



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch

Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास) Mughal Empire (संपूर्ण मुगल साम्राज्य)

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Mughal Empire (1526-1857)

1. General Introduction

2. Mughal

○ Mughal

- ◆ Babur (1526-1530)
- ◆ Humayun (1530-1540)
- ◆ Akbar (1556-1605)
- ◆ Jahangir (1605-27)
- ◆ Shah Jahan (1627-58)
- ◆ Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

○ Later Mughals

- ◆ Bahadur Shah
- ◆ Jahandar Shah
- ◆ Farrukhsiyar
- ◆ Muhammad Shah
- ◆ Ahmad Shah
- ◆ Alamgir II
- ◆ Shah Alam II
- ◆ Akbar II
- ◆ Bahadur Shah Zafar



3. Administration

4. Economy

5. Art and Culture

General Introduction

1. Origin

1. Dynasty - Chagatai Turks (Fergana, Uzbekistan)
2. Sunni Muslims
2. Word Mongol → Mughal
4. Descendants of Timur Lang and Genghis Khan
5. Contemporary Kingdoms
 - ❖ Ottoman (Turkey and Syria)
 - ❖ Safavid (Iran, Shia)
 - ❖ Uzbek (Trans-Oxiana)

○ Birth of Babur in Fergana principality

- ◆ 1519 → Arrival in India
- ◆ 1526 → Mughal Empire and title Padshah (Badshah/Emperor)



2. Dynasty → Chagatai Turks (named after Genghis Khan's second son)

3. Mother Tongue → Chagatai Turkish

4. Official Language → Persian

5. Founder → Babur

6. True Founder → Akbar

7. Longest Reign : Akbar

- Akbar: 49 years, 8 months, 11 days
- Aurangzeb: 48 years, 7 months, 11 days

8. Shortest Reign -

- Rafi-ud-Jat (3 months, 7 days)
- Rafi-ud-Daula (3 months, 11 days)

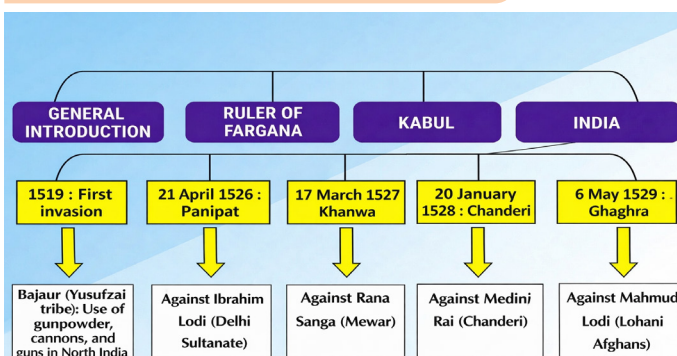
❖ Rulers born of Hindu mothers :

- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan

❖ Later Mughal period rulers born of Hindu mothers :

- Bahadur Shah I
- Ahmad Shah
- Bahadur Shah II

Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur (1526-1530)



General Introduction

1. Birth:- 14 February 1483, Fergana (Uzbekistan)

2. Father:- Umar Sheikh Mirza

- Ruler of Fergana
- Fifth descendant of Timur
- Naming: By Sufi saint "Ahrari" (Hanafi sect)



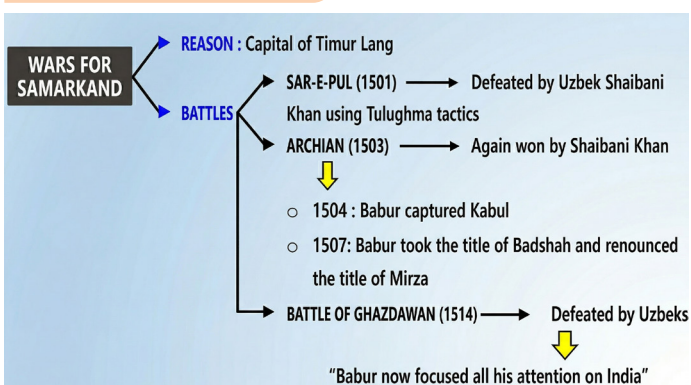
3. Mother → Qutlugh Nigar Khanum (14th descendant of Genghis Khan)

4. Babur → Babur called himself "Timurid"

5. Babur → 1494: Became ruler of Fergana

- Age : 11 years
- Capital : Andijan
- Assistant : Grandmother Esan
- Daulat Begum

Ruler of Fergana and Kabul



Invasion of India

1. First Invasion: 1519 against Yusufzai tribe of Bajaur

- Bajaur and Bhera - Gateway to India
- 1524 : Lahore and Dipalpur

2. Reasons

- Wealth acquisition - Story of India in village called Dikhkat
- Spread of Islam
- Failure of Samarkand campaign



- Uzbek threat
- According to Babur, he had ancestral right over India

3. Political Situation of India (from Baburnama)

- Five Muslim States
 - ◆ Bengal (Nusrat Khan)
 - ◆ Delhi (Ibrahim Lodi)
 - ◆ Malwa (Mahmud Khilji II)
 - ◆ Gujarat (Muzaffar 2 + Bahadur Shah)
 - ◆ Bahmani (Kalimullah Shah)
- Two Hindu States
 - ◆ Mewar (Rana Sanga)
 - ◆ Vijayanagara (Krishnadeva Raya)

First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526)

1. Invitation by: Daulat Khan Lodi, Governor of Lahore (son - Dilawar Khan) Alam Khan, uncle of Ibrahim Lodi
 - Babur gave Dilawar Khan the title of Khan-i-Khanan
2. Defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi of Lodi Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate
3. Use of gunpowder, Tulughma method, and Ottoman method
4. Why Panipat? - Haryana, Yamuna River
 - Gateway to Delhi : Panipat was strategically very close to Delhi
 - Flat plains : Perfect for artillery and cavalry
 - Water availability : Yamuna River
 - Natural protection by Yamuna River

Battle of Khanwa (17 March 1527)

- ❖ 10 miles from Agra
 - ❖ Defeat of Rana Sanga or Maharana Sangram Singh
 - ❖ Declared Jihad and abolished Tamgha tax
 - ❖ Tulughma style employed by Malik Qasim and Munim Anga
 - ❖ Babur took the title of Ghazi
1. Before Khanwa : Astrologer Muhammad Sharif from Kabul predicted Babur's defeat
 2. Before Battle of Khanwa, Babur
 - Declared Jihad
 - Abolished Tamgha tax (import duty or toll) on Muslims
 - Promised soldiers never to drink alcohol again and broke all wine vessels before them
 3. Jhala Ajja assumed Maharana Sanga's position in Battle of Khanwa wearing his umbrella (royal insignia)

Battle of Chanderi (29 January 1528)

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Reason: Chanderi ruler Medini Rai's assistance to Maharana Sanga
 - Medini Rai : Kingmaker of Malwa kings
3. Babur declared Jihad
 - Tower of Rajput heads built
 - Chanderi's Shikdar: Mulk Apak
4. Jauhar (self-immolation) of 1600 Rajput women led by Rani Manimala
5. Sher Shah Suri (Sher Khan) was in Babur's army

Battle of Ghaghra (5-6 May 1529)

1. Lohani Afghan army in Bengal and Bihar
2. Leaders : Mahmud Lodi, Nusrat Khan, and Sher Shah Suri
3. Amphibian Battle : Fought on both land and water
 - Background: After Panipat, Afghan chiefs made Eastern India their center. Babur wanted to eliminate them.
 - Afghans were advancing under leadership of Mahmud Khan Lodi. Bengal's Nusrat Shah was supporting him.
 - **Battle occurred at confluence of Ghaghra and Ganga (Chhapra)** in May 1529 between Babur and Afghan chiefs (Mahmud Lodi, Sher Khan, Biban, Farmuli).
 - ◆ Sher Khan was with Babur in Chanderi battle

4. Significance:-

- First medieval Indian battle fought on both water and land - Amphibian battle
- Babur's last battle
- Treaty between Babur and Nusrat Shah after battle

Babur's Death

Babur's Death

❖ 26 December 1530 (age 48)

- ❖ Buried
 - Arambagh, Agra
 - Later moved to Kabul by Bibi Mubarika
- ❖ Inscriptions on tomb by Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- ❖ **Gulbadan Begum wrote in Humayun-nama** that Ibrahim Lodi's mother poisoned Babur

Nasir-ud-din Humayun (1530-1556)

- ❖ General Introduction
- ❖ Major Campaigns
- ❖ Exile (1541-1555)
- ❖ Return to India
 - 29 December 1530: Coronation
 - Humayun's Campaigns :-
 - ◆ 1530 : Kalinjar - Against Pratap Rudra Dev (Chandela)
 - ◆ 1532 : Dohria (Barabanki, UP) - Against Afghans
 - ◆ 1532 : First siege of Chunar - Against Sher Shah
 - ◆ 1535-36 : Gujarat - Against Bahadur Shah
 - Humayun and Sher Shah :-
 - ◆ 1532 : First siege of Chunar
 - ◆ 1533 : Dinpanah city founded
 - ◆ 1537 : Second siege of Chunar
 - ◆ 1538 : Sher Shah's conquest of Bengal
 - ◆ 26 June 1539 : Battle of Chausa (Buxar, Bihar)
 - ◆ 17 May 1540 : Battle of Bilgram/Kanauj
 - Return to India :-
 - ◆ 15 May 1555 : Machhiwara
 - ◆ 22 June 1555 : Sirhind
 - ◆ 24 January 1556 : Death at Dinpanah city (Delhi)

General Introduction

1. Birth → 6 March 1508, Kabul
2. Father → Babur
3. Mother → Maham Begum (Shia)
4. Teachers → Nasir-ud-din Ruhullah and Maulana Ilyas
5. Babur → Babur appointed him Governor of Badakhshan (Afghanistan)
6. Coronation → December 1530, Agra
 - Conspiracy:- First Wazir of Mughal Empire: Mir Khalifa (Amir Nizam-ud-din)
 - Division of Empire: - Mistake (Babur's wish)
 - ◆ Kamran: Kabul and Kandahar
 - ◆ Askari: Sambhal
 - ◆ Hindal: Alwar and Mewar
 - ◆ Cousin Sulaiman Mirza: Badakhshan

Bahadur Shah's Chittorgarh Campaign (8 March 1535)

- ❖ Rani Karnavati (mother of Vikramaditya) sent rakhi and bangles from Chittorgarh to Humayun requesting him to protect a sister from Bahadur Shah. Humayun accepted the rakhi but did not campaign against Bahadur Shah.
- ❖ 8 March 1535: Fall of Chittorgarh
- ❖ 13,000 women performed Jauhar under Rani Karnavati's leadership to protect their honor.
 - Mandsaur
 - Mandu
 - Champaner
 - Cambay
 - ◆ Koli tribe
 - Diu
 - ◆ killed by Portuguese (Ninho de Cunha)

Conflict with Sher Shah Suri**1. General Introduction**

- **Afghan dynasty**
- Name: Farid Khan
- Bihar ruler Muhammad Bahar Khan Lohani gave him title of Sher Khan
- Tomb : Sasaram

2. First Siege of Chunar (1532)

- Chunar (UP) - Gateway to Eastern India
- **Mirzapur, Ganga River (UP)**
- Agreement between Sher Khan and Humayun
- Humayun's mistake

3. Second Siege of Chunar (1537)

- Humayun succeeded after 6 months
- Sher Khan went to Gaur, Bengal (with help of Chudamani Brahmin)
- Again captured by Humayun
- Gaur renamed Jannatabad

4. Battle of Chausa (1539)

- Bihar
- Sher Khan's victory
- Humayun made Nizam Sakka, a water-carrier (bhishti), emperor for one day (leather coin)
- Sher Khan took title of Sher Shah (at Gaur)

5. Battle of Bilgram or Kanauj (1540)

- Sher Khan conquered Agra and Delhi
- Humayun's exile period : 1540-1555

Humayun's Exile and Return (1540-1555)

- 1540:-** After Bilgram battle, stayed with Saint Rafiuddin in Agra
- 1541:-** Marriage to Hamida Banu Begum, 14-year-old daughter of Persian Shia Mir Baba Dost (Mir Ali Akbar Jami), spiritual guru of Hindal (Son - akbar)
- 1541- 55:-** Exile in Sindh, Kabul, and Iran → Met Bairam Khan at court of Iranian ruler Shah Tahmasp
- 15 May 1555:-** Battle of Machhiwara
 - Ludhiana (Punjab)
 - Against Sikandar Sur's commander Tatar Khan
 - Bairam Khan given titles Khan Khanan and Yar Wafadar
- 22 June 1555:-** Battle of Sirhind
 - Sirhind (Punjab)
 - Defeat of Sur ruler Sikandar Sur
 - Delhi again under Humayun's control

Death and Other Facts

- 24 January 1556 :-** Death
 - Fell from stairs of Sher Mandal Library (Din Panah city, Delhi)
 - News kept secret for 17 days - lookalike Mulla Bekasi
 - Lane-Poole: "He stumbled through life and stumbling, he died."
- Gulbadan Begum (Babur's daughter) --- **Humayun-nama**
- Belief in astrology: Wore seven different colored clothes for seven days of the week
- Main reason for failure: **"Weak character" (fond of opium)**
- Abul Fazl compared Humayun to Aristotle
- Humayun started Tabd-e-Adal (Justice Drum)
- Humayun started Meena Bazaar in Delhi for women of the harem



- ❖ **Humayun's Tomb**
- ❖ **New Delhi**
- ❖ **Built by Humayun's first wife, Empress Bega Begum (Haji Begum)**
- ❖ **1569-70**
- ❖ **The first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent**
- ❖ **Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas**

Suri Dynasty (1540-1555)**Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545)**

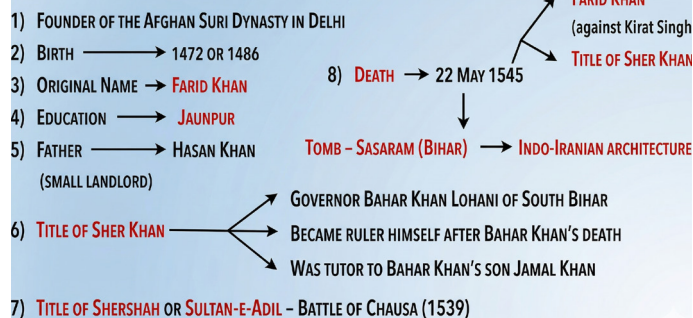
- General Introduction
- Major Wars
- Administration

**Successors****1. Islam Shah**

- Divided soldiers into units of 50, 200, 250, and 500
- Codified Islamic laws

2. Muzarib Khan (Muhammad Adil Shah)

- Minister :- Hemu 'Vikramaditya'

3. Others:- Sikandar Suri**Sher Shah Suri (1540-45)****Sher Shah : Administrative Reforms**

- Commendable Administrative Reforms** → Predecessor of Akbar
- Not original reforms** → Restoration of Sultanate period system
- Dr. Kanungo** → More creative than even Akbar
- Dr. Ram Prasad** → Reformer, not original administrator
- Central Administration:-**
 - Supreme → Sher Shah Suri
 - 4 Major Departments
 - ◆ Diwan-e-Wizarat (Finance Department)
 - ◆ Diwan-e-Ariz (Military Department)
 - ◆ Diwan-e-Rasatal (Foreign Ministry)
 - ◆ Diwan-e-Insha (Correspondence Department: Drafting royal decrees)
- Center**
 - Sultan
- Province/Iqta**
 - Hakim/Momin
- Sarkar/District**
 - Shiqdar and Munsif
- Pargana**
 - Amil and Faujdar
- Village**
 - Muqaddam

6. Revenue Administration:-

- ❖ Main Source of Income
 - Rent (Land Revenue)
 - ◆ Multan - 1/4 of produce
 - ◆ Others - 1/3 of produce
 - Zaribana (Survey fee) - 2.5% of land revenue
 - Mahasilana (Tax collection fee) - 5% of land revenue
- ❖ Patta or Kabuliyat system (Direct lease by government)
- ❖ Revenue after land measurement
 - 32 inches/39 digits Sikandari Gaz
 - Hemp rope
- ❖ Cash or grain

7. Monetary Reforms:-

- Main Coins
 - ◆ Ashraf (Gold)
 - ◆ Rupaya (Silver)
 - ◆ Dam (Copper)

*First circulation of the Rupee**Exchange rate of Dam and Rupee - 64:1*

- Coins bore Sher Shah's name in Arabic and Devanagari

8. Law and Justice:-

- An extremely just ruler
- **Justice day** - Wednesday
- Dar-e-Langar (Community kitchen)
- **Huliya and Dag system** - Military

9. Other Facts:-

- ❖ Grand Trunk Road (Sadak-e-Azam)
 - Royal Road, Rah-e-Azam, Uttarapath, Badshahi Road, Jarneli Road
 - Starting from Chittagong in Bangladesh through Kolkata, Delhi, Amritsar in India, then through Lahore and Peshawar in Pakistan to Kabul in Afghanistan
- ❖ Construction of over 1700 sarais (rest houses)
 - Bhatiyara - laborer class
 - Kanungo - "Arteries of the empire"
- ❖ Tomb in Sasaram/Bihar on the banks of Son River
 - In the middle of a lake → Indo-Iranian style
 - Kanungo - "This tomb is Muslim from outside and Hindu from inside"
 - Cunningham → More beautiful than even the Taj Mahal
 - Other Constructions
 - ◆ Rohtasgarh Fort (Pakistan)
 - ◆ Qila-e-Kuhna Mosque (Delhi)
 - ◆ A city named Shersur

*Inside the Old Fort (Purana Qila) of Delhi built by Humayun***10. Kanungo wrote about Sher Shah** - "A flower that bloomed in the dust"**Akbar (1542-1605)**

- ❖ General Introduction
 - November 5, 1556: Second Battle of Panipat
- ❖ Akbar
 - Era of Bairam Khan
 - Petticoat Government
- ❖ Imperialism
 - North India
 - ◆ Malwa
 - ◆ Gondwana
 - ◆ Rajputana
 - ◆ Kalinjar
 - ◆ Gujarat

- ◆ Bengal Bihar
- ◆ Kabul and Kashmir

Internal Rebellions

- South India
 - ◆ Khandesh
 - ◆ Ahmednagar
 - ◆ Asirgarh

Others

- Religious Policy
 - ◆ Din-e-Ilahi
- Administration
 - ◆ Mansabdari System
- Architecture
- Literature
- Economics
- Society
- Evaluation

General Introduction**1. Birth** → October 15, 1542 (Sindh, Pakistan)

- Fort of Rana Virsal of Amarkot

2. Father → Humayun**3. Mother** → Hamida Banu Begum**4. Teacher** → Abdul Latif Irani**5. Original Name** → Jalaluddin**6. First Marriage** → Ruqaiya Begum, daughter of Hindal**7. Coronation**

- 14 February 1556, Takht-e-Akbari, Kalanaur (Punjab)
- 13 years 4 months
- Bairam Khan (Guardian and Wakil-e-Mutlaq)
- 1551 - Akbar was made Governor of Ghazni
- Title - Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi

8. Humayun made Bairam Khan the guardian (Ataliq) of Akbar in 1555 CE

- Akbar conferred upon Bairam Khan the title of Khan-e-Khana ('Khani-Baba')
- Bairam Khan came from Persia
- Shia adherent

9. Initial Challenges

- Poor financial condition
- Mirza Hakim in Kabul - Independent
- Mirza Sulaiman in Badakhshan - Independent
- Adil Shah Suri's control over Delhi and Agra (Prime Minister - Hemu)

**Second Battle of Panipat (November 5, 1556)****Contemporary Rulers of Akbar**

Queen Elizabeth	1558-1603 CE	England
Shah Abbas	1588-1629 CE	Iran
Tsar Ivan IV Basilyevich	1530-1584 CE	Russia
~ Tsar Ivan IV Basilyevich was notorious as Ivan the Terrible.		

Reign Period

- ❖ Bairam Khan (1556-60)
 - Second Battle of Panipat
 - ◆ November 5, 1556
 - ◆ Bairam Khan versus Hemu
 - ◆ Defeat of Hemu
 - January 31, 1561 - During pilgrimage to Mecca, Mubarak Khan Lohani assassinated Bairam Khan at a place called Patan
- ❖ Petticoat (1560-1562)
 - Interference of harem women

- Other names - Atka Khel / Parda
- Maham Anga (Akbar's foster mother)
- Adham Khan (son of Maham Anga)
- Shamsuddin Atka Khan
- Jiji Anga (wife of Atka Khan)
- 1562



Akbar (1562-1605)

Hemchandra Vikramaditya

1. **Emperor Hemchandra Vikramaditya was the last Hindu emperor** to sit on the throne of Delhi:
 - **October 7, 1556:** The 14th ruler to assume the title of Vikramaditya
2. He was born in 1501 in **Machheri village near Rajgarh** in the Alwar region (Rajasthan), who later went to Vrindavan and joined Saint Harivansh of the Vallabha sect.
3. His family had come to **Rewari with hopes of a prosperous future**, and it was there that Hemchandra received his education.
4. **Adil Shah** practically entrusted all governmental responsibilities to Hemchandra, making him **Prime Minister** and Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army.
5. Most Afghan camps had also rebelled against Adil Shah. Hemchandra, displaying remarkable valor and courage, fought 22 battles against them one by one and achieved great success in all.
6. On **November 5, 1556 CE**, there was again a confrontation between Hemchandra and the Mughal armies at Panipat. Thus ended the glorious era of Emperor Hemchandra's good governance over Delhi that lasted 29 days.

--- Hemu---

The 14th ruler to assume the title of Vikramaditya

- ❖ Second Battle of Panipat November 5, 1556
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abdullah Khan | 2. Akbar | 3. Bairam Khan | 4. Ali Quli |
| 5. Sikandar Uzbek | 6. Hemu | 7. Ramaiya | 8. Shahi Khan Kakar |
9. Rajput
 - **R.P. Tripathi:** This victory was a divine coincidence for Akbar, while it was a disaster for Hemu
 - **Badayuni:** The animosity of Afghan chiefs was the cause of Hemu's defeat.
 - **Abul Fazl:** Hemu was an excellent servant. Had he been in the service of a great emperor like Akbar, he would have accomplished many great deeds
 1. In 1582 CE, a battle took place between **Amar Singh (son of Maharana Pratap)** and the Mughals at a place called Diver
 - Colonel Tod called the **Battle of Diver the Marathon of Mewar**.
 2. Akbar renamed Sikri as Fatehpur Sikri in memory of the **Gujarat victory (1572)**
 - Built Buland Darwaza in 1602 CE.
 - Gujarat invasion: Prosperity and commercial
 - Gujarat campaign: **Akbar saw the sea for the first time** and met the Portuguese.
 - Portuguese Viceroy: Received Cartaz from Antonio Cabral, envoy of **Antonio de Noronha**
 3. After the conquest of Gujarat, **Raja Todar Mal** was entrusted with the responsibility of the empire's **revenue system**.

Akbar : Rajput Policy

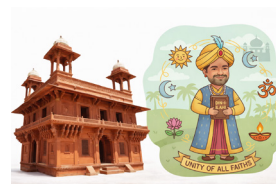
1. Colonel Tod → Akbar was the First Successful Conqueror of Rajput Independence
2. Liberal, Inclusive, and Strategic Policy towards Rajputs
3. Characteristics
 - Matrimonial Alliances

- Complete Internal Autonomy and Security - However, Coinage Only in Mughal Names
- **High Positions** - Mansabdari Ranks to Rajputs
- **Religious Tolerance**
- Dignified Treatment Even After Victory
 - ◆ In 1562, Marriage with Harkha Bai (Mariam-uz-Zamani), Daughter of Kachhwaha Ruler Bharmal of Amber + Visit to Amber + Sambhar (Wedding)
 - ◆ In 1581, Rukmavati, Daughter of Maldeo

1570 : **Rajput Durbar at Nagaur: Mewar Not Included**

Akbar : Religious Policy (Sulh-e-Kul or Universal Peace or Absolute Peace)

- ❖ General Introduction and Phases
 - Orthodox (1562-1574)
 - Liberal (1575-79)
 - Reformist (1580-1605)
- ❖ Ibadat Khana (Fatehpur Sikri, 1575)
- ❖ Mahzar (1579)
- ❖ Din-i-Ilahi (1582)
- ❖ Policy towards Other Religions



Phases

1. First Phase (1562-1574)

- Orthodox Policy
- Lack of Power and Influence of Naqshbandi: Reasons
- Fatehnama of Chittorgarh
- **Exceptions-**
 - ◆ **Abolition of Slavery System (1562)**
- Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax (1563)
- Abolition of Jizya (1564)

2. Second Phase (1575- 79)

- Liberal Policy
- **Reasons:** Increase in Power + Dialogue with Sufi Saints
- **1575:** Ibadat Khana in Fatehpur Sikri
- **1579:** Declaration of Mahzarnama
- 14 Visits to Ajmer Dargah
- **Muhammad Ghaus Gwaliyari:** Teaching of Pantheism
- **Spiritual Guru** - Sheikh Salim Chishti

3. Third Phase (1580-1605)

- **Reformist Policy**
- **Reasons** - Dialogues at Ibadat Khana + Salim Chishti + Pantheism + Abul Fazl
- **1582:** Din-i-Ilahi (Tauhid-i-Ilahi)
- Titles for Akbar - "Sahib-e-Zamana" or "Man of the Age", "Akbar-e-Azam" (The Great Akbar), "Shahanshah Akbar" and "Mahabali Shahanshah"
- Sun Worship in Royal Court

Din-i-Ilahi (1582)

1. **Other Names** → Tauhid-i-Ilahi (Divine Monotheism)
2. **Din-i-Ilahi** → Religion of God
 - Religious Doctrine Presented by Akbar in 1582
3. **Objective** → To Create a Universal Religious Doctrine by Combining Positive Elements of Various Religions
4. **Elements** → Monotheism, Morality, and Tolerance
5. **Key Facts:-**
 - The Only Hindu → Birbal (Mahesh Das)
 - Day of Joining → Sunday
 - Taslim Method → Prostration before Akbar
- ❖ Chahgan-e-Ikhlās - Dedicating Four Things to Akbar for Joining
 - Life

- Property
- Honor
- Religion

6. Main Reasons :-

- Religious Fanaticism and Discrimination
- Sunni-Shia Differences
- Orthodoxy
- Religious Wars in Europe
- Ibadat Khana

7. Impact :

- Sulh-e-Kul (Increase in Religious Tolerance)
- Displeasure of Fundamentalists : In 1580, Qazi Mulla Muhammad Yazdi of Jaunpur Issued a Fatwa

8. Vincent Arthur Smith :

- A Monument of Akbar's Folly
- Ridiculous Darkness
- The Monstrous Offspring of Uncontrolled Absolutism

Akbar : Social Policy

- 1562 (Seventh Year)** → Ban on Slavery System
- 1563** → Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax During Mathura Visit
- 1564** → Abolition of Jizya Tax at the Request of Saint Narhari (Reimposed in 1575, then Removed in 1579)
- 1578** → Emphasis on Monogamous Marriage
- 1582** → Opposition to Child Marriage + Marriage Tax
 - Boy (16 Years) and Girl (14 Years) + Marriage Registration
 - Tuzbeg Officials + Permission to Marry of One's Own Will
- 1587** → Attempt to Ban Sati and Legal Status to Widow Remarriage
 - Daughter's Share in Father's Property
 - Ban on Immoral Prostitution

Akbar's Nine Jewels (Navratnas)

Abul Fazl (1551-1602)	➤ Author : Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari ➤ Real Name : Abu al-Fazl ibn Mubarak ➤ Translation of Bible into Persian Language ➤ Mention of Discovery of America ➤ Chief Priest of Din-i-Ilahi ➤ 1602 : Assassinated by Vir Singh Bundela on Instructions of Salim (Jahangir)
Faizi (1547-1595)	➤ Poet and Brother of Abul Fazl ➤ Translation Department: Under the Chairmanship of Faizi ➤ Translation of "Lilavati" into Persian
Birbal (1528-1583)	➤ Real Name : Mahesh Das (Brahmin) ➤ Birth : Uttar Pradesh ➤ Akbar Conferred the Title of Kavipriya on Birbal
Tansen	➤ Birth : 1506 in Gwalior ➤ Real Name : Ramtanu Pandey (Brahmin) ➤ Gurus: Swami Haridas and Muhammad Ghaus ➤ Books : Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ka Malhar, Miyan ka Sarang, Darbari Kanhara ➤ Performed Dhrupad Singing Style and Played the Veena ➤ Akbar: Title of Kanthabharan Vanivilas ➤ Before Coming to Akbar's Court, He was a Court Singer of Raja Ramchandra Singh of Rewa

Raja Todar Mal
(Khattri Caste)

- Finance Minister (Diwan-i-Ashraf), Vakil-us-Saltanat (Advisor), and Joint Wazir
- Measurement Standard Called Jarib for Land Survey
- Todarmal Bandobast or Zabt System or Dahsala System - Land Revenue Fixed Based on Average Yield of 10 Years
- Dahsala System : 1580 AD (24th Year)
- Advisor to Sher Shah Suri
- Todar Mal Called Bhola Baba (Simple Blood)

Mulla Do Piyaza

- Famous Court Jester and Intelligent Advisor

Raja Man Singh

- Kachhwaha Dynasty of Amber (Jaipur)
- Father: Bhagwant Das
- Aunt: Harkhaba (Mariam-uz-Zamani)
- Played an Important Role in the Battle of Haldighati Against Maharana Pratap
- A Prominent General in the Mughal Army

Fakir Aziuddin

- Sufi Fakir and Advisor
- Advice on Religious Matters

Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana

- Astrologer, Poet, and Astronomer
- Father : Bairam Khan (Akbar's Guardian)
- Major Works : Rahim ke Dohe (Rahim's Couplets)
- Persian Language: 'Tuzuk-e-Babri'

Akbar's Wazirs: Muzaaffar Khan Turbati + Raja Todar Mal + Khwaja Shah Mansur

1. Golden Age of Hindi Literature

2. Titles

- Narhari : Mahapatra
- Abdus Samad : Shirin Qalam
- Muhammad Husain Kashmiri : Zari Qalam

3. The Tradition of Creating Char Bagh (Four Gardens) Began During Akbar's Time

4. Akbar Played a Musical Instrument Called Nakkara (Kettledrum)

5. Painters

- Daswant
- Basawan
- Abdur Samad

6. Prominent Singers

- Tansen
- Baz Bahadur
- Baba Ramdas
- Baiju Bawra

7. Ralph Fitch (1588 to 1591): First English Trader to Visit Akbar's Court

8. John Mildenhall (1599 to 1606): First Englishman to Arrive on the Western Coast (Gujarat) During Akbar's Time

9. Mansabdari: Military System During Akbar's Period

10. Established from Murshidabad (Makhsudabad)

Translation Department: Under the Chairmanship of Faizi

Abdul Badayuni and Sheikh Sultan	- Persian Translation of Ramayana and Mahabharata 'Razmnama' (Book of Wars): Mahabharata
Panchatantra	- Persian Language : Abul Fazl: Under the Name Anwar-e-Sadat - Persian Language : Maulana Husain Faiz: Under the Name Yar-e-Danish - Arabic Translation of Panchatantra: Kalila wa Dimna
Haji Ibrahim Sarhadi	Persian Language: Atharvaveda
Mulla Shah Muhammad	Persian Language: Rajatarangini
Todar Mal	Persian Language: Bhagavata Purana

Akbar's Architecture

Architectural Work	Place	Speciality
Red Fort of Agra	Agra	Built of Red Sandstone + Jahangir Mahal
Fatehpur Sikri	Near Agra	- Akbar's Capital (1571-1585 AD) - Excellent Example of Hindu-Muslim Architecture
Panch Mahal	Fatehpur Sikri	- Inspired by Buddhist Vihara + Pyramid-Shaped - Tallest Building of Fatehpur Sikri Fort
Diwan-i-Khas	Fatehpur Sikri	Famous as "Ibadat Khana"; Place for Religious Discussions
Buland Darwaza	Fatehpur Sikri	- Built in Memory of Gujarat Victory - Highest Gateway in Asia (54 Meters)
Dargah of Salim Chishti	Fatehpur Sikri	Built of White Marble; Decorated with Carved Jharokhas
Jodha Bai's Palace + Birbal Kothi	Fatehpur Sikri	Mariam's House or "Golden House" or "Sunehera Makan"
Jama Masjid	Fatehpur Sikri	"Shan-e-Fatehpur"

Akbar's Death and Other Facts

- Date of Death : **27th October, 1605**
- Place of Death : **Fatehpur Sikri**
- Cause of Death : **Intestinal Disease** (Dysentery)
- Tomb : **Sikandra (Near Agra)**
 - Its Construction was Started by Akbar while Jahangir Completed It
 - Red Sandstone and Marble
- Akbar has been Considered an "Enlightened Despot" by Historians and Modern Scholars

Description

- Construction Work Started: Akbar
- Completed : Jahangir
- Construction Materials: Red Sandstone and Marble
- Style : Synthesis of Hindu and Islamic Architectural Art
- Specialty : This Tomb is Four-Tiered, with a Marble Pavilion on Top

**Mirza Nur-ud-din Begh Mohammad Khan Salim Jahangir (1605-1627)**

- General Introduction
- Principal Campaigns
- Major Rebellions
- Nur Jahan's Era (Nur Jahan Junta)
- Other Key Facts

General Introduction

- Birth** → 30 August 1569, Chishti's Chamber, Fatehpur Sikri (UP)
- Original Name** → Salim (Shekhu Baba)
- Father** → Akbar
- Mother** → Harkha Bai (Mariam-uz-Zamani)
- Teachers** → Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan and Abdul Nabi
- Coronation:-**

- 3 November 1605
- Title - Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Ghazi
- 12 Proclamations ("Dastur-ul-Amal" or "Ain-e-Jahangiri")
- Chain of Justice (Zanjir-e-Adl) measuring 30 yards in length at Agra (Shahburi)

7. Principal Marriages

- Man Bai (Shah-e-Begum, 1585):** Daughter of Bhagwan Das and sister of Man Singh
 - Committed suicide due to anguish caused by Jahangir – Son : Khusrau

2. Jodha Bai (Jagat Gosain, 1586)

- Titles : Malik Jahan / Tajbibi / Bilqis Makkani / Balmati Begum
- Father : Mota Raja Udai Singh, ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur)
- Son : Khurram (Shah Jahan)
- Tomb : Bohrabagh (Agra)

3. Mehr-un-Nissa (Nur Jahan, 1611)

- Sons** → Khusrau + Parvez + Khurram + Shahryar + Jahandar
 - Marriage: Ladli Begum (daughter of Sher Afghan and Mehr-un-Nissa)

9. Autobiography → Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri

- Completed by : Mutamid Khan

10. Death → 28 October 1627 (Bhimbar, Kashmir)

- Tomb - Shahdara Bagh (Ravi River, Lahore) - Constructed by Nur Jahan

Nur Jahan

- Original name - Mehr-un-Nissa (Iranian resident)
- Father - Ghiyas Beg
 - Title of Itimad-ud-Daulah and mansab of 7000 conferred by Jahangir
- Mother - Asmat Begum
 - Roghan-e-Jahangiri (rose attar/perfume)
- First marriage - Ali Quli Khan
 - Title of Sher Khan conferred by Jahangir
- Second marriage - Jahangir
 - May 1611
 - Titles of Nur Mahal and Nur Jahan
 - Silver coin (Nisar): First coin in the Mughal period bearing the sovereign's effigy
- Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah
- On the Yamuna River in Agra
- Constructed by Nur Jahan Begum in 1626 CE
- First edifice - Constructed entirely of immaculate white marble.
- First instance - Pietra Dura inlay work was executed.
- Pachikari/Parchinkari (Pietra Dura): Pertains to the art of inlaying semi-precious stones in walls to create floral designs.



Other Key Facts**1. Religious Policy :-**

- Continuation of Akbar's policy
- 1612 : Raksha Bandhan
- Prohibition of cow slaughter (Sundays and Thursdays) and donations to the Chaitanya sect
- Father Xavier : Christian religious instruction
- Sanskrit poet Jagannatha : Title of Panditraj

2. Religious Orthodoxy:-

- Hindus of Rajouri were punished because they married Muslim girls and converted them to Hinduism.
- Celebrated the conquest of Kangra forts by slaughtering cows
- Had the idols from the Varaha temple in Ajmer thrown into a pond.
- Jain saint Man Singh prophesied that Jahangir's reign would end within two years.

3. Jahangir and the English:-

- Captain Hawkins (1608-11)
 - First representative of the EIC (East India Company) to arrive at Jahangir's court
 - Agra (Ship: Hector)
 - Mansab of 400 and title of English Khan (conversed in Turkish)
- Nicholas Downton (1612)
- Sir Thomas Roe (1615-1619)
 - Meeting at Ajmer and commercial success
 - Ambassador of King James I of England
- Others : William Finch and Edward Terry
- 1613 : Permission granted to establish a British factory in Surat

Following the conquest of Ahmadnagar, Jahangir conferred upon Khurram the title of Shah Jahan, a mansab of 30,000, and the governorship of Gujarat

Title of Farzand (son) bestowed upon Ibrahim Adil Shah II, ruler of Bijapur

4. Jahangir - Golden Age of Painting

- Prominent Painters
 - Aqa Raza
 - Abul Hasan (Nadir-uz-Zaman) - Portrait miniature painter
 - Ustad Mansur (Nadir Al-Asr) - Bird & Nature
 - Muhammad Nadir, Farrukh Beg and Daulat
 - Bishandas, Manohar and Govardhan
- Agra - Establishment of the painting atelier

5. Jahangir: Any painting, whether executed by a deceased or living artist, I can immediately identify upon observation as to which painter's creation it is.

- 6. Tobacco cultivation in India commenced for the first time during Jahangir's reign**
 - The Portuguese first initiated tobacco cultivation in the south in 1605 CE
 - The Portuguese had brought it from Brazil

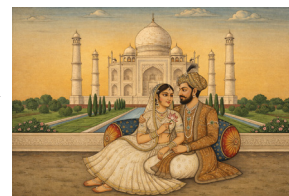
7. Francisco Pelsaert (Dutch traveller): During the reign of Jahangir 1620-1627

Mirza Shahabuddin Beg Muhammad Khan Khurram (1628-1658)

- General Introduction
- Accession to the Throne
- Major Rebellions
- Shah Jahan's Major Campaigns
- Shah Jahan's Religious Policy
- Shah Jahan : Golden Age of Architecture
- Other Facts
- War of Succession: September, 1657

General Introduction

- Birth → 5th January 1592
- Original Name → Khurram (bestowed by Akbar)
- Mother → Jagat Gosai
- Father → Salim (Jahangir)
- Marriage → Mumtaz (Arjumand Bano Begum 1612)
 - Daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Nur Jahan
 - Advisor - Sati-un-Nisa Khanum (maidservant)
 - Death - Burhanpur (during the birth of 14th child Gauharara)
 - Title - "Malik-e-Jamani"
 - Death - 1631
 - Mausoleum - Taj Maha
- Shah Jahan + Mumtaz → 7 surviving children out of 14
 - Daughters - Jahanara (1614), Roshan Ara (1617) and Gauharara (1624)
 - 4 Sons - Dara Shikoh (1615), Shuja (1616), Aurangzeb (1618) and Murad (1624)
- Death → Agra (1666)
 - Buried in Taj Mahal
 - Imprisoned by Aurangzeb in Agra for 8 years
- First Teacher → Mulla Qasim Beg
- In 1638, Shah Jahan laid the foundation of Shahjahanabad on the right bank of the Yamuna River to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi

**Shah Jahan : Golden Age of Architecture**

Architectural Work	Location	Specialty
Taj Mahal	Agra	- Humayun's tomb is considered the predecessor of Taj Maha - Mumtaz Mahal's mausoleum; white marble - Blueprint - Ustad Isa; Chief artist - Ustad Ahmad Lahori
Red Fort	Delhi	- In Shahjahanabad; Lahori Gate (western) and Delhi Gate (southern) - The famous Diwan-i-Aam and Diwan-i-Khas
Jama Masjid	Delhi	Combination of red stone and marble
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort	Built with white marble, extremely beautiful & miniature-sized mosque
Shalimar Bagh	Srinagar	Excellent example of Charbagh style; adorned with fountains and water channels
Sheesh Mahal	Lahore	- It was constructed in 1631-32 by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan - Later, Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh made modifications to it

- The Peacock Throne was commissioned by Shah Jahan
 - Chief artisan : Bey Badal Khan
 - Behind the emperor's throne, a series of pietra dura inlay work was created, depicting the mythological Greek god Orpheus playing the lyre
 - Jama Masjid of Agra was constructed by Shah Jahan's daughter Jahanara
 - Shah Jahan - Darul Safa and College in Delhi
- Mir Jumla: Among the Mughals, the Kohinoor was first obtained by Emperor Shah Jahan.**



Shah Jahan's reign was chronicled by French travelers Bernier, Tavernier, and Italian traveler Manucci

Other Facts**1. Prominent Painters:-**

- Muhammad Faqir
- Mir Hashim

2. Prominent Sanskrit Poets:-

- Vanshidhar Mishra
- Harinarayan Mishra

3. Titles:-

- Musician Lal Khan - Gun Samandar
- Musician Jagannath - Mahakaviray

4. Jahanara (Padshah Begum or Begum Saheb) :-

- Shah Jahan : Padshah Begum
- Aurangzeb = First Lady of Empire (Sahibat-uz-Zamani)
- Jahanara's spiritual guide - Mulla Shah Badakhshi
- Jahanara was the eldest among Shah Jahan's surviving children
- Wrote poetry under the pen name Makhfi
- Jahanara designed Chandni Chowk
- French physician & historian François Bernier : Mentioned unholy relations between Jahanara and Shah Jahan

- 5. During Shah Jahan's reign, a severe famine occurred in Gujarat and the South between 1630-32 CE. Italian merchant Peter Mundy documented it.

Dara Shikoh: 'Shah Buland Iqbal'

- ❖ Birth : 1615 in Ajmer
- ❖ Liberal thoughts like Akbar
 - Lane-Poole: 'Little Akbar'
- ❖ Was a disciple of Qadiri order Sufi saint Mulla Shah
- ❖ Shah Jahan conferred the title 'Shah Buland Iqbal' during the Kandahar campaign
- ❖ Persian translation of 52 Upanishads titled Sitr-e-Akbar
- ❖ Had the Bhagavad Gita and Yoga Vasistha translated into Persian
- ❖ Dara considered the Vedas of Hindu literature as divine creations
- ❖ Book titled Majma-ul-Bahrain (Confluence of Two Seas)
- ❖ Exiled life in Kankwari Fort of Alwar (Rajasthan)
- ❖ Italian Manucci: Dara Shikoh's artilleryman and physician
- ❖ Dara Shikoh had an album of paintings prepared and gifted it to his begum. This album is still preserved in India House Library, London.

1. Dara wrote five treatises on Sufism :-

- Safinat-ul-Awliya
- Sakinat-ul-Awliya (Lives of Qadiri Sufis)
- Hasanat-ul-Arifin
- Tariqat-ul-Haqiqat
- Risalah-i-Haq-Numa (Description of Sufi practices)

War of Succession

Shuja in Bengal, Murad in Gujarat, and Aurangzeb in Deccan: 5 battles: Bahadurgarh battle, Dharmat battle, Samugarh, Khajua, Deorai.

Battle	Parties	Major Outcome
Bahadurgarh (14 February, 1658)	Shah Shuja and Imperial Army	➤ Victory: Sulaiman Shikoh (son of Dara Shikoh)
Battle of Dharmat (15 April, 1658)	Murad + Aurangzeb versus Jaswant Singh	➤ Victory of Aurangzeb-Murad. ➤ Aurangzeb founded the city of Fatehabad
Battle of Samugarh (29 May, 1658)	Aurangzeb and Murad versus Dara Shikoh	➤ Dara was defeated, fled towards Agra. ➤ Murad and Shah Jahan were imprisoned
Battle of Khajua (5 January, 1659)	Aurangzeb versus Shuja	➤ Shuja fled to Arakan (Burma)

Battle of Deorai
(April, 1659)

Aurangzeb
versus Dara
Shikoh (buried in
Humayun's tomb)

- Vidharmi : Dara Shikoh was given death penalty in
- Bernier : Witnessed the execution with his own eyes

Mu'in-ud-din Mohammad Aurangzeb or Alamgir I (1658-1707)

- ❖ General Introduction
- ❖ Coronation
- ❖ Major Rebellions
- ❖ Military Campaigns
- ❖ Aurangzeb : Religious Life
- ❖ Miscellaneous

General Introduction

1. Birth → November 3, 1618 (Dohad, Gujarat)
2. Seventh child of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz
3. Teacher → Mir Muhammad Hakim
4. Other Names → Alamgir, Pir-e-Dastgir, Bahadur, Zinda Pir, Hafiz, Dervishes
 - Bahadur - Shah Jahan
 - Zinda Pir - Orthodox Sunni
 - Hafiz - One who memorized the Quran

The largest area of the Mughal Empire

5. Marriage → May 18, 1637 → Dilras Banu Begum (Rabia-ud-Daurani)
 - Bibi Ka Maqbara (Taj of the Deccan: Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
 - ◆ Built by Aurangzeb's son Azam Shah
 - ◆

Coronation

- ❖ First : July 31, 1658
 - Shalimar Bagh, Delhi
 - Title - Alamgir (World Conqueror)
 - Aurangzeb : Used Hindi proverbs
- ❖ Second : June 15, 1659
 - Red Fort, Delhi
 - Ruler of the World (Alamgir)
 - Abolished approximately 80 taxes (taxes + abwabs)
 - Abwabs - Temporary and circumstantial taxes imposed by the government in addition to regular taxes during the Mughal period

**Rahdari (Transportation tax)****Pandari (Toll tax)****Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy**

1. Aurangzeb → Long-serving Governor of the Deccan (Centre: Aurangabad)
 2. Sequence → Bijapur, Golconda and Maratha
 3. Reasons → Religious (Bijapur + Golconda: Shia), imperialist ambition, control over Portuguese and breaking Maratha power
- ❖ Till 1668
 - To recover the 50 parganas given to Bijapur from Ahmadnagar in the 1636 treaty
 - ❖ Till 1684
 - To bring Bijapur and Golconda to his side against the Marathas.
 - ❖ After 1684
 - To end the independent existence of Bijapur and Golconda and use them against the Marathas

1. Bijapur

- ❖ Ali Adil Shah II
- ❖ Sikandar Adil Shah
 - Made Diler Khan the Governor of the Deccan
 - Annual pension of 1 lakh to Sikandar Adil Shah

2. Golconda

- ❖ Annexed in 1687
- ❖ Ruler
 - Qutub Shah (1672)
 - Abul Hasan Qutub Shah (1672- 87)
 - ◆ Annual pension of 50 thousand (Daulatabad Fort)
- ❖ Diamond trading centre
- ❖ Last stronghold of the Deccan campaign
 - ◆ Maratha

Brahmins named Madanna and Akkanna were associated with Golconda's ruler Abul Hasan

3. Maratha

- 1657 - Junnar attacked by Shivaji
- Shivaji+Shambhaji+Rajaram+ Tarabai (title of honest by Portuguese)
- 1660 - Shaista Khan attacked Shivaji
- June 24, 1665 - Treaty of Purandar (Jai Singh + Shivaji)
- 1689 - Battle of Sangameshwar (Shambhaji and Minister-Poet Kalash)

4. Aurangzeb

- Emperor of the Deccan
- Death : March 3, 1707 (Ahmadnagar)
- Tomb : Khuldabad (Daulatabad): Near the shrine of Fakir Burhanuddin

5. Jat

- Leadership : Gokula and Rajaram (Bharatpur Dynasty: Churaman and Maharaja Badan Singh)
- Battle of Tilpat in 1670
- The Jats plundered Akbar's tomb at Sikandra.

Aurangzeb : Religious Life

1. Orthodox Sunni Muslim
 - Banned: Kalma on coins, the festival of Nowruz. Alcohol, singing and dancing, gambling, Meena Bazaar, music, Tuladan and Jharokha Darshan, Muharram, and one's own birthday.
 - Pilgrimage tax imposed on Hindus.
 - 1669 : Vishwanath Temple of Banaras, Keshavdev Temple of Mathura (built by Vir Singh Bundela), and Somnath Temple of Gujarat were demolished.
 - Muhtasib : Supervisor of religious conduct of Muslims (First: Mulla Aujwazih)
 - 1679 : Reimposed Jizya
 - Aurangzeb banned music in the court
 - Goal : To convert Darul Harb (Land of Infidels) into Darul Islam (Land of Islam)
2. Ban on Sati practice in 1663: Akbar had also attempted this, but Aurangzeb completely prohibited the Sati practice.
3. Except Rajputs and Marathas, all Hindus were banned from riding palanquins or good horses and also banned from carrying weapons.

Jizya Tax

- This was a tax taken from non-Muslims
- It was not taken from Brahmins, saints, elderly, poor, insane, minors and women.
- In India, Muhammad ibn al-Qasim first started collecting Jizya after the conquest of Sindh in 712.
- Firoz Tughlaq also collected Jizya from Brahmins.
- Jizya was prevalent during the time of Babur and Humayun.
- Akbar abolished it in 1564.
- Aurangzeb ordered the collection of Jizya in 1679.
- Jizya was finally abolished during Muhammad Shah's time in 1720 AD.

Aurangzeb

- Maximum Hindu generals
- Maximum Hindu mansabdars

- Aurangzeb appointed the maximum number of Hindu officials.
- Land grant of 5 villages to Dauji Maharaj Temple of Mathura and land grants to temples of Banaras
- The maximum number of books in Persian on Indian classical music were written during Aurangzeb's reign.
- Aurangzeb: Veena player

Miscellaneous Facts

1. Aurangzeb's Death → 3 March, 1707
 - Tomb: Khuldabad, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
2. During Aurangzeb's time, the number of provinces was 21.
3. French traveler Francois Bernier → "Travels in the Mughal Empire"
4. In May 1666, Shivaji appeared before Aurangzeb in the Diwan-i-Aam of Agra Fort
 - Here Shivaji was imprisoned and kept in Jaipur Bhawan
5. In 1686 AD, Bijapur and in 1687 AD, Golconda were annexed to the Mughal Empire by Aurangzeb

Later Mughal Rulers (1707-1857)

- ❖ Bahadur Shah (1707-1712)
- ❖ Jahandar Shah (1712-13)
- ❖ Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)
- ❖ Muhammad Shah (1719-1748)
- ❖ Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)
- ❖ Alamgir II (1754-1759)
- ❖ Shah Alam II (1759-1806)
- ❖ Akbar II (1806-1837)
- ❖ Bahadur Shah Zafar II (1837-57)

Bahadur Shah I : Shah-e-Bekhtar (1707-1712)

1. Birth → October 14, 1643
2. Mother → Nawab Bai
3. Original Name → Mirza Muhammad Muazzam or Shah Alam I
4. Father → Aurangzeb
5. Accession to Throne → 18 June 1707
 - Battle of Jajau (1707)
 - Became Sultan at age 65
6. Shah-e-Bekhtar → Political Negligence
7. Death
 - February 27, 1712, Lahore
 - During war against Banda Bahadur
8. Peaceful Policy
 - Released Shahu in 1707
 - Friendship with Guru Govind Singh
 - Friendship with Bundelas and Jats
 - Portuguese Woman: Juliana (Known as Bibi or Fidwa): Sarai Julena, Delhi



Battle of Jajau (1707)

Between Aurangzeb's two sons Muazzam and Azam

Jahandar Shah : First Puppet Ruler (1712-13)

1. Son of Bahadur Shah I
2. Vizier → Zulfiqar Khan ← Son of Aurangzeb's Vizier Asad Khan
3. Diwan → Raja Subhag Chand
4. 1712 → Abolition of Jizya Tax
5. Raja Jai Singh II of Amber
 - Aurangzeb → Sawai
 - Jahandar → Mirza Raja
 - Muhammad Shah - Raja Rajeshwar
 - Founder of Jaipur + Lord of Kings
 - April 1721 → Sarmad-e-Raja-e-Hind
 - Five Observatories (Jantar Mantar)



1733 : Jai Singh II authored "Zij Muhammad Shahi," an astronomical treatise

➤ For astronomical measurements, eclipse predictions, and celestial monitoring

- ❖ Delhi
- ❖ Jaipur
- ❖ Ujjain
- ❖ Mathura
- ❖ Varanasi

6. Raja Ajit Singh of Marwar → Granted title of Maharaja
7. Immoral Relationships → Woman named Lal Kunwar
8. Historian Tarachandra → Called "Lustful Fool"
9. Death → February 11, 1713
- ❖ Sayyid Brothers (Abdul Khan and Husain Ali Khan)

KINGMAKER (4Rulers)

- Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)
- Rafi-ud-Darzat (1719)
- Rafi-ud-Daula or Shah Jahan II (1719)
- Muhammad Shah "Rangila" (1719-1748)

Farrukhsiyar : Despicable Coward (1713-1719)

1. Ruler with support of Sayyid Brothers
 - Vizier : Abdullah Khan
 - Mir Bakshi : Husain Ali Khan
 - ◆ Husain Ali - Deputy Governor of Bihar
 - ◆ Abdullah Khan - Deputy Governor of Allahabad
2. 1713 → Nizam-ul-Mulk
 - Turani (Central Asian: Turk, Tatar, and Mongol)
 - 1713 : Appointed Governor of six Deccan provinces
 - Title - Nizam-ul-Mulk Fateh Jung
 - Independence of Hyderabad in 1724
 - Granted title "Asaf Jah" by Muhammad Shah

Six Deccan Provinces: Khandesh, Bijapur, Berar, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, and Bidar

3. 19 June 1716
 - Banda Bahadur's Brutal Execution in Delhi
 - Governor of Lahore - Abdu-Samad
4. 1717
 - Royal Firman Granted to English (Dastak: Magna Carta of EIC)
 - English representatives John Surman and Dr. William Hamilton
5. Farrukhsiyar Reimposed Jizya Tax
 - Finally Abolished : 1720 by Muhammad Shah Rangila
6. Death → 19 April 1719
 - Farrukhsiyar: Despicable Coward
 - By Husain Ali
 - ◆ Treaty of Delhi (1719) : Between Husain Ali and Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
 - ◆ Granted Marathas right to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in 6 southern provinces

Muhammad Shah "Rangila" (1719-1748)

1. 18-year-old grandson of Bahadur Shah I
2. Last Emperor appointed by Sayyid Brothers
 - 1720 - Husain Ali Khan assassinated by Haider Khan
 - 1722- Abdullah Khan assassinated
 - Reason - Rise of Turani faction (Nizam-ul-Mulk + Amin Khan)
3. Independent States Emerged During Muhammad Shah's Reign

Kingdoms	Founder
Karnataka	Sadatullah Khan - 1710
Farrukhabad	Muhammad Khan Bangash - 1715
Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan - 1717
Katehr (Rohilla)	Ali Mohammad Khan - 1721
Awadh	Sadat Khan - 1722
Bharatpur	Badan Singh - 1722
Hyderabad	Nizam-ul-Mulk - 1724

4. Development of Tappa Music Style: Gwalior School
5. Greatest Development of Urdu (Royal Patronage) and Music
 - Famous Musicians: Sadarang and Adarang
6. Father of Modern Urdu Poetry → 'Wali Deccani' → Collection named "Divan"
7. Foreign Invasions → Nadir Shah (1739)

Ahmad Shah Abdali (1748)

- ❖ Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan
- ❖ Total 7 invasions from 1748 to 1767
- ❖ Maximum 3 invasions during Shah Alam II (1759-1806)
 - Third Battle of Panipat
- ❖ January 14, 1761: Maratha Defeat
- ❖ Last - Sikhs
 - Napoleon of Iran
 - Reason : Muhammad Shah sheltered Nadir's enemies and provided funds
 - 24 February 1739 - Mughal Army Defeated at Battle of Karnal
 - 20 March 1739
 - ◆ Delhi Plundered for 57 Days
 - ◆ 70 crore rupees + Peacock Throne + Koh-i-Noor Diamond
 - Sadat Khan (Founder of Awadh) Committed Suicide

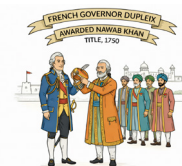
Peshwa Bajirao I attacked Delhi in 1737

Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)

1. Son of Muhammad Shah
2. Vizier : Safdarjung, Governor of Awadh
 - With assistance of Maratha Chief Malhar Rao, Imad-ul-Mulk became Vizier
 - Imad-ul-Mulk's real name was Ghazi-ud-Din
3. Excessive interference of eunuchs and women in administration
 - Queen Mother Udham Bai (Kibla-e-Alam)
 - Eunuch Javed Khan (Nawab Bahadur)
4. Emperor Ahmad Shah had to sell royal goods to pay army wages, which proved the weak economy of Mughal Empire during his reign.

Alamgir II (1754-59)

1. Son of Jahandar Shah
2. Original Name → Aziz-ud-Din
3. Vizier → Imad-ul-Mulk
4. Three invasions by Abdali
5. French Governor Dupleix granted title "Nawab Khan"
6. Battle of Plassey (1757) → Siraj-ud-Daula vs. British East India Company



Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

1. Son of Alamgir II
2. Original Name → Ali Gauhar
3. Battle of Buxar (1764)
 - British
 - Shah Alam II + Mir Qasim + Shuja-ud-Daula
- ❖ First Treaty of Allahabad (12 August 1765)
 - ◆ First Mughal Emperor to become British Pensioner (1764-1772)
4. In 1772 CE, Mahadaji Sindhia placed Shah Alam II back on Delhi's throne.



Akbar II (1806-37 CE.)

1. Akbar II was the son of Shah Alam II.
2. He was the first Mughal Emperor to become the British protégé.
3. Now the Emperor became mere prisoner of the Red Fort.
4. During Akbar II's reign, Mughal coins ceased production in 1835 CE.
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Granted title "Raja"

- December 4, 1829 : Bengal Sati Regulation
- 1830 : Sent to London for pension
- He died in Bristol in 1833 and was buried in Arnos Vale Cemetery

Bahadur Shah II 'Zafar' (1837-1858 CE.)**1. Last Mughal Emperor****2. Father :** Akbar Shah II**3. Mother :** Lal Bai**4.** Wrote poetry and verses under pen name "Zafar"**5. Spiritual Guru :** Hasan Askari**6. Poetry Teachers :** Ibrahim Jauq and Mirza Ghalib (Mirza Asadullah Beg Khan)

- Bahadur Shah Zafar was honored with titles: 'Dabir-ul-Mulk,' 'Nazm-ud-Daula,' and 'Mirza Nausha'

7. During the 1857 Revolt, rebels proclaimed Bahadur Shah as Emperor of India**8.** Major Hudson arrested Bahadur Shah at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi**9. Death :** November 7, 1862, Rangoon (Burma)**10.** His tomb is located in Rangoon (Yangon)

- How unfortunate is Zafar, even two yards of earth for burial were not granted in the beloved's abode."
- Sir Jadunath Sarkar: 'When gold itself gets rust, what can iron do?'

❖ Mirza Asadullah Beg Khan (Ghalib)

❖ Birth : December 27, 1797, Agra

❖ Death: February 15, 1869, Delhi

❖ Languages : Urdu, Persian

❖ Famous Work : Divan-e-Ghalib

❖ Ghalib described the conditions of Delhi during 1857 Mutiny in his book 'Dastanbu'

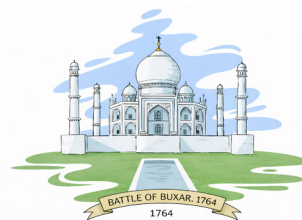
❖ Bahadur Shah Zafar honored him with titles: 'Dabir-ul-Mulk,' 'Nazm-ud-Daula,' and 'Mirza Nausha'

Causes of Fall of Mughal Empire

1) Jadunath Sarkar	Book - FALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE Aurangzeb's Policies = Religious Extremism + Intolerant Rajput Policy + Deccan Policy + Jagirdari Crisis
2) Satish Chandra	Book : PARTIES AND POLITICS AT THE MUGHAL COURT Jagirdari Crisis : Imbalance in three-way relationship between zamindars, jagirdars, and peasants Excessive appointment of jagirdars for administrative purposes in the Deccan Shortage of jagirs (fiefs)
3) Irfan Habib	Book : THE AGRARIAN SYSTEM OF MUGHAL INDIA Agricultural Crisis Theory: Rebellion and Economic Crisis Excessive taxation, revenue arrears, and harsh revenue collection methods
4) Karen Leonard	Great firm theory After 1650, merchant class (bankers/traders/industrialists) who were formerly with Mughals gradually withdrew and aligned with regional rulers and East India Company. This caused the Mughal administration to become extremely economically weakened.
5) Moreland	Book : FROM AKBAR TO AURANGZEB : A STUDY IN INDIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY Theory : Agricultural and Jagirdari System Theory

Mughal Administration & Other Aspects

- ❖ Mughal Administration
 - General Introduction
 - Revenue
 - Justice
 - Military
 - Warfare
 - Mansabdari System
- ❖ Literature
- ❖ Painting
- ❖ Architecture and Construction
- ❖ Music and Others

**Capitals of the Mughals**

1. Agra : 1556-1569
2. Fatehpur Sikri : 1569-1584
3. Lahore : 1585-1599
4. Agra : 1600-1648
5. Shahjahanabad (Delhi): 1648
6. South : Burhanpur

Mughal Administration

1. Founder of Mughal Administrative Model : Akbar
2. Indian + Arabic + Persian + Mongol + Turkish
3. Nature :-
 - Centralized and Autocratic
 - Hereditary Officer System
 - Military State - Except Sadr and Qazi, all other officials also performed military duties

Due to excessive use of papers, Mughal administration was also called a Paper State

- ❖ Empire : Emperor
- ❖ Province (Suba) : Subedar
- ❖ District (Sarkar) : Faujdar
- ❖ Pargana : Shiqdar/Amin
- ❖ Mawda/Village : Khut/Muqaddam

Chakla : A new unit between Sarkar and Pargana during Shah Jahan's reign

4. Mughal Period Sovereignty :-
 - ❖ Sovereignty → What will be the source of power, on what principles will the Sultan rule over the subjects?
 - ❖ Information → Ain-e-Akbari (Abul Fazl)
 - Grace of God, it is attained only by one who possesses thousands of virtues
 - Emperor - Representative of God on Earth
 - Emperor - 'Farr-e-Izadi' (Divine Light)
 - ◆ Developed by Sufi Saint Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
 - Akbar proclaimed the Mahzar in 1579

Central Administration (Khasa-e-Sharifa)

1. Jahan Bani : Protection of State
2. Supreme : Emperor
3. Support System : Wizarat
 - Wakil-e-Mutlaq (Prime Minister)
 - Wazir or Diwan-e-Kul (Revenue and Finance)
 - Mir Bakhshi (Head of Military Department)
 - Mir Saman (Palace and Household Department)
 - Sadr-us-Sudur (Religious Affairs)
 - Qazi-ul-Quzat (Justice Department)

1) Wakil-e-Mutlaq

- Head of Council of Ministers (Military + Economic + Finance)
- Akbar's Wakil : Bairam Khan
- Division of powers by Akbar and nominal position
- Created by Akbar - Diwan, Mir Bakhshi, Sadr-us-Sah and Mir Saman
- Mughal Emperor Shah Alam conferred the title of Wakil-e-Mutlaq on Mahadji Scindia in 1783.

2) Wazir or Diwan-e-Kul

- Finance and Revenue: This position was created by Akbar in his 8th year
- Approval of Expenditure
- Appointment and Promotion of Employees
- First Diwan - Muzaffar Khan

Ruler	Diwan
1) Akbar	Muzaffar Khan, Raja Todar Mal, Ewaz Shah Mansur, Khwaja Shah Mir Fatehullah
2) Jahangir	Itimad-ud-Daulah
3) Aurangzeb	Mir Jumla, Fazil Khan, Zafar Khan, Asad Khan
4) Bahadur Shah I	Munim Khan

Aurangzeb: Asad Khan served as Mughal Diwan for the longest period (31 years).

3) Mir Bakhshi	➤ Head of Military Department : Not the Commander-in-Chief or Army Chief ➤ Details of Mansabdars and Recommendation for appointment of Mansabdars ➤ Only after the Mir Bakhshi signed the letter called 'Sarkhat', the army could receive monthly salary. ➤ Accompanied the Emperor on travels (hunting) and campaigns ➤ 2 more Bakhshis to assist Mir Bakhshi: Second/Third Bakhshi ➤ In Akbar's empire, military commanders were called Faujdars
4) Sadr-us-Sudur	➤ Head of Religion and Charity Department: When he performed the work of head of criminal justice department, he was called Qazi. ➤ 'Suyurghal': Tax-free land granted to scholars, religious leaders and other distinguished persons during the Mughal period ➤ Inspection of revenue-free land (Madad-i-Maash)
5) Mir Saman	➤ Control of royal family and imperial stores ➤ Responsibility for domestic needs and comforts of the royal family
6) Others	➤ Diwan-e-Insha - Correspondence and Communication: Leadership = Dabir-e-Khas ➤ Mir-e-Arz - In charge of Petitions ➤ Parwanchi - Wrote orders without requiring the Emperor's seal. ➤ Mir-e-Tuzuk - Management and supervision of royal ceremonies ➤ Kotwal - Police Chief (maintaining law and order) ➤ Qazi - Judge ➤ Muhtasib - Preventing those acting against Shariat: Created by Aurangzeb ➤ Daroga-e-Dak Chauki: Information and Intelligence Department

- ❖ Diwan-e-Tan : Care of salaries and Jagirs
- ❖ Mushrif - Examination of audited income-expenditure by the state
- ❖ Mustarfi (Auditor) : Examination of income-expenditure accounts prepared by Musharraf
- ❖ Waqia Navis: News Writer

Mughal : Revenue System

- ❖ Main Taxes
 - Originator - Akbar (Inspired: Sher Shah Suri)

- Land Revenue, Jizya, Zakat
- Escheat Law - Merger of property without heir into the state
- Nazar - Cash offering given to the Emperor.
- Niyaz - Gifts given by princes to the Emperor.
- Nisar - Gifts given by nobles to the Emperor.
- ❖ Revenue Systems
 - Bantai or Gallabakhshi or Maoli
 - Shihabuddin Ahmad : Nasq and Kankut system
 - Muzaffar Khan Turbati : Classification and measurement of land
 - Todar Mal (1580) : Dahsala/Zabti/Arzi

'Jama' was the estimated or assessed value of land revenue, which the state expected to receive,

'Hasil' was the revenue actually collected

Measurement of land : Gaz-e-Ilahi (41 angul/33 inches) instead of Gaz-e-Sikandari (39 angul)

1. Polaj : Excellent land sown annually
 2. Parauti : Sown once a year
 3. Chachar : Sown once in 3-4 years
 4. Banjar : Not cultivated for five years or more
1. Zamindar :- They themselves were owners of their land
 2. Jagirdar/Tayuldar :- Those Mansabdars who were given salary in the form of land. All Mansabdars were not Jagirdars. Because many were also given cash
 3. Khalisa Land :- Was directly under the control of the center. Its entire revenue went to the royal treasury. Not allocated as Jagir
- Inam Land (tax-free) :- This was given as reward to those people who had no source of income**

Mansabdari System

1. General Introduction :-

- ❖ Mansab → Arabic word Mansib
- ❖ Mansabdar → Officer holding a rank
- ❖ Beginning → Caliph Abba Said
- ❖ India → Akbar (19th year of reign: 1575)
- ❖ Importance → Noble class military system which also became the basis of civil system in Mughal period
- ❖ 40th year of reign (1595-1596) → Second Mansab: Zat and Sawar
 - Rank/Position and salary
 - Horses + Soldiers

2. Objectives :-

- To integrate administrative and military systems.
- Ensure loyalty of officers towards the Emperor.
- Revenue expenditure had increased due to expansion of administrative machinery.

3. Features:-

- Except the Emperor and judicial officers, the entire remaining administration was merged into the Mansabdari system.
- Appointment: By Emperor on basis of merit
 - ◆ Not hereditary appointment
 - ◆ Transfer or removal : Emperor
- Salary : Cash or Jagir
- Chief Mansabdari management officer: Mir Bakhshi
- Mansabdar could deduct maximum 5% from Tabinan (Sawar salary) as his expenses
- Akbar fixed minimum 10 and maximum 7000 Mansab - Raja Man Singh was given 7000 Mansab
- Ahadi : Apart from Mansabdars, Mughal Emperors kept personal individual cavalymen

4. Categories:-

- First: 'Sawar' equal to 'Zat' rank
- Second: 'Sawar' half or more than 'Zat' rank
- Third: 'Sawar' less than half of 'Zat' rank.

5. Evolution of Mansabdari System:-

- Mansabdari during Jahangir period
 - ◆ Duh-aspa and Sih-aspa : Permission to keep more cavalymen by increasing (Zat) rank
 - ◆ First Duh-aspa: Mahavat Khan
- Mansabdari during Shah Jahan period
 - ◆ Monthly Jagir system
 - ◆ Difference between Hasil/Mahsul (actual rent collection) and Jama (assessed rent) increased

6. Aurangzeb:-

- Added a new rank called 'Mashrut' to Sawar rank.
- Bezagiri or Jagirdari crisis : During Aurangzeb's time, due to huge increase in number of Mansabdars, no Jagirs were left to give them.
- Hindu Mansabdars became 33 percent.
 - ◆ 71 Rajputs, 27 Marathas and 7 other communities

- During Aurangzeb's time, Jai Singh of Amber, Jaswant Singh of Marwar and Maratha Shahu were given 7000 Mansab.

Mughal Period Coins

Mohar	This was the most prevalent gold coin of Mughal period
Shansab (Shahenshah)	Largest gold coin: 102 tola
Ilahi	Most prevalent gold coin during Akbar's reign
Rahas	This was a gold coin of both round and square types, it was of five and a half tola.
Atmah and Vinsat	Gold coin
Dam	Copper coin for daily transactions (1 Rupee = 40 Dams)
Rupee	Silver coin

Other silver coins: Jalali, Darab, Charan, Chandan, Dah, Kal and Suki