Gave refuge & protection to Akbar , the rebellions Son of **Az**.
- Sambhaji was executed by **Az**. In Mar., 1689.

> Befor the death , the Mughal army captured the infant son named Sahu & wives of Sambhaji.**

3. RAJA RAM (1690 -- 1700)

Was the son of Shivaji

> **RR** created a new office of '*Pratinidhi'.*

4. SHIVAJI II (1700 - 07)

> After the death of **RR** his widow **Tarabai** placed her son named **Shivaji II** on the throne & she herself became his regent.

> The **seize & capture of Wagingera** in **1705** was last military exploit of **Az**.*

5. SAHU (1707 – 39)

Sahu was captured by the Mughals & was in prison for at about **17 years**.

IMPULSE

He was released by the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah at the suggestion of Zulfikar Khan. It was expected that the release of Sahu will result in a civil war between Sahu & Tarabai for Maratha throne and this will keep Marathas engrossed in their affairs.

↓

Sahu fought a war with Tarabai who defended the cause of Shivaji II and defeated the later in the Battle of Khed (1707 A.D)..... but the southern port Maratha kingdom remained under the control of Shivaji II.

- After the death of Shivaji II , Sambhaji II was put on the throne by Tarabai.
- In 1731 , the **Treaty of Warna** was signed between Sahu & Sambhaji II
- By this treaty , Sambhaji II accepted the supremacy of Sahu.

➔ During his reign , the powers & the prestige of the Peshwa increased greatly & the Peshwa emerged as the real ruler of Maratha kingdom.**

6. RAMRAJA (1749 - 77)

- Signed the **Sangole Agreement** with **Balaji Baji Rao @ 1750**
- By this agreement , the Maratha king surrendered all his powers to Peshwa & the king remained only a figure head.

7. SAHU III (1839 – 48)

- Died children @ 1848 .....adoption was not allowed and the state of Satara was annexed by **Lord Dalhousie**.

IMPULSE

PESHWAS

1. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath (1713 - 20)

- *Rise of the supremacy* of the Peshwaship began during his tenure.

— **PBV** signal a deal known as **True of Delhi** *with* **Hussain**

↓ according to this deal.

- Sahu was to get the full possession – all territories know as *Shivaji's Swaraj*.
- The Marathas were allowed to collect **Choutha** & **Swa**(r)**deshmukhi** from all Mughal provinces of Deccan . In return of these privileges the Marathas were to place a military contingent of 15000 soldiers at the disposal of Mughal emperor.
- Sahu wouldn't harm Sambhaji in any way.
- Sahu was also to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10 lakh to the emperor.
- The mother & other relatives of Sahu were to be released from Mughal captivity.

— Sir Richard Temple called this deal as the **magna carta of the Maratha dominion.**

— Helped the Syed brother in overthrowing Farooq Shiyar.

— Introduced Sar Zamin system.

2. Baji Rao I (1720 – 40)

> *Eldest son of Balaj Vishwanath* ……appointed as Peshwa by Maratha king Sahu.
> Had both the head to plan & hand to execute. He was the **greatest exponent of Guerrilla tactics after Shivaji .**
> Build a fort at Poona & **made Poona as his centre**.*
> **BRI** preached & popularized the ideal of the **Hindu Path Pathshahi or Hindu empire** *to secure the support of Hindu chiefs against the common enemy, that is the Mughal empire.*

IMPULSE

> Said about Mughal Empire that *let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree , the branches will fall off themselves.*
> estd. Maratha supremacy in the Deccan & formulated the policy of the conquest of the *North (signifies Mughal empire)*……..also said that now is our time to drive the strangers from the country of the Hindus.

✦ Defeated Nigam – ul – Mulkh at Palkhad @ **1728** & forced him to sign the **Treaty of MoongiShiv Gaon.****
✦ Again defeated Nigam – ul – Mulkh @ **Battle of Bhopal , 1737**.
  - **1731** – forced Sambhaiji II of Kolahpur to sign the **Treaty of Warna** – by this treaty Sambhaji II accepted the supremacy of Sahu
  - Captured the **Port of Bassein** from Portuguese in 1739.

3. Balaji Baji Rao (*Nana Sahib*) – [1740 – 1761]

eldest son of Baji Rao I

> estd. a **strong police system** & the **Panchayat system** was also reformed
> always took help of his cousin Sada Shiv Rao in political affairs.
> **1741** – supported Ali Wardhi Khan of Bengal against Raghuji Bhosle.
> Nizam Salbat Jung (helped by Bushii – French Gnrl.) v/s. BBR

1. **Battle of Sindkhed** (1757) – no conclusion
2. **Battle of Udgir** (1760) – Peshwa won.
3. **3rd Battle of Panipat** @ 14th Jan., 1761***
   > The establishment of Maratha control over Punjab was opposed by Abdali because Punjab was surrendered to him by Mughal Emperor.
   > **Sada Shiv Rao Bhau** – real commander of Maratha forces.
   > Biswas Rao (12 yrs. Old- Peshwa's son) – commander of Maratha force on paper.
   > **SSRB** encouraged the practice of *ladies accompanying their husbands* to the battlefield. The move *proved suicidal because it adversely affected the mobility of Maratha army*.
   > Rajputs, Sikhs and Jats didn't support the Marathas.

✦ **Kashi Raj Pandit** was an eye–witness of this battle. He send the message of Maratha defeat to Peshwa in the following words :-
  2 pearls were lost – 27 gold muhars were lost & the loss of silver & gold is difficult to account!
✦ According to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, there was any hardly any person in Maratha State who didn't loose one of his relatives. Some families were completely destroyed.
> BBR died of shock when he came to know about the disaster of Panipat.

IMPULSE

4. **Madhav Rao** (1761 - 72)
   - > Son of Balaji Baji Rao (other son Narayan Rao)…… was 17 yrs old when he took charge.
   - > Raghunath Rao , the uncle of **MR**. was appointed as the regent --------**RR** himself wanted to become Peshwa and because of this a civil war took place ------ **RR** was imprisoned.
   - > **1763 – MR** defeated Nizam of Hydrabad @ **Treaty of Rakshabnuvan**
   - > Died because of Tuberculosis.

5. **Narayan Rao** (1772 - 73)
   - > Youngest brother of **MR** – was a minor – **RR** released from jail & was made his regent.
   - > **NR** was killed at the instance of the wife of **RR**.

6. **Raghunath Rao** – 1773
   - > After the murder of **NR** – **RR** became Peshwa himself ---------but could have the past only for a few months.

7. **Madhav Rao Narayan**
   - > Posthumous son of Narayan Rao ------- was an infant -------recognised as Peshwa – Nana Fadnavis & **RR** has to run away.
   - > **RR** tried to seek the support of the English to get the Peshwaship back ------- this culminated into the **1st Anglo – Afghan War** (1775 – 82).
   - > **MRN** died in 1795. It is believed that he committed suicide because he was frustrated due to excessive control of Nana Fadnavis.

8. **Baji Rao II** (1803 – 20)
   - > son of **RR**
   - > Signed the **Treaty of Bassein – 31st Dec., 1802** & accepted subsidiary alliance. During his time , **2nd Anglo Maratha War** – (1802 – 05)
   - > Baji Rao II was dethroned & pensioned off @ Prithur near Kanpur after the **3rd Anglo Maratha War** – 1817 – 18.

Chronology
- 1st Anglo Maratha War – (1775 – 82) – warren Hastings
- 2nd Anglo Maratha War – (1802 – 05)- Lord Wellesly, George Barlow
- 3rd Anglo Maratha War – (1817 – 18) – Lord Hastings.

IMPULSE

Rise & Development of Sikhism :-

- **NANAK** – (1469 – 1539) A.D.
  1. Founder of Sikhism.
  2. Nanak's disciples called themselves Sikh, derived from the Sanskrit word *'Shisya'* (disciple) or path *'Shikkha'*(instruction).
  3. Born at Talwardi.
  4. Was a mystic of Nirguna School.
  5. Estd. Sikh Sanghatas.
  6. Appointed Lehana who succeeded him as Guru Angad.

- **ANGAD** – (1538 - 1552) A.D.
  1. Invented newscript Gurumukhi.*
  2. Also know as Lehana & Baba Shree Chandra.
  3. He started collecting & compiling Nanak's hymns .

- **AMARDAS** – (1552 - 1574) A.D…….*contemporary of Akbar*
  1. Initiated Langars** (free kitchens) which were maintained by voluntary offerings.
  2. Introduced many innovations which later helped in emergence of Sikh Church.
  3. Emperor Akbar granted many villages to his daughter.
  4. He was the follower of Vaishnavism initially.
  5. He asked his disciples to lead family life & preach the religion.
  6. He opposed 'sati' , use of drugs & liquor and the practice of veiling *

     Burqah System

- **RAMDAS** – (1574 - 1581) A.D…….*contemporary of Akbar*
  1. He had a tank dug at the site granted to his wife by Akbar.
  2. Founder of Amritsar.***
  3. During his period , succession became hereditary*

- **ARJUN** – (1581 - 1606) A.D……*contemporary of Jahangir*
  1. He founded Hamandar Sahib at Amritsar which later came to be known as **Golden Temple.**
  2. He composed **Guru Granth Sahib** (Adi Granth) in 1604.*

IMPULSE

3. was **executed by Jahangir** in 1606 on the pretext of Khusrav rebellion. He blessed Khusrav during rebellion .
4. The execution of Guru Arjun dev in 1606 by Jahangir had compelled the peace loving Sikhs to take up arms for their self-defence under the guidance of their 6th Guru – Guru Hargovind.*

- **HARGOVIND** – (1606 - 1645) A.D. ……. *contemporary of Jahangir*
  1. He declared himself to be spiritual as well as temporal head of the Sikhs & adopted a new policy (**Policy of Miri Piri**) which gradually transformed the Sikh devotees in soldiers saints.
  2. Started giving military training to his followers.
  3. He built **Akal Takht** (home of almighty)*.
  4. He *fortified* **Amritsar** (built by Ramdas)*.
  5. Suffered imprisonment in the Fort of Gwalior during the reign of Jahangir……..later released in 1611.
  6. The new policy adopted by Guru Hargovind brought the Sikhs into armed conflict with the Mughal govt. under Shah – Jahan.
  7. Shifted HQ to Kiratpur.*
  8. He allowed his followers to eat meat.

- **HAR RAI** --- (1645 – 1661) A.D. ……. *contemporary of Shah Jahan*
  1. Blessed Dara Shukoh.

     brother of Shah – Jahan
  2. Helped Dara Shukoh to escape after his defeat in the *Battle of Samugarh*.
  3. Devoted himself exclusive to missionary work.
  4. Aurangzeb kept a vigilant eye on the activities of the Sikhs from the very beginning of its reign.

- **HAR KISAN** --- (1661 – 1664)A.D. ……. *contemporary of Shah Jahan*
  1. Known as **'Child Guru'**
  2. was called by Aurangzeb to Delhi & kept under his watchful eyes till his death in 1664.

- **TEG BAHADUR** --- (1664 – 1675)……. *contemporary of Aurangzeb*
  1. Better known among his disciples as Degh Bahadur.
  2. Grandson of Guru Arjun Dev & youngest son of Guru Hargovind.
  3. Father of Guru Govind Singh the only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
  4. Killed by Aurangzeb.

IMPULSE

- **GOBIND SINGH** – (1675 -1708) A.D……. *contemporary of Aurangzeb*
  1. Born at Patna.
  2. Started Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D.
  3. Was styled as '**Sacha Padshah'**
  4. Literary activities – translation of Ramayana , Mahabharata & the Puranas in Punjabi.
  5. was a scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit & Persian.
  6. His *autobiography* entitled '**Bachittar Natak'**.
  7. He wrote a letter in Persian verse to Aurangzeb. The letter entitled **Zafar–Nama**.
  8. On the bank of river Godavari , he was fatally mounded with a dagger in the beginning of Oct , 1708 by a Pathan probably named **Jamshid Khan**. The Guru died of the mound at the age of 42.
  9. Introduced 2 tittles of Singh & Kaur.
  10. He put stress on self –reliance.
  11. He introduced **Panj Piyare Panj Kakke (5K's).**
      - Kesha
      - Kachcha
      - Kara
      - Kripan
      - Kanga
  12. was called **Sacha Padsha**.
  13. He said about Khalsa–Khalsa is the guru & guru is the Khalsa.*
  14. He served Mughals under Bahadur Shah in Deccan.*

- **BANDA BAHADUR** → real name was Laxman–Das.
  1. Abolished zamindari.*
  2. Put to death in Delhi 1716 by Farooq Shiyar.

- **KAKUR SINGH**
  1. The Sikhs struck first coin in 1764, thereby signifying their sovereign power.

IMPULSE

MUGHALS

(1526 -30)

Born 1483 at Andizhan.

Babur

Jahiruddin Mhmd. Babur
S/O – Umar Seikh Mirza

Death – 1530 @ 48 yrs.

First expedition in India *(1519)*

Expedition

1st – Jan. , 1519.
2nd – Sep. , 1519.
3rd - 1520.
4th – Winter , 1524.
5th – Nov. , 1525.

---- January 1519.

To suppress the revolt of Yusufzai tribesmen along the Indo-Afghan border

Suppressed the revolt

Passed through the Khaibar

And or the way, occupied the first fortified Indian town Bijapur

brief but bloody battle.

buried at
Aram Bagh in Kabul.

1st battle of Panipath (1526) –Ibrahim Lodhi –'Tulughma'
Battle of Khanua(1527) – Rana Sang – 'Jihad'

Battle of Chanderi (1528)– Medini Rai
Battle of Ghagharra (1529)

IMPULSE

Proceeding further, he occupied
Bhera (Bank of Jhelum) w/o much resistance.

(cordial behavior with the inhabitants)
↓
halted in Bhera
Sent his envoy Mollah Murshid with 2 letters
↙ ↘
Ibrahim Lodhi od Delhi — Daulat Khan Lodhi the Gov. of Lahore

Second Expedition

September , *1519*.
↓
get control over **Peshawar**
Converted it into a base camp
for onward march
↓
The news of revolt in **Badakhshan** , however , compelled him to return to Kabul immediately.

Third Expedition

- *1520*
- after **restoring peace in Badakshan** upon India, **B** marched upon India.

↓
His army already kept occupied Peshawar

IMPULSE

From there he moved forward & occupied

Bajaur , Bhera & Sialkot w/o much difficulty.

↓

The inhabitants of **Sayyadpur (Eminabad)** put up a tough resistance.

At **Shayadpur** Babur got the news of the revolt in **Kandahar** & cut short of his expedition.

Since long Kandahar was the bone of contention b/w Babur & Persian ----- & frequently reign had to be shifted to one another

1522 Babur's Persian govnr. Maulana Abdul Kaki got the reign by using bribe

Fourth Expedition

- winter of 1524
- Daulat Khan Lodhi , gov. of Lahore felt alarmed when he heard the rumours of massive concentration of troops of Peshwar by Babur on the eve of invasion
- D. K Lodhi sent his son Dilwar Khan to make compromise with Babur -------sent his son Dilwar Khan in order to welcome him.
- Promised Babur to help in the war of Delhi …….on exchange of it Babur should permit him to retain the Punjab as his vassal.

> **Alam Khan Lodhi** - an uncle of Sultan **Ibrahim Lodhi** also joined hands with Babur with 8,000 soldiers.

> After subjugating the new region of the Punjab including the towns of **Bajaur** , **Bhera** & **Sialkat** and **Shayadpur**

- Babur proceeded towards Lahore with high hopes.
- Reaching near the town, Babur got to know that Daulat Khan Lodhi was defeated by Ibrahim Lodhi
- **Guru Nanak** encountered Babur's army at **Shayadpur** most probably in **1524.** Severe torture by Babur on the inhabitants

IMPULSE

- Daulat Khan came to pay respect to the conqueror at Dipalpur along with his 2 sons

Ghazi Khan Dilawar Khan

- **Alam Khan Lodhi** → put in charge of **Dipalpur**
- Babur handed over the 2 districts

Jalandhar **Sultanpur**

→ to **Dilwar Khan.**

5th Expedition

– Last one
– Nov.1525

IMPULSE

First Battle of Panipat

(1526)

- against Ibrahim Lodhi
- artillery was commanded by *2 famous gunners* of Central Asia *Ustad Ali Quli* & *Mustafa*
- Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior had also brought his army to fight the mughal as an ally of Ibrahim Lodhi
- Introduced a new fighting strategy known as '**Tulughma'** in this battle .

from **Uzbek**

Daulat Kha Lodhi

+

Alam Kha Lodhi

+

Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior

Battle of Khanua

[March-17 (**1527**)]

- Fought against **Rana Sanga** & defeated him
- At around 2 lakh soldiers, highest number of soldiers ever commanded by **B** in a single action.

IMPULSE

- …….to boost the morale of his force

  declared **Jihad** (holy war) *against Rana Sanga*

- Stop wine, abolition of stamp duty (**tamgha**)
- Proclaimed victory by assuming the title of **Gazi**

Battle of Chanderi

(Jan 21 , **1528**)

Against **Medini Rai**, the Rajput chief of Chanderi.

was a close associate of Rana Sanga & escaped from Khanua.

Battle of Ghagra

(May 26 , **1529**)

> defeated **Mahmud Lodhi** (younger brother of Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and was a claimaint of Delhi throne)
> Babur challenged him at the confluence of Ghaghra & Ganga
> M. Lodhi escaped to Burma where he was put to death by the Makh tribals after sometime.
> Babur entered into a treaty with **Nusrat Shah** of Bengal.

- Lane Poole opines that
  - ✓ Babar was only a soldier of fortune and no architect of empire yet he laid the first stone of the splendid fabric which his grandson Akbar completed.

- **B** is rightly called the prince of autobiographers.

IMPULSE

➔ **B** used **gun powder** for the first time at **Bhera**

1518 -19.

and later at **Shialkot** in 1520 – 21

✦ established a tradition of gardens with running water.

Strategy

1. Technique of laying ambuscades

'from'

Mongol & Afghan

2. **'Tulughma'**

(from)

Uzbek

3. **Fire-arms & artillery**

(from)

Persian

IMPULSE

Autobiography

Tuzuk– e–Babri (Turkish)

↓

Translated into Persian

↓

Baburnama

↓

by **Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana**

- **Babur** → inventor of **'<u>Mubian' style of verse</u> → (Persian)**
- An <u>assessment of his character & personality</u> , was made by his cousin **Mirza Haider**

book

↓

Tarikh –e- Rashidi

IMPULSE

Humayun (1530 – 40

born at **Kabul**, 1502 &

mother –Maham Begam. 1555 - 56)

> full name - **Nasiruddin Md. Humayun**

> Babur's successor – **eldest of his four sons.**

(The other 3)

- **Kamran**
- **Askari**
- **Hindal**

> was the **governor of Kabul & Kandahar**

> An Afghan army under **Mahmud Lodhi** was defeated by **Humayun** at **Dauraha in Aug, 1532.**

> Malwa & Gujrat, writes Lane–Poole……..the 2 provinces , equal in area to all the rest of **H's** kingdom , had fallen like ripe fruit into his hands . Never was conquest so easy . Never too was conquest move recklessly squandered away.

> His brother Hindal, who had been entrusted with the task of defending this region ,……..He didn't take care of the responsibility that had been responsibility that had been trusted on him …….came back to Delhi & started to spend his time in king's manner.

> Hindal accompanies **H** to Sind but after sometime went over to Kamran.

IMPULSE

— Aug 29 , **1541 - H** married to **Hamida Banu Begum** a young girl of 14 ; she was the d/o a Persian *Shia Maulavis*

Mir Baba
Dost Ali
@
Ali Akbar Jami

spiritual preceptor of Hindal

gave **birth to Akbar on Oct 15 , 1542 in Hindu Palace of Rana Virsala of Amarkot in Sind.**

— Conversion to the **Shia faith**.

➔ **H** reached **Peshwar** in **Dec ., 1554**.

Lahore was occupied w/o a fight in **Feb , 1555**.

—**Sikandar Shah Suri** (b/o **Mhd . Adil Shah**, nephew of **Sher Shah**)

fled to **Shivalik** hills & **Bairam Khan** chased him.

Battle of Machiwara
(1555)

Mhd. Adil Shah
vs.
Humayun
Winner

On the **bank of Sutlej**
& vacated the Punjab

The **credit for this victory was given to Akbar** – *who was appointed governor of the Punjab*

IMPULSE

— (H) **entered Delhi** on July 23 , **1555 & became the emperor of India after an interval of 15 yrs.**

— **Agra was occupied soon afterwards.**

↓

—Jan 26 , **1556 ,** died of falling from stairs of his own **library**

↓

Din Panah

or

Sher Mandal

↓

— Constructed a grand acropolis at Delhi known as (Citadel) 'Din Panah' 1533 .

↓

—made it the capital city.

Agra was 2nd capital

— Until **Shahjahan** (1628-1658) Agra was capital…….shifted to Delhi in **1628**

↓

—Because Agra had narrow lanes for processions & ceremonies .

— Defeated Bahadur Shah of Gujarat during 1534 – 36.

IMPULSE

— Battle with **Sher Shah**

→ **Battle** of Chausa

→ **June 26** , **1539**

10 miles S-W of Baksar.

(H) was **defeated**

(S) assumed the **title** of **Farid –din Sher Shah.**

— Battle of Kaunaj or Billagram

→ **1540**

→ temporary end of Mughal empire.

→ **(H)** was defeated

✓ Beseiged **Chunar Fort** (**1532**)

→ Called **gateway** of **Eastern India**.

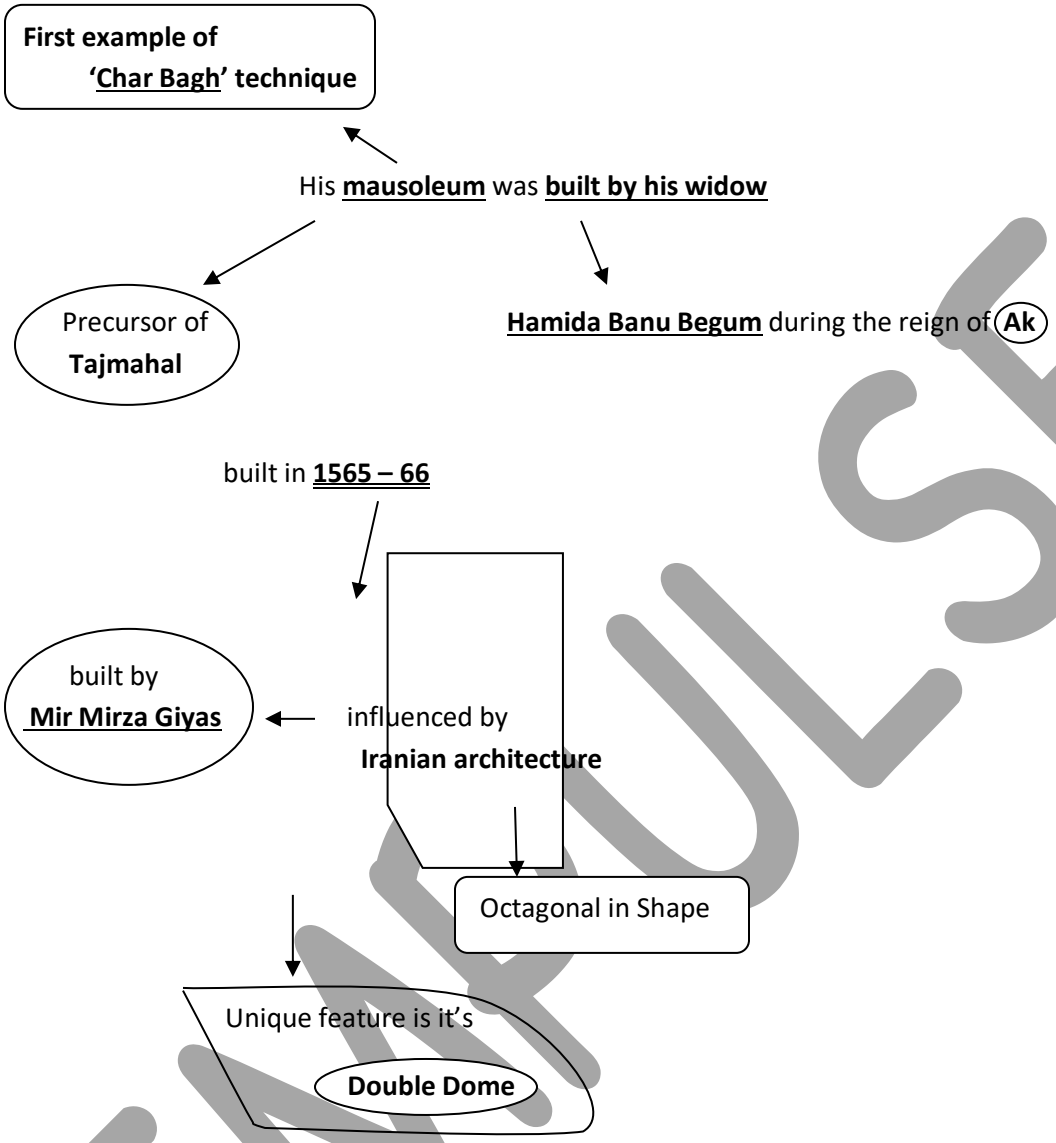
✓ (H) converted ' **Purana Qila** ' into a **library**.

✓ Occupied the city of **Gour in Bengal**

→ and renamed it as

Jannatabad (paradise city)

IMPULSE


First example of
'Char Bagh' technique
His mausoleum was built by his widow
Precursor of
Tajmahal
Hamida Banu Begum during the reign of Ak
built in 1565 – 66
built by
Mir Mirza Giyas
influenced by
Iranian architecture
Octagonal in Shape
Unique feature is it's
Double Dome

IMPULSE

Akbar (1556 – 1605)

→ 49 yrs ……buried in Sikandara near Agra

- Full name – **Jalaluddin Mhd. Akbar**
- Born - **Amarkot (Sind)** in the palace of Rajput chieftian **Rana Virshal** on 15 Oct., **1542.**
- Akbar's **mother** was **Hamida Banu Begum**, later officially designated as **Mariam Makami.**
- Received his **first official assignment** as governor of **Ghazni** in November **1551** at the **age of 9**
- **Akbar** was given the credit of **H's** victory at Sirhind **Battle of Machiwara** Jan 22, **1555.**
- When **H** occupied the Delhi throne, **Ak** had been declared as the successor & has been appointed in the **Governor of Punjab**
- **H** died – 26 Jan , **1556** – library (**Sher–i-Mandal**)
- **H's** death news had been kept concealed for 17 days
- A man named **Mulla Bakasi** in disguish used to be placed in the court ……**Ak** got to know 14th Feb…… 3 days before of that, **Khutba** was read on the name of **Ak.**
- **Ak** assumed the royal title – ***Sahenshah***.
- Bairam Khan received appointment as **Vakil-us-Sultanate** i.e. the Prime Minister with the designation of Khan-i-Khanan.***

Challenges to Akbar

- At the time of coronation as king **Ak was king of no land.**
- Just after the death of H……→ occupied by **Hem Chandra** @ *Hemu Baqqal (i.e. Baniya)*……→ was the brilliant prime minister & indomitable commander in chief of **Mhd. Adil Shah Suri**……→ When he got heard about **H's** death, Hemu moved out of Chunar, the head quarter of his master Adil Shah, and stormed Agra at the head of a large army with the declared objective of driving out the Mughal from India.
- Mughal was defeated in Agra & Himu managed Delhi w/o any war. Its Mughal defender **Taragi Beg** fled from the capital on the approach of the army……→ Himu declared himself as the emperor of India and took the title **Vikramaditya**.

IMPULSE

Battle of 2nd Panipath

- Nov. 5, **1556**
- **Himu was lost**……Shah Kuli Mehram→ a Mughal warrior captured him.
- Mughals was **led by Bairam Khan**.
- Out of affection **Ak** conferred the title of **Khan Baba** *upon Bairam Khan*.
  - ……..allowing him to marry his cousin, Salima Sultan Begum (d/o Humayun's sister Gulrukh Begum).

Akbar as the Emperor of India

- **Bairam Khan** had been appointed as the **regent** of **Ak** during **1556-60**
- In 1560, **Ak** decided to take over the reigns of govt. in his hands and sent one of the tutors, **Mir Abdul Latif** (**chief mentor of Akbar**), to Agra with this this order for Bairam Khan.

- **Ak** offered **3 alternatives** to Bairam Khan

1. **Governorship** of the districts of **Kalpi & Chanderi.**
2. The post of **confidential advisor to the crown at the royal court .**
3. **Departure for Mecca.**

- **Bairam Khan decided to depart** …….. but was **put to death** at **Patan (Gujarat**) on Jan 31 , **1561** by a party of the ruffians led by an **Afghan youth** named **Mubarak Khan**

whose **father was killed** by **Bairam Khan** in the **Battle of Machiwara** in **1555.**

IMPULSE

Fall of Bairam Khan

V.A. Smith – a petticoat government of the worst kind.

– Prominent members of harem party constituted esp. **Hamida Banu Begum**

Mullah Mir Mohd.

was an old teacher of Ak with whom Mughal royal court had some kind of relationship that they had with **Bairam Khan**

held an imp. office at the court with the title

Nasir – ul – Mulk

✓ A gave the title of '**Jagatguru**' to **Jaina Saint** **Harivijaya Suri**

And the title of **Yuga Pradhan**

Jinachandra Suri

IMPULSE

✓ (A) ordered the compilation of the **history** of **1000 years of Islam**

knows as

Tarikh – i – Alfi

With an **introduction** by **Abul Fazal**

✓ Policy of reconciliation with Rajput.

✓ Learn the principles **Sulh – i – Kul** from his most notable tutor Mir Abdul Latif

✓ Erected **Ibadat Khana** → **every Thursday evening discussion**

at

Fatephur Sikri **1575** → **1578 – converted Ibadat Khana into the Parliament of Religion.**

✓ Issued **' Mahzar '** in **Sep.1579**

was prepared by **Sheikh Mubark**

by was referred as

V.A. Smith. **'Infallibility Decree'**

by proclaiming **'Mahzar'** (**Ak**) became **Mujtahid**

Supreme arbitrator

in religious matters

IMPULSE

AND

Inam – i – Adil

↓

Final arbitrator of Islamic Law

✓ **Diwali & Holi**

→ celebrated at court.

➔ **First concept of 'Secular state'**

✓ Promulgated **Din- i- Ilahi** → **1582**

also known as

Birbal was the 1st Hindu to join it.

Tauhid – i – Ilahi (Divine monotheism)

✓ **1582** – **Zabti System** with the help of Todarmal **(finance minst.)**

& **'Dahasala'** → **1579**

✓ reign of **Ak** → **Golden age of Hindi poetry**.

most notable

- **Tulsi Das** → **Ramcharit Manas, Vinay Patrika**
- **Sur Das**
- **Abdur Rahim Khan- i- Khana**
- **Ras Khan**
- **Birbal**

also a Musician.

✓ **Title**

'**Shirin – Qalam**'

(Sweet pen)

Separate **dept. of painting** → **Khawaza Abdus Samad** (HoD)

- **Daswant**
- **Basawan**
- **Mahesh**
- **Mukund**

IMPULSE

✓ Most imp. **Calligraphist** at **Ak's** Court

→ **Mhd. Hussein Kashmiri;**

was given title **Zarin Qalam**.

✓ **A** was influenced by the **Dastur Meharji Rana**

(Zoroastrian Priest)

→ granted him 200 bigha land

➔ **Ak** started the practice of keeping the sacred fire burning in his court.

✓ **Fathepur Sikri**

to commemorate the **conquest of Gujarat** designed by **Bahauddin**

- Sikri was renamed as **Fathepur Sikri** (**1573**)

✓ **Christian Missionary** – visited **Ak's** court

- **Rodolfo Aquaviva.**
- **Autonio Monserrate.**
- **Jerome Xavier.**

✓ **buried in Sikandara** near Agra.

IMPOSE

- ✓ **Introduced coins**

(1) **Round shaped** **Silver coin** → **Rupee**

(2) **Square shaped** **Silver coin** → **Jalali**

- ✓ **Abolish -- 'Piligrimage Tax'** (1563) **&** **'Jaziya'** (1564) ……..Shahjahan reimposed
- ✓ made **Persian** the court language & compulsory for all state servants.
- ✓ King is the father of all subjects.
- ✓ **Fond of** horticulture **.**
- ✓ assumed the tittle of **Zill – I – Ilahi (shadow of God)**
- ✓ Employed a **slave contingent (foot soldiers)**

  Known as → **Chelas**
- ✓ Gave liberty to Hindu religious practice & professing

  allowed the entry in **civil & military services**.

A2 Stopped Lunar year Started

- – His ruling family had **descended from the sun** though they celebrated **female progenitor** **Alanuawa**
- – Introduced the worship of the sun an one of rituals in the court.

IMPULSE

✓ All Rajput **except Mewar** accepted his suzenarity

Cap…**Chitor**

Aug 19 , **1602**

Abul Fazal **was murdered** in cold blood **at Narwar** on his way back from South

by

Bir Singh Bundela

of

Orchha

An agent of

Prince **Salim**

Escaped punishment by the intervention

of his grandmother **Sultan Salima Begum**

(A stepmother of **Ak**)

She went to Allahabad & persuaded **Salim** to come to **Agra** & ask mercy from **Ak**

✓ Battle of Haldighati (1576)

Rana Pratap lost to **Mughal army** under **Man Singh**

IMPULSE

Patronage of Music

➔ **Aain –e –Akbari**

gives names of **36 first-rate musician**.

Arranged in **7 division**

each division used to perform once in a week .

➔ **Ak**

himself was a **skilled musician.**

expert performer on **Naqqara (Kettle drum)**

➔ **Tansena**

– Most notable one

– **trained in a school established at Gwalior by Raja Man Singh Tomar.**

➔ **Baba Ram Das**

– Another famous musician in **Ak's** court .

–Next only to **Tansena**

➔ **Baba Hari Das**

IMPULSE

Reforms of Akbar

- abolished – **the converting the children & wives of the defeated into slave**

  1562

- abolished → **Pilgrimage Tax – 1563** → **reimposed by S**

  Jizya – 1564 ← **A_2 reimposed In 1704**

- abolished → **A_2 abolished Practice of Sati 1663**

  Sati , legalized widow remarriage, raised age for marriage (14 for girls & 16 for boys).

- introduced the practice of **lending money from the imperial treasury**

  -- *the system was known as* **Musadat**

- **Prohibited (Polygamy)**
- **1574** - *introduced* **Karori experiment**
- **1579 - introduced Dah–sala–system**

  (imp. role of Todarmal)

  - **1582 – Jabti System**
  - Introduced a **new yard named Gaz–i– Ilahi** of **41 digits** for **land measurement (33 inches length).**

    1588

IMPULSE

Akbar as a patron of Art & Culture

- ✓ Constructed **3 great forts** → **first phase of architecture.**
  1) **Agra Fort**
  2) **Allahabad Fort**
  3) **Lahore Fort**
- ✓ buildings of (Ak) were mainly made of **red sand stone**
- ✓ founded a new capital city **Fathepur Sikri (1572 - 80)**
  - contains edifices of high quality like

at western gate of Fathepur Sikri

- **Buland Darwaza** → to commemorate **Gujarat victory**
- **Diwan–e–Aam**
- **Diwan–e–Khaas**
- **Turkish Sultana's palace**
- **Panch Mahal**
- **Jama Masjid** etc

5 storied building

Pyramidical shaped

Based on

- ✓ **Agra & Lahore** served as his capital cities.
- ✓ **self designed the Mausoleum……later constructed by Jahangir at Sikandar.**
- ✓ According to **Abul Fazal ,** (**Ak's**) court **8 modes of calligraphy** was existed

(**A's**) favourite **Nastaliq.**

IMPULSE

- ✓ **Ramayan , Mahabharat , Lilavati , Rajtaranjini , Panch Tantra, Nal Damyanti**

Translated into

Persian .

Persian translation

Was known as

(**Razm – Nama**)

- ✓ **Abul Fazal, Faiji, Badayuni, Abbas Sarawani, Utbi Naziri.**

- ✓ Organized army & introduced **Mansabdari System**

1595 – 96.

- ✓ **Muzaffar Khan , Todarmal , Shah Mansur**

Were 3 most notable **Wazir** in his time.

- ✓ **H's mausoleum** was constructed during his time

Special feature

Double dome

by **Hamida Banu Begum**.

IMPULSE

- ✓ greatest project during of (**Ak**) was **Hamaznama** which began in 1562.

- ✓ **European painting** was introduced by the **Portugeese** priests during his time.

- ✓ Introduction of **'Foreshortening'** (distant & near objects could be placed in perspective)

In painting features

i. Paintings of day – to- day activities of court)
ii. Potraits.

- ✓ compiled a code of **education regulations**.
- ✓ **Abdur Rahim** was given the **title of Khan – I- Khanan** for his role in suppressing the **revolt of Gujarat.**

- ✓ 3 shelters buit by (**Ak**) for the poor.

Dharmaputra (for Hindus)

Jogipura (for saints)

Khairpura (for Muslims).

- ✓ a **separate city** named **Shaitanpur Nagar** was built by (Ak) for prostitutes.

IMPULSE

➔ Conquests of Akbar

- Recovered Delhi & Agra by winning **2nd battle of Panipath** (1556)
- **Liberated Punjab** from the influence of **Sikandar Suri** (1557)
- **acquired Ajmeer** in **1557**
- **annexed Gwalior** in **1558 – 59**
- **Muhammad Adil Shah Suri was defeated** & **Jaunpur** was recovered from the **Afghan Rebel @ 1559 – 60.**

✓ **Conquest of Malwa**

- **Ak** send the royal army towards Malwa…… **end of 1560** under the charge of **Adam Khan** while **Mollah Mir Mhmd. Khan** was put second in command.
- defeated **Baz Bahadur**

> **first matrimonial alliance** with **Rajput king** **Bharmal**

first Rajput king to accept the suzeranity of (Ak) at Sanganer.

the ruler of Ambar Jaipur in 1562.

- **Man Singh** the youthful *son of* **Bhawagahan Das** was included in the royal service.

✓ **Conquest of Merta in 1563**

✓ **1564** → **(Ak)** unprovoked attack on the **Hindu Kingdom of Gondowara**

50,000 mobile cavalry under the charge of **Asaf Khan**

The state then also called **Garh Katanga**.

Capital— Chaura Garh

IMPULSE

Was governed by **Rani Durgabati**

Rani Durgabati was defeated

The Chandel princess of **Mahoba,** on **behalf of his minor son Vir Narayan**

✓ **Conquest of Mewar**

- captured **Chittor** the **capital of Mewar** → **1567 – 68**

defeated forces of **Rana Uday Singh**

- **Ak** entered the fort on the *royal elephant* called **Madhukar** the next day.
- **Ak** handed over the charge of the Sarkar of Chittor to Khwaza Abdul Majid Asaf Khan
- **Abul Fazal** description ……Before the commencement of the Battle of Chittor, **Ak** vowed that if he won, he would go to the **Khawaza Mainuddin Chisti Darga in Ajmeer in bare foot.**
- Deeply impressed by the valour of the **defenders of Chittor*****

2ft **stone** statue seated on elephants of the inner entrance of the main gate (**Delhi Gate**) of the Agra

IMPULSE

Az demolished ← 1) **Jai Mal**
2) **Fattah**

- After ending the **conquest of** **Chittor** **Ak issued**

↓

'Fathnama'
(decree of victory)

Battle of Haldighati **

Akbar — June 18, **1576**

↓

Raja Man Singh of Amber, the arch enemy of Rana Pratap

↓

Commander – in – Chief.

Asaf Khan, the Mir Bakshi of the empire & victor of Gondwana

↓

Second in command.

Description → **Mukhtab–ul –Tarikh** → **by** **Badayuni**

↓

took part in the war
in the train of **Asaf Khan**

IMPULSE

Rana Pratap

– meagre force

divided into **2 divisions.**

(1) led by (2)

defeated but escaped with his life. ← **Rana Pratap** — **Hakim Sur Afghan.**

—Son of Rana Pratap

→ Amar Singh

→ **was again defeated by Man Singh in 1599.**

– **Expedition to Ranathombre**

→ **1568,** April. — occupied ⊆ March 18**, 1569.**

– *The 2nd invincible stronghold of the Rajput*

– ruled by **Surjan Rai Hara**

→ was a vassal of Mewar

→ Surrendered the fort on March 18, 1569. & entered the imperial service.

IMPULSE

Kalinjar occupation

August, 1569.

Mughal army under the command of **Majnu Khan**

Ram Chandra offered submission & was granted a jagir in the vicinity of Allahabad

appointed as the 1st govnr. of Kalinjar

Nov., 1570

2 Rajput rulers acknowledged the suzerainty of **Ak**

Chander Sen, son of Maldeo of Jodhpur

Kalyan Mal of Bikaner

Dec, 1570

Rawal Har Rai of Jaishalmer

Also acknowledged the vassalage of the Mughal emperor & went for matrimonial relation.

IMPULSE

Conquest of Gujarat

— 1572 - no settled government in Gujarat.

- (A) conquered Gujarat w/o much difficulty.
- Muzaffar Shah 3rd → incompetent & unpopular.

> After making arrangements for the civil administration (A) returned to Sikri in March, 1573.

> (Ak) laid the foundation of the town Sikri , in the vicinity of Agra after Gujarat – victory.

> emotional attachment with the village of Sikri, the abode of **Sheikh Salim Chisti** → (A) used to call as **'Sekhu Baba'**

it was said to be by his blessing, **his first surviving child Jahangir(Salim) was born of his first Rajput wife , the d/o Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar on** Aug 30, **1569 --- at Salim Chisti Dargah**

> decided to **shift his imperial residence & court** from **Agra to Sikri** (1571)

> Accordingly, a **beautiful township** came into **existence at Sikri** by the year **1573 – 74**

IMPULSE

> **Salim Chisti died - 1572**

A ordered the construction of a lovely **mausoleum of pearls over his grave.**

> Made of **marbel & sandstone** — **Buland darwaza** w.gate of F.S

> The township was renamed ……completed in 8yrs — **Fathepur Sikri** to commemorate the conquest of **Gujarat**

> just after 6 months revolt **Ak** again regained, swiftest military campaign on record.

> **Conquered** **Bihar & Bengal** In **1574 – 76**.

➔ A subdued the revolt of his half brother Mirza Mohd. Hakim **(1581)**

- Ulemas & nobles hatched a conspiracy to install Mirza Mohd. Hakim on the throne of Delhi.

Revolt against Akbar

- Khaza Mansur, the imperial Diwan (finance minister) was the ring leader.

- **Mollah Mhd. Yazdi**, the **qazi of Jaunpur** , issued a fatwa that **Ak** had been got deviated from true spirit of Islam……so revolt should be there.

IMPULSE

- After defeating the rebels **Ak** conferred the **governorship of Kabul**

on

Bakht us Nisa Begam

(The real sister of Mhd. Hakim)

- **Mohd. Hakim asked for mercy** & continued Kingship with his sister

death

July, 1585

then

direct administrative control of Delhi

Maan Singh – first govnr.

> **Kashmir was annexed**

1585 – 86.

> **Suppressed the revolts** of **Uzbek** , **Roshnia** & the **Yusufzais**

(1585 – 88)

during his stay in the north – west.

> **1590** – appointed – **Abdur Rahim Khan – i – Khana**

the govnr. of Multan

IMPULSE

> **Sind** was conquered in **1594**

> **Raja Man Singh** was recalled from **Kabul**

governorship of Bihar & Bengal

1586.

took offensive against **Orissa** in **1590**

Nisar Khan surrendered.

1592 – was getting prepared for revolt.

The territories of **Puri** , including **Jagannath Temple**

defeated by Maan Singh
made a Sarkar (district) of Bengal.

Orissa added into the empire.

> **Conquered Kandahar** – **1591**

Re- conquered – **1595**.

> **Conquered Baluchistan** – **1595.**

IMPULSE

Conquest of South India

After his **victory in Sind**, **Ak** despatched from **Lahore**

Aug , 1591.

4 diplomatic missions to the major regional kingdoms of the **Deccan**.

Khandesh	Ahmadnagar	Bijapur	Golconda
led by			
Faiz	**Khwaza Aminuddin**	**Mir Mhd. Amim Masudi**	**Mirza Mashud**

IMPULSE

Ahmednagar

1593 - **Ak** ordered expedition.

led by

1. **Abdur Rahim Khan – i –Khana**
2. **Prince Murad**

Chand Biwi

- sister of Burhan–ul–Mulk.
- widow of Sultan Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur

Bahadur Shah → grandson of Burham–ul–Mulk
infant son of Ibrahim, to be the Sultan

supported by
Chand Biwi

combined armies of Bijapur & Golkonda
were heading fast towards **Chand Biwi** for support

Prince Murad took alarm & immediately had gone for treaty with **Chand Biwi** - *Feb 23, 1596.*

- ✓ ***Treaty*** :- –
  - Mughal recognized **Bahadur Shah** to be the rightful ruler of **Ahmednagar** under the regency of **Chand Biwi**.
  - **Ahmednagar** acknowledged the **suzerainty of Delhi**

ceded the territory of Berar to the empire.

IMPULSE

- **First siege** of **Ahmednagar** in **early 1599**

- **the imperial Mughal army** *led by* **Prince Daniyal**

reached April 12, **1599.**

4 months & 4 days — **occupied** 19 Aug **, 1599.**

- **Chand Biwi** was got deserted

contest with **Chand Biwi** **led by** **Abdur Rahim Khan- e- Khana**

conquered Ahmednagar 1600

- **Berar conquered** in **1596.**

The siege of Asigarh

collective leadership

Khan – i – Azam- Asaf Khan,

Murtaza Khan,

1600 & **1601** **Feb**

Opened the fort with **GOLDEN KEY**

IMPULSE

Prince Daniyal

→ appointed viceroy of **Malwa & Gujrat**

+

all the Mughal possession in **Deccan** ***incl. Khandesh.***

renamed as **Dandesh** after the Prince.

Ak's last conquest was of Khandesh

Seize of the fort – Asigarh (1601)

Ak returned to **Fathepur Sikri** on **Aug 1, 1601**

→ ordered construction of renowned

Buland Darwaza **- to commemorate the victory of Asigarh**

IMPULSE

Ahmed Yadgar mentions

→ Akbar was the enemy of Islam.

9 Jewels of Akbar

Faizi	**Mulla**	**Abul Fazal**
Tan	**Man**	**Hummam**
Khan–Khana	**Birbal**	**Todarmal (dewan)**

- **Faizi** b/o of **Abul Fazal** great scholar & the greatest **Persian** poet

  - **Translated 'Lilavati' in Persian**
    - **written by Vaskaracharya**
    - **based on math.**

- **Mulla do Payza** **very fond of onions.**

  - He was famous for his wisdom & close friend of Akbar**.**

- **Abul Fazal** **great scholar & capable commander- in- chief.**

  - wrote '**Aain – i – Akbari**' & '**Akbarnama**'

- **Tansen** org. name **Ramtanu Pandey** *initial teacher* **– Mhd. Gaus & *then* Swami Haridas.**

  renowned musician → **invented musical instrument Rudraveena**

IMPULSE

- **Man Singh** **commander**

  - **led a dynamic role** *to the expansion of M. empire*

- **Hammir Hummam** **The principal of the govt. dispute of the Mughal**
  - Close friend of **Ak**.

- **Abdur Rahim Khan – e – Khana**
  - son of Bairam Khan
  - **Great scholar of Persian , Turkey** & **Hindi .**
  - **Translated** *Baburnama* **(**actually in **Turkey)**

    in Persian .

- **Birbal**
  - real name **Mahesh Das**
  - **belonged to Kalpi (near Jhansi).**

- **Raja Todarmal**
  - **Rev. minister of Sher Shah Suri & Akbar.**

    ……good administrator …..fixed the land rev.

IMPULSE

Jahangir(1605–27)

22yrs

- Full name – Nuruddin **Mohd**. Jahangir , @ **Salim**
- Mother → Mariyam–uz–Zamani

buried at Shahadara near Lahore

- Ak 's first Rajput wife.
- d/o Raja BihariMal of Amber

– **Abdur Rahim Khan– i– Khana**

J's tutor.

– *Wife* - **Manbai** (1585)

- d/o Bhawagaban Das of Amber , Rajasthan
- **mother of prince Khasru** committed suicide (1604) bcoz of estranged relationship b/w her husband & son.

– **Jagat Gosai @ Manwati**

- d/o Uday Singh of Rajputana , Rajasthan

mother of prince Khurram @ Shah Jahan.

– **Meherenussia (1611)**

IMPULSE

Salim - revolt - 1599 with the object of acquiring throne.

↓

Padsah Gazi

- set up his court Allahabad
- assumed royal titles.
- struck coins in his names.

Conspiracy - by Raja Man Singh & others

↓

deprive (J) of his legitimate succession

ascended to throne — 1605 with the **title**

↓

Nuruddin Mhd. Jahangir Padsah Gazi

to mark his coronation

↓

12 edicts / ordinances for the general welfare & better government.

Capital city – **Agra**

Sheikh Farid Bukhari was raised to the office of Mir Bakshi by (J).

↓

title – lord of the pen & the sword

IMPULSE

- ordered govt. officials **not to harass merchant**.

- **great scholar** of **natural science**, **Geo** , **Math** & **Arts.**

- The **tobacco cultivation** was introduced **during his reign** by the **Portugeese.**

- **Banned manufacture & sale of wine.**
  also **banned the use of tobacco.**

- **banned animal slaughter** ——— *2days/week*
  - **Sunday** (**Akbar's b'day**)
  - **Thursday** (**coronation day of J**)

- **abolition of inhuman** corporal **punishment ……** *cutting nose, ear etc*

- Intermarriages b/w the families of the govt. officers & also their matrimonial alliances with the people of their own Pargana, w/o royal permission, were prohibited.

➔ ordered the preparation of a Zanjir – i – Adl

- It was a ***chain of justice*** made of **pure gold**.
- **60 bells were attached to it.**
- This was **installed to hear public complain** against the highhandedness & oppression of the govt. officers.

IMPULSE

■ Khusro's Revolt

- son of (J)
  - mother's name – **Manbai**
- brother
- encouraged by Man Singh
- **1606** — **defeated** in the **Battle of Bhairowal**
- imprisoned in the fort of Allahabad
- **was blinded by (J)**

Hakim Sadra cured Khusro's eye

- **1622** — **Khurrom** (Sahjahan) **gave order to kill Khusro**
- **tomb of Khusro @ Allahabad**

➔ **Sikh Guru Arjun Dev** (5th) was **executed by (J) in the charges of blessing Khusro,**

- **it gave birth to the new policy of**
  - **Miri & Piri** under the spiritual guidance & leadership of **6th Guru Hargovind**
    - son & successor of Guru Arjun Dev.
- **Imprisoned 6th Sikh guru**
  - Hargovind Singh
    - at **Gwalior Port for refusal to pay the fine**.

IMPULSE

✓ **1611 -12** in **Bengal - turmoil situation**

↘ by the general uprising of the **Afghan insurgents led by Osman Khan**

✓ **Prince Khurrom (Shahjahan) was honoured by the emperor**

↘ **title -- Shahjahan &** *the unprecedented Mansab of 30,000 zat & sawar.*

✓ Nurjahan secured orders from (J) for the price **Khurram**

↓

to lead an **expedition to Kandahar**

↓

refused & raised a revolt .

↓

The queen deputed Mahabat Khan to give him a hot chase. → turned the direction of his armies towards Delhi but was defeated

Result → **Shah Jahan was forgiven & allowed to retain the control of Balaghat region in Deccan** when he agreed to send his **two sons to royal court as hostages** & in addition with **10 lakh rupees**.

(1626)

↓ **Dara** (10yrs)

↓ **Aurangzeb** (8yrs)

IMPULSE

✦ **Farishta - wrote**

Gulshan–i–Ibrahim
or,
Tarikh–i–Firishta
} 1612 AD.

Formation of Junta (clique)

Mehrunnisa
(1611 - 27)

(father)

Mirza Ghiyas Beg + **Asmat Begum** + **Asaf Khan** + **Khurram**
(Itimad – ud – Daula) **(Mother)** **(brother)** **(Shahjahan)**

she discovered **perfume** **from rose** (**Otto of the rose**) (may also Nurjahan)

daughter **Mumtaz** @ **Banu Begum** married to

➔ **Two English envoy** by **King James – I**

English Khan → **Captain Hawkins** / **Sir Thomas Rowe** → **for trade concessions.**

as a result of their efforts **English factories**.

were setup at

Surat **Agra** **Ahmedabad** **Broche**

IMPULSE

/ **died near Lahore - while returning from Kashmir**

↓

was **buried at**

Shahdara near Lahore

(J)'s closing year – Succession nexus

Mahabat Khan – supported Parvez.

Nur Jahan – ,, Shaharyar.

Asaf Khan – ,, Shahjahan

■ **Paintings** → European influence.

↘

/ Mughal **painting** reached **zenith**.

(2) **imp. features**

1)Morraco / **portrait painting & painting of animals, birds.**

2) Decorative Margin.

1) symbolism became imp.

2) **painting of nature became an imp. theme.** he himself was accomplished in painting & he claimed that **he could distinguish the work of different artists in a single picture.**

(J) **choose the following subjects.**

i. **Birth of Christ**

ii. **Vargin Mary & the child**

iii. **Portraits of various martyr saints**

iv. **Thundering cloud.**

Famous painters:-

/ **Ustad Mansur (ZOW) → spl. in bird & animal painting.**

/ **Abdul Hasan**

/ **Bishan Das**

/ **Manohar**

/ fond of music & painting.

IMPULSE

- **composed verses in Persian** & **sang Hindi lyrics.**
- **introduced the office of the <u>Mansabdar of ten thousand</u> (Dah–Hazari),** the highest military rank of the empire.
- responsible for **ghastly murder of Abul Fazal.**
  - **by <u>Bir Singh Bundela of Orchha</u>**
  - **<u>1602</u>** at **<u>Narwar</u>**
- **Mutamad Khan** → **<u>court chronicler at J's court</u>**
  - wrote
    - **'Iqbalnama–e–Jahangiri'**
- attempted to **prohibit traffic in ennuchs**
- new intercourse b/w <u>Europe & India</u>
- **<u>constructed water works</u> at <u>Burhanpur</u>** .
- Laid out many gardens –
  - **Shalimar Bagh at <u>Kashmir</u> .**

<u>Buildings</u>

- Mosque at Lahore

<u>Pietra Dura</u> in <u>Mughal architecture begins under</u> him — **first exp.**

- **<u>Itimad – ud – Daula's Tomb near Agra</u>.**
- **<u>Akbar mausoleum at Sikandara</u>.**

IMPULSE

✓ (J) celebrated the festival **Rakhi**

→ **first time…….. 1612 A.D.**

✓ first Mughal to understand **significance of Maratha…**……**appointed Maratha in his nobility**.

✓ **honoured Jain monk** – **Siddhi Chandra**

✓ **Factories of Muslipattanam** **1611**

→ **was established**

■ **J & Mehrunnisa**

→ **1611 – 27**

d/o Mirza Giyas Beg

↷ **w/o of** **Sher Khan @ Ali Quli Beg** *(posted as a Subedar in Burdwan, W.B)*

↓

1611 → Nurjahan (Light of the world) **1616**, **title given by** (J)

1627 → Nurmahal (light of the palace)

⁄ **met with** (J) → **Nawroz festival ,** March, *1611*.

⁄ *1613* ---- became the **Padishah Begam & mistress of the imperial household**.

IMPULSE

— Scholar of Persian

— **Francisco Pelsarat**

↳ **(J) is king in name only, while (N) & her brother Asaf Khan hold the kingdom firmly in their hands .**

- treated as a **model in the world of fashion revolution male & female dresses** ; ……**designs of gold & silver ornaments**.
- **'Otto of the roses'**
  (perfumes)

- **died in 1645**
- **buried in (J's) tomb at Shahadara**
- coin also bore her name.

(J) & Mewar

↳ 1) **1605** — Mughal army was sent under the command of **Prince Pervez**

2) **1608** — „ „ „ „ „ **Mahabat Khan**

3) 1609 — „ „ „ „ „ Abdulla Khan

4) **1613** — „ „ „ „ „ **Prince Khurrom**

IMPULSE

Shahjahan (1627--57) → 30 yrs.

title given by (J) in 1614 & posted in Deccan
↳ bcz he defeated Rana Amar Singh of Rajputana .

real name — **Khurrom** born 1592, Lahore

mother — **Jagat Gosain** (d/o – Mota Raja Uday Singh Jodhpur)

married **Arjumand Banu Begam (later Mumtaz Mahal)**

April 1612 AD.

➔ (S) made her the **chief queen** with the title of **Malika–i–Zamani.**

She expired at the time of Child birth (14th, a girl) *on June 7, 1631 at Burhanpur*.

First war buried in a garden at Burhanpur.

Later on, her remains were brought to **Agra**

on the bank of Yamuna

built Tajmahal .

➔ **During S reign → decoration was emphasized more** & instead of colours, **golden decoration were more emphasized** .

IMPULSE

S **as a ruler**

adopted title

Abdul Muzaffar Shihabuddin Muhammad Sahib Qiran Sani.

- introduced scale of $^1/_3$, ¼ , $^1/_5$ in Mansabdari System

- **created the office of Amin** *his main function being assessment of revenue.*

- **Large scale famine** took place in **Gujrat & Deccan** in **1630 – 32**

  ↓

  detailed account given by court chronicler

  Abdul Hamid Lohri
  &
  an **English merchant–traveller**
  Peter Mundi as well as
  John Marshal

- **Mahabat Khan** → appointed as govnr. of Deccan.
  → 7,000 zat & swar with the title Khan–i–Khanan

Foreign travellers

Barniye (French)
Traviyer (French) > *visited his court*
Manuchi (Italian)

- Court historian **Abdul Hamid Lohri**
  wrote
  Padsahnama

IMPULSE

— got built **Mauyur Throne** *(Takht–i–Taus)* (1628 – 35)

↘ **Bebadal Khan**

— Some of the **Hindi & Sanskrit poet** in his court

- **Chintamani**
- **Sundardas**
- **Acharya Saraswati**

— **great singer** & **had a melodious voice....** (S) **influenced many sufis through his voice**

.... **also wrote Washis**

— **His poet laureate was** **Jagannath Pandit**

✓ **Wednesday** - fixed by the emperor **– for the adm. of justice**.

— **Re – imposed Pilgrimage Tax**

(Ak) **discontinued 1563**

↘ Kavindracharya led a deputation of to the Mughal emperor to seek abolition of (p. tax) in Benaras & Allahabad

— **Prince Aurangazeb** → most of the time **viceroy of Deccan**.

↙ followed **aggressive policy** in the **Deccan & south & wanted to annex completely** (**Bijapur & Golkonda**) but was prevented by (S).

↓ carried a no. of revenue reforms **with assistance of a Persian rev. officer** **Murshid Kuli Khan**

↓ **extended Todar Mal's system of survey & assessment in the Deccan.**

IMPULSE

- ✓ A **canal** was dug out from the *river **Ravi*** for the **irrigation of lands in the vicinity of Lahore** @ a Lakh of rupees.

- ✓ also **got repaired** the **Western Yamuna Canal**
  - **constructed by Firoz – Shah – Tughlaq**
  - **renamed by (J) Nehri–i–Bahist**

- ✓ **revived the Jaigirdar System** which diminished the extent of Khalsa land considerably
  - **The state demand increased from $^{1}/_{3}$ to ½** of the gross produce

- ✓ **banned the practices of** **Sijda & Paibos** (1636 -37) — *started by Balban*
  - → *started the practice of* **chahar taslim /taslim chaharam**
    - *was prevalent during the time of Akbar*
- ✓ banned the practices of wearing the picture of Sahensah in turban.
- ✓ (S) **adopted Hijri era** *in place of Ilahi era*

Religious Policy

- ***17th regnal yr of*** (S) → **Hindu converts will get the due share of their ancestral property**
- **for conversion → separate dept.**
- repair the **Temple of Chintamani , Ahmedabad**
- **banned cow slaughter in Khambat**
- 1631, (S) **gave order to capture the settlement of Portugeese**

IMPULSE

War of Succession

1657 → (S) seriously ill

(1) Dara	(2) Shah Shuja	(3) Aurangzeb	(4) Murad
viceroy of n-w India , incl. the province of Lahore, Multan & Kabul	govnr. of Bengal	all the 4 (M) Provinces of Deccan	govnr. of Gujarat (youngest son)

- **A** cut off the water supply from Yamuna to the fort of **S**
- (S) was imprisoned Shah Burj of the Agra Fort for about 7 ½ yrs.
- was died Jan 22 , 1662 @ 74 yrs of age. ← buried at Tajmahal

Jahan Ara Begam

- recognition & acclaim as the most respected first lady of the realm
- disciple of Sufi saint Main Mir
- death 1681
- → the eldest child of (S)
- → was not married for reasons of state
- → she voluntarily resigned her liberty & resided with her old father
- → served (S) @ confinement

IMPULSE

Art & Architecture of ***S***

- 'Golden Era of Architecture'

— **Red Fort (Red Stone)**

Jama Masjid (Red Stone) → ***Agra***

Tajmahal (Marble)

Moti Masjid (Marble) → within *Red fort complex @* ***Delhi***

- **1639** — **Sahajanabad** *was founded.*

↓

the plan was devised in the emperor's presence May 12 , 1639

↓

capital place changed ↓

1648 completed & made fit for occupation after 9 yrs 3 months.

↓

Transferred the capital in 1648 in this new site.

➔ **Mauyur throne , the throne , completed 7yrs**

↘

Bebadal Khan

IMPULSE

Tajmahal

- ***chief designer*** → **Ustad Ahmed Lohri**
  - **title by (S)** → Nadir – ul – Asar.
- ***architects*** → **Mukkaramat Khan**, **Mir Abdul Karim**
- ***engraved the Arabic inscription*** → *Imanat Khan Shirazi.*
- ***maker of the dome*** → **Ismail Khan Rumi**
- ***mason of Agra*** → **Master Isa Khan**
- ***carpenter from Delhi*** → **Master Pira**
- ***the Sculptors from*** → **Banuchar, Jhat Mal , Zorwar.**
- **Ram Mal Kashmiri** → **the horticulture who laid out the garden of the Tajmahal**

took **22 years** — **3 crore rupees**

the **principle marble dome** **alone** took **12 yrs** **to finish.**

IMPULSE

Reputed painters *@ court*

- Mohd. Kadir
- Mir Hassan
- Anup Chitra
- Chintamani

Renowned Musicians *@ court*

court poet — Jagan Nath → (S) got a imposed at him , ordered to give same weight of gold, diamond, silver as per his biological weight .

(S) — Janardhan Bhatt
- also a born poet in Hindi

Lal Khan
- title: Guna Samudra
- Title by (S) Mahakavi Rai
- wrote Ras Gangadhar & Ganga Lahori

- Sur Sen → violin player.
- Sukh Sen → masterly handling of the Rubab.

Development of Education & Literature

Hindi scholars & poets

- Sundar Das
- Chinta Mani
- Kavindra Acharya
- Jagan Nath *(court poet)*

Jagan Nath & Abu Talib → court poet of (S)

IMPULSE

— **appointed 3 historians** → **Abdul Hamid Lohri**, **Mohmd Waris**, **Amir Kazanini**
to write history of his reign ……compiled in one book **Badsahnama**

Sahajahanama → **Inayat Khan**

— **Ibn Har Karam** *translated* **'Ramayan'**

- **Munsi Banyali Dass** ,, **'Prabodh Chandrodoy'** → **into Persian**
- **Abdur Rashid** ,, **'Bijganit'** → **from Sanskrit into Persian**

- **Ataulla** wrote **treatise on arithmetic, algebra & mensuration** & **dedicated it to (S) & Dara.**

Revolts, rebellions & Military campaigns of Shahjahan

1. Rebellion of Khan – i – Jahan Lodi
   - K – i – J – L rebelled in 1628 AD.
   - continued during 1628 – 31

2. **Rebellion in Bundelkhand** (1628 – 35)
   - **Juhar Singh** **s/o Bir Singh Bundela of Orchha**
     - **murdered Abul Fazal**
     - **Orchha – his sit of governance.**

IMPULSE

↓

supporter of Nurjahan

↓

revolted in 1628 & 1635.

↓

Aurangazeb commanded the imperial army against Bundelakhand

↓

During this campaign (Az) gave first proof of his religious intolerance by destruction the temple of Orchha.***

— (S) **& Kandahar**

↳ Kandahar was recaptured.

Ali Mardana , the Persian govnr. of Kandahar surrendered the fort to the Mughal

The **3 unsuccessful expedition** to Kandahar cost the (M) govt.

12 crores of rupees & **5,000 Life of soldiers.**

— Balkh campaign

↳ the expd. to Central Asia cost 4 crores of rupees.

— Deccan Policy of (S)

↳ completed the annexation of Ahmed Nagar in **1633**.

Fatah Khan s/o Malik Amber killed his master & accepted the suzerainty of (S).

IMPULSE

S & Bijapur — **remained in operation for 20yrs**

The sultan submitted …. the treaty of peace → May 6 , **1636.**

Bijapur accepted the suzerainty of S

Khutba was read & coins were struck in the name of S.

20 lakh was paid by Adil Sah …… promised not to aid further Sahji Bhosle vs. S

S & Golkunda

treaty of peace — May 26 , **1636.**

Golconda accepted the suzerainty of S.

annual tribute - 6 lakhs of rupees.

Aurangzeb

appointed viceroy of the Deccan

1636

abruptly dismissed

1644

again appointed

1652

IMPULSE

Aurangzeb(1658 -1707). → 49 yrs

Moinuddin Mohd. Aurangzeb , *styled* **Alamgir**

born

1618 at Dohad (situated on the frontier of & Malwa)

tomb at Aurangabad

- **3rd son of (S) from Mumtaz.**
- At a very young age, he mastered the **Holy Quran & Hadis**
  he was the only (M) prince to have attained this distinction
- **As a puritan, (A_2) plied the trade of copyist & cap – maker to earn his livelihood.**
  - 2 brilliantly written copies of the holy book were sent by him to Mecca & Madina respectively.
- renowned **Violin player**
- → **First wife Dilras Begum** *@ Rabila – ud – Daurani*
  died at Aurangabad
  → **(A_2) made a tomb there in her memory @ Black Taj**
- **Udaipuri Mahal (*a Georgian slave girl*) was the darling of his old age.**
- **Viceroy of Deccan** before the war of succession .
- **First independent command of the armed forces Bundelakhand**
  → **destroyed**
  Hindu temple of Orchha
  — **again revived memory**

First instance of Hindu intolerance.

IMPULSE

by ordering the desecration of the **historic temple of Chintamani**

Ahmedabad

cow slaughter within the premises of temple

converted into a mosque,

@ Quwal ul Islam mosque

— **had won over Mir Jumla,** chief minister of **Golkonda & invaded it in 1656 ,** *but was cut short by* **S.**

— **War of Succession**

Jahanara supported Dara Sukho

Roshnara ,, Aurangzeb ,

— **Battle of Bahadurgarh**

(Feb , 1658) → Suleman Sukho (s/o Dara Sukho) + Raja Jai Singh of Amber

↓ defeated

Shah Suja

— **Battle of Dharmat**

(near Ujjain)

(15 April , 1658)

→ Royal troops under Yashwant Singh & Karim Khan

↓ defeated by

combined army of Aurangzeb & Murad

INDULSE

— **Battle of Samugarh**
(near Agra)
(22 May , 1658)

Dara Sukho
↓ defeated by
Aurangazeb

— **Battle of Rupnagar**
(near Mathura)
(25 June , 1658)

Murad was captured at Mathura
→ confined to Salimgarh Fort & later Gwalior Fort ,
↓
was executed — 1661.

— **Battle of Khawza**
(5 Jan , 1659)

Shah Suja was dftd by Aurangzeb
↓
fled to Arakan where he was killed by the Meghs in May 1660.

First time in the Battle of Samugarh
(near Agra)
(29 May , 1658)

— **Battle of Deori**
(Near Ajmeer)
(March , 1659)

Dara Sukho 2nd time was lost ,
↓
took shelter with a Baluchi Chief Malik Jiwan of Dadar

handed over Dara Sukho to (A2)
→ { buried in the tomb of Humayun }

Dara Sukho once saved him from the wrath of (S)

IMPULSE

A_2 as a ruler

A_2 formally ascended the throne of Delhi — July 21 , 1658

↓ killed Dara Sikho , Shah Suja

celebrated his coronation with great pomp at the Red Fort on — June 5 , 1659.

Title :-

Abul Muzaffar Mainuddin Mhd. Aurangzeb Bahadur **Alamgir Badsah – e – Gazi**

'Alamgir' (Conquueror of the world)

'Padsah' (Emperor)

'Ghazi' (Holi Warrior)

'Zinda Peer' (Living Saint)

- **stopped music @ court**
- **re–imposed Pilgrimage Tax.**
- **banned cultivation of Bhang**
- **built Pearl Mosque inside the Red Fort .**
- **To frame constitution appointed a group of 'Ulema' which came to be known 'Fatwa – e –Alamgir'**

- *Annexed* **Bijapur — 1686**
- **„ Golkonda — 1687**

IMPULSE

- **farmers were exempted from all tax except land revenue.**
- **<u>tax on food grains abolished</u> to bring down the prices of the edibles.**

- **<u>Tax on Hindus</u>**
  - *<u>at the birth of a son</u>*
  - *<u>immersing the remains of the dead into the Ganga.</u>*

- **The practice of <u>engraving</u> <u>Kalima on the coins</u> stopped.**

- **<u>Nawroz</u> or <u>New Year Day</u>**
  - **adopted by his predecessor – <u>Persian</u> tradition.**
  - **celebration stopped.**

- **<u>abolished</u> the <u>Solar calendar</u> as it <u>resembled</u> <u>the system of fire – worshippers</u>**
  - ordered to reckon by **<u>Arab Lunar Year & months</u>.**

- **<u>The office of Muhtasib</u>**
  - **had been appointed to all imp. towns <u>to</u> <u>enforce</u> <u>Islamic</u> <u>Law</u> & <u>practices</u> to improve the moral & spiritual tone of the Muslim society.**
  - **<u>regained its importance with</u> its <u>traditional religious powers & functions</u>.**

IMPULSE

- **Sheikh Sarmad**, one of the **prominent Sufi associates** *of Dara Sukho*

  was put to death
  on charge of heresy .
  (an opinion opposed to the usual or conventional belief ; heterodoxy)

- **Prohibition of offering lights to Sufi saints.**

- the **worst sufferers among the Muslims**
  ↓
  the members of **Ismailia or Bohra community of Gujarat**

- **abolished** the practice of **Sati (1663)**

  Jharokha - Darshan
  music & singing .
  11th regnal year

- **Discontinued Tuladan ceremony**

  12th regnal year
  (*ceremony of weighing the emperor on his birthdays)*

  ➔ **All painted picture on the wall of royal palace had been effaced with the order of king both in Delhi Agra.**

  the statues of **Jaimal & Fatah**
  seated on elephants
  was demolished. **at Agra Fort Delhi gate by (Ak)**

IMPULSE

- **Court celebration Holi & Dewali**
  → **stopped**

- **Hindu astrologer had been thrown out from the palace… only Muslim astrologer →existed**

- **1670 , courtiers** were ordered that they should **neither shake nor wave their hands by way of salutations to each other but simply speak out 'Salam – a – Lekam'**
  → **(** *peace be on you* **) .**

- **banned using of wine & Bhang by** (A2) **on pain of mutilation of limbs.**

- **Muslim women were prohibited to visit the shrines of holy men .**

- **By the year 1678 a perfectly Islamic atmosphere prevailed at the imperial court.**

- April 2 , **1679** → **1704**
  imposed 'Jaziya' ***removed this tax from Deccan.***

- **executed Sambhaji – (** *b/o – Shivaji* **)**
  → **1690**

- *Revolts* of Yusufazis (under Bhagu) — 1666
  ,, ,, Afridi (,, Akmal Khan) — 1672
  → *suppressed*

IMPULSE

- His sons became rebellious …Last days …foresee an imminent danger to the empire….wrote to his son **Azam**

"I came alone & am going alone. I have not done well to the country and the people, and of the future there is no hope."

- **A_2 opened the doors of the fort of Golkonda with golden keys like AK had done in case of Asigarh.**

- **Shivaji was imprisoned in ' Jaipur Mahal ' by A_2**
  - **1666 when he visited Agra.**

- **Wednesday → day of delivering justice**

- **Sikandar Adil Shah**
  - *last ruler of Bijapur,*
  - **surrendered to A_2**
    - **1686**
    - **A_2 gave him the title of Khan & an annual pension of Rs. 1 lakh.**

IMPULSE

Revolts & Rebellions

confronted a no. of rebellions during his rule

1 **Revolts of Jats** - **Mathura** **& its neighborhood.**

1660

first organized demonstration against

A_2 's policy of religious intolerance.

Aug , 1660 A_2 **appointed**

Abdul Nabi Khan, as the Faujdar of Mathura

more fanatic

built a Jama Masjid in the ruin of a Hindu temple in the heart of the town.

He pulled down the railing of the Keshav Rai Temple at the bidding of A_2

His religious intolerance & torture on Jath farmers fired the revolt,

Under the leadership of Gokal , the Zamindar of Tilpat

refused to pay land revenue

Abdul Nabi Khan was died to tame the revolt 1669

revolt was suppressed with an iron hand

Gokal , interned with family & brought to Agra

was killed

converted to Islam

IMPULSE

After Gokal

→ **new leader**

Raja Rana of Sansani
&
Ram Chera of Soghar.

Raja Ram

→ **1688** — **died in battle /clash**

→ **place taken by his nephew**

Churaman

→ **continued battle till the death of** A_2

→ *laid the foundation of the* **independent state of Bharatpur**

in the heart of **M.E**

IMPULSE

2 **Revolts of Satnamis** → territories of **Narnaul & Mewat in the vicinity of Delhi**

sect of Hindu

1672 founded by a recluse name Birvan of Bijeshawar near Narnaul in 1543

cultivation & business.

shaved their head & face , including eye brows

were nick named – 'Mundiya Monk' (clean shaven saints)

according to Kafi Khan

➔ 1672 → a foot–soldier (*peyada*) of the rev. collector (*sikdar*) picked a quarrel with a Satnami saint and cracked his head a rod. Therefore, a party of Satnami beaten him to death.

- Faujdar of Narwal went to give them punishment & was killed. Satnami's declared Holy War and the the rebels' won……→independent rule there
- Revolt quashed by Raja Bishen Singh , Hamid Khan & others and a large number of Satnamis were killed & rest escaped from the place.

IMPULSE

3→ Revolts of the Sikhs

Jahangir → **execution of Guru Arjun Dev in the charges of blessing Khusro (1606)**

↓

compelled the peace loving Sikh to take up arms for their self – defence under

6th guru

↓

Guru Hargovind (1606 – 45)

fort of Gwalior

↓

during the time of

Jahangir

adopted new policy of **Miri & Piri**

↓

gradually transformed the Sikh devotees into soldiers saints .

↓

During **Sahjahan's tenure armed conflict .**

7th guru

Guru Har Rai

↓

devoted himself exclusively to the missionary work .

A_2 kept a vigilant eye

IMPULSE

8th guru
Guru Hara Kishan → **child guru.**

9th guru
Guru Tegh Bahadur → *better known as* **Deg Bahadur** .

grandson of Guru Arjun Dev and **youngest son of Guru Hargovind**

executed by
A_2
Nov 11 , **1675**

murdered by a Pathan
Jamshid Khan 1708 ←

10th guru
Guru Govind Singh

styled as **Sacha Padsah**

immediately after death of **A_2** **Prince Muzzam** **@** **Bahadur Shah**

gave a huge welcome to **G.G.Singh** **at Agra,**

IMPULSE

4→ **A_2 & Rajput**

↳ **the state of Jodhpur ,……heir apparent**

Prithvi Singh

A_2 invited him to court & after offering music,

dance & wine presented him poisoned dress of honour.

…….wore the dress & died on the very next day .

A_2 appointed his maternal uncle

Shayestha Khan → (son of Asaf Khan , b/o Nurjaham

P.M in the reign of (J) & (S))

↓

as govnr. of Bengal

in place of Mir Jhumla .

1st one

— The Farman of 1691 **granted by A_2 exempted the company from payment of custom duties in Bengal in return of an annual payment .**

2nd one granted by Farkshiyar in 1717 **confirmed the privileges of 1691 &** ***extended them to Gujrat & Deccan.***

IMPULSE

A_2 religion of intolerance

Prohibited

— **1659** — **construction of new temples**

1668 — **Hindu religion festival**

1669 — **ordered demolish schools & temples of infidels.**

- **Temples of Somnath (Patan)**
  Biswanath (Varanasi) **were demolished.**
  Keshav Rai (Mathura)

— **The Octroi or the custom duty .**

was charged by the govt. at the rate of 5% of the goods

in April 1665 , → this rate was cut to 2.5% for the Muslim traders in order to give them an edge over their Hindu counterparts.

the seize & capture of Wagingera in 1705
(Shivaji –II)
Last military exploit of Az

IMPULSE