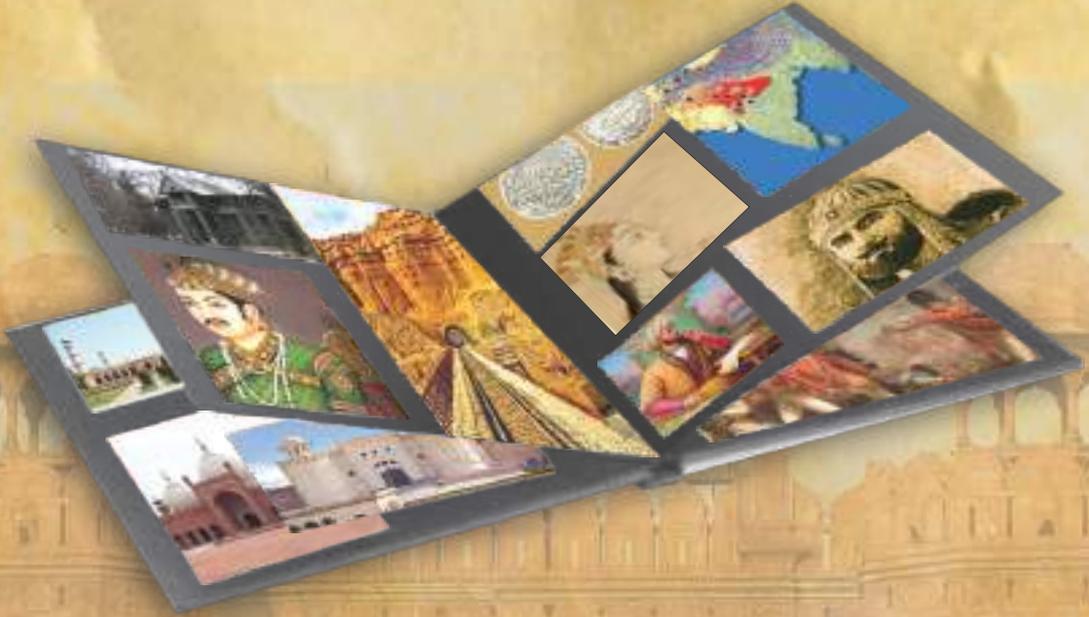


HISTORY

7

for class 7th



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(In the name of ALLAH the most beneficent and the most merciful)

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Chapter 1

Foundation of Mughal Era

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- identify the factors which contributed to the conquest of India by Babur.
- discuss the Rajput-Afghan challenge and Babur's reaction.
- discuss Afghan challenge to Humayun, his exile and return.
- discuss the rise of Sher Shah Suri to power and the consolidation of his rule.
- identify the Suri's contribution to the administrative structure, communication network and public welfare institutions.
- discuss Sher Shah Suri's successors and their downfall.

1.1 Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad Babur

Babur was born in Farghana in 1484. He was the son of Shiekh Umer Mirza, a ruler of Farghana, an area in Central Asia. Babur's father, Umer Shiekh was a Chughtai Turk, whose ancestry was linked with the family of Amir Taimur, (1336 - 1405 A.D) whereas his mother's was linked with that of Mongol leader, Changez Khan. Babur's original name was Zaheer-



Zaheer-ud-din
Muhammad Babar

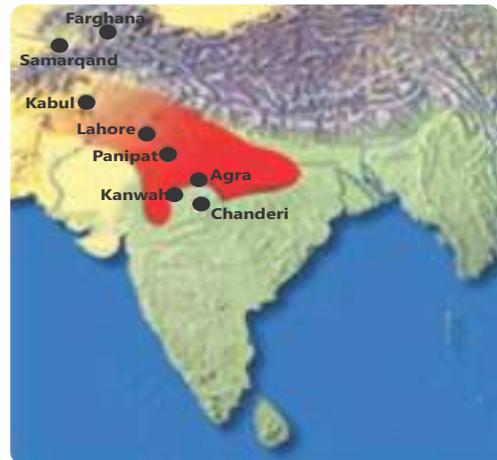
ud-din, Babur was his title, which means 'Lion'. This title was awarded to him for his courage and boldness. His father, grandmother and a teacher, Sheikh Majid, played an important role in the early education and training of Babur. He learned Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages and poetry from his teacher, Sheikh Majid, whereas his maternal grandmother trained him with the attributes of courage, boldness, loyalty and leadership. At young age, Babur became an expert in hunting, marksmanship and swordsmanship. He also acquired excellence in battle skills like jousting and riding. His father died in 1494, when Babur was only 12 years old, he took over the reign.

DO YOU KNOW

Babur's famous book "Tuzk-i-Babri" has been translated into many languages.

1.1.1 Causes of Babur's attack on India

After defeating Afghan king, Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi, in the Battle of Panipat in 1526, Babur laid the foundation of "Mughal dynasty" in India. During that period several independent and autonomous governments were established in all the important provinces. There was no political or administrative link among them.



Map of India in 1526

They fought with one another to expand their territories and increase influence in the region. Except the southern and north western states, Rajput was the strongest group in India. Among them the ruler of Mewar (Rajasthan) Rana Sanga wished to expand his territory.

Babur attacked on India due to the following reasons:

i) Political disorder

In the beginning of 16th century, there was no political stability in India. There was lawlessness and disintegration throughout the country. India was divided into small independent states. Most of the states were at war with one another. There was a need of a capable and wise ruler who could control this

situation.

ii) **The fame of wealth**

The tales of India's wealth had reached far - flung countries. The ruling class enjoyed luxurious life. Domestic and foreign trade had considerably flourished. There was much demand for Indian products in foreign countries. Babur also heard these stories of wealth and therefore, he decided to attack India. Babur writes in Tuzk-i-Babri "India has only one good feature and that is, it is a vast country with abundant gold and silver reserves".

iii) **Failure in Samarkand and Farghana**

Babur wished to conquer Samarkand, because it was the capital of his ancestor, Amir Taimur. For this purpose Babur attacked Samarkand and conquered the city. But within three months, his rivals recaptured Samarkand in 1497, and expelled him from the city. Farghana, the region under the control of Babur, was also captured by his brother, Jahangir Mirza. In this way Babur became a king without a state and throne. Thus, after being disappointed from Samarkand and Farghana, he diverted his attention to India.

iv) **Need for sanctuary**

After the defeat in Samarkand, Babur diverted his attention to conquering India. In Afghanistan, different nations, especially Uzbeks had created anarchy, whereas Babur needed a safe haven. Before Babur, many rulers had conquered India through Khyber Pass. Therefore, he planned to conquer India and ultimately succeeded in doing so.

v) **Claim on Punjab**

Babur claimed that since Punjab was the conquered area of Amir Taimur, therefore, he had the right to inherit it. This claim was one of the reasons of Babur's attack on India.

vi) **Amirs of Ibrahim Lodhi and Rana Sanga's invitation**

The strict policies of Ibrahim Lodhi had annoyed most of his Amirs and provincial governors. During Ibrahim Lodhi's reign, Daulat Khan Lodhi was the ruler of Punjab. He revolted against the central government and invited Babur to attack on India. He also assured his full support to Babur.

In the same manner, The famous Rajput leader, Rana Sanga was also trying to get rid of Ibrahim Lodhi. He wrote a letter to Babur, inviting him to attack

on Delhi from the west and he himself would do from the east. In this way Ibrahim would become sandwiched and ultimately surrender. These invitations lured Babur to attack on India.

1.1.2 First battle of Panipat 1526(Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur)

Most of the Amirs of Ibrahim Lodhi helped Babur to attack on India. Babur marched from Kabul for India. After capturing western part of Punjab, Babur marched towards Dehli. Meanwhile Ibrahim Lodhi reached Panipat with the army of one Lac soldiers.

Babur thought he was outnumbered by the opposing army. According to some historians, the total number of Babur's army was only twenty thousand. Thus, in order to fight against this huge army, a well organized plan was required. He wisely selected such a strategic place in the battle field where Panipat city was on his right. He strengthened the defense from left side with a trench, wooden logs and bushes. Artillery was under the command of two professional and experienced officers, Ustad Ali Quli Khan and Mustafa Roomi. Although Babur's army was fewer in number but treason of Ibrahim Lodhi's Amirs, and better and advance strategy of Babur gave him an edge over the enemy.

This decisive battle of Panipat was fought on 21st April 1526, in which Babur emerged victorious. After the conquest of Delhi, on 10th May 1526, Babur entered Agra as a conqueror. This battle was politically very important. As a result of this battle, the reign of the last ruler of Salateen-e-Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi came to an end. Salateen-e-Delhi had ruled India for almost three hundred years. Babur laid the foundation of Mughal dynasty in India.

1.1.3 Battle of Kanwaha-1527 (Rana Sanga and Babur)

On 16th March 1527, The battle of Kanwaha was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga. Rana Sanga was the one who had invited Babur to attack on India. Sangram was the real name of Rana Sanga. Sangram thought Babur would do plundering after gaining victory and then return to Kabul. But due to Babur's permanent stay in India, Rana Sanga got upset because he himself dreamt of ruling India after Ibrahim Lodhi. After the conquest of Panipat, Rana Sanga demanded from Babur to hand over the important regions of Agra, Dholpur and Banyana to him. These demands of Rana Sanga were the reasons of the battle of Kanwaha.

In the battle of Kanwaha, Babur faced an army of nearly one hundred thousand. Babur's army was not more than few thousands in number and they were under psychological pressure. Although Babur tried to boost up the morale of his soldiers through a speech, but he incurred a great loss in the beginning. However, he eventually succeeded in defeating his enemy. Babur's excellent strategy was the main reason of his victory in this battle.

Most of the troops of Babur had been with him since his struggle for establishing his rule in Central Asia. Rana Sanga's army lacked discipline and most of them were mercenaries. Such soldiers fought out of economic compulsions and were not able to fight bravely. Compared to the troops of Babur, they had less affiliation with the commander of their army. It was the main reason that during the battle, in case of slight insecurity or danger, they ran for their lives from the battle field. Like Panipat, in the battle of Kanwaha, Babur's artillery created disorder in the army of Rana Sanga. After fierce fighting, Rana Sanga was defeated.

1.1.4 Death of Babur

Due to an acute ailment, Babur called his son Humayun to Agra and appointed him as his heir. In 1530, Babur died and was temporarily buried in Agra. As per his will his dead body was shifted to Kabul and buried there.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

In addition to poetry, Babur was also fond of calligraphy. He introduced a new writing style known as Babri script.

1.2 Naseer-ud-din Muhammad Humayun

Humayun was born on 6th March 1508 in Kabul. Babur got his son trained and educated in contemporary subjects and knowledge. At his young age, Humayun took part in different battles along with his father. During the preparation for the battle of Panipat, when Babur marched from Kabul, Humayun had to bring troops from Badakhshan. But due to Humayun's laziness and personal commitments, he delayed the march for two



Naseer-ud-din Muhammad Humayun

weeks. Babur reprimanded Humayun on this irresponsible behaviour. Humayun fought bravely in the battles of Panipat and Kanwaha.

I. Accession

Humayun was the eldest son of Babur. According to some historians, Babur appointed him as his heir in his life time. Due to his laziness and inconsistent behaviour some of the ministers declared him unfit for the throne. But later, Humayun was enthroned unanimously after the death of Babur.

ii. Humayun's problems

After his accession, Humayun faced many problems. He had inherited an unstable and financially weak government. Due to the extravagance of Babur, the treasury was totally depleted. Babur knew how to overcome such problems, but it was difficult for Humayun to do so. The structure of army was also not very strong. Mughal army consisted of Turks, Iranians, Mongols, Afghans and Indian soldiers. It was not an easy task for Humayun to keep united a multi national and religious army. Besides, Humayun's brother and relatives were well aware of his weaknesses, so they also caused trouble to Humayun.

iii. Afghan threat

In the battle of Panipat, Babur defeated Afghans. After Babur's death, Afghan leaders revolted. Mehmood Lodhi, the brother of Ibrahim Lodhi, was also trying to strengthen his power by making alliances with Afghan leaders. On the other hand, Shah Alam Lodhi, who took refuge with the ruler of Gujrat, was also planning to attack Agra. Sher Shah Suri was also increasing his power. Although Sher Shah Suri and other leaders had assured their loyalty, but after the death of Babur, Afghans tried to recapture the state. It created serious difficulties for Humayun.

1.2.1 Conflict between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri

Sher Shah Suri (Sher Khan) was a Pathan, who had served in Mughal Army. He knew the weaknesses of Mughals. He united Afghan leaders and eventually succeeded in expelling Humayun from the Sub-continent. Sher Shah Suri captured Bihar, in 1531, and also assured his loyalty to Humayun. Later, Sher Shah Suri occupied Gour, the capital of Bengal. Humayun lost his patience and

attacked on Bihar to punish Sher Shah Suri. In 1537, Humayun marched towards Chanar fort, to capture it. It took six months. Meanwhile, Sher Shah Suri captured Bengal and the surrounding regions. Humayun showed his laziness and inefficiency, and made peace agreement with Sher Shah Suri by accepting him as the ruler of Bengal. In 1538, Humayun conquered Gour and celebrated his victory. Meanwhile, Sher Shah Suri strengthened his position. At that time, Humayun was informed that his brother Mirza Hindal had announced his own rule in Agra. Now, Humayun got worried about his kingdom and decided to return to Gour from Agra. When Humayun heard the news of the presence of Sher Shah Suri, he got frightened and tried to reconcile by offering him areas of Bengal, Chanar and Sahsaram. But Sher Shah Suri did not agree. Then in 1539, at Chausa he attacked Humayun's army. Humayun's troops were not ready for the attack. Sher Shah Suri pushed Humayun's army towards the river, Ganga, where thousands of his soldiers drowned. Humayun was rescued from drowning by a waterman (Saqqa) Nizam. Humayun escaped and reached Agra.

1.2.2 Humayun's exile and return

Sher Shah Suri continued to chase Humayun. Humayun reached Lahore via Agra and Delhi. None of the siblings or relatives supported Humayun. In order to evade arrest, he, along with his family, moved towards Sindh. In Sindh at Umer kot (District Tharparker) his son Akbar was born. From Sindh he went to Kandhar, a city of Afghanistan and then from there to Iran. Iranian ruler, in view of his good and old relations with Mughals, warmly welcomed Humayun. In order to regain his lost kingdom, the king of Iran helped him and provided 14000 soldiers to Humayun. In this way, in 1545 with the help of Iran, Humayun captured Kandhar and appointed Behram Khan as governor. The same year he captured Kabul as well. Humayun spent 15 years in exile. Meanwhile, in the Sub-continent, Sher Shah Suri had ruled for 5 years and his descendants for 10 years. In 1554, Humayun captured Peshawar and in 1555 he also captured Lahore. At that time, a ruler of Suri family, Sikandar Suri was ruling the Sub-continent. Humayun defeated him and captured Delhi. In this way, Humayun regained his Kingdom in 1555.

1.2.3 Humayun's Death

Humayun, at the time of Maghrib prayer, was coming down stairs from the library at the old fort of Delhi when he slipped and got severely injured, he died in 1556.

1.3 Rule of Sher Shah Suri and his successors (1540 to 1555)

Farid Khan was the real name of Sher Shah Suri. He was born in 1486. His father's name was Hassan Khan, who was a landlord of Sahsaram. The governor of Punjab, Hakim Khan had granted him this land. Farid Khan spent his early days in Sahsaram. Then he went to Jaunpur, to quench his thirst for learning. He accomplished every task with zeal and enthusiasm. During his stay at Jaunpur, Farid Khan remarkably enhanced his education and learning. He was respected among literary circles. Afterwards, he got service under the Mughal emperor, Babur. He accompanied Babur in Chanderi expedition and showed excellent performance. He also served under the ruler of Bihar, Sultan Muhammad Shah. While serving with Mughals, he keenly observed the discipline and weaknesses of the Mughal army. From there he decided to establish Afghan state.



Sher Shah Suri

1.3.1 Rule of Sher Shah Suri and stability

Battles were fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun. After victory in the battle of Chausa, Sher Shah declared himself as a king with the title of Sher Shah. After the exile of Humayun, Sher Shah expanded and stabilized his state. He captured Punjab and constructed Fort at Rohtas for his army to fight against Gakhar. Later, Sher Shah conquered the regions of Bengal, Malwa and Marwar etc.

DO YOU KNOW

Once, during hunting, Farid Khan sliced a lion into two pieces with a single blow of sword. For this act, he was titled as "Sher Khan".

The ruler of Kalinjar annoyed Sher Shah Suri by providing asylum to a

rebel. In spite of the demand, he refused to hand over the rebel to Sher Shah. In order to punish the ruler, Sher Shah attacked on Kalinjar in 1545. The siege continued for seven months. On 22nd May 1545, he decided to launch a final attack. His army were throwing fire balls on the fort when one fire ball dropped in the ammunition store causing huge explosions. Sher Shah received serious injuries. The fort was captured but Sher Shah could not survive and succumbed to injuries. Sher Shah was buried in his own constructed tomb in Sahsaram.

1.3.2 Administrative structure, communication system and welfare organizations of Suri family:

i) Administrative structure

For administrative purpose, Sher Shah divided the state into province, Sarkar, Pargana and village. The Provinces were administered by Governors. There were two executives, "Shiqdar-e-Shiqdaran" and "Munsif-e-Munsifan" for administering Sarkar. Shiqdar-e-Shiqdaran was having administration related responsibilities. These included maintaining law and order and curbing mutiny etc. Apart from that, the supervision of small administrative units like pargana and village was also his responsibility. Munsif-e-Munsifan was responsible to decide civil suits. For both these positions different government servants were appointed. Each pargana had one Shiqdar, one treasurer, one judge (Munsif) and two clerks. Out of these clerks, one wrote in Persian and the other in Hindi. Other than these clerks, there were Patwari, Chaudhry and Muqaddam who acted as mediators between the public and the government. Shiqdar was responsible to maintain peace in the area. Amin was responsible for financial matters. He fixed and collected taxes. One of the most important duties of Shiqdar was to implement the orders of the ruler. Sher Shah sustained the Panchayat system of villages.

ii) Police system

Sher Shah Suri made Chaudhry or Muqaddam responsible for maintaining peace in their areas in order to establish administration on local level on strong footing. The establishment of this new system helped the local lords to improve the law and order situation in their areas.

iii) Military reforms

Sher Shah personally supervised the military system. The soldiers were

paid in accordance with their qualification. Strong measures were taken to maintain discipline in the army. Negligence was not tolerated. In the wake of victory over enemy, it was made sure that plundering or damage to crops was not made. Generally Sher Shah's army was disciplined, well equipped and fully prepared for war.

iv) Revenue system

Sher Shah introduced many reforms in the revenue system. He got all the state lands measured. Farmers were allowed to pay taxes at their own convenience. Concession on tax was strongly discouraged. During the period of drought, farmers were provided financial aid. Damage to crops was taken as a serious crime. He established the revenue system on the basis of justice. This system not only helped generate more revenue but also raise the living standard of farmers.

v) Currency system

Sher Shah also introduced local currency. He issued very beautiful coins. These coins were also used for foreign trade. During the reign of Sher Shah, circular and square coins were minted. Few coins had inscriptions in Devanagari script, so that Hindu community could also read it easily. On some coins the names of caliphs were inscribed.



Coins of Sher Shah's Reign

vi) Justice system

Most of the policies of Sher Shah indicated his sense of justice. He insisted on dispensing justice in every matter and without any prejudice. Sher Shah never considered any status or rank while dispensing justice. In criminal cases, he awarded strict and exemplary punishments. Sher Shah had a view that exemplary punishment could reduce crime rate. Social issues of Hindus were decided according to their own laws.

DO YOU KNOW

On true complaint of a Hindu trader, Sher Shah took strict

1.3.3 Communication system and social welfare

Sher Shah took steps for the welfare of the people. He constructed a

paved road that connected Sanar village (Bengal) with Attock. Presently it is called Grand Trunk road. It provided great convenience to the travellers. He linked Agra and Banaras by a road. He planted trees on either side of the road. He also constructed caravanserai, in which there were separate accommodations for Hindus and Muslims. Road side wells were dug out for travellers. Sher Shah constructed 1700 caravanserai in all. Post chowkis were established on every road. Sher Shah also constructed hospitals and schools and arranged free food (lungr) for poor people.

1.3.4 Downfall of Suri Family

Humayun remained in exile for fifteen years. Meanwhile, a strong and even minded ruler, Sher Shah Suri ruled over India for five years. But after the death of Sher Shah, his successor, Islam Shah could not prove to be a good administrator. In 1553 after his death, revolts erupted in the provinces. After his death, his young son, Feroz Shah Suri who was merely 12 years old was appointed as the successor of Islam Shah Suri. His maternal uncle murdered him and became ruler with the title of Adil Shah. During his reign the political situation in India grew worse. These conditions were favourable for Humayun. In December 1554, he captured Peshawar. After strengthening his position in Peshawar, he marched towards Lahore. In February 1555, he captured Lahore. In the same year, he defeated Sikandar Suri, a ruler of Suri family and captured Delhi. In this way after a long exile Humayun returned to Delhi.

EXERCISE

1. Every question has four options. Encircle the correct answer.
 - i. Who was the incharge (meer-e-toopkhana) of Babur's Artillery?
 - (a) Behram khan
 - (b) Humayun
 - (c) Rana Sanga
 - (d) Ustad Ali Quli Khan
 - ii. After which battle, Sher Shah declared himself as king?
 - (a) Chousa
 - (b) Kalinjar
 - (c) Kanauj
 - (d) Pani pat
 - iii. In which year did Humayun conquer the area of Gour?
 - (a) 1538
 - (b) 1540
 - (c) 1553
 - (d) 1555
 - iv. Who was responsible for the maintenance of peace in Sher Shah Suri's reign?
 - (a) Numberdar of the area
 - (b) Chaudhry or Muqaddam
 - (c) Tehsildar
 - (d) Police officer
 - v. When was the battle of Kanwaha fought between Rana Sanga and Babur?
 - (a) 1507
 - (b) 1520
 - (c) 1527
 - (d) 1530
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. In _____ Babur attacked on Samarkund.
 - ii. In _____ Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and laid the foundation of Mughal dynasty.
 - iii. Humayun was _____ of Babur.
 - iv. Humayun faced difficulties to keep _____ army united.
 - v. The real name of Sher Shah Suri was _____.
 - vi. In _____ Humayun regained his kingship.

- vii. Sher Shah Suri constructed a road from Bengal to Attock, which is known as_____.
3. Write short answers of the following questions.
- Who were the ancestors of Babur?
 - Write any two reasons of Babur's attack on India.
 - How did Humayun die?
 - Briefly describe the Judiciary system of Sher Shah Suri.
 - What was the major factor of Babur's success in the battle of Kanwaha?
 - Why did Sher Shah attack on Kalinjar?
4. Write detailed answers of the following questions.
- Highlight the reasons of Babur's attack on India.
 - Write down the accounts of the events of the first battle of Panipat.
 - Write down the details of the battle between Rana Sanga and Babur.
 - Write down a detailed account of battles between Sher Shah and Humayun.
 - Write down the character sketch of Sher Shah.
 - Explain the administrative structure, communication system and welfare measures of Suri empire.

ACTIVITY

There are certain reasons behind the occupation of any state. Inquire these reasons from your elders, teachers and search through internet. Write down some of these on your notebook and discuss with your classfellows.

Chapter 2

Mughal Empire Consolidation

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- ⊙ discuss Akbar's role in the imperial expansion and consolidation of the Mughal Empire.
- ⊙ identify Akbar's administrative measures and reforms — Mansabdari system, religious and Rajput policies.
- ⊙ discuss Akbar's incursions into the South and its legacy to his successors.
- ⊙ evaluate Jahangir and Nur Jahan as the cultural metaphor of the age: poetry, miniature, painting, music, sartorial and culinary taste, etc.
- ⊙ discuss Jahangir's passion for dispensation of justice.
- ⊙ highlight Shah Jahan's contribution to culture and architecture.
- ⊙ explain why Shah Jahan's reign is considered the Golden Age.
- ⊙ discuss Shah Jahan's Central Asian Policy.
- ⊙ analyse the course and the climax of the War of Succession.
- ⊙ describe the consequences of Aurangzaib's Deccan campaigns and the rise of the Marathas.
- ⊙ discuss the various stages and problems during Aurangzeb's reign.
- ⊙ discuss Aurangzeb's Religious policy and its consequences.
- ⊙ assess the place of Aurangzeb in the medieval Indian history.

2.1 Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar

Akbar was born in 1542 at Umer Kot (Sindh). Humayun arranged very capable teachers for the education of Akbar, but Akbar was fond of sports and took less interest in education. At the time of Humayun's death, Akbar was only 14 years old. At that time, he was fighting with Afghans in Shivalik Mountains in the company of his teacher, Behram Khan. On hearing the news of Humayun's death, in 1556, Behram Khan celebrated Akbar's accession to throne at Kalanaur. It is a city located at the distance of 25km to the west of Gurdaspur city of Punjab province (India). After his accession, Akbar awarded the title of Khan-e-khanan to Behram Khan and entrusted him with the administrative affairs of the state. Akbar inherited a weak state from his father, Humayun. At that time, Akbar was very young and inexperienced and had little role in the affairs of the state.



**Mughal Emperor
Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar**

At the time of accession, Akbar was immature and inexperienced. He had little knowledge of state affairs. Immediately after his accession, Behram Khan became his guardian. Behram Khan himself decided all the state matters. In 1560, Behram Khan was suspended, then some important ladies of Harem (Zenana) and their relatives succeeded in removing him from his position for good. This situation continued till 1564, and finally Akbar emerged as an autocrat and an independent ruler.

DO YOU KNOW

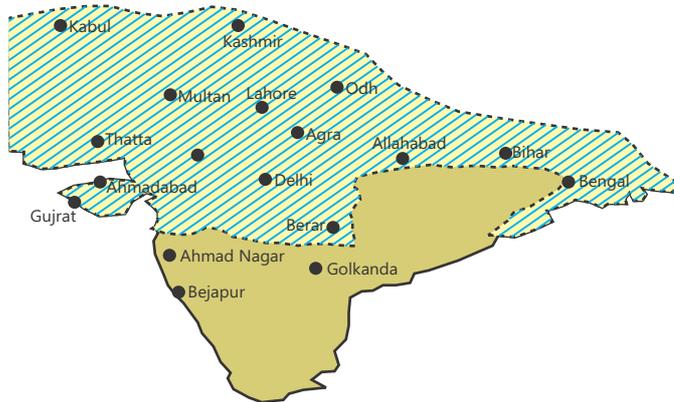
Behram Khan was a citizen of Turkmenistan. After the conquest of Samarkand, Behram Khan joined the army of Babur. Behram Khan was tactful, besides being a very good army general. During Babur's reign he took part in many expeditions.

2.1.1 Expansion of Mughal Empire

During the early period of Akbar's reign, many important incidents and political developments took place. These are briefly discussed as under:

2.1.2 Second battle of Panipat (1556)

Hemu Bakal was a minister in the government of Adil Shah Suri. He was at war with Mughals. He captured Agra and Delhi. On hearing the news of the fall of these cities, Mughal Army moved to the battle field. A battalion of Mughal Army captured the artillery of Hemu Bakal. It



Conquests till the death of Jalal ud din

weakened the military power of Hemu. In 1556, the forces of Akbar and Hemu Bakal confronted each other in the battle field of Panipat. Hemu launched a big attack on Akbar's army but it was repulsed. Meanwhile, Hemu Bakal got injured and was caught and then presented before Akbar. He was then murdered by Bahram Khan. In this way Mughals regained the control of Delhi and Agra. The defeat of Hemu Bakal almost finished the Afghan power and later on, the remaining Afghans surrendered before the Mughals. After that, Akbar captured Gawaliar and Jaunpur. However, he failed to capture Ranthambore and Malwa.

2.1.3 Other Conquests of Akbar

The state of Jaunpur was conquered in 1561. Akbar occupied Jaipur in 1562. Merta was conquered in 1563, Gondwana in 1564, Chittor in 1567. Akbar captured Marwar in 1570. After the conquest of Bengal Akbar expanded his empire upto the

Other conquests of Akbar

States	Year	States	Year
Jaunpur	1561	Ranthambore	1569
Jaipur	1562	Marwar	1570
Merta	1563	Gujrat	1572
Gondwana	1564	Bengal	1576
Chittor	1567	Kabul	1581

Bay of Bengal. At Baldi Gat, the Mughals confronted the once defeated Raja of Chittor and defeated him in 1567. Kabul was annexed in 1581. Apart from the above mentioned states, Akbar also annexed the states of Kashmir, Sindh, Kandahar and Orissa.

2.1.4 Deccan States

After the conquest of Northern India, Akbar diverted his attention to Deccan. He wanted to bring the whole of India under his rule. In 1591, Akbar invited all the states of this region to pledge allegiance. However, The successors of the ruler of Khandesh refused to come under the rule of Mughals. Akbar sent many expeditions in this region out of which a legion (Lashkar) got victory in 1601. It was the last expedition of Akbar. In Ahmad Nagar, in spite of many expeditions, Akbar could not get victory.

2.1.5 Akbar's administrative reforms and actions

The policies which Akbar followed during his reign had the following basic features:

1. Akbar tried to establish the structure of the state administration, which could help him to have concentration of power in his own hands, including, political, administrative, economic, social and religious powers.
2. Akbar thought that he was the ruler of a multi-religious country. Thus, preferring one group would be administratively and politically wrong. He thought that the marginalized group would dislike the ruler. It would cause to create grudge against the ruler and the state, which would eventually lead to political instability.

i) Administrative reforms

Before Akbar's reign, there was feudal system in India. Immediately after taking control of the state, he replaced this system with Mansabdari system. According to this system, every low or high rank civil or military employee was awarded specific rank. The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary but was on merit. Through Mansabdari system the old feudal



system was shackled and the influence of the feudal lords was checked. Eventually they become loyal to Akbar. As a whole, we can say that with personal abilities and help of close subordinates, Akbar established a big empire in India. Since Akbar was an autocratic king, thus in all important matters, he tried to hold absolute powers in his own hands. India's economy was based on agriculture. Every ruler wished to collect maximum agriculture revenue (Malia).

Akbar acted in view of this thought and formed polices on its basis. He was lucky to have the services of economists and revenue experts. Among these, Raja Todar Mal was a prominent figure. At the start of his rule, Akbar abolished "Jizya" and "yatra" taxes, which was a major source of income for the government. In this context, Akbar had realized that the welfare of farmers and reforms in the revenue system was essential for the enhancement of state revenue.

Before Akbar, Sher Shah Suri had established an effective and excellent revenue system. It had certain drawbacks, which were to be removed. In the beginning the revenue systems of Delhi, Agra and Lahore were reformed on experimental basis. In 1571, Raja Todar Mal fixed the rate of agriculture tax after the measurement of lands and weight of production. Agriculture tax was levied on the value of produce and not on the size of land. It facilitated the collection of tax and soon a huge amount began to be accumulated in the government treasury.

DO YOU KNOW

Todar Mal was revenue minister in Akbar's court. He made great achievements in the field of financial management. This financial system is still popular.

ii) Rajput policy

Akbar was a wise statesman. He knew the fact that without the support of public and important political groups, a vast and strong empire could not be established. Akbar was born in Sindh. The ancestors of his mother, Hamida Bano Begum lived in Sindh for many generations. Because of this reason he was more Indian than his father and grandfather.

DO YOU KNOW

Jizya is a tax which was collected from non-muslims after conquering their state. The jizya payers were called Dhimmis. Government was responsible for their protection.

Akbar thought that cordial relationship should be established with majority groups of Hindu and especially powerful Rajputs. Akbar abolished Jizya and yatra

tax, levied on Hindus, which pleased them.

Akbar appointed Hindus at high ranks. For example, Birbal was appointed as his advisor and Raja Todar Mal as an expert of financial matter. He appointed Bhagwan Das, the adopted son of Raja of Ambar, and his grandson, Maan Singh at high ranks. Akbar got married with Jodha, the daughter of Raja of Ambar. With the efforts of Raja Bihari Mal (Ambar), Rajput rulers of Jodhpur and Bikaner also accepted the authority of Akbar. In this way, Akbar's Rajput policy helped establish family relationships with Rajputs. Only the Rajput Raja of Mewar remained his opponent. The son of Rana Sanga also fought against Akbar. Except Mewar family, rest of the Rajputs were loyal to Akbar. The adoption of this policy was also due to the fact that Akbar wanted to counter the uprising of Afghans led by Bayazid Pir Roshan. For that reason he built the fort of Attock in 1581 and fought with the Afghans.

iii. Religious policy

At young age, Akbar was an orthodox muslim. He respected saints. He frequently visited the tomb of Hazrat Khwaja Mueen-Uddin Chishti. He had so much affiliation with Sheikh Saleem Chishti that he shifted his capital from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri. In order to have the company of religious scholars, he constructed a building in Fatehpur Sikri, which was called "Ibadat Khana" There, religious scholars would debate with one another. During the reign of Akbar, religious scholars interfered in the laws of the state and interpretation of religious teachings. In 1579, he started to reduce the role of religious leaders in political affairs. He dismissed the Khateeb of Jama-e-Masjid and himself read the sermon from the pulpit. By taking such steps he

DO YOU KNOW

Bayazid Pir Roshan was an Afghan writer, poet and revolutionary leader from Kanigerum, Khyberpakhtunkhwa. He was the founder of Roshani Movement.

DO YOU KNOW

The ancestors of Sheikh Mubarak migrated from Yemen and settled in Sindh. Sheikh Mubarak was born in India. He devoted his life to teaching. Sheikh Mubarak also wrote a Scholium (Tafseer) of Quran. He was famous for his two well-known sons, Abul Fazal and Faizi. 'Akbar nama' and "Aein-e-Akbaree" are the two important books of him.

wanted to establish his authority in religious matters. In order to establish Akbar's supremacy on religious leaders, Sheikh Mubarak prepared a document, called "Mehzar Nama". This document was endorsed by all prominent religious leaders. The gist of this document was that in religious matters the emperor's decision would be final. Akbar attained the status of revivalist and the powers of religious scholars were greatly reduced. Akbar's religious policy had two dimensions; administrative and political. After the Mehzar Nama was endorsed, he usurped all the powers of religious scholars and thus concentrated these in himself as a dictator. Akbar intended to unite different religious groups. In this regard, he wanted to adopt the policy of "Sulh-e-kul" to all religions. It could be politically beneficial for him. Many emperors of India had also taken steps in this regard. Akbar was the initiator of the policy of reconciliation and establishment of relationship with Rajputs. However, after becoming revivalist he combined the principles of religions of the Sub-continent and developed a new religion. His contemporary historian, Abdul Qadir Badauni named it 'Tauheed-e-Illahi', whereas other historians called it 'Din-e-Illahi'. This religion was enforced in 1582. Akbar used to take oath from every new member of Din-e-Illahi that he would prefer the king to his property and beliefs. Muslim scholar and mujtahid, Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani launched a great movement against this so called religion.

2.1.6 Death of Akbar

Akbar spent his last days in mental distress. His son, Murad, died in 1599, All his close friends died one after another. On the other hand, his son, prince Saleem, who was of a rebellious nature, wanted to grab the throne. He was creating many difficulties for his father. In April 1606, Akbar's son, Danyal and Akbar's mother died. In October 1605, Akbar fell seriously ill, and died in the same month. Before his death, Akbar reconciled with his son, Saleem, and declared him as his heir.

2.2 Noor-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir

Jahangir was born in 1569 at Fateh pur Sikri. His mother was Jodha Bai. Akbar had great respect for Sheikh Saleem Chishti. Out of respect, he named his

son, Saleem. Akbar called Saleem, Sheikhu Baba, with love.

i) Education and training

Akbar paid full attention to the education of his son. Abdur-Rahim Khan-i-Khanan was appointed as his teacher. Along with other scholars, Abdur-Rahim played an important role in his education and training. Saleem was naturally talented. He learned Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Mathematics, Geography and other subjects. He was also fond of music, painting and poetry. When he became mature, he also started taking keen interest in the art of warfare.



Noor-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir

ii) Accession

After his accession to the throne, Saleem adopted the title of Noor-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir. He started his rule with steps to please the public. He released all prisoners of war. He took the responsibility to defend Islam and announced amnesty for his opponents. He retained the Mansabdars of Akbar and awarded high ranks to all those who helped him in the attainment of the throne. A chain was installed outside the King's Palace; anybody could pull it to demand justice from the emperor.

2.2.1 Noor Jahan

The father of Noor Jahan belonged to our neighboring country, Iran. When his economic condition became quite worse, he migrated to India. During the journey the dacoits attacked the caravan and looted all their belongings. During the same journey Noor Jahan was born. She was named Mehr-un-Nisa. On reaching India, Noor Jahan's father, Ghias-ud-din managed to reach the court of Akbar who



Noor Jahan

employed him. Ghias-ud-din was appointed on the rank of Teen hazari. Akbar also rewarded and appointed him as the Diwan of Kabul. During his stay in Kabul, Mehr-un-Nisa was wedded at the age of 17 to an Iranian origin soldier, Ali Quli.

During the early days of Jahangir, in Bengal, Afghan rebels started uprising. The emperor came to know that Ali Quli was secretly supporting those rebels. The emperor ordered the governor of Bengal to keep an eye on Sher Afgan. The governor called Sher Afgan for inquiry. During the discussion, the governor ordered to arrest Sher Afgan. In retaliation he murdered the governor. The soldiers of the governor encircled Sher Afgan and killed him.

According to Mughal's tradition, the wife and the children of the slain rebel were sent to the Emperor's court. Sher Afgan's wife and daughter, ladli begum were presented before Jahangir. Since Mehr-un-nisa was familiar with court manners and etiquettes, she was brought under the care of Akbar's widow. With the efforts of the family members, Jahangir and Mehr-un-Nisa were wedded in 1611. Mehr-un Nisa was titled as 'Noor Mahal', later it became 'Noor Jahan'. Noor Jahan actively participated and helped her husband in the affairs of the state. Jahangir died in 1627 and his son, Shah Jahan became the emperor.

DO YOU KNOW

Ali Quli migrated from Iran to Hindustan with the aim to get rid of his poverty. Initially, he got service with Abdur-Rahim Khan-i-Khanan and showed great courage in many expeditions. During the expedition of Mehwar he sliced a lion into two pieces with a single blow and Saleem gave him the title of Sher Afgan. On rebellion of Saleem, Ali Quli left Saleem and joined Akbar, who rewarded him land (Jagir) in Bengal.

2.2.2 Culture of Jahangir's Reign

I) Painting

Jahangir was fond of painting, due to which the art of painting flourished during his reign. Jahangir's interest in painting can be judged by the fact that he could identify the painter on seeing a painting. Personally, Jahangir took interest in all types of art and had a fine taste. He inherited an administratively and politically stable state. In this perspective he could have much time and money. Due to his personal interest, the emperor helped in the promotion of different

arts. Therefore, painting reached at its peak, in Jahangir's reign.

ii) Music

Like his father, Jahangir also patronized music and musicians. In his book 'Tuzk-i-Jahangiri, he paid tribute to many artists. Almost thirty six musicians were attached with the Emperor's court. Among these artists, Tansen, Tan Tarang Khan, Mullah Ishaque, Surgayan Khan, Chand khan, Rungseen, Muhammad Khan and Rehmatullah are worth mentioning.

iii) Architecture

Jahangir built few beautiful buildings during his reign. Among these important buildings are Naseem Bagh and Nishat Bagh of Sri Nagar; Shalimar Bagh, Begum Shahi Masjid and tomb of Anarkali in Lahore. Jahangir's wife, Noor Jahan built the tomb of her mother and father in Agra, which is called the tomb of Itmad – ud – Daulah. This building is also unique in architecture.

iv) Poetry

Tuzk-i-Jahangiri, written by the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, is considered as an Encyclopedia of plants. He was very knowledgeable. His hand written scripts are available in Shahi library, which are excellent pieces of Persian literature. Noor Jahan belonged to Iran, therefore, she was proficient in Persian. She had also literary taste and wrote Persian poetry.

v) Justice of Jahangir

The justice of Mughal Emperor, Noor-ud-Din Jahangir has become as an aphorism "Adl-e-Jahangiri" in the history of the world. Allama Shibli writes with reference to Jahangir's justice that:

"It is a fact that he installed a chain and bell in the hallway of his palace. The access to this chain did not require prior permission of any Amir or minister. Anyone, at any time, could pull this chain. On pulling, the bells would ring simultaneously in the king's bedroom and Diwan-i-Khas. That would cause a commotion in the whole palace. The complainant was brought to Jahangir who dispensed full justice".

2.3 Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Shah Jahan

The real name of Shah Jahan was Khurram. He was born in 1592 in Lahore. One of Akbar's wives, who was childless, took him as a foster son. Khurram spent his childhood in Harem. Special arrangements were made for Khurram's education and training.

i) Education and training

Under the supervision of Abul Fazal, the prince acquired education in contemporary subjects along with the religious ones. He was also trained in the art of war. That is why, Prince Khurram proved a great general after taking part in various expeditions with courage and wisdom. After the mutiny of his son, Khusroo, Jahangir kept Khurram near him. He was awarded a high rank. In 1610, Khurram was wedded with Arjumand Banu (Mumtaz Mahal), who was the daughter of Asif Khan, a brother of Noor Jahan. During these days, he was appointed as crown prince. Jahangir also allowed him to use red tent, which was considered a major Imperial honour. He was further rewarded as Jahangir handed over his stamp and all royal orders were stamped by him.

Jahangir died in 1627 and Khurram was crowned in 1628. After that he adopted the title of Ab-ul-Muzzaffar Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Shah Jahan.

ii. Central Asian Policy

Shah Jahan had an obsession to re-gain Samarkand, a country of his ancestors. For this, it was necessary to first capture Balkh and Bukhara. At that time the ruler of Balkh and Bukhara were Imam Quli and his younger brother Nazar Muhammad respectively. Nazar Muhammad was an unpopular ruler. Due to the cruel attitude of Nazar Muhammad, the public and army revolted against him. Shah Jahan took advantage of this golden opportunity and sent his army to Central Asia. When Nazar Muhammad saw the power of Mughal force,



Shahab-ud-din
Muhammad Shah Jahan

he fled to Iran. In this way Balkh and Badakhshan came under the command of Mughals.

The climate of these areas was extremely cold and unfavourable for Mughal army. Mughal army was facing difficulties to maintain their dominance. Prince Murad, who was the commander of this expedition, out of laziness and for his own comfort, without seeking the permission of the emperor, returned to the Sub-continent from Badakhshan. In order to maintain control over these regions, in 1647 Aurangzeb was appointed for this expedition and Shah Jahan himself reached Kabul to spearhead the expedition. Although Aurangzeb conquered Balkh, but later, Uzbeks inflicted heavy loss on Mughal army. Meanwhile, Nazar Muhammad, tried to recapture Balkh with the help of the king of Iran, but failed.

Nazar Muhammad requested Shah Jahan to hand him over the conquered regions. Shah Jahan acceded to his request and returned him the same regions and with the orders of the emperor, Mughal Army started to return. On these expeditions, during two years, millions of rupees were spent from Indian treasury but achieved nothing. Shah Jahan's Central Asia policy, totally failed due to unnecessary expansion.

2.3.1 Architecture and cultural Heritage of Shah Jahan

In view of architecture, Shah Jahan's reign was splendid. During his period, architecture was highly promoted. Mughal Empire was at its zenith during Shah Jahan's reign. Buildings of that period are the symbols of beauty and elegance. Shah Jahan was fond of architecture. He built forts, mosques, palaces and hospitals during his reign. He also built imperial gardens. The following are some of the Important buildings of that era :

(i) Lal Qila (Red fort)

It was built by Shah Jahan on the bank of river Jamuna. Its construction took eight years. Red marbles were used in it. In one of its corners, there is a beautiful mosque, made up of marble.



Lal Qila (Delhi)

ii) Taj Mahal

Shah Jahan built it in the memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It was constructed under the supervision of Ustad Esa Khan. It is considered one of the wonders of the world. Tourists from all over the world come to visit this building.



Taj Mahal (Agra)

iii) Jahangir's Tomb

The tomb of the Emperor Jahangir is located in Lahore. It has four minarets. This tomb is also the hallmark of the glorious era of the Mughal dynasty.



Jahangir Tomb (Lahore)

iv) Shalimar Bagh

Shah Jahan built Shalimar Bagh Lahore in exquisite style. There are canals and fountains in it. It is still attractive for everyone.



Shalimar Bagh (Lahore)

2.3.2 Golden Reign of Shah Jahan

The reign of Shah Jahan was far better than those of other Mughal emperors. During his reign internal peace was prevalent. He had very good administration and the public was also treated sympathetically and generously. Strict law and order reduced the crime rate. The treasury abounded with wealth. He built many marvelous buildings during his reign. Due to these reasons, Shah Jahan's period is called the Golden period of Mughal dynasty.

2.3.3 War of succession among sons of Shah Jahan

In September 1657, Shah Jahan fell seriously ill. A rumour was spread among the people that Shah Jahan had died. He had four sons, Dara Shikoh (Punjab), Shuja (Bengal), Murad (Gujrat) and Aurangzeb (Deccan). These were the real sons of Mumtaz Mahal and real brothers of one another. They tried their best to usurp power, because in Mughal Dynasty succession was decided by sword.

Events

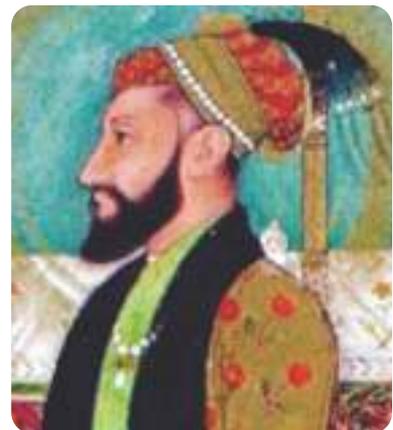
In order to claim the throne, initially Shuja and Murad announced their kingship in their provinces. They issued coins in their own names and included their names in Juma Sermon. On the other hand, the secretary of state Dara Shikoh started giving orders on behalf of Shah Jahan. Official resources and treasury were under his control. Aurangzeb had not yet announced his kingship. In those days, he was in Deccan. He was analyzing the situation judiciously and with great patience.

In order to weaken the position of Aurangzeb, Dara Shikoh called back the governor of Malwa, Shaista Khan. He was considered as an ally of Aurangzeb. Apart from that Dara Shikoh dismissed one of the ministers of Aurangzeb, Mir Jumla of Deccan. Due to these mal-intentional moves of Dara Shikoh, his brother turned against him. At first Shuja along with his army advanced from Bengal to Agra, but he was defeated by the sons of Dara Shikoh. On the other hand, Aurangzeb wisely made an alliance with Murad. They decided that on victory, they would divide the empire among themselves. The armies of both the brothers got united and marched towards Agra.

Meanwhile, Dara Shikoh sent a huge army to fight against Aurangzeb. The army of Dara Shikoh and the combined armies of Aurangzeb and Murad fought on the battle field. After a fierce battle, Dara Shikoh was defeated. He fled to Delhi, then Lahore and finally went to Swat. The armies of Aurangzeb and Murad advanced and captured Agra. After gaining control of Agra, Aurangzeb confined his father Shah Jahan in a fort. He remained in confinement for eight years and died in 1666 in the same condition.

2.4 Aurangzeb Alamgir

Aurangzeb was born in 1618. He got his preliminary training from renowned scholars. He was taught literature and art of war. Shah Jahan knew the abilities of Aurangzeb. Therefore, he took him to participate in important expeditions of that time. Aurangzeb has an important place in



Aurangzeb Alamgir

history. He was Hafiz-e-Quran. He was strict in Justice and lived a simple life. He earned his own living and was fond of architecture. He appointed Ombudsman (Muhtassib) in important cities. Aurangzeb died in 1707.

2.4.1 Different stages and problems in the age of Aurangzeb

Relationships with Rajputs

From Jalal-ud-Din Akbar to Shah Jahan, Mughal rulers had good relationships with Rajputs. When war broke out for succession among Shah Jahan's sons, the Rajas (rulers) of these states were also divided. After the success of Aurangzeb, mistrust developed among them. Many battles were fought among them and eventually they were reconciled. However, the tussle between them continued till the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir.

The states of Ahmad nagar and Bijapur (states of Deccan), in southern Punjab states of Ahamdpur and Deccan were virtually Marhattas' states. These were barren areas. Because of being rugged mountainous areas, people were compelled to work hard for their living. In history, till 10th century, Marhattas were unknown. In this era Marhattas were recruited in army. They were expert in guerrilla warfare. One of them was Malojie, who was the grandfather of Shivaji.

During Aurangzeb's era, Marhattas had gained political and military power in southern India. Shivaji organized a small army trained in guerrilla warfare and began to create problems for adjoining state. By 1656 they established their rule in a Hindu state and then started struggle to conquer more regions. In this way, he became the ruler of some parts of Bijapur State. As a ruler, Shivaji organised the nation. He reduced agriculture tax and organized army. Shivaji wanted to expand his state, but Mughal Dynasty was the major hurdle. Therefore, his fight with Mughal was inevitable. It was the same period when Aurangzeb took over the reign of Mughal Empire. In 1666, Shivaji was defeated and brought to the court of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb accepted his request of reconciliation and awarded him a high position. During his stay in the court, he pretended to have pain in his belly and asked for permission to go to his residence. After that, he sent baskets of sweets as gifts to Sadhus.

One day he hid himself in one of those baskets and escaped from the custody of Aurangzeb. For three years he secretly increased his power and in

1674 established a large state in southern India. He ruled for six years and finally died in 1680. The successors of Shivaji kept on fighting with Mughals. In order to fight against Marhattas, Aurangzeb had to stay at Deccan. He realized that without capturing the allied states of Marhattas, they cannot be defeated completely. In order to control Marhattas and their allied states, Golkanda and Bijapur, Aurangzeb spent 25 years of his life in southern India. Finally, in 1686, he annexed Bijapur with Mughal Empire and conquered Golkanda in 1687.

2.4.2 Religious policy of Aurangzeb and its effects

Aurangzeb was greatly impressed by the teachings of Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani. He was closely associated with Khawaja Muhammad Masoom, the son of Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani. After gaining power, Aurangzeb treated the followers of different religions without any discrimination. However, gradually he took certain steps under the influence of specific religious doctrines. In 1668, he banned music. In 1679, he re-imposed Jizya, which was abolished by Akbar. After that, he abolished unnecessary taxes, which pleased common people. Clowns were also expelled from the court. There were some schools in the state, which were run by Hindu Brahmin. Muslim students also studied there. In order to stop the propagation of Brahmin thoughts, these schools were closed. The unauthorised construction of many temples was stopped. All these policies adopted by him, were appreciated by Indian people. Some religious scholars were not happy with the policies of Akbar. They pressurized his successors to follow the teachings of Islam. During Aurangzeb's reign, these scholars had great influence. Under their influence, Aurangzeb restored some taxes. Hindus were not happy with his religious reforms. Nevertheless, Hindus were also benefited by the abolition of these taxes. However, they were unhappy over the levy of jizya tax.

2.4.3 The Position of Aurangzeb in the history of sub-continent

Aurangzeb was one of the greatest emperors of Mughal dynasty. For half a century he ruled a big empire wisely and prudently. Aurangzeb's life was the best example of simplicity and piety. Most of the time he was busy in prayers. He hated luxuries and met his expenses by writing Holy Quran and tailoring caps. According to him, kingship was a sacred trust and rulers were answerable to

Allah. He abolished un-Islamic taxes and enforced Jizya, which was according to the teachings of Islam. Aurangzeb compiled a famous book of Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqah) Fatawa-e-Alamgiri. Undoubtedly, he was a great general who displayed excellent military skills in most of his expeditions. He effectively checked the advance of Sikhs, Marhattas and Rajputs. On account of his good nature and good deeds, Aurangzeb is known as a great leader and historical personality in the history of the Sub – Continent.

EXERCISE

1. Every question has four options. Encircle the correct answer.

i. Where was Akbar born?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Punjab | (b) Balochistan |
| (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhawa | (d) Sindh |

ii. For how long Did Behram Khan run the affairs of the state in the Presence of Akbar?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Four years | (b) Five years |
| (c) Six years | (d) Seven years |

iii. The teachings of which religious scholar Aurangzeb Alamgir was inspired by

- (a) Hazrat Salim Chishti
- (b) Hazrat Mujadded Alafsani
- (c) Hazrat Mueen-uddin Chishti
- (d) Hazrat Bakhtiar Khaki

iv. Which country Itmad-ud-daulah, the father of Queen Noor Jahan, belonged to ?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Afghanistan | (b) Bangladesh |
| (c) Iran | (d) Saudi Arabia |

v. The real name of Shah Jahan was_____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Khurram | (b) Saleem |
| (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar | (d) Mukarram |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Akbar was an _____ and sovereign ruler of India.
- ii. Before Akbar, the system of _____ was enforced.
- iii. Taj Mahal is included in _____ of the world.
- iv. Humayun faced difficulties to keep _____ army united.
- v. Shah Jahan remained imprisoned in the fort for _____ years.
- vi. Aurangzeb Alamgir believed that a ruler is _____ before Allah.

3. Write short answers of the following questions.

- i. How did Aurangzeb meet his personal expenses?
- ii. What were Jahangir's favourite subjects?
- ii. Name the important buildings of Jahangir's reign.
- iv. What steps did Jahangir take after his accession?
- v. Which steps did Akbar take for farmers?

4. Write detailed answer of following questions.

- i. Narrate details of Jalal-ud-Din Akbar's reign.
- ii. Explain the cultural heritage of Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- iii. Describe the Justice of Jahangir.
- iv. Write a note on the culture and architecture of Shah Jahan.
- v. Write down the Central Asian policy of Shah Jahan.
- vi. Highlight the different issues during Aurangzaib's reign.
- vii. Write a detailed account of Deccan expeditions of Aurangzeb Alamgir.
- viii. Highlight Aurangzeb's religious policy and its effects.

ACTIVITY

Arrange a debate among the students on the topic "Who was a great ruler; Akbar or Aurangzeb Alamgir".

Chapter 3

Mughal Empire Socio-cultural conditions

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- ⊙ describe the religious policy of the Mughals with special reference to social and religious pluralism.
- ⊙ briefly describe the salient features of the following:
Bhakti, Din-i-Ilahi and Mujadid Alf-i-Sani.
- ⊙ describe the salient features of Sikhism.
- ⊙ describe the socio-cultural synthesis and the transformation of the society under the Mughals.
- ⊙ describe the development of the sciences, arts, and architecture under the Mughals.
- ⊙ highlight the salient features of the education system under the Mughals.
- ⊙ describe the central and provincial administrative system under the Mughals.
- ⊙ emphasize the Mughal contribution towards the writing of history.

3.1 Religious policy of Mughal Emperors

Hindustan (India) was a multi-religion region. Therefore, the Mughal emperor Akbar did not give preference to one group over the other. He was of the view that preferring any group might cause instability to the state. In order to bring all religious groups on one platform, Akbar combined the best principles of the religions of his empire. Politically it could be beneficial for him. In this regard, he reconciled with Rajputs and established better relationships with them. He introduced a new religion named "Din-e-Ilahi". In this religion he combined various principles of all religions. His aim was to maintain religious and cultural harmony among the followers of different religions.

Jahangir was a graceful person and of Sunni faith. He treated the followers of all religions gracefully. He always treated Hindus and the followers of other religions with tolerance. Shah Jahan, after being enthroned, abolished all un-Islamic customs of the court. Islamic way of greeting and celebration of Islamic festivals started in his era. Marriage of Muslim women with Non-muslim men was banned. Prostration in front of the emperor was strictly forbidden. Non-muslims were given full rights to carry on their religious practices.

Aurangzeb Alamgir also abolished many un-Islamic customs. He banned liquor and music. Inscribing Kalma-e-Tayyaba on coins was stopped. Mosques were renovated and salaries were fixed for Imams and Muazzins. Jizya was enforced and all types of un-Islamic taxes were abolished.

3.1.1 Bhakti movement

Bhakti movement started in South India in twelfth century. Its founder members were Swami Ramanj, Madha, AnandTerath, Wishno Swami and Bassu. The founders of Bhakti movement propagated the love with God and human beings. Bhakat Kabir, Roy Das, Wahna, Sain, Dada and other Bhakat truly wanted to bring social reforms. They were of the view that cast system, untouchability, idol worship and discrimination on the basis of creed were the deceptive ideas of Pundit and Molvis. If people love God and get rid of extravagance, there would be no curtain between God and his followers. There would be no hatred if people are not prejudiced. Hindus, Muslims, Brahmins, untouchables, rulers, public, rich and poor, all would become brothers and cultural differences would disappear.

3.1.2 Din-e-Ilahi

The Mughal Emperor, Akbar introduced a new religion, Din-e-Ilahi. The apparent objective of this religion was to unite the people and create harmony among all religions. Its aim was to create new religious thought by combining the basic and best principles of Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Mazdaism (Zartish). This religion could remove the differences and create brotherhood among the people. For the promotion of this new religion, Akbar



Ibadat Khana in Fateh Pur Sikri

constructed a building in Fateh pur Sikri named "Jammat Khana". In this building people of different faiths would gather and discuss the religious philosophies. Out of these debates Akbar conceived an idea that righteousness was not the heritage of only one religion, rather righteousness and truthfulness could be found in every religion. Din-i-Ilahi was a religion, which was based on natural customs.

3.2 Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani (Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi)

He was born on 15th June 1564 in Sirhind, India. His real name was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi. He got education from his father and renowned scholars of the time. Then, he started teaching the Holy Quran and the basic teachings of Islam to Muslims. He died in 1624. Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani was not against sufism. He opposed unislamic sufism. According to him, the path of success was only to follow Quran and Sunnah and Islamic beliefs. He introduced Naqshbandi order of Sufism. As a result of Bhakti movement and Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi, many Hindu rituals were amalgamated with Islamic faith. He courageously countered the Bhakti movement and Din-e-Ilahi and successfully checked their influence.

Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani faced many difficulties to accomplish his mission. Some religious scholars of king's court provoked Jahangir against Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani. They made him believe that he was a rebel and pointed out

that he did not agree to prostrate before the emperor, and thus he should be called in the court. When he was presented before the emperor, he did not prostrate before him. When he was asked for the reason he said, "Prostration is only permitted to Allah. This right cannot be given to the created (human being) of Allah." The emperor tried his level best to compel Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani to bow down before him but he remained firm on his stance. Few Amirs and Ministers advised the Emperor to execute him. However, due to his immense popularity in Gawaliar, he could not be executed. Nevertheless, he was imprisoned in Gawaliar fort. He started preaching inside the fort and converted many non-muslims to Islam. The soldiers deputed in the fort got also inspired by him. Finally, Jahangir released him and kept him in his army (Lashkar).

3.3 Sikh Religion

The founder of Sikh religion was Baba Guru Nanak who was born at Nankana on 15th April 1469. Since his childhood, he was self-contained and fed up with worldly affairs. He was against extortion and injustice against human beings.

His aim was to develop harmony among different religions. He was also against superstitions and customs. Following are the salient features of Sikhism.

1. Belief in one God
2. Opposition of injustice
3. Opposition of superstitions and customs
4. Persuasion of simple life
5. Preaching of goodness and mutual co-operation.



The founder of Sikh religion
Baba Guru Nanak

3.4 Cultural change during Mughal Dynasty

Mughal dynasty lasted from 1526 to 1857. During this period, different Mughal emperors did their best to bring cultural changes. Few steps are narrated

as follows:

- a. Mughal emperors gave complete freedom of religious practices to the followers of all the religions. It promoted justice and equality in the society.
- b. Non-muslims were also invited to imperial functions. It helped remove the sense of deprivation among non-muslims.
- c. Everybody was bound to obey law.
- d. Mughal emperors established a revenue system to generate their finance. In this regard justice was kept in view and nobody was treated unjustly.
- e. Everybody had equal job opportunities. A common person on account of his talent, could be appointed on highest position.
- f. Mughals also made certain agricultural reforms, which improved agriculture and farmers became prosperous.
- g. In order to spread knowledge, many madrasas (schools) were established, where people having any religion had the right to get education.
- h. Calligraphy was promoted during the Mughal era.
- I. Mughal emperors established Islamic libraries and constructed inns.
- j. In order to bring change, road network was established during Mughal era and an excellent currency system was introduced for business.

3.5 Promotion of Science, Art and Architecture during Mughal Dynasty

Mughal Emperor Naseer-ud-din Humayun was an expert in astronomy. He established an observatory where he set himself to study astronomy. Books like Tuzk-i-Babri, Tuzk-i-Jahangiri and Humayun-nama are the assets of Mughal dynasty. It speaks volume of the knowledge loving nature of Mughal emperors. Many Mughal Emperors were calligraphists and writing experts and they promoted calligraphy. In order to promote science and technology, they paid special attention to educational institutions. During Mughal period many books on science were translated into Persian. They also contributed a lot to promote Urdu language.

Mughal emperors were also fond of painting, calligraphy and

architecture. The art of painting was transferred from Taimuri family to Mughal family. In the Sub-continent, the Emperor Humayun was the founder of painting. His successors patronized this art. Jahangir also established an art gallery during his reign where paintings of different artists were displayed. Babur was the inventor of "Babari Script". During Humayun's reign, the calligraphists, Shahab Mehmai and Mullah Baqai were two of the most prominent members of the court. His successors also promoted this art.

Mughal Emperors patronized architecture. Babur and other Mughal emperors had an excellent taste for architecture. During their reign they built beautiful palaces, buildings and mosques.

Magnificent buildings like Badshahi Mosque and Masjid-e-Wazir Khan in Lahore, Masjid-e-Mahabat Khan in Peshawar, Moti Masjid in Agra, Shah Jahan Masjid in Thatta and Jama-e-Masjid in Delhi were constructed. Humayun's tomb and Taj Mahal in Agra, Shahi Fort and Shalimar Bagh in Lahore, Dewan-e-Aam-o-Khas and Lal (Red) fort in Delhi and Jahangir tomb and Noor Jahan's tomb in Lahore are the exquisite examples of Mughal architecture.

DO YOU KNOW

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has discussed the buildings of Mughal era in his famous book "Asar-us-Sanadeed".



Badshahi masjid Lahore

3.6 Education system of Mughal Era

Mughal Emperors were in favour of equal educational opportunities for both male and female. Every mosque had adjoining Madrasa for primary education for boys and girls. Qualified and experienced teachers were appointed. During the reign of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akabr, an educationist, Fateh-ullah-Shirazi, introduced a new curriculum and developed new educational system. He did it by updating old curriculum with the introduction of new lessons in it. As the curriculum fulfilled the needs of Muslim society, it remained the part of syllabus for many centuries. During Mughal era, in 1784, Mullah Nizam-ud-Din Farangi Mahali developed a standard curriculum for all institutions, which is still known as "Dars-e-Nizami." This curriculum included

grammar, philosophy, logic, Tafseer (scholium), Fiqah (Islamic jurisprudence), Hadith, Mathematics etc. In the same manner Shah Abdur Rahim, the father of Shah Waliullah, established "Madrassa-e-Rahimia" which played a major role in the education of Muslims. During their reign, Mughal Emperors established many educational institutions in the Sub-continent. Aurangzeb Alamgir and Muhammad Shah Rangeela spent huge amount of money on education. Scholarships were also awarded to students and teachers.

3.7 Administrative system of the Mughal Dynasty

3.7.1 Central Administrative structure

i) The Emperor

The emperor had unlimited powers. Maintaining law and order, defence and overseeing state's affairs were included in his duties. He would sit in the balcony for public appearance, and then proceed to Dewan-e-Khas. There, people would put up their applications directly to the king. He would issue prompt orders on those applications. Foreign ambassadors and guests would meet him in Dewan-e-Khas.

ii) Wakeel-e-Sultanat

All the affairs of the state were under the authority of Wakeel-e-Sultanat. He was considered as an assistant to the Emperor. He was all in all in the country and could even award death sentence without taking the consent of the emperor. He was also the head of the Army.

iii) Wazir (Minister)

Wazir could exercise many powers of the emperor. During Mughal period, some ministers like Zulfiqar Khan, Mir Qamar-ud-Din, Muhammad Amin and Syed Abdullah Khan were so powerful that they even overshadowed the emperor.

iv) Diwan

He kept the record of the income and expenditure of the government. In case the emperor went on journey or fell ill, Diwan could use his authority.

v) Mir Bakhshi and Mir Saman

Mir Bakhshi supervised military expeditions. Disbursement of salaries to soldiers and their recruitment were included in his duties. In view of rank Mir

Saman was second to Mir Bakhshi. He had the highest administrative position in the government, second to Mir Bakhshi. His duty was to keep the record of the income of the factories and supervise warehouses.

vi) Sadr-al-Sudoor

He was the minister of religious affairs. He was responsible to supervise religious madrasas etc.

vii) Qazi-ul-Quzat

The head of justice department was called Qazi-ul-Quzat or chief Qazi. His responsibilities were to decide petitions and to oversee property.

viii) Mir Atish

He was the incharge of artillery. He was responsible for transporting cannons from one place to another and manufacturing new ones.

ix) Diwan-e-Bureed and Dar-ul-Zarb

During the Mughal era, the incharge of official mail was called Diwan-e-Bureed and the incharge of minting of coins (Tixal) was called Dar-ul-Zarb.

3.7.2 Provincial Administrative structure

I) Subedar

The Sub-continent consisted of many provinces. Every province had a Subedar, who was responsible for maintaining peace in the province and helping needy people.

ii) Sadar

In every province, Sadar was appointed as the incharge of religious affairs. He also looked after the affairs of the justice department.

iii) Bakhshi and Faujdar

Bakhshi supervised the military affairs of the province. Whereas, Faujdar looked after the affairs of the army of different cities.

iv) Diwan

He was the incharge of the financial matters. He was responsible to maintain the record of income and expenditure.

v) Kotwal

He was the head of police. He was responsible to check crimes and maintain peace.

vi) Historiographer

He was responsible to inform the emperor about different activities in his area.

vii) Faujdar, Amil and Butuqchi

Faujdar and Amil collected Tax (Malia) from farmers and kept the record of lands. Butuqchi would prepare annual account statements of tax (Malia).

3.8 Histography during Mughal Period

One of the important features of Mughal Emperors was to maintain the record of different events. Various books were written during their era. The founder of Mughal dynasty, Zaheer-ud-din Babur was the author of Tuzk-i-Babri. Gulbadan Begum, the daughter of Babar and sister of Humayun wrote "Humayun-nama". Tuzk-e-Jahangiri was written by Jahangir. Aurangzeb Alamgir often studied the script of "Alamgir-nama" written by famous historiographer Kazim Sherazi.

Other historical books of Mughal period are Tarikh-e-Humayun, Ain-e-Akbari, Akbar-nama, Swaneh Akbari, Iqbal-nama, Massir-e-Jahangiri, Badshah-nama, Shahjahan-nama, Massir-e-Alamgir and Waqiyat-e-Alamgiri.

EXERCISE**1. Every question has four options. Encircle the correct answer.**

- i. Din-e-Ilahi was introduced by the Mughal emperor:
- (a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
- ii. In administrative structure of Mughal, "Sadr-al- sadoor" was:
- (a) Finance minister (b) Communication minister
(c) Minister of political affairs (d) Minister of religious affairs
- iii. Mughal dynasty lasted till:
- (a) 1707 (b) 1805
(c) 1796 (d) 1857
- iv. The author of the famous book "Humayun-nama" was:
- (a) Gulbadan begum (b) Queen Noor Jahan
(c) Banubibi (d) Mumtaz Mahal
- v. Bhakti movement started in the :
- (a) 12th century (b) 13th century
(c) 14th century (d) 15th century

2. Fill in the blanks:

- i. The head of judiciary was called _____.
- ii. The art of painting was transferred from _____ dynasty to Mughal dynasty.
- iii. Hazarat Mujadded Alf-i-Sani died in _____.
- iv. Bhakti movement started in _____ from southern India.
- v. Mughal emperors were in favour of equal education for _____.

3. Write short answers of the following questions.

- i. Describe the responsibilities of Bukhshi and Faujdar.
- ii. Write the two characteristics of Sikhism.

- iii. What do you mean by "Wakeel-e-Sultanat" ?
- iv. How "Dars-e-Nizami" was started? .
- v. Who improved the curriculum of education during the reign of Akbar?

4. Write detailed answers of the following questions.

- i. Elaborate the Mughal's work on History.
- ii. Write in detail the religious policy of the Mughals.
- iii. Which steps were taken by Mughals to revolutionize the society?
- iv. Write down the works of Mughals on Arts and Architecture.
- v. Discuss the education system of Mughal dynasty.
- vi. Discuss the central and provincial administrative structure of the Mughals.
- vii. Write short notes on the following:-
 - i. Bhakti movement.
 - ii. Din-i-Ilahi
 - iii. Teachings of Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani

ACTIVITY

Arrange a play in the classroom with the acts of characters of the following during Mughal era.

(Emperor, Minister, Diwan and Qazi-ul-Quzat).

Chapter 4

Downfall of Mughal Empire

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- ⊙ narrate the causes and the course of the war of Succession leading to Bahadur Shah's ascendancy to power.
- ⊙ describe the policy of Bahadur Shah towards the Jats, Rajputs and the Marhattas.
- ⊙ analyse the rise of Sikh militarism and Jahandar Shah's response.
- ⊙ discuss the role of Mughal nobility and their struggle for power during 1712-1739.
- ⊙ discuss the rise of Kalhoras and Talpurs in Sindh.
- ⊙ describe the background of Nadir Shah's invasion and its impact on Mughal imperial power.
- ⊙ discuss the circumstances leading to the gradual breakdown of the Mughal administrative structure.
- ⊙ critically examine the weakening of the central authority and the emergence of major kingdoms —Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad.
- ⊙ trace out the background of the Battle of Plassey (1757) and the British rise to power in Bengal.
- ⊙ discuss the socio-economic conditions of India during the later Mughal rule.
- ⊙ discuss the struggle for supremacy amongst Europeans in India.

4.1 War of succession

There was no set principle for succession in Mughal dynasty. On the demise of an emperor, war of succession would start among his sons. After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir in 1707, a struggle for the throne started among his sons. He had three sons. He had divided his empire among them in his life time. But after the death of Aurangzeb, the three sons came into conflict with one another.

The first battle was fought between Muazzam and Azam for succession at Jaju in 1707. In this battle Azam was defeated and killed. Muazzam crowned himself with the title "Bahadur Shah I". However, civil war still went on. Muazzam also defeated his third brother, Kam Bakhsh and occupied Hyderabad. Kam Bakhsh was injured in this battle and ultimately died in 1709.

4.2 Shah Alam I (Bahadur Shah) 1707-12

After the elimination of Muhammad Azam and Kam Bakhsh, Shah Alam I became the sovereign emperor of a vast state, stretched from Kabul to Deccan and Bengal to Sindh. But at the time of enthronement he was 65 year old; too old to have strong grip on the state affairs.

He had remained imprisoned for some time during Alamgir's reign, therefore, his nerves were weak.

Biographers wrote that he was a civilized and decent person. His open heartedness could be judged by his good behaviour with the families of Muhammad Azam and Kam Bakhsh. He was cool minded and could not refuse to help anyone. He accepted the advice of Amir. He was very soft by nature and tried to resolve issues with kindness. But the officials who had become habitual of the strict treatment of Aurangzeb, began to take advantage of his leniency. They gave him tough time and created huge hurdles in the accomplishment of official task.



Shah Alam Awal (Bahadur Shah)

4.2.1 Rajput Revolt

Rajput revolt is an important event of Shah Alam's era. When Aurangzeb was engaged in Deccan expedition, the Rajputs of Jodhpur revolted against him. Aurangzeb tried to award land and position to Ajeet Singh and Durgadas to make them allies, but they refused. On the death of Aurangzeb, Ajeet Singh and Durgadas occupied Jodhpur. They were still not satisfied with this, and started the massacre of Muslims of Jodhpur. Mosques were demolished and temples were constructed on their sites and cow slaughter was banned. Rajput Sardar, Ajeet Singh, took advantage of the situation. He became so arrogant that he neither congratulated Shah Alam on his enthronement nor promised his allegiance to him. So it was necessary to take action against him. He passed through Ambar and Ajmir. Shah Alam's son, Azeem-ush-Shan, occupied the territory of Ajeet Singh which alarmed him. He then started dialogues with Shah Alam and accepted allegiance. His state was returned on the condition that he would reconstruct the demolished mosques and allow Azan and prayers. Then Shah Alam marched towards Deccan against Kam Bakhsh.

4.2.2 Bahadur Shah's policy of Marhatta and Jats

After the death of Aurangzeb, Marhattas started uprising again. Bahadur Shah released Marhatta leader, Sahujee, who was imprisoned by Mughals for the last many years. This wise act of Bahadur Shah proved beneficial for him. After his release, a struggle for rule started between Sahujee and Marhattas leader, Tarabai. Marhattas came into internal conflict, which was highly beneficial for Mughals. Bahadur Shah also adopted a policy of reconciliation with Jats. Churman was the Raja of Bharatpur state of Rajasthan. He developed the Jats into a strong force of the Sub-continent Indo-Pak. After the death of Aurangzeb, Churman got advantage of Mughal's weakness and decided to expand his state. Bahadur Shah I adopted the policy of reconciliation with Jats. Due to this policy, the armed struggle of Churman against the Mughal Empire came to an end. In 1710, Churman supported Bahadur Shah in the expedition against the Sikhs. In this way Bahadur Shah's policy of reconciliation was very successful.

4.2.3 Sikh Revolt

Sikhs were deadly against the policies of Aurangzeb. The opposition of

Sikhs continued in Shah Alam's period. A Guru of Sikh, Gobind Singh, imparted military training to Sikhs and continued struggle against Mughals. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, Bundaberagi became the religious leader and army commander of Sikhs. He propagated that he was the reincarnation of Guru Gobind Singh. By now Sikh had become very strong. In May 1710, Bundaberagi decided to attack on Sirhind, where Wazir Khan was the Faujdar. Wazir Khan fought but was defeated and killed. Bundaberagi victoriously entered the city and ruined it. After that Sikhs also captured Saharan Pur. From there Sikhs advanced toward Sultanpur, but the Subedar of Sultanpur fought gallantly and defeated Sikhs which shattered their pride.

4.2.4 Struggle for rule

After the death of Shah Alam, his sons started struggle for throne. At the time of his death, Shah Alam had four sons. Azeem-ush-Shan, the governor of fertile provinces, Bengal and Bihar was the prominent one. It was predicted by general masses that he would be the heir apparent of Shah Alam. Before the death of his father, he appointed his son, Farrukhsiyar as the governor of Bengal and Bihar and then he went to Lahore. At the time of his father's death, he was present in imperial camp. Rafi-ush-Shan, the second son of Shah Alam had gained the trust of his father. His third son, Jahan Shah had also gained the trust of his father. But most of the time he remained ill and did not have any experience of statesmanship. The fourth son of Shah Alam, Jahandar Shah was considered the most worthless among his brothers. He was the governor of Multan, but when his father died, he was present in Lahore.

Shah Alam had an able and seasoned Amir, Zulfiqar Khan. He was the son of Aurangzeb Alamgir's Munsabdar, Asad Khan, who had a vast experience of statesmanship. He chose to support Jahandar Shah. Thus, Zulfiqar Khan made an alliance of three brothers against Azeem-ush-Shan. Azeem-ush-Shan established his camp at the bank of River Ravi and fixed cannons at all four sides. On the other hand, Zulfiqar Khan took the command of his troops. Both the armies fought. During the few days of war, various renowned generals of Azeem-ush-Shan were killed. Azeem-ush-Shan appeared on an elephant to the battle field. During the battle his elephant got injured and disappeared along with the

rider in the marshy area of Ravi.

After the battle, Zulfiqar Khan gained more power and emerged as a terror. He started ignoring Jahan Shah and Rafi-ush-Shan. On the other hand, the Amirs of their side instigated and prepared them to fight against Zulfiqar Khan, who very easily defeated and killed him. On first May 1712 he along with Jahandar Shah, departed for Delhi. In this civil war, the army which was organized by Shah Alam to fight against Bundaberagi, was totally annihilated. Mughal civil war strengthened the position of Bundaberagi.

4.3 Jahandar Shah (1712 to 1713)

It was bad luck for Mughal Empire that the most indolent son of Shah Alam became the sovereign ruler of the vast empire. He was unable to run the state affairs therefore, real powers remained in the hands of Zulfiqar Khan. He spent a luxurious life. His relatives were appointed on important positions. Farrukhsiyar, the son of Azeem-ush-Shan, who was appointed as deputy to his father, was desperate to avenge the killing of his father. He got the support of two powerful Amirs of Mughal Empire, Syed Abdullah Khan and Syed Hussain Ali. Both the brothers were famous for their wisdom and good advice. With the help of these Amirs, Farrukhsiyar marched towards the capital. Jahandar Shah and Zulfiqar Khan, came out along with their armies for battle with Farrukhsiyar. Both the armies faced each other in the battle field of Samogar near Agra. At the start of the battle, Syed Abdullah Khan attacked on the Lushkar (army) of Jahandar Shah. Intensive and effective shelling of Abdullah Khan created stampede in the army of Jahandar Shah and Farrukhsiyar won the battle.

4.4 Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)

Immediately after the enthronement, he picked up a quarrel with Syed brothers. The emperor appointed Chabela Ram Nagar as Diwan and his teacher, Afzal Khan as Sadr-al-Sudoor. Syed Abdullah Khan, on his side, nominated Lutfullah Khan Sadr-al-Sudoor as Dewan and Syed Amjad Khan as Sadr-al-Sudoor. When the Emperor asked him for explanation, he replied "Without the appointment of his own friends on those posts, it would be difficult for me to run the affairs of the state". Some flatterers of the Emperor poisoned his mind against the Minister and pointed out that he was crossing his limits and that he should

not appoint his own nominees on important posts of Diwan and Sadr-al-Sudoor without the approval and consent of the king. Another reason of misunderstanding was that the Emperor was very kind to Mir Jumla whom Syed brothers disliked. The differences between the Emperor and Syed Brothers were a matter of concern for the well-wishers of the state. Thus, few responsible persons and patriots mediated for reconciliation.

4.4.1 Important events

i) Relations with Iran

One of the important events during the reign of Farrukhsiyar was the restoration of diplomatic relations with Iran after 50 years. Iranian Ambassador, Mir Murtaza, came to the court of Farrukhsiyar. He presented some gifts to the emperor. In return he was given few souvenirs for the king of Iran.

ii) Relations with Rajputs

During Shah Alam's reign, Ajeet Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur revolted. While proceeding to Deccan, Shah Alam sent Azeem-ush-Shan to punish him. Ajeet Singh apologized to Shah Alam, but again revolted after the death of Shah Alam. Farrukhsiyar sent Syed Hussain Ali and Shaista Khan to intimidate him. Ajeet Singh had no strength to fight against his army and therefore, requested for peace agreement. According to the peace agreement, he married his daughter with Farrukhsiyar. The son of Ajeet Singh got employment under Syed Hussain Ali. The Emperor appointed him as the Governor of Gujrat. After the death of Aurangzeb, the rulers of Rajasthan became practically independent. However, sometimes they would send gifts to the Emperor to assure their allegiance. The Emperor considered it a solace. As Syed Hussain Ali was away from the court, conspiracies were hatched against him, thus, Syed Abdullah called him back to Delhi.

iii) Execution of Bundaberagi

At the beginning of his rule, Farrukhsiyar appointed Abdul Samad Khan as Subedar of Kashmir. Abdul Samad Khan was given the task to capture Bundaberagi. Abdul Samad was a capable general. He besieged the army of Gurdaspur and blocked the logistic of Bundaberagi. Within few days the besieged army faced starvation. It compelled them to come out of the fort and

fight in the open field. During the fight most of them were killed by the army of Abdul Samad Khan. Bundaberagi and his few companions were arrested. They were sent to Delhi where they were executed. The execution of Bundaberagi and his group brought a sigh of relief to the people of Punjab.

iv) Differences between Farrukhsiyar and Syed brothers

Unluckily, differences arose between Farrukhsiyar and Syed brothers soon after the enthronement. They thought that Farrukhsiyar was crowned as king with the help and struggle of them. Therefore, the state affairs should be run according to their will. Farrukhsiyar considered himself the successor of Akbar and Aurangzeb. As an Emperor, he wanted to have full authority in his own hand. He had blind trust on Mir Jumla, whereas Syed brothers disliked him. Once Mir Jumla sowed the seeds of suspicion in the mind of the Emperor and tried to imprison Syed Brothers, but failed.

The Emperor appointed Syed Hussain Ali as Subedar of Deccan. But due to the suspicious attitude of Mir Jumla and the King, he did not like to leave the court. He thought that if he proceeded to Deccan, his brother Abdullah would be at the mercy of treacherous group. In such situation, Syed Hussain Ali wanted to send Daud Khan as his deputy to Deccan. On this issue, they quarreled with the Emperor and both the brothers left the court for good. Meanwhile, On Eid-ul-Fitar, Farrukhsiyar along with 70,000 soldiers went to offer Eid Prayer. On the other hand, a rumour spread in the city that the Emperor was going to arrest Syed Abdullah Khan. When in Deccan, Syed Hussain Ali heard about the rumour he immediately started for Delhi. Meanwhile, Farrukhsiyar and Abdullah Khan reconciled.

On the other hand, Sayed Hussain Ali never liked to stay away from the court. He sent an application in which he pleaded that since the climate of Deccan was not suitable for him, therefore, he might be allowed to return to Delhi. Syed Hussain Ali handed over the administration to his secretaries and marched towards Delhi with his army and artillery. When he reached Ujayan, he was informed that Abdullah Khan and the Emperor had reconciled. But he continued his march and reached Delhi. He established a camp outside the city and announced that he was no more an employee of the king. The Emperor's

partisan Amir also came out with the army but was defeated by Syed brothers. Their soliders arrested the Emperor and imprisoned him in a dungeon. During imprisonment, he was slowly poisoned to death. Mughal rulers had never been treated as badly in their whole history as Farrukhsiyar was.

4.5 Rafi-ud-Darajat (1719)

After the arrest of Farrukhsiyar, Syed Brothers released Rafi-ud-Darajat, the son of Rafi-ush-Shan from prison and enthroned him with the title of Shams-ud-Din Abdul Barakat. He was suffering from tuberculosis, therefore, he was unable to run the affairs of the state. He was a puppet, used by Syed Brothers to gain their own interest. Within three months, he fell seriously ill. On his advice, Syed Brothers enthroned his brother Rafi-ud-Dola with the title of Shah jahan Sani. Rafi-ud-Darajat died after three days.

4.6 Rafi-ud-Dola (1719 to 1719)

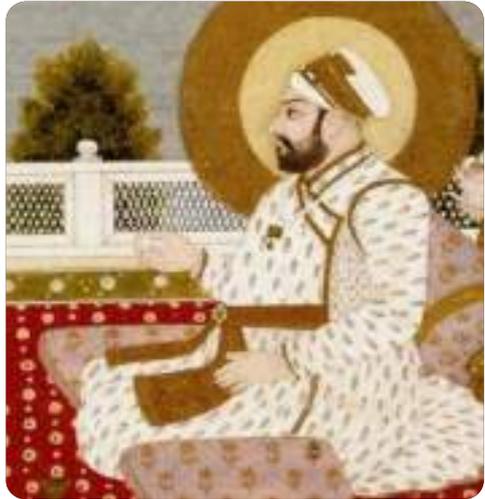
Before coming to power, Rafi-ud-Dola had suffered a great deal in the prison which weakened his nerves. Like his predecessor, he was not more than a puppet ruler. During his short period of rule, real powers remained in the hands of Syed brothers. After the enthronement of Rafi-ud-Dola, the situation in Agra became worse. There, the kingship of Nekosiyar, the son of Prince Akbar and the Grandson of Aurangzeb, was announced. In this situation, Syed Abdullah Khan along with Raja Ajeet Singh marched towards Agra. Rafi-ud-Dola also accompanied them. Within few days, Hussain Ali Khan also reached Agra. A battle was fought there in which Syed Brothers stood victorious. Rafi-ud-Dola, after almost one and a half month of enthronement, suffered from Diarrhea and in spite of proper treatment, died. He ruled for three months and few days.

4.7 Muhammad Shah Rangeela (1719 to 1748)

After the death of Rafi-ud-Dola, Syed Brothers crowned Roshan Akhtar (Grandson of Aurangzeb) with the title, Abdul Muzaffar Naseer-ud-din Muhammad Shah. At that time, he was 18 years old. Although he was too inexperienced to run the state affairs, yet he was better than his predecessors. After the enthronement, he observed the affairs of the state, and found that the unlimited powers of Syed brothers were dangerous for the empire. He started planning to eliminate them. Hence, he called Subedar Chilla Ram of Allahabad,

Jay Singh, the ruler of Ambar, Subedar Nizam-ul-Mulk of Malwa and Bakhshidoum Muhammad Amin Khan to Delhi. These four Amirs were against Syed brothers who eventually killed them.

In order to harm Syed Hussain Ali, Nizam ul Mulk conquered Aseer Garh. With the control of Aseer Garh, Nizam ul Mulk's position became strong and he continued his advance towards Deccan. The nephew of Syed Hussain Ali came to fight with Nizam-ul-Mulk but was defeated. After his death,



Muhammad Shah Rangeela

Syed Hussain Ali was shaken and therefore, he himself came to fight with Nizam-ul-Mulk. One day he was travelling in a royal buggy, when an applicant came forward and pretended to present his application to Syed Hussain Ali Khan. While Syed Hussain Ali was reading his application, the applicant suddenly stabbed him to death. After the murder of Syed Hussain Ali Khan, Syed Abdullah was left alone and his position in the court also weakened. Syed Abdullah started new recruitment in the army. On the other hand Muhammad Shah, along with his loyal Amirs, came out to fight. Syed Abdullah had a large army but the artillery of Muhammad Shah caused death and destruction. Syed Abdullah got injured, caught and imprisoned. He was poisoned to death in the prison in 1722.

With the elimination of Syed Brothers, the position of Muhammad Shah strengthened. Muhammad Amir Khan put Syed Abdullah on the position of Prime Minister. After his death, this position was awarded to Nizam-ul-Mulk. Nizam-ul-Mulk very tactfully started running the affairs of the state and played an important role in restoring the lost dignity of the king.

4.8 Rule of Kalhora and Talpur Families in Sindh

After the death of the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb Alamgir, the occupied regions revolted against the central government. A rebellion broke out in Sindh. In 1711, Sindh became independent state under the rule of Kalhora family. As a result of rebellion in 1783, Kalhora rule came to an end which was replaced by

the rule of Baloch tribe Talpur. During their reign, Sindh was divided into three parts. These included Hyderabad, Mirpur and Khairpur. These three parts were ruled by three Amirs. In 1843, British defeated these Amirs and captured Sindh.

4.9 Attacks of Nadir Shah Afshar

The most important event during the reign of Muhammad Shah was the attack of Nadir Shah Afshar, the Iranian king. As Muhammad Shah got the news of Nadir Shah's march towards India, he called Nizam-ul-Mulk from Deccan and Saadat Khan from Odh. The Minister Qamar-ud-Din and Khan Dorran marched to fight, but they found Nadir Shah fully prepared for battle. On 24th February 1739, a bloody battle was fought between them. In which Saadat Khan was arrested and Khan Dorran got serious injuries. Nadir Shah won this battle. Muhammad Shah sent Nizam-



Nadir Shah Afshar

ul-Mulk for peace talks with Nadir Shah and next day he himself came to meet him. Nadir Shah welcomed Muhammad Shah and made him sit on his throne. Nizam-ul-Mulk made Nadir Shah agree to have sixty Lakh and return. When this talk was finalized, suddenly the situation twisted and Muhammad Shah, after the death of Khan Dorran, appointed Nizam-ul-Mulk as Mir Bakhshi. Saadat Khan had been desirous of this post since long. When this post was awarded to his opponent, he told Nadir Shah that sixty Lakh was a small amount. If he went to Delhi he could get uncountable wealth. In this way Saadat Khan wasted the efforts of Nizam-ul-Mulk. Nadir Shah, in the company of Muhammad Shah marched to Delhi. Subedar Lutf-Ullah Khan of Delhi handed over the keys of the city to Nadir Shah. After two days of Nadir Shah's arrival in Delhi, somebody spread a rumor that Nadir Shah was shot to death. All of a sudden the masses of Delhi attacked on the soldiers of Nadir Shah and killed hundreds of them. Nadir Shah furiously ordered the massacre of the masses of Delhi and thus its streets were filled with heaps of dead bodies. On the approach of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nadir Shah stopped the massacre. According to an estimate, approximately thirty

thousand people were killed in this turmoil.

Nadir Shah plundered the wealth and luggage of eighty crore along with “Takht-e-Taous” of Shah Jahan and returned to Iran. This step badly affected the economy of India and a number of wealthy families lost their wealth. The dignity of Mughal King was badly affected and the so called Loyal Subedar announced independence.

4.10 Attack of Ahmad Shah Abdali

In 1747, Nadir Shah was murdered. Then one of his generals, Ahmad Shah Abdali, established an independent government in Afghanistan after the unanimous decision of loya Jirga. Ahmad Shah Abdali was the leader of Durrani Afghans and laid the foundation of the modern state of Afghanistan. He launched many attacks to capture Punjab. In the first attack he was defeated by Mughals. In this battle the chief of Mughal Army Qamar-ud-Din was killed. In 1751, Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked second time and annexed Punjab with his state. But afterwards, the Mughal Minister, Imad-ud-Din, with the support of Marhattas, ousted him from Punjab. In order to avenge his defeat, Ahmad Shah Abdali again attacked Lahore in 1759 and inflicted crushing defeat upon Marhattas and then returned to Afghanistan.



Ahmad Shah Abdali

4.11 Ahmad Shah (1748 to 1754)

After the death of Muhammad Shah, his son, Ahmad Shah, was enthroned. The attacks of Ahmad Shah Abdali continued during the reign of Ahmad Shah. To avenge the insulting defeat that he had incurred at the hands of Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk, he attacked Punjab to save his honour in 1749. During those days Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk was the Subedar of Lahore. He called Delhi for help, but Wazir-ul-Mulk Safdar Jang rejected for help. Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk alone could not counter Ahmad Shah Abdali. Therefore, after the approval of Delhi court he signed a peace agreement with the attacker and promised to pay ransom (Malia). At the end of the year, as per the agreement, Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk could not send

money to Ahmad Shah Abdali. On the pretext of money collection, in 1751, he marched towards Punjab the third time. Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk again requested Delhi court for re-enforcement but got no response. Fierce battle broke out between Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk and Ahmad Shah Abdali. Ahmad Shah Abdali highly appreciated the bravery of Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk. However, he was defeated. As a result of this battle, Punjab was captured by Ahmad Shah Abdali. He appointed Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk as Subedar.

Mir Mueen-ul-Mulk was an able and brave Subedar. During his administration, he suppressed the revolt of Sikhs. The public had great expectations from him but he suddenly died in 1753. Meanwhile, Imad-ul-Mulk and Ahmed Shah clashed with each other. Imad-ul-Mulk deposed Ahmad Shah and enthroned Aziz-ud-Din, the son of Jahandar Shah with the title of Alamgir Sani.

4.12 Alamgir Sani (1754 to 1759)

Alamgir Sani was weaker than his father. Imad-ul-Mulk wanted to have a puppet emperor. Old issues arose in his reign. Marhattas were dreaming to rule over Northern India. Suraj Mil Jat established his power between Delhi and Agra. On the other hand, after the death of Mueen-ul-Mulk, Sikh increased their operations in Punjab. During the period of Alamgir Sani, in 1757, British defeated Saraj-ud-Dola in the battle of Plassey and practically captured Bengal. In 1757, Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked on Punjab for the fourth time. During those days a conflict arose between Imad-ul-Mulk and Alamgir Sani. On 29th November 1759, Imad-ul-Mulk deployed his loyal soldiers in fort and took the emperor to Kotla Feroz Shah on the pretext to visit the tomb of a saint. There, with the consent of Imad-ul-Mulk, his loyal servants threw down the Emperor from a high place causing him to die on the spot.

4.13 Shahjahan III

Immediately after the death of Alamgir II, Imad-ul-Mulk enthroned a Mughal prince, Muhi-ul-Millat with the title, Shah Jahan Sani. Except Imad-ul-Mulk, no Subedar or renowned Amir accepted him as the ruler.

4.14 Shah Alam II (1759 to 1806)

After the death of Alamgir Sani, his son Mirza Abdullah Ali Gohar claimed the throne, but nobody accepted his claim. After victory over Marhathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761, Ahmed Shah Abdali accepted him as an emperor and appointed Nawab Shuja-ud-Dola as his minister. Shah Alam had no authority at all. It was difficult for him to stay in Delhi. Therefore he stayed in Allah Abad for many years. In 1788, The rivals of Shah Alam II put his eyes out and made him blind. In 1791, three years after this incident, Shah Alam II died. During the last days of Shah Alam's rule, British conquered Sultanat-e-Khudadad, Mysore.

4.15 Factors contributing to Administrative Failure of Mughals

i) Incompetent and weak successors

In 1707, after the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, his incompetent and weak successors could not manage the vast empire. The governors of Bengal and Deccan established independent states which further weakened the central government and reduced its revenue. In these conditions, Mughal emperors were unable to maintain large Army for the defense of the country .

ii) Deviation from Religion

Muslims entered the sub-continent with Islamic traditions. Islamic society was immune to any type of adultery. But Muslims gradually deviated from Islamic principles, ultimately un-Islamic traditions prevailed, which became one of the factors that contributed to the down fall of Muslims.

iii) Foreign Attacks

In 1739, Nadir Shah attacked on the Sub-continent. He defeated the Mughal Emperor, Muhammad Shah Rangeela, at Kernal and ordered the massacre of the people in Delhi. After the murder of Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali established rule in Afghanistan. He launched many attacks on the Sub-continent and finished the remaining prestige of the Mughals.

iv) Battles of Succession

In Muslim government there was no set principle for the shifting of power.

On the death of a king, a battle of succession was fought among his sons. The internal battles for throne weakened the Muslim rule. In these battles many princes, Amirs and experienced commander-in-chiefs of the army lost their lives.

v) Ignorance about New Inventions

In 17th and 18th centuries, educational revolutions came in Europe and found new avenues of modern knowledge. In western world, new inventions totally changed the war doctrine. They started using rifles and cannons but Muslims did not pay any attention to this. They did not keep pace with the demand of the time and thus started declining.

vi) Reduction in Emotions of Jihad

One of the factors that contributed to the decline of Muslims in the Sub-continent was the diminishing emotions for Jihad. Muslim rule was established on the foundation of Jihad sentiments. Jihad, which was the real source of power for the Muslim rule, gradually died out.

vii) Selfish and Sedentary Bureaucrats

The bureaucrats were divided into Iranian and Turanian. Selfishness and favoritism were common features of Muslim rulers and they were also becoming lazy which diminished their spirit of soldiery.

viii) Hindu Conspiracies

The Mughal Emperor, Akbar, did not leave any stone unturned to please his public, especially Hindus. They were appointed at high positions. These steps encouraged Hindus and they started conspiracies against Muslims. It badly harmed the Muslims.

ix) Rise of Marhatta and Sikhs

Taking advantage of the weaknesses of Mughal Emperors, the Marhattas of Deccan gained power and eventually captured Delhi. They plundered Delhi many times. Sikhs gained power in Punjab and destroyed peace and stability of Punjab.

x) Moral Digression and court conspiracies

The kings and bureaucrats got indulged in luxuries and became lazy. The good characteristics, which were part and parcel of the character of the past

rulers were no more found in the new rulers. Apart from this, mismanagement, corruption and bribery were common, which destroyed the moral values of the society.

Due to the incapable successors of Aurangzeb, the court turned into the house of conspiracies. The ministers and amirs were appointed without merit on key posts. They tried to establish their own domains, which caused to collapse the administration of the empire.

xi) No Naval power

During the Mughal rule, the frigates of European nations were sailing in the oceans of the world, but Mughal rulers did not pay any attention to that. In the absence of the naval power of Mughals, Portuguese, British and French established their hold in coastal areas. British came into the Sub-continent as traders. Due to the unstable political system, they succeeded in defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-Dola in 1757 in the battle of Plassey and captured Bengal. After 1857 war of independence, they took control of the sub-continent.

4.15.1 Weak central Government of Mughal and emergence of autonomous states

Till the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir, the administration of Mughal rulers was excellent. After the death of Aurangzeb, his successors proved to be incapable. They awarded high posts and important responsibilities to hypocrites and incompetent persons. The Delhi court turned into a center of conspiracies and mismanagement, which weakened the central government. The governors of many provinces established their own independent states.

During the last days of Aurangzeb, Murshad Quli Khan was the Governor of Bengal. He laid the foundation of a city, Murshad Abad, and made it the capital of Bengal and center of trade. After the death of Aurangzeb, Murshad Quli Khan established his independent rule.

Odh was the most important state of India. It had fertile land and prosperous public. In 1734, Ali Khan announced his independence. Whereas Qamar-ud-Din also established his independent state in Hyderabad. Due to the secession of these states, the central government grew weak.

4.16 Nawab Siraj-ud-Dola

The real name of Siraj-ud-Dola was Mirza Muhammad. He was a grandson of Ali Wardi Khan. Siraj-ud-Dola was born in 1727. He became the ruler of Bengal after the death of Ali Wardi Khan.

Siraj-ud-Dola was well aware of the political intentions of the British. He did not like to give any concession to the British. During the period of Siraj-ud-Dola, British started their activities. British, without the permission of Nawab, started fortification in Calcutta and Qasim Bazar. It was intolerable for Nawab. Apart from that, British continued their trade activities without paying toll tax. It surely damaged the economy of the Bengal government. In these circumstances the army of Siraj-ud-Dola attacked on Qasim bazar. After capturing Qasim bazar, he appointed a Hindu as the ruler of Calcutta.



Nawab Siraj-ud-Dola

4.17 Battle of Plassey (1757)

The battle of Plassey was fought in the Plassey battle field in 1757. In this battle English Army was commanded by Lord Clive, whereas Siraj-ud-Dola himself was commanding his army. British lured Mir Jaffar, the commander in Chief of Siraj-ud-Dola. It was secretly decided between Clive and Mir Jaffar that Mir Jaffar would leave Siraj-ud-Dola and join Clive during the battle. In this way Siraj-ud-Dola would be defeated and deposed and then Bengal would be handed over to Mir Jaffar.

Siraj-ud-Dola knew that some of his important courtiers were in league with British. Nevertheless, Siraj-ud-Dola had no other option except fighting. According to a decided conspiracy, Mir Jaffar joined British during the battle. The battle proved final and decisive. Siraj-ud-Dola was arrested and murdered. Mir Jaffar in return of his treachery was accepted as the ruler of Bengal. The battle of Plassey is important in the history of India, because after this battle, British laid the foundation of their empire in Northern India.

4.18 Economic and social conditions after Aurangzeb

After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Mughal society declined. Mughal rulers were famous for their bravery, courage and strong character. After Aurangzeb, these characteristics disappeared. Disorder in the society developed to the extent that nobody took interest in the affairs of the empire. Everybody was selfish and after personal gains. This social degradation also played an important role in the down fall of Mughal Dynasty.

Due to weak and incompetent successors of Aurangzeb, Mughal dynasty suffered economic bankruptcy. Unnecessary tax was imposed on agriculture, which did not help increase revenue but further pressed the poor farmers. Due to illegal and unjustified taxes, farmers were compelled to leave agriculture. The attacks played the role of death knell for the empire as it destroyed its economy.

4.19 Arrival of European Nations in Sub-continents

Muslims conquered many regions of the world and started preaching Islam. Owing to their keen interest in education, great scientists and Geographers emerged, who illuminated the world with new wisdom and knowledge. The period before 12th century, there was dark age in Europe. Muslims extended their conquest up to the countries of South Europe and European people started learning new knowledge. Travelling started between Asia and Europe. In this way mutual trade link developed and flourished many fold between both the regions. The people of Europe, besides other interests, started reading books and gained new ideas from the libraries.

After observing the techniques of trade of Muslims, European nations also developed business and trade on modern lines. Similarly the traders of Geneva and Venus ports started trading with Asian countries and started earning massive profit. Now, they wanted to develop direct trade with far East countries without the mediation of Muslims. Italian traders were getting maximum gains out of this trade. To some extent they were surpassing Asian countries in trade. Other western countries like Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and France etc. did not get much benefit out of it. Thus, they started searching out for alternate route of trade for Eastern countries to earn maximum profit. Spain and Portugal were

leading in navigation. Amongst other voyagers, Vasco de Gama and Columbus were the renowned persons who rendered most valuable services. Similarly, the route between Portugal and the Sub-continent was also explored and mutual trade between these countries started. Due to the Indian trade products, the capital of Portugal turned into the most important trade centre of Europe.

After the exploration of Portugal by Vasco de Gama, other countries also started taking interest. Many European Nations developed trade relations with the Sub-continent and got massive benefits. Among them French, Dutch and British were the prominent nations. Finally, British, through East India Company not only gained complete dominance over the trade of the Sub-continent, but also politically occupied the region, and ruled over it for more than 90 years; from 1857 to 1947.

EXERCISE

1. **Every question has four options. Encircle the correct answer.**
 - i. When did the struggle for throne start among the sons of Aurangzeb Alamgir?
 - (a) 1680
 - (b) 1698
 - (c) 1707
 - (d) 1740
 - ii. In which year British captured Sindh?
 - (a) 1790
 - (b) 1806
 - (c) 1843
 - (d) 1857
 - iii. Who was the commander of the British Army during the battle of Plassey?
 - (a) Lord Dilhozi
 - (b) Hestings
 - (c) Lord Auckland
 - (d) Lord Clive
 - iv. Which country Vasco de Gama belonged to
 - (a) France
 - (b) Great Britain
 - (c) Portugal
 - (d) Italy



Chapter 5

Mughal Empire Rise of the British

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- ⦿ describe Abdali's emergence in Indian affairs, Shah Waliullah's role in cobbling a coalition of North Indian Muslim nobility to confront the Marhatta insurgency.
- ⦿ specify the consequences of the battle of Buxer and the grant of Dewani rights in Bengal to the East India Company.
- ⦿ furnish reasons for the crumbling down of the Mughal empire under the last two Mughal emperors — Akbar II and Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- ⦿ describe the establishment of Sikh Kingdom in the Punjab, the Rohilla supremacy in Rohilkhund and the consolidation of the Marhatta confederacy in the Deccan.
- ⦿ explain the rise of Haider Ali and the establishment of Sulnat-e-Khudadad.
- ⦿ outline the major benchmarks of Tipu Sultan and confrontation with the British leading to his fall at the battle of Seringapatam (1799).
- ⦿ discuss the Revivalist Movement led by Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Haji Shariatullah and their contribution towards conserving Islamic ethos in India.
- ⦿ outline the salient features of the British forward policy to annex various principalities and kingdoms in the 19th century —Hyderabad Deccan, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Oudh.
- ⦿ delineate the causes of the War of Independence, the major events during the war, and its consequences.

5.1 Ahmed Shah Abdali and third battle of Paniput

Third battle of Panipat was an important event of Mughal Era. In 1757, Marhattas, with the help of Adena Baig captured Lahore. In these circumstances, Shah Waliullah invited Ahmad Shah Abdali to attack India and finish the influence of Marhattas from Punjab. On the other hand, he contacted the ruler of Rohail Khand, Nawab Najib-ud-Dola, the ruler of Odh, Shuja-ud-Dola and the ruler of Farrukh Abad, Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Bangash and Hafiz Rehmat khan Barech of Rohila, and motivated them to support Ahmad Shah Abdali. On 14th January, 1761, a



Ahmed Shah Abdali

decisive battle was fought between them, in which many renowned Marhatta leaders were killed. In this historical battle, twenty eight thousand Marhattas were killed and twenty two thousand were arrested. The battle of Panipat permanently finished the power of Marhattas.

5.2 Battle of Buxur, 1764

Another important event of the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam Sani's era was the battle of Buxur, fought in 1764. On the one side was East India company and on the other side the allied forces of the governor of Bengal, Mir Qasim, the ruler of Odh, Shuja-ud-Dola, the ruler of Delhi, Shah Alam Sani. This battle was won by the British. Mir Qasim escaped from the battle field and died in oblivion. Nawab Shuja-ud-Dola saved his life by paying fifty lakh rupees as penalty. Other than that he had to hand over two districts of his state, Allah Abad and Kara. Shah Alam II handed over "Diwani" (right of collection of tax) of twenty six lakh rupees per annum from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company. In the battle of Buxur, British got those advantages, which they could not get in the battle of Plassey. This right made British almost the ruler of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. They raised their army with the income from these areas and eventually occupied the whole of India.

5.3 Akbar Shah Sani 1806 – 1837

After the death of Shah Alam, British accepted his son, Akbar Shah Sani as the emperor. The king's Jurisdiction was confined to the Red Fort and the city was under the control of British Resident. Akbar Shah was just a puppet King. He lived as a British pensioner for 31 years and died in 1837.

5.4 Siraj-ud-Din Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837 to 1857)

After the death of Akbar Shah Sani, British accepted his son, Bahadur Shah Zafar as the king. His rule was also confined to the Red Fort. The city was controlled by British Resident. Bahadur Shah Zafar was a very good poet. During his period, the poets like Ibrahim Zoq, Mirza Ghalib, Momin Khan Momin, Mustafa Khan Shifta and Mufti Sadr-ud-Din Arzuda nurtured and bloomed Urdu poetry. The British rulers informed Bahadur Shah Zafar that he would be the last emperor of India. His successors would not have the right to live in the Red Fort and would not use imperial title. As a war criminal for participating in 1857 war of independence, the British filed a case against him and exiled him as a punishment. He died in Rangoon in confinement in the year 1862.



Picture of Bahadur Shah during prison in Rangoon

5.5 Activities of Sikhs in Punjab, Rohails in Rohail Khand and Marhattas in Deccan

After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, many states seceded from the central government. In 1801 Sikh leaders occupied Punjab. On the decline of Sikh rule in 1849, British snatched the rule of Punjab from Sikhs.

Rohail basically belonged to Pathan tribe of Afghanistan. During the reign of Mughal Emperor, Muhammad Shah, Ali Muhammad Khan became the ruler of Rohail Khund. He revolted against the central government and refused to accept orders. Mughal army captured Rohail Khund and arrested its ruler. On apology of Ali Muhammad Khan, the Emperor Muhammad Shah forgave him. Similarly in Deccan, Marhattas badly harmed the Mughals. Finally, Ahmed Shah Abdali

crushed the power of Marhattas, forever.

5.6 Haider Ali

The founder of the state of Mysore, Haider Ali was born in 1722. He was only five years old, when his father died. After his father's death, his uncle, Haider, raised him. Haider Ali started his practical life with the employment in the army of Mysore. Haider Ali rendered excellent services and crushed many insurgencies. By dint of his talents, he rose to the position of commander in chief of the army.



Haider Ali

A Hindu Raja was the ruler of the state of Mysore. In 1757, Haider Ali curbed the mutiny against the Hindu ruler. But afterwards differences arose between Haider Ali and Hindu Raja. When Raja tried to remove Haider Ali, the latter countered the conspiracy and deposed him. But he did not take any revenge upon him and rather gave him three hundred thousand rupees as pension. In 1761, Haider Ali became the ruler of Mysore and later expanded the state.

5.6.1 First Battle of Mysore

Immediately after the enthronement, Haider Ali paid attention to the stability of the state and developed a navel fleet. British were scared of the rising power of Haider Ali. The British, with the help of Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas formed an alliance against Haider Ali. The puppet ruler of Karnataka, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, was also part of the alliance.

In 1767, all the allied forces attacked Mysore. Haider Ali bribed Marhattas and thus alienated them from the alliance. Nizam also agreed on reconciliation. This strategy of Haider Ali was very successful. After the separation of British allies, Haider Ali launched an attack on Karnataka. In this battle, Haider Ali defeated the British. The desperate British requested for reconciliation. As per the Madras pact, the first battle of Mysore ended In April, 1769. Important terms of this pact were as follows:

1. Parties will help each other.
2. Occupied areas and prisoners of war will be returned.
3. Nawab Muhammad Ali will hand over certain areas to Haider Ali.

5.6.2 Second Battle of Mysore, 1780

Madras pact proved temporary. After few months, Marhattas attacked on Mysore. As per the pact, Haider Ali called British for help, but they flatly refused. After disappointment from British, Haider Ali changed his view point and launched a heavy attack on Karnataka, conquered more cities and defeated the British. British got terrified due to the continuous conquests of Haider Ali. The whole coastal belt of Madras was slipping away from the control of British. On the other hand, British influence was about to finish in the Southern India. But unfortunately, Haider Ali died in 1782. After his death, his heir, Tipu Sultan continued the mission of his father.

5.7 Tipu Sultan

The lion of Mysore, Sultan Fateh Ali Khan Tipu was born in 1750, in DewanHilli (Bangalore). Haider Ali was desperate to have a male child. Once, he prayed for a son at the tomb of a saint, Tipu Mastan Wali of Arkat. When he was blessed with a son, he named him Tipu, after the name of that saint. Haider Ali himself was illiterate, but took great care of his son's education. He educated him in Arabic, Persian, Urdu besides English and French. An army officer, Ghazi Khan trained him in soldiering. Haider Ali, while inspecting the army, used to keep Tipu Sultan with him. During his father's time he took part in many battles and defeated British. At the time of the death of Haider Ali, Tipu Sultan was in Malabar. He got this sad news there. After the mourning ceremony, Tipu Sultan was crowned on 26th December, 1782.



Tipu Sultan

5.7.1 Third Battle of Mysore

British thought that Tipu Sultan was a major hurdle in the way of expansion of their empire. They made an alliance with Nizam Hyderabad and Marhattas and started military campaign in 1790. In order to increase difficulties for Tipu Sultan, internal issues were created in Mysore. Meanwhile the British captured Bangalore and lay siege to Saringapatam. Due to adverse conditions, the Sultan was unable to fight; under compulsion he made an agreement with British. According to this agreement the Sultan had to hand over many parts of the state to the British. He also paid millions of rupees as penalty of war. In this way the third battle of Mysore ended in February, 1792.

5.7.2 Fourth Battle of Mysore

The Sultan got fed up with off and on wire pulling and conspiracies of the British. In 1799 in Saringapatam, he decided to have decisive battle with British. Three most important office bearers of Sultan, Pournia, Mir Sadiq and Qamar-ud-Din had backdoor contacts with the British. The Sultan was unaware of these backdoor contacts. Pournia was holding the position of Prime Minister and Mir Sadiq was the Commander in Chief of the army. As General Harris attacked, Mir Sadiq sent a message to him to start artillery shelling on the city on 4th May afternoon. As per the promise, General Harris breached the wall of a bailey of the fort with shelling. In that bailey, Sultan had deployed troops of his personal body guards. On this critical moment, Mir Sadiq on the pretext of pay distribution, took his soldiers away and the British army entered the city. At this point, Sultan fought gallantly and was badly injured. These injuries proved fatal and he was martyred. He was buried by the side of his great father, Haider Ali. As a result of the fall of Saringapatam, British got countless wealth and jewels. On the news of Sultan's death, a British officer shouted "Now the Sub-continent is ours."

Interesting Information

There is famous saying of Sultan Tipu: "One day life of a Lion is better than hundred years life of a jackal." He preferred Shahadat to the slavery of British.

5.8 Shah Waliullah

Shah Waliullah was born in 1707 in Delhi, during the reign of Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb Alamgir. His real name was Qutb-ud-Din. But afterwards due to his asceticism and piousness he was known as Shah Waliullah. Shah

Walliullah's father was Abdur Rahim, a renowned scholar and mystic. His father established "Madrass-e-Rahimia" in Delhi. He arranged best education and training for Shah Walliullah. At the age of five, Shah Walliullah went to attend Madrassa. He learned the Holy Quran and other Islamic teachings. He also learned Islamic Jurisprudence, Hadith and Mathematics. After the death of his father, Shah Walliullah started teaching in his Madrassa. In this Madrassa he taught for twelve years. In 1724, Shah Walliullah went to Saudi Arabia to perform Haj. There he got the education of Hadith from a renowned teacher, Sheikh Abu Tahir.

5.8.1 Teachings and Services

Shah Walliullah was a scholar of high rank. His important work is the translation of Quran into Persian. Those days very few Indian people knew Arabic language. In spite of the fact that the official language was Persian, there was no Persian translation of the Holy Quran. Persian translation of the Holy Quran enabled the people of the Sub – continent to easily comprehend the teachings of the Holy Quran. "Hujja tul Balagha" is also his important book. He also compiled a book named "Chahle Hadith". He also wrote fifty books for the promotion and propagation of Islam. Apart from the religious services, Shah Walliullah's political services cannot be overlooked. He struggled for the Muslim unity. He started a movement, Hizb-e-Hizbullah. Its objective was to reform Muslims. He was deadly against sectarianism. Due to his teachings, Muslims abandoned un-Islamic traditions. No doubt, the teachings of Shah Walliullah are still the source of inspiration for Muslims. He died in 1762. After his death his sons continued his mission. His son, Shah Abdul Aziz, laid the foundation of Jihad movement, which was later taken ahead by Syed Ahmad Brailvi.

5.9 Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Jihad movement

Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born in 1786 in Braili. He got his early education from Madrassa Rahimia. He got the education of the Holy Quran and Hadith from Shah Abdul Aziz. He continued the Reformation movement of Shah Walliullah. During those days, the prevailing conditions of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa were quite bad. In both the provinces Muslims were fed up with the rule of Sikhs and their atrocities. Therefore, Syed Ahmad Shaheed started his

reformation movement from Punjab and decided to launch Jihad against Sikhs. In 1826 Syed Ahmad Shaheed left his native place, Braili and camping at different places reached Akora. On 20th December 1826, at Akora Khattck, the first battle between Muslims and Sikhs was fought. Syed Ahmad had only nine hundred faithful warriors (Mujahiddin), who fought so gallantly that Sikhs fled from the battle field, leaving behind seven hundred dead bodies. The victory of Akora not only intimidated Sikhs but also boosted up the morale of Muslims.

Syed Ahmad appointed Qazis (Judges) to decide cases in his areas of jurisdiction. Agents were appointed in the villages for the collection of Zakat and Usher. In the centre, House of wealth (Bait ul Mal) was established.

Syed Ahmad enforced Islamic Legal system (Shariat) and emphasized on the elimination of heathenism and heresy. When he was camping at Balakot, Sher Singh, the son of Rangeet Singh, with ten thousand soldiers was wandering between Mansehra and Muzaffarabad. When he got the news of the camp of Syed Ahmad at Balakot on 6th May, 1831, suddenly he reached there. He installed artillery on the surrounding mountain peaks and started shelling on faithful warriors (Mujahidin). During two hours' shelling, three hundred Mujahiddin were martyred. During hand to hand fight Mujahidin fought to the last man. Syed Sahib and Shah Ismail were martyred. This movement strengthened the freedom struggle of the Muslims of the Sub-continent.

Interesting Information

Ranjeet Singh was born in 1780 in Gujranwala. After the death of his father, at the age of 12, Ranjeet Singh became the leader of his faction. He ruled Punjab approximately for forty years.

5.10 Haji Shariatullah and his objective (Faraizi) movement

Haji Shariatullah was born in 1781 in district Farid Pur of East Bengal. He got his early education in a religious seminary (Madrassa). At a young age he went to Hijaz, stayed there for twenty years and then returned to Bengal. He started his reformation movement in Bengal. He had an exemplary character. He was deadly against un-Islamic rituals. Haji Sahib told people that the reason of their political and economic degradation lied in their deviation from Islamic

teachings. He also struggled for the elimination of heresys. He exhorted the Muslims to follow the basic principles of Islam. Therefore, his movement was called "Faraizi Tehreek" (Objective movement). Haji Shariatullah died in 1840. After him, his son Dodhu Mian took over "Faraizi Tehreek" and rendered valuable services.

5.11 British policies in Hyderabad Deccan, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Odh

5.11.1 Hyderabad Deccan

After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, owing to the decline of Mughal dynasty, many states established their autonomous governments. In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asif Jah established autonomous government in Hyderabad. This state was financially very strong. Nizam did not take part in 1857 war of independence, therefore the British considered Nizam as their ally. British retained the independent status of this state even after 1857.

5.11.2 Sindh

After the disintegration of the Mughal Empire, Kalohra family established their rule in Sindh and announced their autonomy. After that Talpur ruler established their government there. At that time British army was fighting in Afghanistan. For the supply of ammunitions of war to these forces, the British Government sought permission of Talpur ruler of Sindh. Talpur ruler accepted its request. In this way, British Army got the chance of spying in Sindh. British instigated Hindus of Sindh against their leaders (Amirs). Many battles were fought between the British forces and Sindhis. In 1843, British captured Sindh by defeating the leaders of Sindh (Amiran-e-Sindh) at Miani.

5.11.3 Balochistan

Before the arrival of British, Balochistan was an independent state namely Kalat. Mir Mahrab Khan was the ruler of this state. British were always afraid of this nation. In 1839 British attacked Kalat. Mahrab Khan along with hundreds of his companions was martyred and British captured Balochistan. British, according to their policy, kept Balochistan purposely undeveloped.

5.11.4 Punjab

In 1770 Punjab came under the rule of Sikhs. During the rule of Maharaja

Ranjeet Singh, Sikhs reached its zenith. After the death of Ranjeet Singh, mismanagement and anarchy spread in Punjab. In 1845, first battle between British and Sikhs was fought. In this battle, British captured Lahore. In order to avenge this defeat, in 1849 Sikhs fought second battle with British, in which Sikhs were defeated. In 1849, the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, finally announced the annexation of Punjab. With the occupation of Punjab, British became the owner of the most fertile land of the Sub-continent.

5.11.5 Odh

Different Nawabs remained the rulers of Odh state. The rulers of Odh were loyal to British for one century. But British decided to annex Odh to their empire. They were in search of some excuse. Thus in 1856 Lord Dalhousie, on the pretext of mismanagement, deposed the ruler of Odh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and annexed the state. He also dissolved the Odh army.

5.12 War of independence, 1857

5.12.1 Background

By the mid of eighteenth century, Mughal dynasty had become unstable. In spite of the countless efforts of Muslims, Mughals could not improve their position. Muslim Amirs established their independent states. After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Marhattas gained power and established their rule in many states. In 1761, keeping in view these situations, Ahmad Shah Abdali launched an attack and smashed the strength of Marhattas in the third battle of Panipat. After that he returned to his country and the western nations got the opportunity to rule over the Sub-continent. In 1608, with the permission of Jahangir, British started their settlements after establishing their Trade centre in Surat. In 1757, after the victory of battle of Plassey, British got firm hold over Bengal. Hoarders sold the goods at such high price that public started dying of famine. Money lenders increased their rate of interest. People sold their properties, assets and even their houses but famine did not finish. East India Company kept observing the situations. After this, they captured Mysore and snatched Punjab from the successors of Ranjeet Singh.

5.12.2 Reasons of War of Independence

Important reasons of the war of independence were following:

i) Political Reasons

The British government, with highly aggressive policy, deposed the rulers of these states. Charles Napier captured Sindh without any justification. After this he snatched Berar area from the loyal state of Hyderabad. Many areas of Manipur were grabbed by the British. The forcible occupation of those states was enough to flare up the people. British confiscated almost twenty thousand lordships. Lordships were the source of income besides being the mark of respect. It was an important reason behind war, because majority of those landlords who had lost their lordships played leading role in 1857 war of independence.

ii) Social Reasons

Muslims ruled the Sub-continent for a long period, but never followed the policy of racism etc. The British looked down upon the subjugated nations which created hatred in the local people. The British disliked the language, culture and the religions of the Indians. They tried to change the social values of the Sub-continent. They disliked the ancient Hindu, Muslim cultures and traditions as if they were the legacy of barbarism and terrorism in the Sub-continent. The people of the Sub-continent strongly condemned this attitude of the British.

iii) Economic Reasons

In the wake of industrial revolution in the Europe, European products were sold at cheap prices in the markets of the Sub-continent. It badly harmed the local industry. Trade was already under the control of the British, and they had total monopoly over trade. British plundered Indian wealth and took it to Britain. British imposed annual agriculture tax (Malya), which made the life of the people miserable. Since this tax was also imposed on barren lands, poor farmers were almost crushed. They were deprived of their rights. Hindu tenant farmers were declared the owner of the land. The people, related to agriculture profession, were in bad condition. Apart from that, British reduced the quota of Indians in employments and even if some one got a job, it would be of low grade with low pay. These factors were also the causes of the war of independence of 1857.

iv) Religious Reasons

The British allowed the Indian Christian missionaries to work in India. They started the distribution of Christian literature. An amendment was made in their

law of 1850, regarding the conversion of religion. In Muslim and Hindu law, an heir can only be the one who follows the religion of his father. As Arabic Jurisprudence and Hadith became unimportant, Muslim education was totally changed. All seminaries (Madrassas) and endowment properties were taken over by the British government. People thought that since Christians were teaching in the schools, their children would become totally ignorant of religious teachings. As a result, people stopped sending their children to schools. In jails, the meal served was cooked by one cook. Since Hindus believed in cast system, it was difficult for them to eat this meal. Marriage law was also not acceptable for Hindus. Christians were trying to spread their religion by any means.

v) **Military Reasons**

The British Government appointed Europeans on all important positions. There was no way for Indians to progress. Pays were also very low. Just imagine that in Bengal, British soldier was paid Rs. 40 per month whereas an Indian soldier got Rs 6 per month. On protest, twenty four soldiers of the Sub-continent were fired at by cannon. Within army, off and on, sentiments flared up against the British Government.

Another unfair act that became immediate cause which added fuel to fire, was the provision of cartridges to the soldiers which were wrapped up with lard (fat of pig) and cow fat that had to be peeled off with teeth before loading it in gun, whereas pig was prohibited for Muslims and cow was sacred for Hindus. It caused to flare up the emotions of both the communities.

5.12.3 Events of war of independence

In February 1857, Hindu soldiers launched an agitation in Meerut cantonment against the use of such cartridges. Soldiers refused to use them. The British government decided to arrest and give strict punishment to those soldiers who refused to use these cartridges. On refusal, many soldiers were severely punished. As a reaction, they murdered British officers, took away their imprisoned comrades and started war of independence. On 11th May 1857, the revolutionary army entered Delhi and announced Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of India.

The war of independence spread in many cities of India, Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Muradabad, Shah Jahanpur, and Jhansi etc. War of Independence was led by General Bakht Khan. The Rani of Jhansi, a 23 years old girl was martyred on the battle field while fighting against the British. The British also admitted that Rani was the bravest among the rebellious leaders. The states of Hyderabad, Deccan, Gwalior and Patiala supported the British Raj. The Sikhs of Punjab also supported British army. In this way, with the loyalty of local states, the British Raj succeeded in curbing the movement. On 20th September 1857, the British Raj with help of artillery shelling crushed this mutiny and re-gained the control of Delhi.

5.12.4 Reasons of Failure

Following were the reasons of failure of this War:

1. Lack of leadership.
2. Lack of soldiery skills, laziness and avoiding war tactics.
3. Lack of unity. Revolutionaries of different places were having no contact, rather within one city, they were not united.
4. Enmity of Sikhs against Islam. British used Sikhs in the war against Muslims and succeeded.
5. Weak economy. Mujahideen did not even have enough food, They could not purchase weapons.
6. Hyderabad Deccan, Sindh, and Rajput majority states refused to participate in this war.
7. On the pretext of revolution, plundering started. Public got fed up with Freedom movement and refused to join it.
8. Neighbouring Islamic country Afghanistan was not in position to support.
9. Local Armies faced immense difficulties while fighting against British Army.
10. Some Muslims and Hindus were loyal to British. After the failure of this war, they were rewarded with wealth, promotion and positions.

5.12.5 Effects of War of Independence

The failure in this war doubled the miseries of the Indian Muslims. Hindus

changed their mindset. They declared the Muslims responsible for this war. This war cost approximately five lac lives. Majority of them were Muslim children and women.

The Muslims paid the price of this disorganized adventure. Millions of innocent Muslims were killed. Their houses, shops and trade organizations were destroyed.

The mosques of Muslims were destroyed. Only Muslims were declared responsible for 1857 war of independence. As British Raj thought that they had snatched the rule from Muslims, therefore, the Muslims wanted to expel them and regain the rule. Thus Muslims became the victims of their anger. The properties of the Muslims were confiscated.

Muslims were terminated from services. Prominent leaders of Muslims were sent to Jail. Some of them were hanged. Muslims were deprived educationally, politically, socially and economically.

Sir Syed Wrote: "During those days, every catastrophe was ascribed to the doing of Muslims." There is no doubt that Muslims were subjected to all sorts of torture and miseries. Eight hundred years of Muslim rule came to an end and they were weakened in every aspect. Owing to the British policies, all those skills in which Muslim were expert, were discouraged.

The condition of Muslims can be judged by these circumstances. In view of this whole scenario, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started a struggle to regain the glory of the Muslims, by strengthening them economically, educationally, socially and religiously.

Ali Garh movement was started to attract Muslims towards education. Illiteracy was the major issue of Muslims, which left them behind in every field. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote "Risala Asbab e Baghawat e Hind" to remove the feelings of hatred for Muslims from the minds of the British. He exhorted the Muslims to get education and keep themselves away from politics. After 1857 war of independence, Muslims were in bad condition. They were lagging behind in every field of life.

EXERCISE

Q1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct answer.

i. Who is the Lion of Mysore?

- (a) Haider Ali (b) Ahmed Shah Abdali
(c) Tipu Sultan (d) Akbar Shah Sani

ii. In which area famine spread in 1770?

- (a) Bihar (b) Calcutta
(c) Punjab (d) Bengal

iii. At which place British established their trade centre in 1608 with the permission of Jahangir?

- (a) Surat (b) Bombay
(c) Chittagong (d) Karachi

iv. What was the name of the movement of Haji Shariatullah?

- (a) Migration movement (b) Mujahidin movement
(c) Faraizi movement (d) Aligarh movement

v. In which year Tipu sultan was enthroned?

- (a) 1769 (b) 1799
(c) 1782 (d) 1819

2. Fill in the blank.

i. Akbar Shah II died in_____.

ii. British filed a case of war crime against _____ for his participation in the war of independence of 1857.

iii. Pig was _____ for Muslims.

iv. The Queen of Jhansi, Lakhshmi Bai, participated in the war of independence at the age of _____.

v. _____ were considered responsible for the war of Independence of 1857.

3. Write short answers of the following questions.

- i. How did military coup start in the war of independence?
- ii. Which steps were taken by Syed Ahmad Shaheed to decide the cases in the areas under his influence?
- iii. How did the battle of Buxur benefit the British Raj?
- iv. Describe in three lines the condition of the last Mughal emperor.
- v. Write three reasons of the failure of the war of independence.

4. Write detailed answers of the following questions.

- i. Write/Describe the events of war of independence of 1857.
- ii. Relate the strategy of Ahmad Shah Abdali against Marhattas in the battle of Panipat.
- iii. How did the British Raj get "Dewani rights" after the battle of Buxur?
- iv. In which circumstances Haider Ali fought against foreign intruders, Explain.
- v. "Tipu Sultan lost the battle due to some traitors". In the light of this statement, give your comments.
- vi. How did the movements of Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, and Haji Shariatullah prove fruitful for Muslims? Discuss.
- vii. Discuss the British policies in Sindh, Hyderabad Deccan, Punjab and Odh.

ACTIVITY

Teachers to divide the students into two groups and assign them essays on Haider Ali and Tipu sultan. Then arrange a debate between these groups.

GLOSSARY

CHAPTER 1: FOUNDATION OF MUGHAL ERA

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Alliance	Coalition	Heir	Successor
Ambitions	Desires	Heritage	Legacy
Anarchy	Disorder	Inscription	Engraving
Ancestry	Parentage	Laxity	Negligence, slackness
Asylum	Refuge	Lured	Persuaded to do Something
Attributes	Qualities	Luxurious	Extremely, beautiful and comfortable
Autonomous	Independent	Marksmanship	Shooting skill
Caravanseraï	Roadside Restaurant in olden times	Mercenaries	Private soldiers
Conquest	Capture	Obsession	Passion
Consolidation	Strengthening	Outnumbered	More in number
Coronation	Ceremony when a new King or Queen, is officially Crowned	Plundering	Looting
Depositor	Investor	Promulgation	to implement law by declaring it
Disintegration	Breakdown	Reprimanded	Criticized
Downfall	decline	Response	Reply / Reaction
Elite	Leading class	Scenario	Situation
Engrave	Carve	Self determination	Free choice of one's own acts
Enthroned	Crowned	Siblings	Brothers and sisters
Expedition	Mission , Adventure	siege	Surround by army
extravagance	Excessive expenditure	Strategic	Used in fighting wars
Fierce fighting	Intensive battle	Surrender	To admit defeat
Gallantly	Boldly	Tolerate	put up with
		Zeal and enthusiasm	Passion

CHAPTER 2 :MUGHAL EMPIRE CONSOLIDATION

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Accession	Succession	Feudal system	A social system that existed in dark ages
Allegiance	Submission	Gynaecium	A place of female members of old kings
Amnesty	Pardon	Imperial honor	Royal honor
Ancesor	Forefather	Jizya	per capita yearly tax historically levied by Islamic states on certain non-Muslim subjects—dhimmis—permanently residing in Muslim lands under Islamic law.
Aphorism	Saying	Judiciary	Courts and judges
Architecture	Structural design		
Battalion	Troop of soldiers		
Bestowed	Given		
Clergy	Priests		
Cordial	Friendly		
Cordoned	A line or ring of police of facers etc guarding sit or stopping people		

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Culinary	Connecting with cooking	Multi religious	More than one religious society
Din – i – Ilahi	A syncretic religion propounded by the Mughal emperor Akbar	Obsession	Abnormal passion / Thoughts following generally accepted beliefs
Discrimination	To treat s/b worse or better than others	Orthodox	Support
Doctrine	A set of beliefs taught by a church	Patronize	To behave in a particular way to make other people believe something that is not true
Dynasty	A series of rulers of a country who belong to the same family	Pretend	Corrected
Encyclopedia	Book of information database	Rectified	Dress design
Enthronement	To put a king, queen, etc. through the ceremony of sitting on a throne	Sartorial	Interpretation of Religious teachings
Exquisite	Extremely, beautiful	Scholium	A speech to the public
		Sermon	The act of carefully watching a person suspected
		Surveillance	Defeated
		Vanquished	

CHAPTER 3: MUGHAL EMPIRE SOCIO – CULTURAL CONDITIONS

WORDS	MEANINGS	WORDS	MEANINGS
Astronomy	Study of stars planets, etc, in outer space	Prosperous	Flourishing
Besiege	Surround	Prostrate	Lying on the ground face downward
Bureaucrat	Official	Provoke	incite
Calligraphy	An art related to writing	Puppet	Dummy
Congratulate	To tell sb that you are pleased about their success	Ransom	Moneypaid or demanded for the release of someone
Conspiracies	Secret plans against Somebody	Reconciliation	Settlement after conflict
Deposed	Removed from position	Reign	Rule
Fiqh	Islamic jurisprudence (law)	Righteousness	The quality of being morally right
Fortification	Strengthened defense	Saint	Holy man
Harmony	A state of agreement	Scramble	To move quickly using hands
Hierarchy	A system in which people are organized into different levels of importance	Sedan	Van
Kingship	Rule of a king	Sedentary	A work, activity etc in which you spend a lot of time sitting down
Massacre	Killing on a large scale	Sovereign	Independent
Mediation	Arbitration	Superstitious	a belief or practice resulting from ignorance
Ousted	Overthrow	Untouchables	Member of the lowest-caste Hindu group
Partisan	showing too much support for a person	Wrecked	Destroyed
Patriot	Loyalist		
Patronage	The financial support from a parton		

CHAPTER 4 DOWNFALL OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

WORDS	MEANINGS
Succession:	A Series of people or things that come one after the other
Decent	Good enough but not best adequate or acceptable
Attitude:	A way of thinking and behaving that people regard as unfriendly, rude
Resolve:	to make definite and serious decision to do something
Propagate	To spread an idea or belief
Gallantly	Bravely
Shatter	To break suddenly into many small pieces
Predicted	To say that something will or might happen in future
Flatterer	Someone who praises others in a way that is not sincere
Mediated	Occupying a middle position
Souvenir	Something that serves as a reminder
Treacherous	Disloyal, unfaithful

WORDS	MEANINGS
Take advantage of:	To get benefit from a situation.
Accomplishment:	Fulfilment, Success
Demolished	Destroyed
Reconciliation	An act of creating goodwill between two rival groups
Opposition.	Action that is done to stop or defeat someone
Partisan	A member of a guerrilla band engaged in fighting
Incompetent	Lacking necessary ability or skills
Rival	A person that tries to defeat or be more successful than another
Opposition.	Action that is done to stop or defeat someone or something.

CHAPTER 5 MUGHAL EMPIRE RISE OF THE BRITISH

WORDS	MEANINGS
Abhorrence	Hatred
Annexation	Occupation
Asceticism	Strict way of living
Cobbling	Repairing
confiscated	Seized
Endowment property	Donated property
Frigate	a modern warship
Lordship	Title of respect
Mocked	Teased
Pretext	Lame excuse
Reconnaissance	Survey
Reform	Improvement

WORDS	MEANINGS
Sacred	Holy
Sanctimony	piety
Subjugated	Conquered
Tithe	The tenth part of agricultural produce or personal income set apart as an offering to God or for works of mercy
Wire pulling	underhanded influencing

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