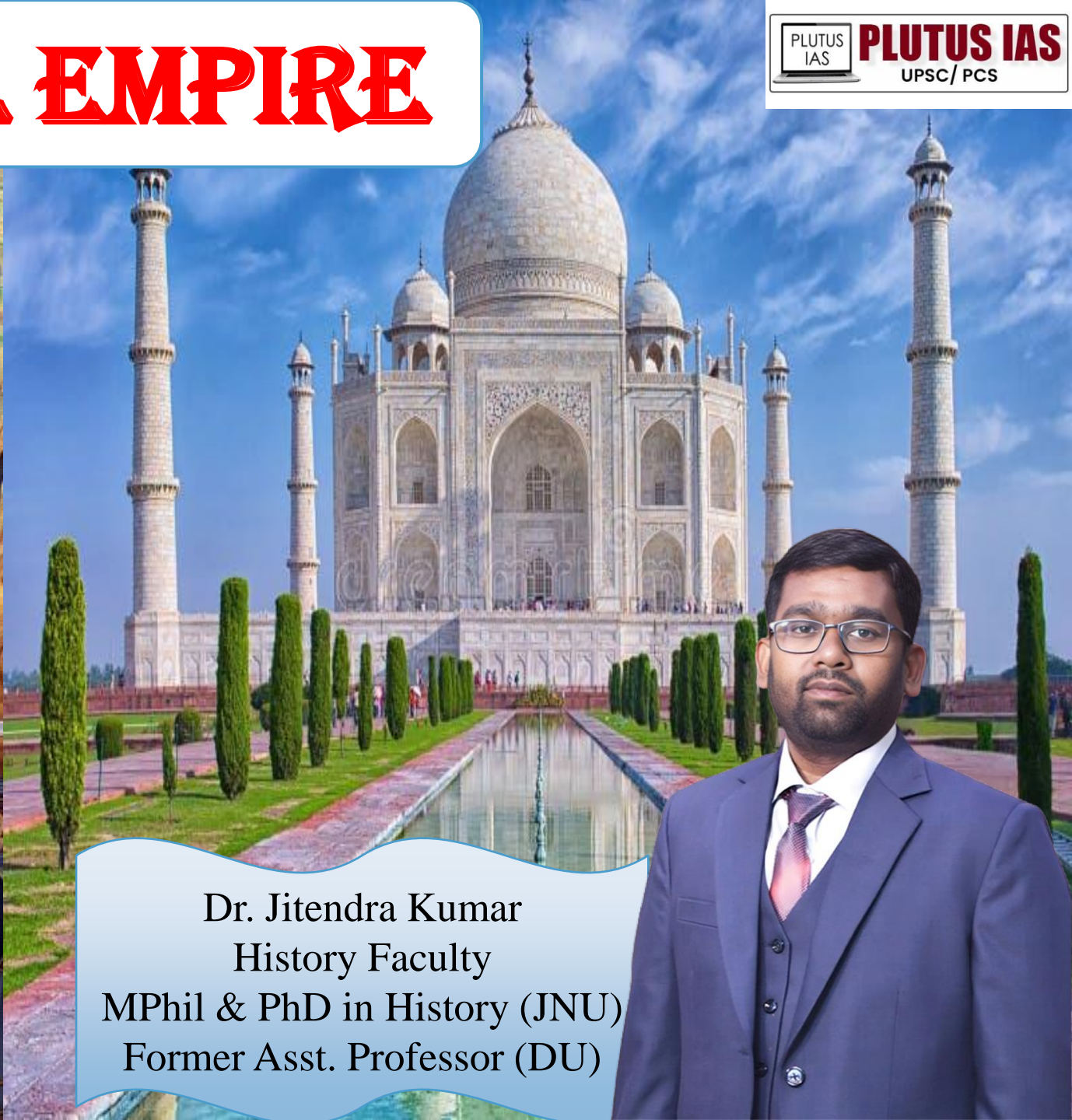


MUGHAL EMPIRE

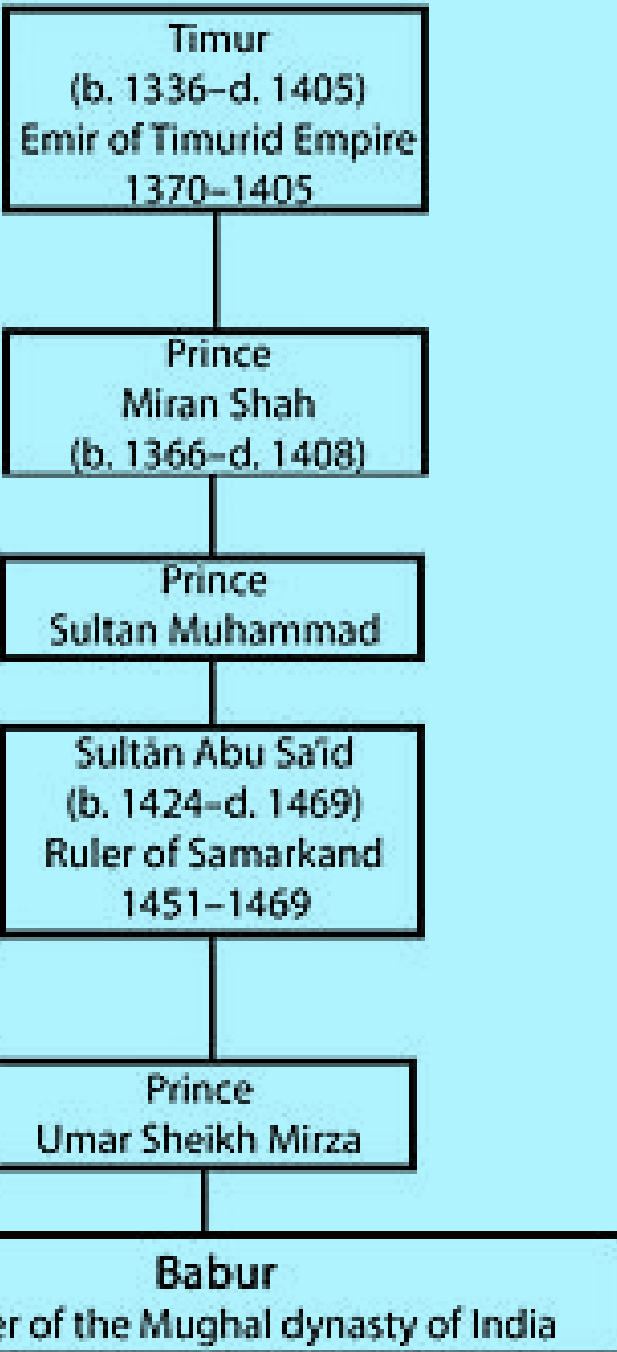
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UPSC/PCS



Dr. Jitendra Kumar
History Faculty
MPhil & PhD in History (JNU)
Former Asst. Professor (DU)

Emergence of Babur



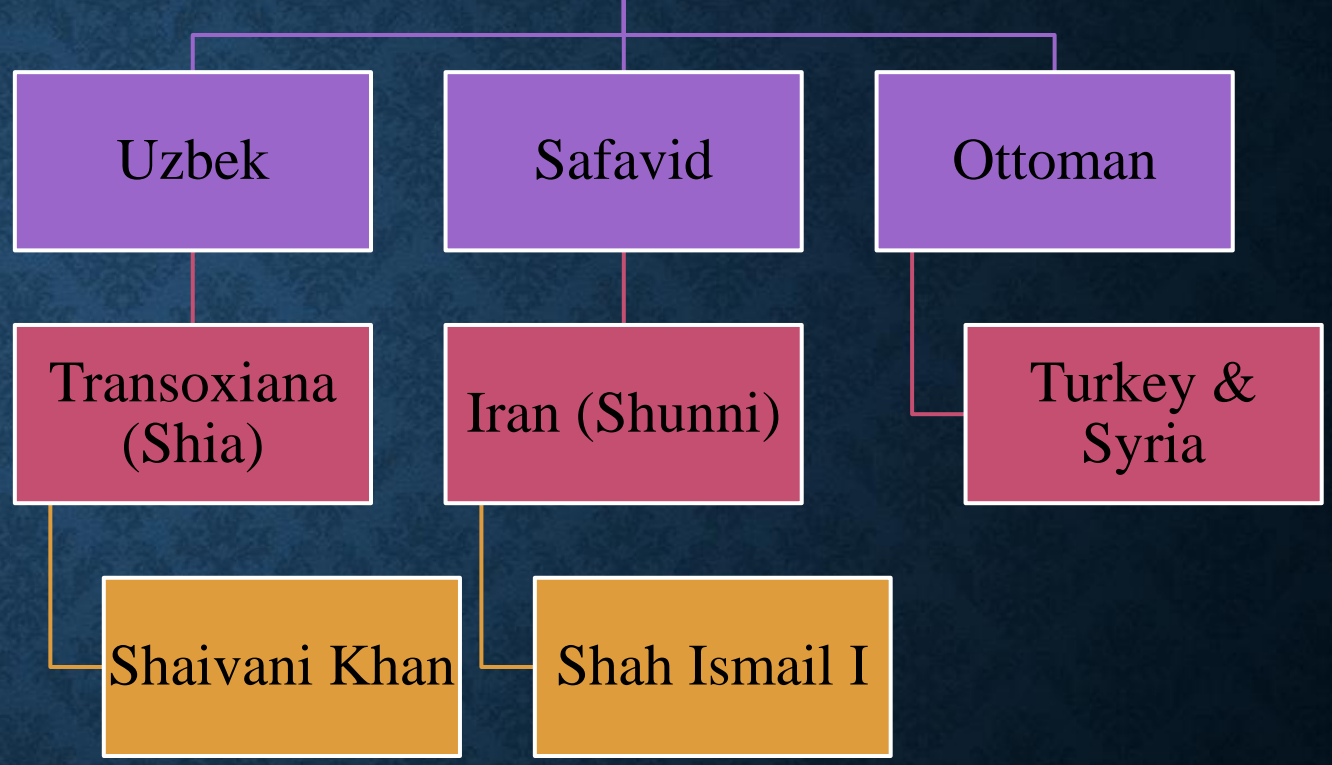
- ❖ The Mughals were considered descendants of two great lineages. From the father's side, they were the descendants of **Timur** (died 1404), the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
- ❖ From their mother's side, they were successors of **Genghis Khan** (died 1227), ruler of the **Mongol** tribes, China and Central Asia. However, the Mughals did not like to be called **Mongol**.



- Ottoman empire
- Safavid empire
- Mughal empire

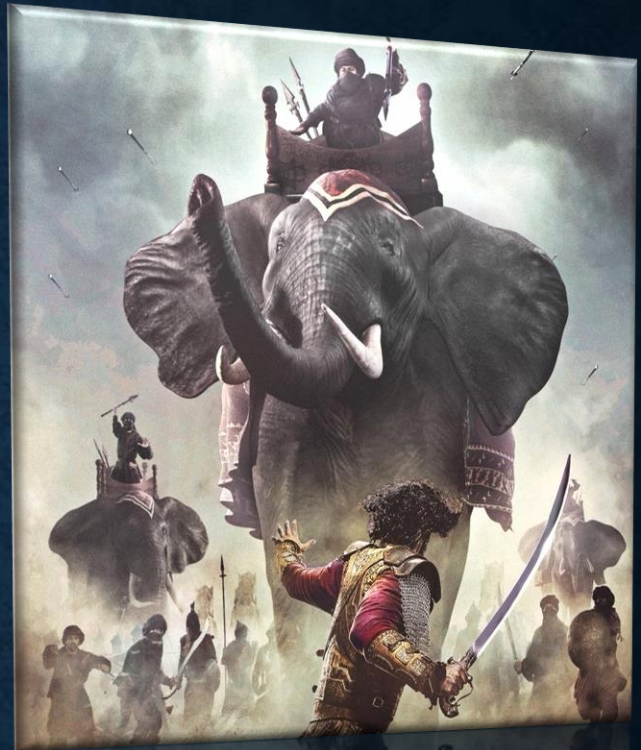


Central Asian Empire



Aisan Daulat Begum

Emergence of Babur



Son

1. Muhammad Khan
2. Ahmad Khan

Son-in-Law

Umar Sheikh Mirza
(Qutlugh Nigar Khanun)

Zahiruddin
Mohammad Babar

Khanzada Begum

14-2-1483

30-12-1530

Fargana

Samarqand (Shaivani
Khan)

Forest

Baisangar Mirza (Alliance)

Samarqand (Shah Ismail)

Kabul (Gulrukh)

1504: Kabul

1520: Bhira & Sialkot

1524: Lahore

Wazir Khan (Minister of Babar)

Qambar Ali (Traitor)

Jibran (Jahangir Mirza)-SB

Abu Bakra (in Jail): D-Niksha

Hindustan is a place of little charm...
There are no good horses, meat, grapes,
melons, or other fruit. There is no ice,
cold water, good food or bread in the
markets. There are no baths and no
madrasas. There are no candles, torches,
or candlesticks.

Babur, the conqueror from Central Asia,
was born today 532 years ago

INDIA'S FIRST MUGHAL EMPEROR

Wrote his memoirs
called the **Baburnama**

At 12 he became
the ruler of Farghana,
present day Uzbekistan

After losing Samarkand,
he launched his conquest
of India, reaching
Chenab in 1519

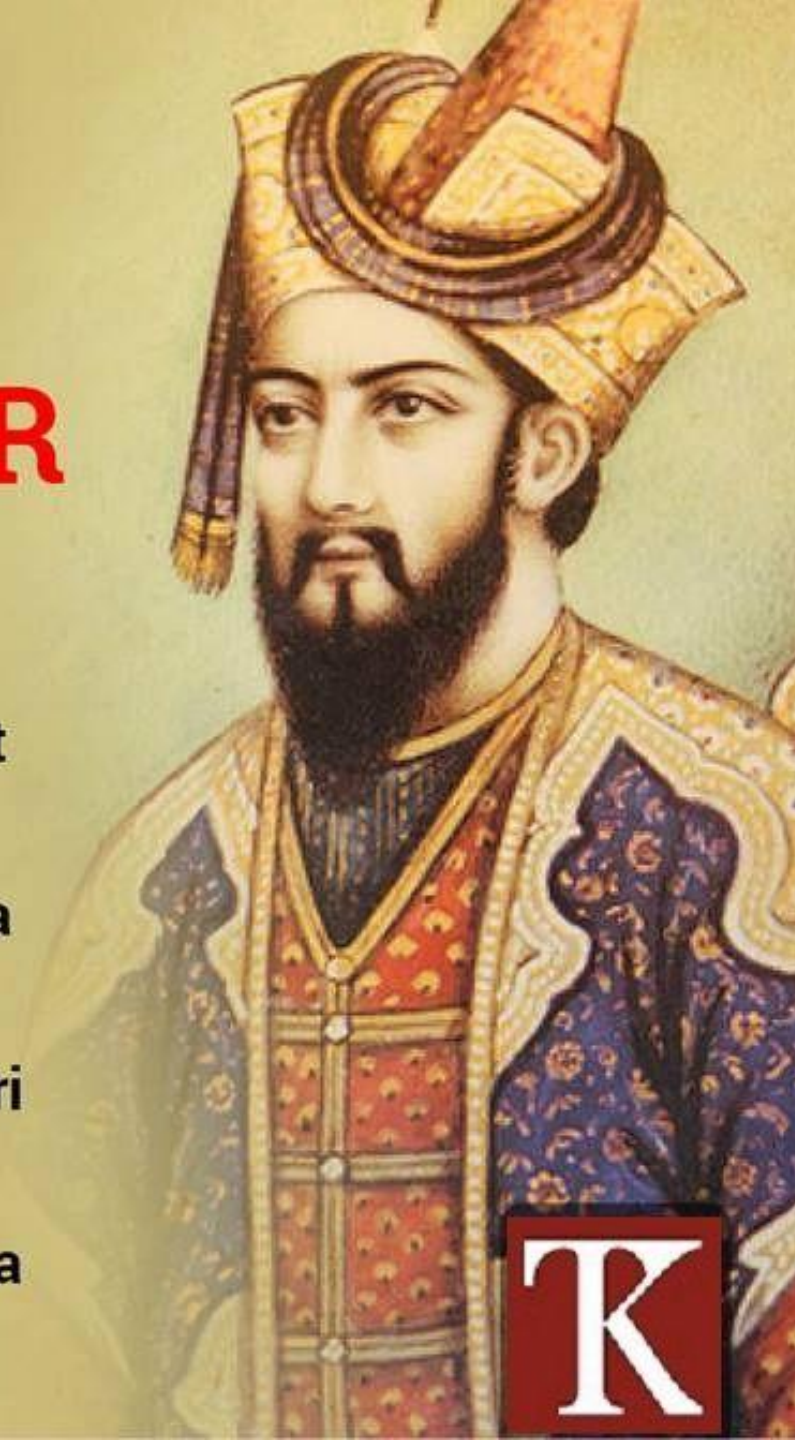
Battles fought by him:

Battle of **Panipat**
(1526)

Battle of **Khanwa**
(1527)

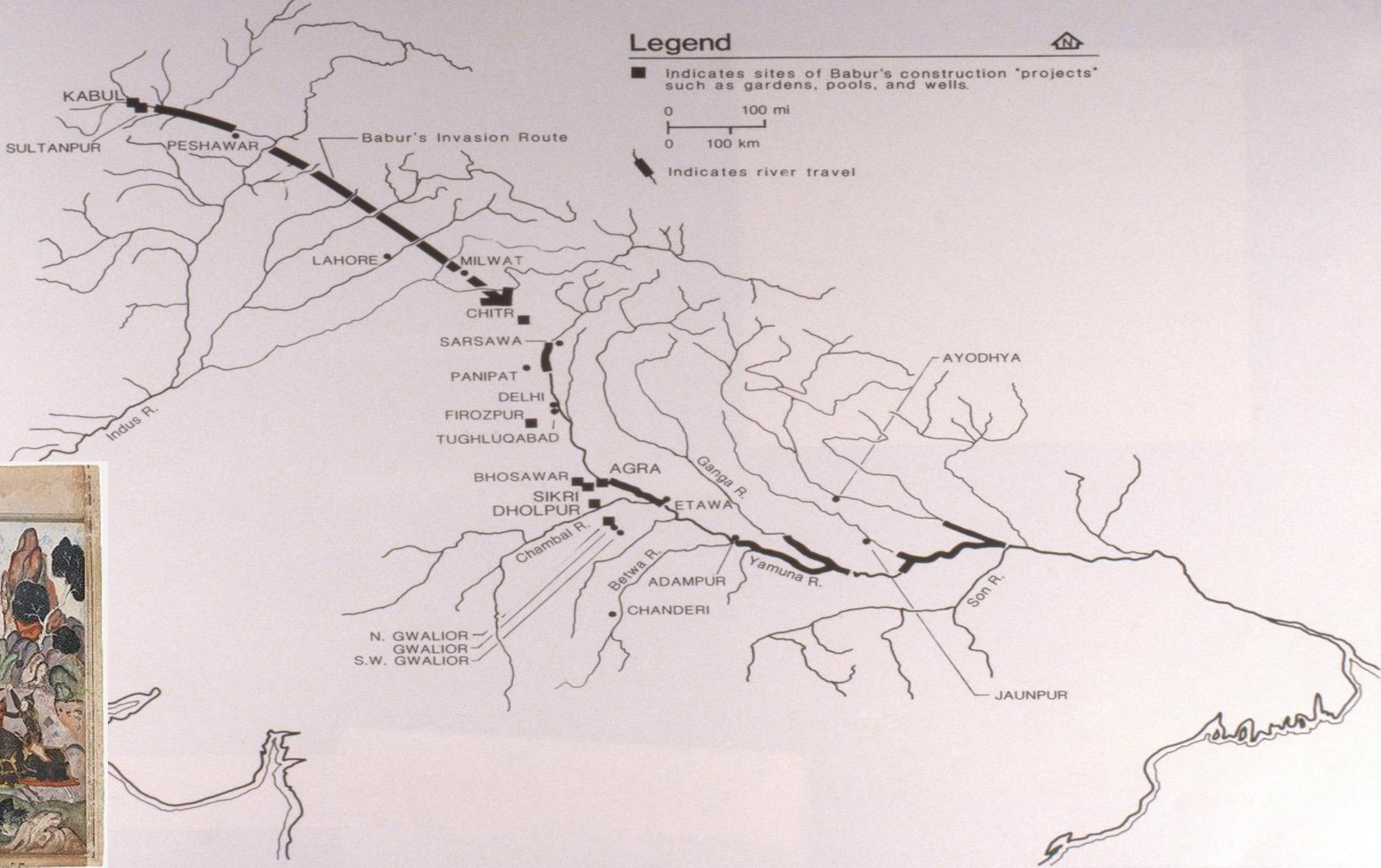
Battle of **Chanderi**
(1528)

Battle of **Ghaghra**
(1529)



"What though the field
be lost, All is not lost.
The unconquerable will
& courage, Never
submit or yield".

How can one forget the
pleasures of that
country? Especially
when abstaining from
drinking, how can one
allow oneself to forget
a licit pleasure like
melons and
grapes? Recently a
melon was brought, and
as I cut it and ate it I was
oddly affected. I wept
the whole time I was
eating it.





First Battle of Panipat

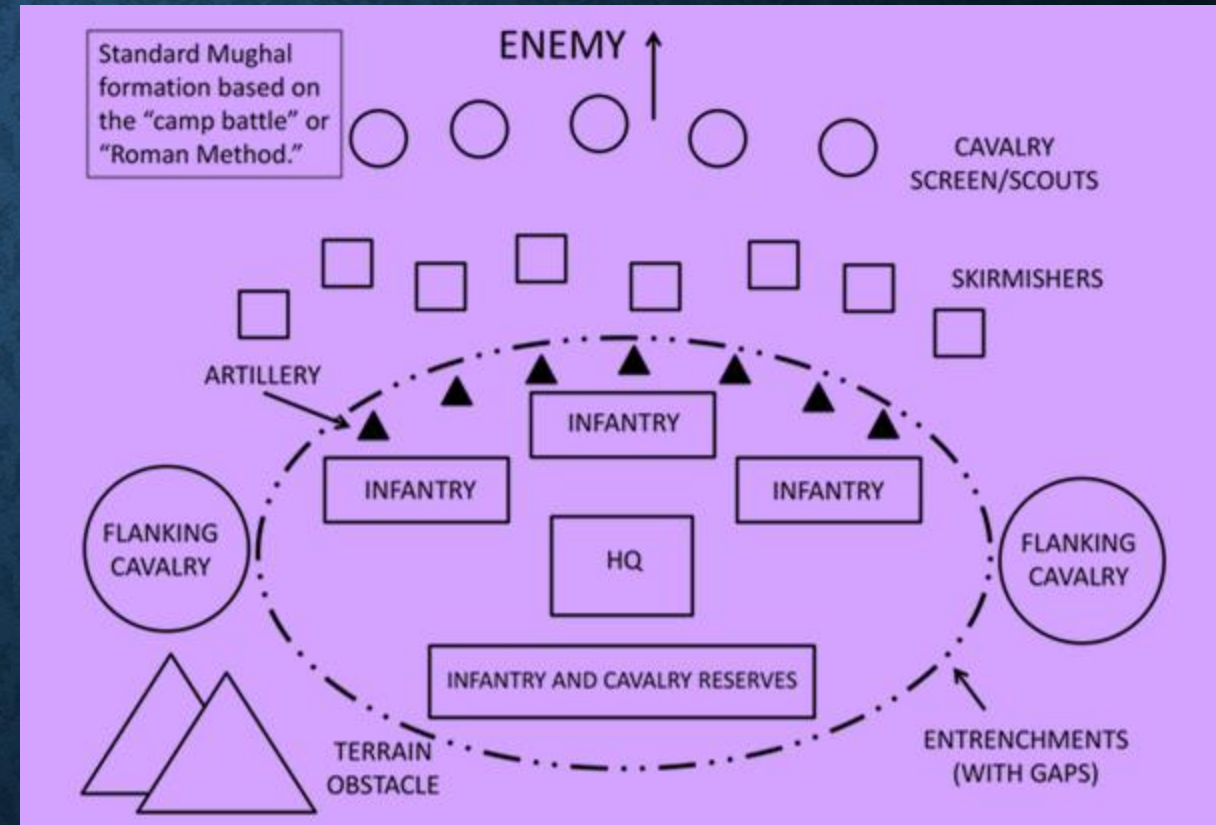
Daulat Khan Lodhi (Punjab)
Alam Khan Lodhi (Uncle)
Rana Sanga (Mewar)

Babur (12K)

Lodhi (1 L)

The Ottoman (Rumi) method of warfare
Gunpowder and Artillery

Babur encircled Lodhi's army from both flanks. From the centre, his cavalry mounted an attack with arrows and gunners under expert Ottoman gunners – Ustad Ali and Mustafa, whereas the trenches and barricades provided ample defence against the march of the enemy.



Babur in India (Battles)

Date	Battle Name	Opponents	Significance
April 21, 1526	First Battle of Panipat	Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi	Established Mughal rule in India, Babur defeated a much larger force with superior tactics and firepower.
January 1528	Battle of Chanderi	Medini Rai, Rajput Confederacy	Consolidated Mughal control in central India, defeated the Rajput ruler and expanded Mughal influence.
March 16, 1527	Battle of Khanwa	Rana Sanga, Rajput Confederacy	Consolidated Mughal power in northern India, defeated Rajput forces and expanded Mughal territory.
March 28, 1529	Battle of Ghaghra	Afghan Confederacy (Mahmud Lodhi, younger brother of Ibrahim Lodi, escaped to Burma)	Secured Babur's hold over the Gangetic plains and weakened Afghan resistance in northern India.

The friendly treaty was signed with Nusrat Shah of Bengal.



Examine the causes of Babur's success against Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat.

- ❖ Vulnerable Political Condition of India
- ❖ Absence of any strong power in India
- ❖ Ibrahim as a weak military commander
- ❖ Unpopularity of Ibrahim Lodhi

- ❖ Horse vs Elephant
- ❖ Babur's efficient artillery
- ❖ Tulghumna (Rumi) method of Warfare
- ❖ Babur's well trained and disciplined army
- ❖ Religious Zeal well-trained

- **Lane-Poole** : 'The battle of Panipat became a tomb for the Afghans of Delhi. Their state was destroyed and their strength was absolutely crippled'
- **Dr. Ishwari Prasad** : 'India was a confederacy of a number of small independent states which could easily fall prey to any strong and determined invader'
- **Brook Williams** : 'After being successful in this battle, the bad days of Babur came to an end. Now he had not to bother about his personal safety or throne'.
- **K.V.Krishna Rao** : 'Babur won the battle because of his superior generalship and modern tactics, the battle was one of the first in India that featured cannons and muskets'.

How does Tuzuk-i-Babri testify that Babar had been a cultured man?

1. Literary Taste
2. Interest in Architecture
3. Interest in Music, dance, and painting
4. Love for nature
5. Truthfulness
6. Liberal Nature

I have not written all this to complain: I have simply written the truth. I do not intend by what I have written to compliment myself: I have simply set down exactly what happened.

تزکِ بابری

شہنشاہ ظہیر الدین محمد بابری کی خودنوشت سوانح عمری



مترجم:
مرزا نصیر الدین حیدر گورگانی

تصنیف:
ظہیر الدین محمد بابری

Babur

Maham

Gulrukh

Dildar

Aga Khan

Humayun

Kamran

Mirza Askari

Hindal

Main Territory

Kabul & Kandhar

Sambhal

Alwar & Mewat

MUGHAL EMPIRE 1530-1707



Humayun & His Problems

- ❖ When Humayun was busy fighting the Afghans in the east, he came to know that Bahadur Shah of Gujarat was advancing towards Delhi.
- ❖ Therefore, he impulsively concluded a treaty with the Afghan leader Sher Khan (later Sher Shah Suri) and proceeded towards Gujarat.
- ❖ Humayun conquered Gujarat from Bahadur Shah and appointed Askari as its governor.
- ❖ However, soon, Bahadur Shah retrieved Gujarat from Askari, who fled from there.
- ❖ In the meantime, Sher Khan became very powerful in the east.
- ❖ Humayun was thoroughly defeated by Sher Khan (Sher Shah Suri) in the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and the Battle of Kannauj (Battle of Bilgram) in 1540.



- ❑ Sher Khan annihilated the Mughal army, and Humayun escaped from there. Humayun went into exile for the next fifteen years.
- ❑ He got the opportunity in 1545 when Sher Shah died. The successors of Sher Shah were not strong enough to hold the empire together.
- ❑ Humayun marched from Kabul to Delhi in 1555 and defeated Sikandar Suri in Punjab.
- ❑ Then he marched to Delhi and Agra and took easy possession of Delhi and Agra.
- ❑ However, he could rule only for six months and died when he slipped down the stairs of his palace.
- ❑ After six months, he died in 1556 due to his fall from the staircase of his library.

Sher Shah Suri

Father- Hasan Khan Jagirdar of Sasaram

Original name- Farid

Title given by Bahar Khan Lohani

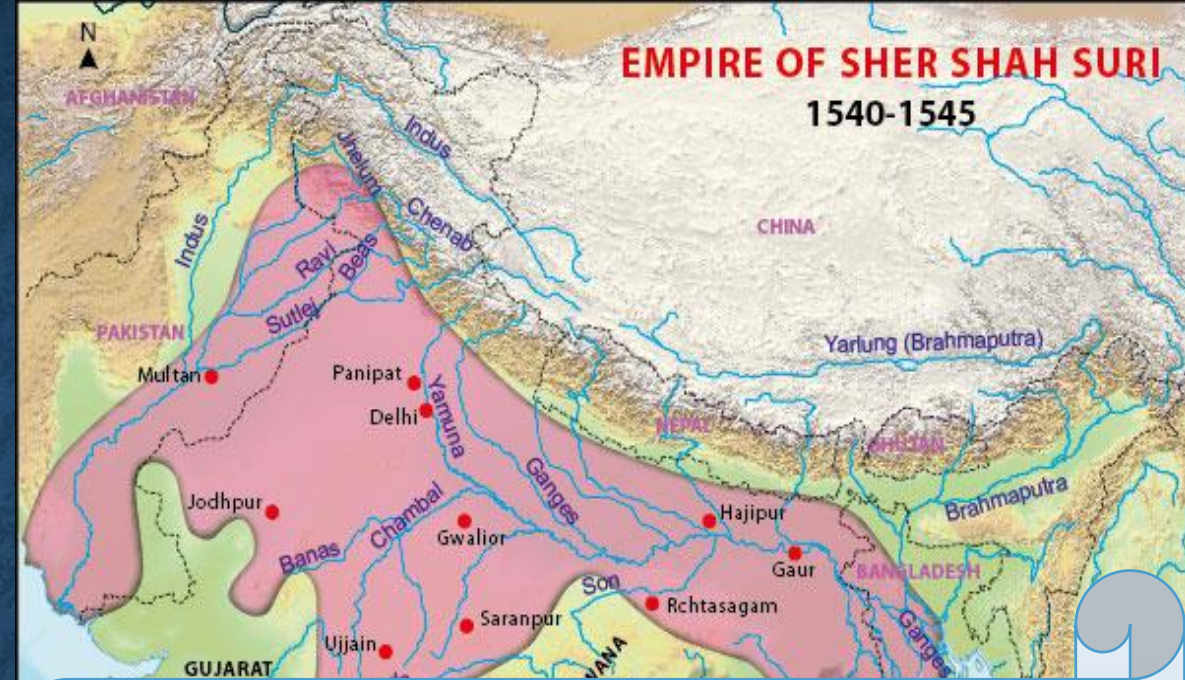


Islam Shah (1553)

Adil Khan (Sher Shah's eldest son) was nominated by him.

Nobles: Islam Shah: capable and efficient.

Islam Shah---succeeded by---Firoz Shah Suri & Md. Adil Shah.



Battle of Chausa (1539)

Battle of Kanauj (1540)

Malwa and almost the entire Rajasthan

Bengal- Battle of Surajgarh

Kalinjar-Bundelkhand

- During the siege, a gun burst and relentlessly injured Sher Shah.
- Died in 1545 after he heard that the fort had been captured.

Sher Shah Administration

Village: smallest unit: muqaddam

Khut, Muqqaddam, and Amil

Link between government and village

Law and order in his village

Parganas: Several villages

Shiqq: Several Pargana: Mughal Sarkar

Shiqdar (shiqqdar-ishiqqdar)an)

Law & Collect revenue

Two **karkuns** (clerks): Records (**Hindi & Persian**)

66 Shiqq

Patwari: Village record keeper: Village

Munsif: Measuring land

Munsif-i munsifan: Like **Amin** (Mughals) at **sarkar**

Fotadar: Treasury

Qanungo: Records at (pargana): hereditary semi-official.

Fotadar waq: treasury of the pargana

Diwan-i-Arz

Diwan-i-Wizarat

Diwan-i-Insha

Diwan-i-Risalat

Land Revenue: Patta and Qabuliat

Patta: A paper---Amount written

Qabuliat: Land revenue document

Silver coins: Rupya

Copper Coins: "Dam":

Communications

Grand Trunk Road

Chittagong- Kabul

Sher Shah emphasized **justice**.

According to him, *“Justice is the most excellent of religious rites, and it is approved alike by the king of infidels and of the faithful”*. To ensure justice, **Qazis** were appointed in separate places. His son, **Islam Shah, codified the laws**.

- ❑ **Police** were efficiently reorganized, and as a result, crime was effectively dealt with under his administration.
- ❑ The military was also efficiently reorganized, and Sher Shah borrowed many ideas like the **branding of horses** from Alauddin Khilji.
- ❑ He created a network of **Sarai (halting-place)** for efficient communication systems. Around the Sarai market also grew.
- ❑ **Humayun** referred to him as **“Ustad-I-Badshahan”**, a teacher of kings.

Sher Shah was not a religious bigot. He did not initiate any liberal policy either. Jijya continued to be collected from Hindus.

If an old woman with a basket full of gold on her head would cross through woods no thief or robber would come near her.



Akbar

1540: Iran

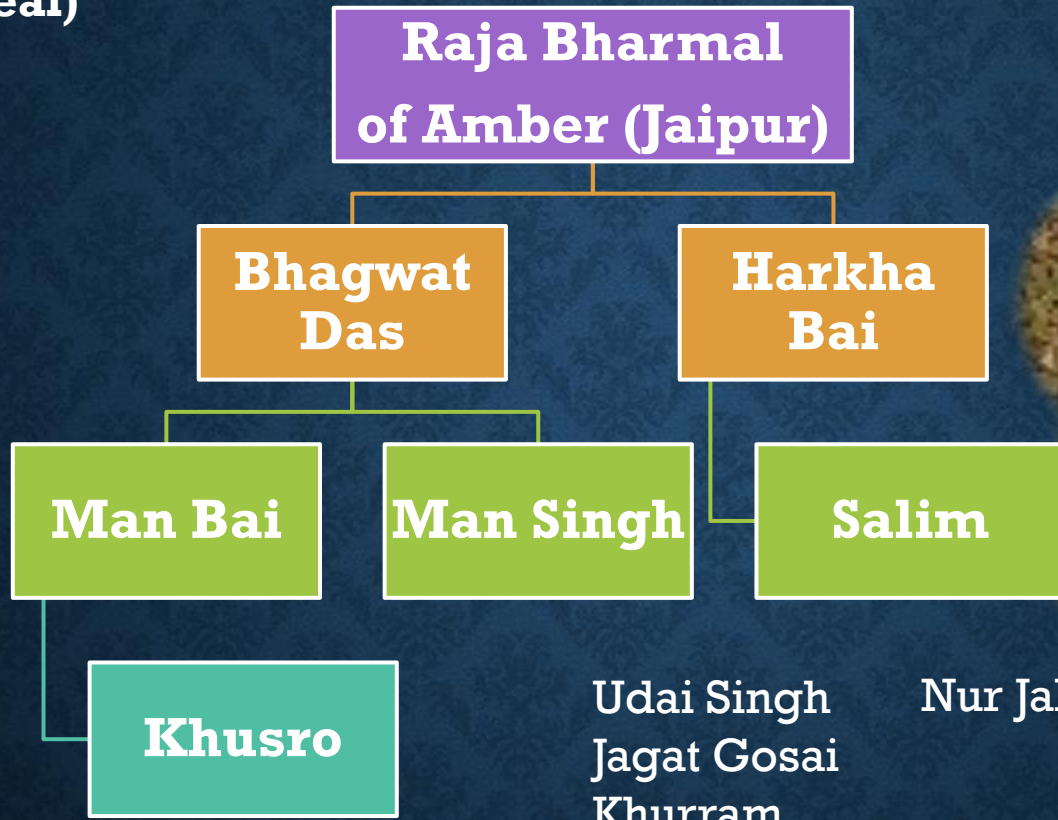
1542: Kamran (15 October)

Hamid Banu Begum (Real)

Maham Anaga (Foster)

Kalanaur (Punjab)

Bairam Khan



Bairam Khan

- ❖ Humayun's favourite
- ❖ Akbar's tutor
- ❖ Regent (*wazir*)
- ❖ *Khan-i- Khanan*
- ❖ Regency period (1556–60)
- ❖ Second battle of Panipat (1556)

- ❑ Most powerful noble
- ❑ His own supporters
- ❑ Neglecting the old nobles
- ❑ Resentment among other nobles
- ❑ Akbar: Full control
- ❑ Retiring to Mecca
- ❑ Assassinated at Patan (Ahmedabad)
- ❑ Bairam's wife: Akbar
- ❑ Son: Abdur Rahim Khan-i- Khana



Second Battle of Panipat

Hemchandra Vikramaditya (Wazir of Mohd. Shah Adil of Bengal)

5 November 1556

Hemu: Delhi and Agra

Few weeks earlier: Defeating Tardi Beg Khan (Mughal forces)

Raja Vikramaditya at Purana Quila in Delhi.

Akbar & Bairam Khan



Hemu was wounded by an arrow and fell unconscious. Seeing their leader going down, his army panicked and dispersed. Unconscious and almost dead, Hemu was captured and subsequently beheaded by Akbar who took the title of Ghazi.

Important Chronology of Akbar

1556-60: Regent Rule (Bairam Khan)

1560-62: Petikot Rule

(Maham Anaga, Adham Khan, Jiji Anaga)

1562: End of Slavery

1563: Abolition of Pilgrim tax

1564: Abolition of Jajiya tax

1569: Delhi to Agra

1571: Fatehpur Sikri

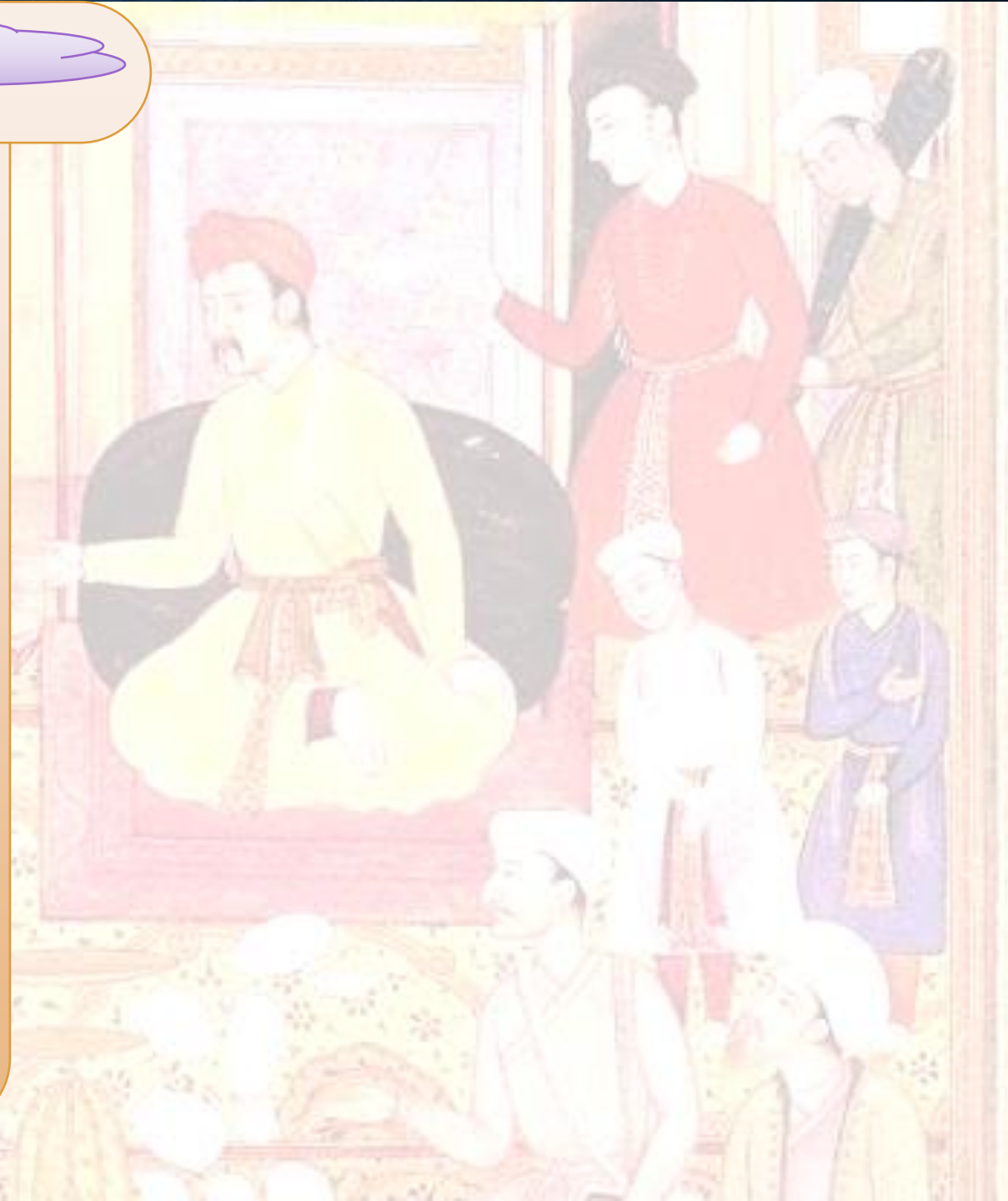
1575: Ibadat Khana

1581-82: Tauhid-i-Ilahi (Sul-i-kul)

1582: Todar Mal (Wazir)

1598: Reshift to Agra from Fatehpur Sikri

1605: Death of Akbar



Conquest of Akbar

- 1561: Malwa and Chunar
- 1564: Gondawana (Veer Narayan)
- 1562: Amer (Bhirmal)
- 1568: Mewar Udai Singh (himself)
- 1576: Maharana Pratap
- 1569: Ranthambour (Surjan Rai)
- 1569: Kalinjar (Ramchandra)
- 1570: Marwar (Chandra Sen Maldev)
- 1570: Jaisalmer (Har Rai)
- 1570: Bikaner (Rai Kalyan Mal)
- 1571: Gujarat (Muzaffar Khan III--(Akbar himself)
- 1574-76: Bihar and Bengal (Daud Khan)
- 1581: Kabul (Hakim Mirza)
- 1586: Kashmir (Yusuf Khan)
- 1591: Sind (Jani Beg)
- 1590-91: Odisha (Nisar Khan)
- 1595: Baluchistan (Panni Afgan)
- 1595: Kandhar (Muzaffar Hussain)



Policy towards Rajputs

Others: Policy of Struggle with the Rajputs
Akbar: Policy of Cooperation with the Rajputs

- ❖ Matrimonial Alliances
 - ❖ Religious freedom to his wives
 - ❖ Honoured place to their parents
- ❖ Pragmatic understanding of geopolitical conditions
 - ❖ Rajput Policy in Secular in outlook

Phase I (1556-72): Loyal allies: Trust: Responsibilities

Phase II (1572-78): Sword Arm: Bharmal & His armies

1576: Mansingh: Joint commander of the Mughal force

Phase III (1578-1605): 'make weight':
counterbalance Irani and Turani

Ibadatkhana discussion

Mansingh: Indus region

Bhagwan Das: Joint subedar of Lahore

Rajputs: Kabul, Agra and Ajmer

Develop a composite culture

Broad religious toleration

Pilgrim tax and later the jizya

Factors

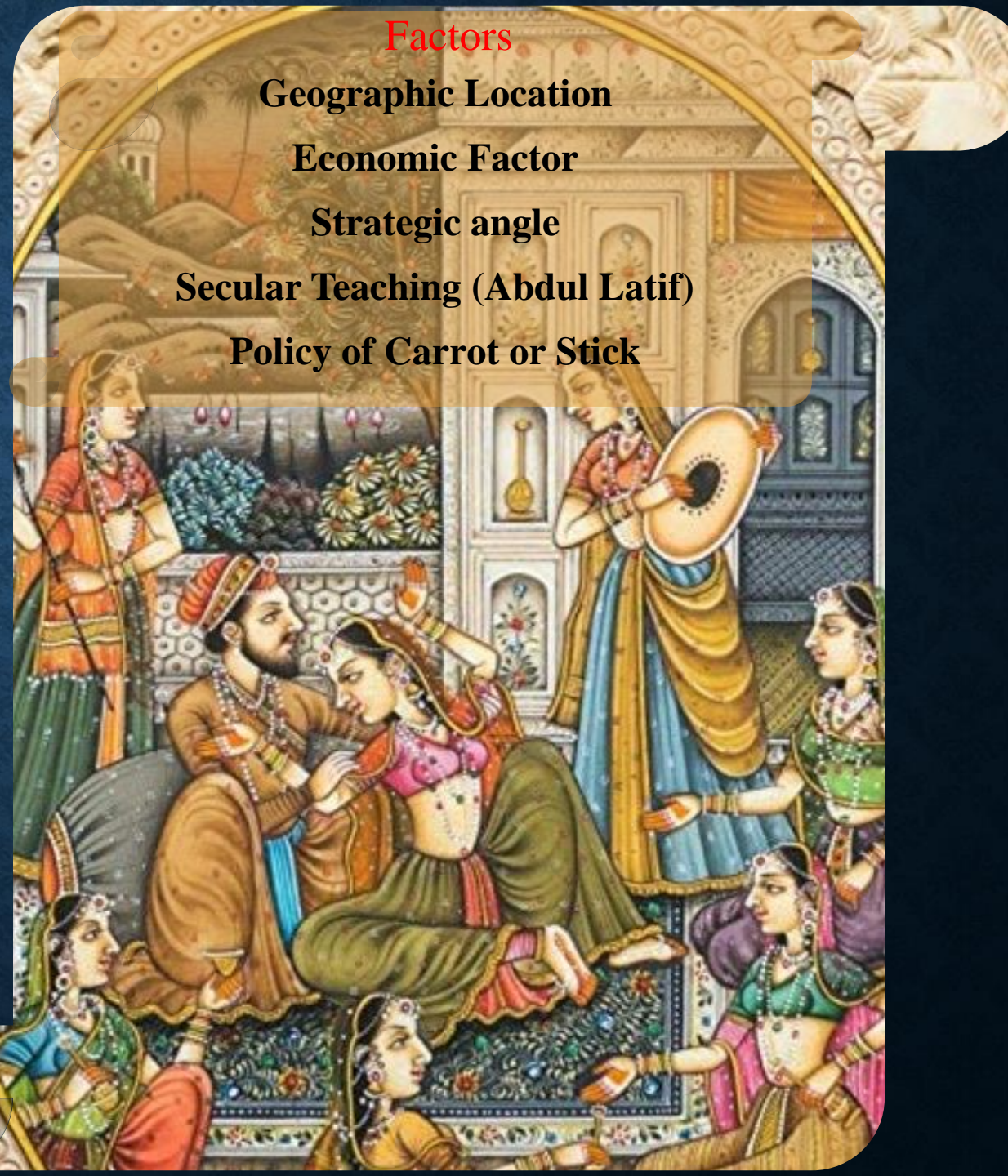
Geographic Location

Economic Factor

Strategic angle

Secular Teaching (Abdul Latif)

Policy of Carrot or Stick



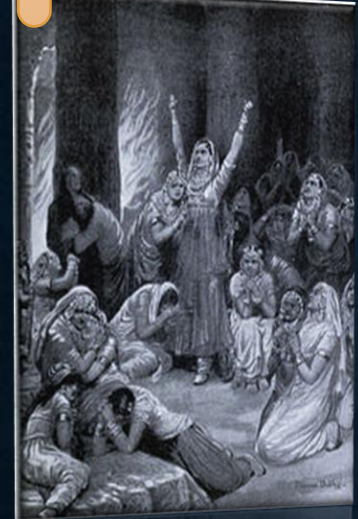
Chittor Fort
Rana Udai Singh-II
Jaimal Rathore (Fort Incharge)

Hussain Quli Khan
Asaf Khan
Akbar

Seize of Chittor Fort



Kumbhalgarh Fort
Maharana Pratap



Battle of Haldighati


Mewari: 20k-80K (Jadunath Sarkar)
Satish Chandra: 5k-10K
Al Badayuni: 4K-10

Satish Chandra

The Battle of Haldighati was, at best, "an assertion of the principle of local independence" in a region prone to internecine warfare. Honour was certainly involved; but it was of Maharana Pratap, not Rajput or Hindu honour.¹

Chetak: Horse



Date	18 June 1576
Location	Khamnor (Haldighati), Rajsamand district, Rajasthan (near Nathdwara)  24°53′32″N 73°41′52″E﻿ / ﻿24.89222°N 73.69778°E﻿ / 24.89222; 73.69778
Result	Mughal victory ^{[1][2]}
Territorial changes	Gogunda annexed by Mughals

Belligerents



Kingdom of Mewar



Mughal Empire

Commanders and leaders

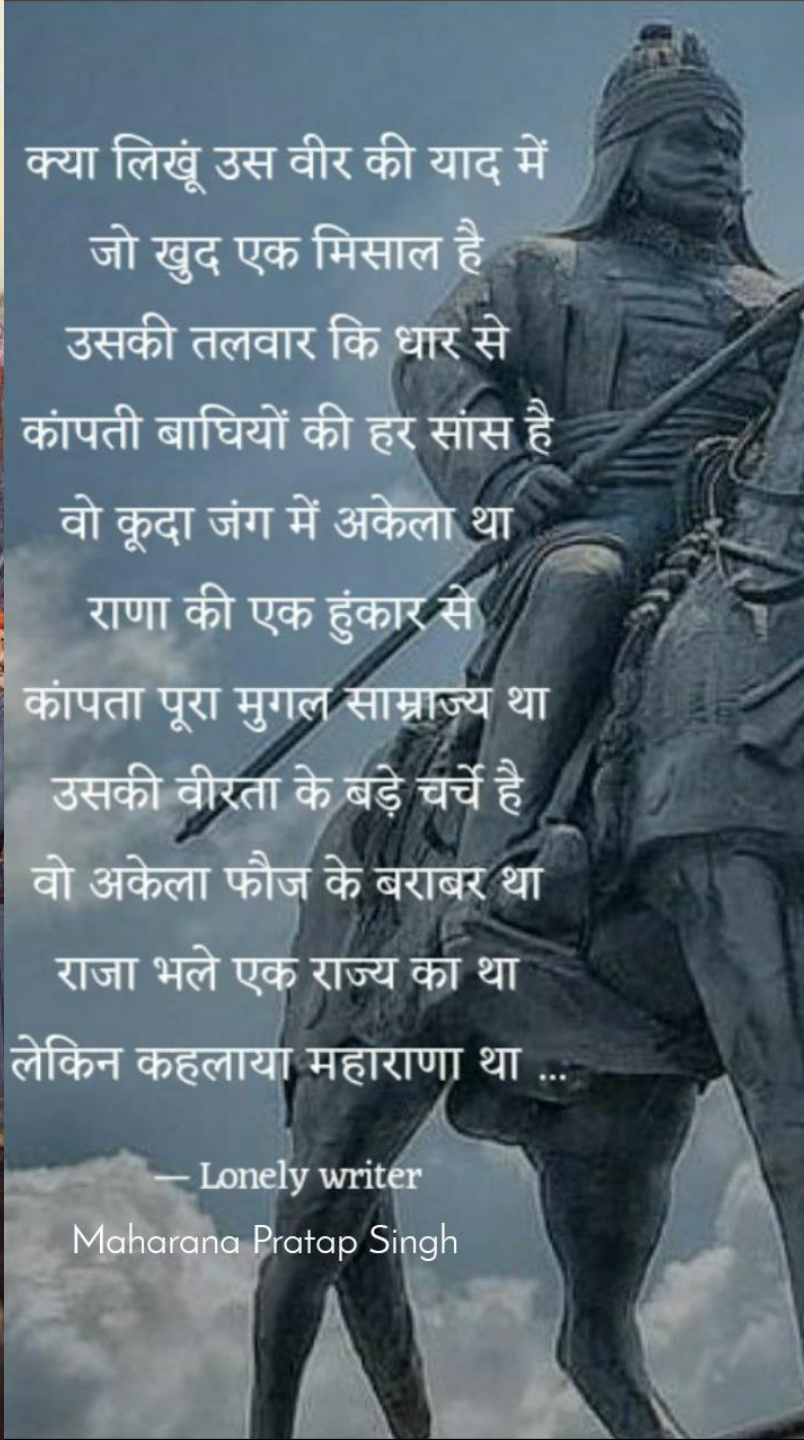
Maharana Pratap (WIA)	Man Singh I
Bhim Singh Dodia †	Sayyed Ahmad Khan
Ramdas Rathor †	Barha
Ramshah Tomar †	Asaf Khan
Shalivahan Singh Tomar †	Bahlol Khan † ^[4]
Hakim Khan Sur †	Al Badayuni
Bhama Shah	Sayyid Hashim of Barha
Tarachand	(WIA)



क्या लिखूं उस वीर की याद में
जो खुद एक मिसाल है
उसकी तलवार कि धार से
कांपती बाघियों की हर सांस है
वो कूदा जंग में अकेला था
राणा की एक हुंकार से
कांपता पूरा मुगल साम्राज्य था
उसकी वीरता के बड़े चर्चे है
वो अकेला फौज के बराबर था
राजा भले एक राज्य का था
लेकिन कहलाया महाराणा था ...

— Lonely writer

Maharana Pratap Singh



Evolution of Akbar's Religious Policy

Not an extreme or orthodox Muslim rather
Religious Tolerance

His tutor Abdul Latif

Sufi saints

Association: Intellectual personalities

Shaikh Mubarak

Abul Faizi and Abul Fazl

Marriage with Rajput women (Temple-Harkha Bai)

All India Empire

Ibadat khana: Only Muslim: Later: All

Mazhar: Perfect Man

Sulh-i-Kul means universal peace. Akbar proclaimed that under his rule, people of all faith should live peacefully. He banned Sati and allowed widow remarriage.

Phase 1:(1556-75): Islam: Practices:

But liberal outlook and progressive thinking

Phase 2: (1575-78): Curiosity in his mind and started asking questions on religious matters

Ibadat-Khana discussion (1575-78)

Phase 3: (1579-1605): New religious outlook

Lost faith in the interpretation of ullemas

September 1579:

Mahjar infallibility decree:

❖ 'Imam-i-Adil' (supreme priest of Islam)

❖ Mujtahid (final interpreter of Holy Islamic laws)

❖ Ulemas were pushed back

❖ Akbar himself started leading Friday prayer

1581-82: Din-I-Illahi.

Mahzar: It was a document issued by Akbar to project himself as the 'Perfect Man' to decide any dispute.

However, a contemporary writer, Abd- al- Qadir Badayuni in his work *Fatwa-I-Jahandari* criticized the policy of Akbar. Mahzar was justified by a court poet of Akbar named Abul Fazl, who in his work 'Akbar-Nama' has termed Akbar as 'Farr-I-Izadi' i.e. the light of God.

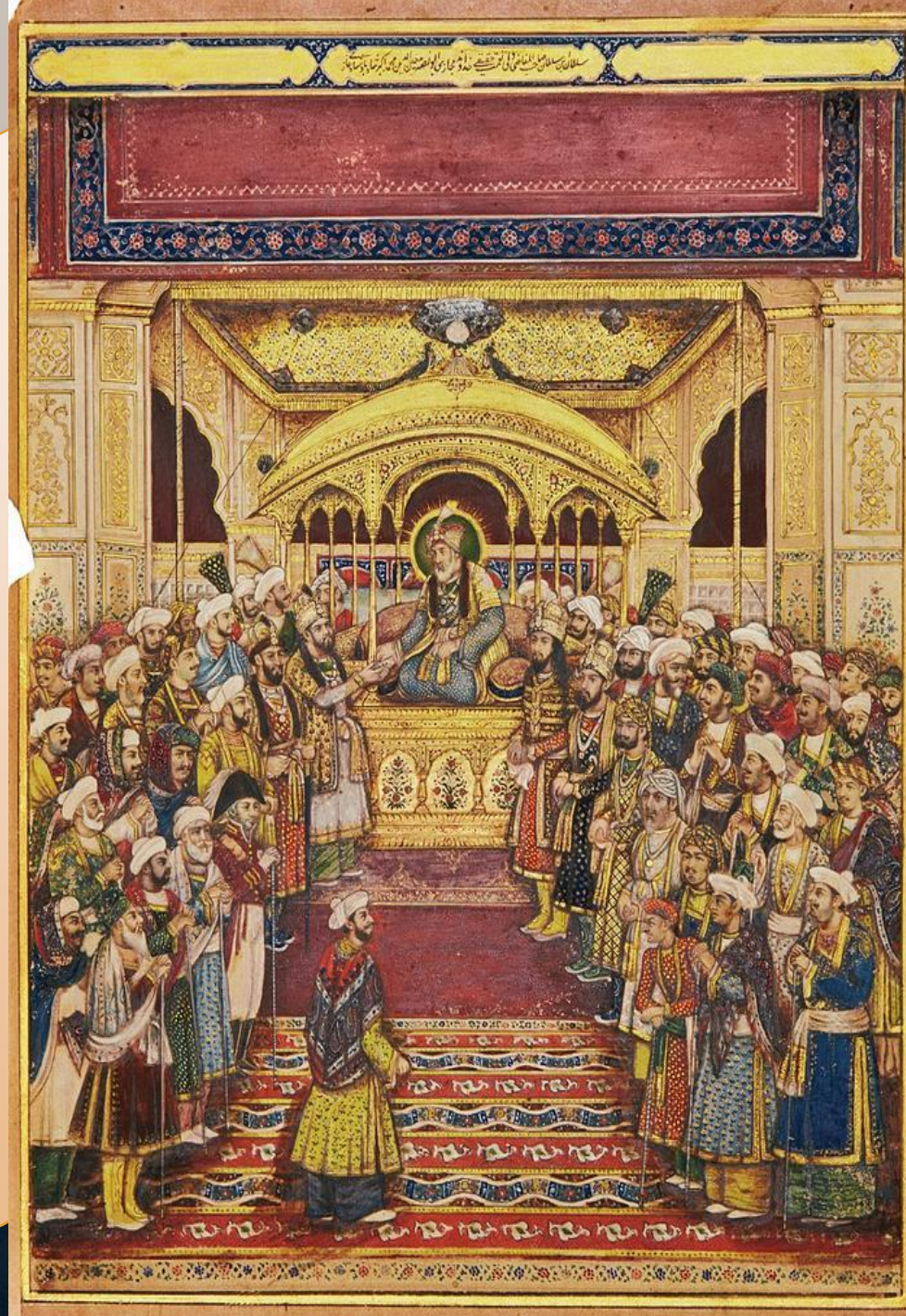
Din-i-Ilahi

- ❖ Akbar's quest culminated in Tauhid-i-Ialhi (the divine monotheism) or Din-i-Ilahi, a term Din used decades later.
- ❖ In 1582, this doctrine, which included mysticism, philosophy, and the worship of nature, was invented by Akbar, who did not consider prophets. Akbar has declared himself to be the spiritual leader of his people.
- ❖ Tauhid-i-Ilahi loved peace and tolerance. It forbids lust, sensuality, slander and pride, regarding them as sins. Piety, prudence, abstinence and kindness are the hallmarks of this religion.
- ❖ The soul is urged to purify itself by longing for God. It honours celibacy and condemns the killing of animals.
- ❖ Din-i-Ilahi was an eclectic doctrine that contained objects from very different fields.
- ❖ It overturned almost all ceremonial laws, whether Muslim or Islamic, but took positive views from the Brahmins and missionaries and embraced the "Sun" as a symbol of the worship of the creator.



Sulh-i-Kul

- ❖ Akbar's policy of Sul-i-Kul, or "universal peace," is often praised for its vision of tolerance and inclusivity, aiming to create harmony among people of different religions and cultures within his empire.
- ❖ However, it did not always translate into full equality for all religious groups. Despite his efforts to foster harmony, there were instances of religious discrimination and coercion, particularly against Hindu and Sikh communities.
- ❖ Moreover, Akbar's policies were often driven by pragmatic political considerations rather than purely altruistic motives.
- ❖ Additionally, critics argue that Akbar's vision of Sul-i-Kul was limited by the societal norms and structures of his time.
- ❖ Furthermore, some historians argue that Akbar's policies of tolerance and inclusivity were not always sustainable or consistent, especially considering the challenges posed by subsequent rulers and the eventual decline of the Mughal Empire.
- ❖ His successors often reversed or undermined many of his reforms, leading to increased religious tensions and conflicts in later years.





Akbar's Navratnas (Nine Jewels)

Abul Fazl

- ✓ Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama
- ✓ Led the Mughal imperial army in its wars in Deccan.
- ✓ Was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela, on the orders of Prince Salim.

Faizi

- ✓ Historian Abul Fazl's brother and Persian poet.
- ✓ Translated Lilavati into Persian (a work on mathematics)
- ✓ The Mahabharata was translated into the Persian language and under his supervision.

Fakir Aziao Din

- ✓ He was a Sufi mystic and one of the chief advisors of Akbar.

Tansen

- ✓ Great musician, Hindu of Gwalior, served as a court musician to King Ramachandra.
- ✓ Accepted Islam at the hand of great Sufi mystic saint Muhammad Ghaus of Gwalior.
- ✓ It is believed that he could bring rain and fire by singing the ragas Megh Malhar and Deepak respectively.

**Raja Birbal/
Mahesh Das**

- ✓ Courtier to whom Akbar gave the title of both Raja and Birbal.
- ✓ Died fighting Yusuf Shahis on the North West frontier.

Raja Todar Mal

- ✓ Finance minister, overlooked the revenue system.
- ✓ Introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers.
- ✓ Earlier worked under Sher Shah Suri.
- ✓ In 1582, Akbar bestowed on him the title of Diwan-i-Ashraf.

Raja Man Singh

- ✓ Was a Mansabdar, grandson of Akbar's father-in-law, trusted general.

Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan

- ✓ Great poet
- ✓ Son of Bairam Khan
- ✓ Although a Muslim by birth, a devotee of Lord Krishna.
- ✓ Translated Babarnama into Persian

Mirza Aziz Koka

- ✓ He was also known as Khan-i-Azam or Kotaltash and was one of the leading nobles, and also the foster brother of Akbar. He also served as the Subedar of Gujarat.



Give an estimate of Akbar as a promoter of technology.

Abul Fazl provides a detailed record of Akbar as the promoter of technology, as mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

- Akbar patronized Mir Fathullah Shirazi, who is credited for creating a true solar calendar called Ilahi and several mechanical devices, which Fazl sometimes attributes to Akbar himself.
- Akbar is credited with having developed a device composed of a wheel powered by oxen to clean 17 guns at a time.
- He also developed a device that could fire 17 guns with a single matchlock.
- Akbar is also credited for promoting the horse-driven carriage that could be used to crush corns.
- Another innovation attributed to his era is the use of watermill and windmill to a limited extent in crushing grains.
- Lastly, Fazl attributes to Akbar the innovation use of saltpetre for cooling water.

Jahangir (1605-27)

Prince Salim: Jahangir (Conqueror of World)

Rebellions

Khusrau

Guru Arjun

Friendly Relations: Mewar

Kandahar to Persians

1608: (EIC): William Hawkins---obtain royal patronage

1615: Sir Thomas Roe (King James I): concession: Farman



1611: Mehrunnisa: Nur Jahan (Light of World)

Father: Itimaduddaula: chief diwan

Brother Asaf Khan: Khan-i-Saman

Asaf's Daughter: Arjumand Banu (Mumtaz)

Nur Jahan: Royal household: Persian fashion

Persian art and culture

Join Jahangir for hunting



Third Son: Khurram (Shah Jahan)

“Junta”: 2 factions in the Mughal court.

Shah Jahan: Revolt: 1622: Nur Jahan's influence over Jahangir

Asked Jahangir: Kandhar

Jahangir died in 1627

Nur Jahan: Pension

Tomb of Jahangir, Lahore



Shah Jahan (1627-58)

French Tavernier: Shah Jahan's reign
Universal sense of security and justice
Peacock Throne: 6.5 million sterling.

Khandahari Begum (Persia)
Arjumand Banu (Mumtaz)

Executed his brothers and nephews
Recover Kandahar: Failed: 5000 lives lost
Deccan policy: successful: Ahmadnagar---Bijapur--- Golkonda

14/7

Deccan: 4: Khandesh, Berar, Telangana and Daulatabad

Aurangzeb

1657: Ill: War of Succession

Dara Shikoh (crown prince)

Aurangzeb (governor of Deccan)

Shuja (governor of Bengal)

Murad Baksh (governor of Malwa & Gujarat)

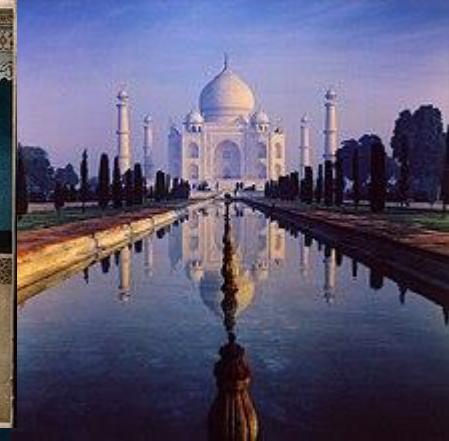
Defeated Dara

Forced Shah Jahan to surrender

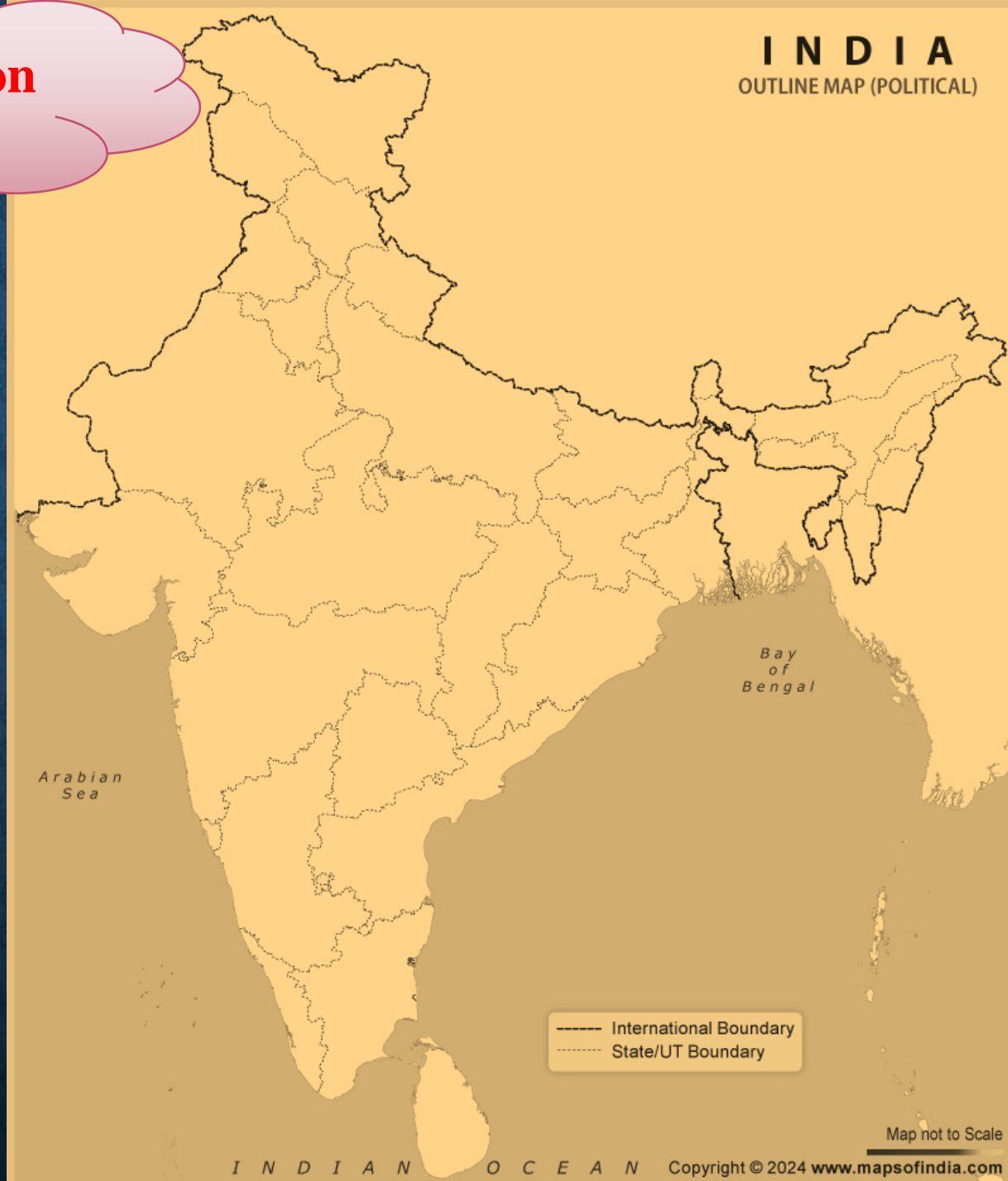
Not ill-treated:
8 Years: Jahanara



Red Fort
Taj Mahal
Jama Masjid
Shalimar Gardens (Lahore)



War of Succession (1658-59)



War of Succession (1658-59)

Participants

- **Shah Jahan:** Mughal Emperor afflicted by opium addiction and declining health.
- **Dara Sikhoh:** Eldest son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal, designated heir to the throne by Shah Jahan.
- Other Princes: **Shah Suja, Aurangzeb** (Muhiuddin) and **Murad Baksh** contested for the throne.

Background

- Succession disputes arose due to the absence of a clear law of succession among the Mughals.
- Shah Jahan's appointment of Dara as his heir led to opposition from other sons and Muslim Ulemas due to Dara's liberal religious views.
- Religious and ideological differences fueled the war of succession.

Rebellions & Battles

- Battle of **Bahadurpur** (Feb 1658): Shah Suja's rebellion in Bengal was suppressed by Dara's forces, led by his son Sulayman Shikoh.
- Battle of **Dharmat** (April/May 1658): Aurangzeb defeated Dara Sikhoh, further escalating the conflict.
- Battle of **Samugarh** (May 1658): Dara suffered a decisive defeat against Aurangzeb, leading to his retreat from the battlefield.
- Battle of **Deorai** (April 12–14, 1659): Aurangzeb's victory over Dara confirmed his claim to the throne, solidifying his reign.

Treachery

- Mogul commanders, influenced by religious ideology, defied Shah Jahan's orders and sided with Aurangzeb, tipping the balance in favour of the rebellious princes. **Rana Raj Singh** of Mewar, **Raja Jai Singh Kachwaha** of Amber, and later, **Maharaja Jaswant Singh** of Marwar.
- Aurangzeb's cunning manipulation of his father and brothers facilitated his rise to power.

Outcome

- Aurangzeb emerged victorious, eliminating his brothers and consolidating power.
- His ascent marked a shift towards a more orthodox Islamic rule, alienating Rajput support and contributing to the eventual decline of the Mughal Empire.

War of Succession (1658-59)

Legacy

- The War of Succession paved the way for Aurangzeb's reign, characterized by increased religious intolerance and centralized authority.
- The treachery and betrayal within the imperial ranks contributed to the decline of Rajput loyalty and the erosion of Mughal power in subsequent years.

Impact on Rajputs

- Rajput vassals, traditionally loyal to the Mughal Empire, were caught in the middle of succession conflicts. Their involvement in battles on behalf of different princes led to disillusionment and weakened their position within the empire.

Military Dynamics

- Aurangzeb's superior firepower, including heavy artillery, gave him a significant advantage over his brothers and their Rajput allies. Lack of access to advanced weaponry by Rajput forces, combined with internal divisions, hampered their ability to effectively combat the rebellious princes.

Consequences

- The War of Succession destabilized the Mughal Empire, leading to a period of internal strife and conflict.
- Aurangzeb's ascension to the throne marked a turning point towards a more orthodox and centralized rule, alienating traditional allies and sowing the seeds of future rebellion and unrest.
- The decline of Mughal power and authority in the wake of succession struggles contributed to the rise of regional powers and the eventual fragmentation of the empire.

Afterwards

- Dara Shikoh was betrayed by Aurangzeb when he came back to Delhi. He was paraded in the chain and then executed in 1659. His daughter was married to Aurangzeb's son.
- Shah Shuja was left far away in Bengal when he tried to proceed towards Delhi he was defeated by Aurangzeb's General Mir Jumla. Later he fled to Burma.
- Murad was arrested and executed. His son was married to Aurangzeb's daughter.

Dara Sikho



Young Dara Shikoh
& Mian Mir



Literary Works

- Sirr-i-Akbar ("The Greatest Mystery"): Dara Shikoh's translation of fifty Upanishads from Sanskrit into Persian, suggesting that the "hidden book" mentioned in the Qur'an is the Upanishads.
- Majma-ul-Bahrain ("The Confluence of the Two Seas"): A treatise exploring the mystical affinities between Sufism and Vedanta.
- He had commissioned a translation of Yoga Vasistha, after both Vasistha and Rama appeared before Dara Shikoh and embraced him in his dream. Translation was undertaken by Nizam al-Din Panipati and is known as the Jug-Basisht.

Friendship with Religious Figures

- Developed a close relationship with Mian Mir, a Qadiri Sufi saint, and Guru Har Rai, the seventh Sikh Guru.

Cultural Patronage

- Commissioned translations of important philosophical works like the Yoga Vasistha.
- Established libraries and mosques, and commissioned architectural marvels like the Dara Shikoh Library and the Pari Mahal garden palace.

Cultural References in Media

- Subject of plays like "The Trial of Dara Shikoh" and "Dara Shikoh."
- Portrayed in films like "Taj Mahal: An Eternal Love Story."
- Character in novels such as "Moth Smoke" and "1636: Mission to the Mughals."

Awards and Recognition

- "Dara Shikoh" award by the Indo-Iranian society.
- Recognition in literary works and cultural events.

Public Commemoration

- Naming of streets like Dara Shikoh Road by the New Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- Depiction in television series and upcoming films like "Takht."

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

- ❑ Aurangzeb was considered one of the ablest of the Mughal kings. He adopted the regnal title **Alamgir** (Persian: “**Conqueror of the World**”).
- ❑ His military campaigns in his first to ten years of reign were an excellent success. He suppressed the minor revolts, but he faced severe difficulties within the latter part of his reign.
- ❑ The **Jats and Satnamis** and conjointly the Sikhs revolted against him. His harsh religious policy induced these revolts.
- ❑ In his private life, Aurangzeb was **diligent and disciplined**. He was very **simple** in food and dress. He earned money for his personal expenses by **copying the Quran** and selling those copies. He **did not drink wine**.
- ❑ He was learned and skilled in **Arabic and Persian** languages. He was a **book lover**. He was devoted to his **religion** and performed prayers five times a day. He strictly observed **Ramzan fasting**.
- ❑ The **Fatawa-e-Alamgiri** was compiled by Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb was among the few monarchs to have fully established **Sharia law** and **Islamic economics** throughout the Indian subcontinent. Aurangzeb was called “**Zinda Pir**” due to **his simple living and high thinking**.



Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

- ❑ In the **political field**, Aurangzeb committed serious mistakes.
- ❑ He misjudged the true nature of the **Maratha** movement and antagonised them.
- ❑ Also, he failed to resolve the Maratha problem and left an open sore. His policy towards the **Shia Deccan Sultanates** also turned out to be wrong.
- ❑ His **religious policy** was also not productive. Aurangzeb was an **orthodox Sunni Muslim**. However, his move to apply his religious thought **rigidly** in a non-Muslim society was a failure.
- ❑ His **aggressive policies** towards non-Muslims did not help him to support the Muslims to his side.
- ❑ On the other hand, it reinforced the political enemies of the Mughal Empire. Under his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its **greatest extent**, although his policies helped **lead to its dissolution**.
- ❑ When Aurangzeb died after a rule of nearly **49 years**. The Mughal Empire was confronted with several challenging problems.
- ❑ His successors failed to cope with them, which led to the **empire's collapse** in the mid-18th century.



Aurangzeb (Deccan Policy)

Aurangzeb's Tomb, Khuldabad, Aurangabad

Continuity and change

Three decades: His predecessors: Changed

Rise of Marathas: Shivaji

1660: Mughal Governor: Shaishta Khan: Pune

1665: **Raja Jaya Singh: 'Treaty of Purandhar'**

1666: Shivaji visited Agra

1680: Shivaji (Death): Shambha Ji & Rajaram

1685: **Bizapur: Sikandar Shah**

1687: Golkonda: Abul Hasan Qutub Shah

1689: **Sambaji:** captured & Executed

1689: **Sambaji's Sons (Sahu) & Wife:** Imprisoned

1689: **Rajaram:** Troubled

1689-1707: Deccan Ulcer

Aurangzeb Palace
in Aurangabad



Aurangzeb's Daughter
Zeb-un-Nisha
& Shivaji Maharaj



Aurangzeb at the Siege of Golconda in 1687, c. 1750–1790



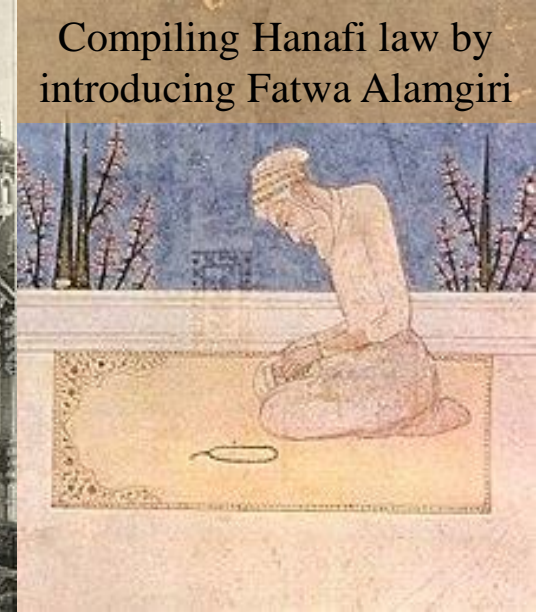
Religious Policy of Aurangzeb

- ❑ He was an ardent **Sunni Muslim** and a champion of **Sunni orthodoxy** and not tolerant towards **Shia**. This prompted him to enforce the Quranic laws strictly.
- ❑ To his mind, every pious Muslim must carry on **Jihad**, i.e., **holy war** against **Dar-ul-Harb**, i.e., the **land of the non-Muslims**, till they were turned into **Dar-ul-Islam**, i.e. **land of Islam**.
- ❑ He established a separate department to enforce moral codes under an officer called **Muhtasib**. The use of bhang and other drugs was prohibited. Drinking was prohibited.
- ❑ Aurangzeb forbade music in the Mughal court. He discontinued the practice of Jharokha darshan (addressing the public from the balcony).
- ❑ He discontinued the practice of inscribing the Kalima on the coins. He also banned the Nauroj festival (a Parsi New Year's Day).
- ❑ At first, he banned the construction of new Hindu temples and the repair of old temples. Then started destroying it. The celebrated temples at Benares and Mathura lost their charms.
- ❑ He re-imposed jizya and pilgrim tax. Aurangzeb even **punished the Sufi saints** because of their liberal religious views. Aurangzeb was also against the **Sikhs**, and he executed the **ninth Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur**.
- ❑ Because of his religious policy, the Rajputs, the **Jats of Mathura**, the **satnamis of Mewars**, the **Marathas and Sikhs** turned into the enemies of the Mughal Empire.



Aurangzeb: An Orthodox Emperor

- ❑ He learnt that at Multan, Thatta, and particularly at Varanasi, the teachings of Hindu Brahmins attracted numerous Muslims.
- ❑ He ordered the subahdars of these provinces to demolish the schools and the temples of non-Muslims. About 16 temples were demolished by his orders, i.e., Keshav Dev Temple (Shahi Idgah Masque, Mathura), Vishveshwar Temple (Gyanwapi Masque, Varanasi)
- ❑ Aurangzeb also ordered subahdars to punish Muslims who dressed like non-Muslims.
- ❑ The executions of the antinomian Sufi mystic Sarmad Kashani and the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur bear testimony to Aurangzeb's religious policy; the former was beheaded on multiple accounts of heresy, the latter, according to Sikhs, because he objected to Aurangzeb's forced conversions.
- ❑ Aurangzeb had also banned the celebration of the Zoroastrian festival of Nauroz along with other un-Islamic ceremonies, and encouraged conversions to Islam; instances of persecution against particular Muslim factions were also reported.



The semi-demolished wall of the temple, pillars, and ruins are visible in a sketch of the mosque by James Prinsep, 1834.

Keshav Dev Temple (Shahi Idgah Masque, Mathura)



Rajput Policy of Aurangzeb

- ❖ **Phase –I- (1658-67):** Friendly and cordial relation was maintained. Rajputs fought against Aurangzeb taking the side of **Dara**. Aurangzeb emerged victoriously, and they were pardoned. Degree of warmth in Mughal-Rajput relations in first the ten years. **Rana Raj Singh** of Mewar, **Raja Jai Singh Kachwaha** of Amber, and later, **Maharaja Jaswant Singh** of Marwar supported Aurangzeb.
- ❖ **Phase –II- (1667-78):** Elements of distrust emerged because of the **suspicious mindset** of Aurangzeb. In 1660 **Rana Raj Singh of Mewar** attacked Mughal protected his neighbouring **Kishanghar**, and forcibly married the sister of Raja of Kishangarh. In 1663, **Shivaji** attacked the Mughal camp in Pune. Commander **Sayesta Khan** got injured. Jaswant Singh was responsible for the safety of the Mughal Camp. In 1666, Shivaji escaped from **Agra**, where he was kept in captivity by **Kumar Ram Singh**, son of **Raja Jaya Singh**. In 1667, Raja Jaya Singh died. He was the most capable Rajput noble. During this period, the Mughal empire started facing new challenges in the form of revolts of Jats, Satnamis, and Ahoms. Rajput nobles were sent away from the capital. **Ram Singh** was sent to **Bengal**. **Jaswant Singh** was sent to North-West Frontier Province. Though **distrust** in heart and mind is not reflected much externally.


- ❖ **Phase –III- (1678-78):** Distrust prevailing in mind and heart converted into full-fledged military conflict. In 1678, **Raja Jashwanth Singh** died without leaving any male heir. According to Mughal practice, the state of **Marwar** was annexed by Aurangzeb, and he tried to sell it to the opponent of the Jaswant family. After a few months, posthumous son **Ajit Singh** was born to Jashwanth Singh, but Aurangzeb refused to accept him as a **genuine heir**. This attitude triggered the **anti-Mughal revolt** in Mewar.




Rathore Rebellion
(Marwar)

War of Succession after Aurangzeb

- 1. Muhammad Azam Shah:** He was Aurangzeb's eldest son and was appointed as the governor of Bengal at the age of 17. He later served as the governor of Gujarat and was appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan. Azam Shah was Aurangzeb's chosen successor, but he died in a battle against his half-brother, Prince Akbar, in 1707.
- 2. Muhammad Sultan:** He was Aurangzeb's second son and was appointed as the governor of Balkh and Badakhshan. However, he rebelled against his father in 1687 and was imprisoned until his death in 1699.
- 3. Muazzam (Bahadur Shah I):** Prince Muazzam came out to be successful in the war of succession, who succeeded his father in 1707 under the title Bahadur Shah I (also known as Shah Alam).
- 4. Muhammad Akbar:** He was Aurangzeb's fourth son and rebelled against his father in 1681, seeking to gain the throne. However, he was defeated and forced to flee to Persia. He later returned to India and fought against his half-brother, Azam Shah, but was killed in battle in 1707.
- 5. Muhammad Kam Bakhsh:** He was Aurangzeb's fifth son and was appointed as the governor of Kabul and Kashmir. He died in 1709.
- 6. Zulfiqar Khan Nusrat Jung:** He was not Aurangzeb's biological son, but was adopted by him and rose to become one of his most trusted advisors and military commanders. Zulfiqar Khan played a key role in Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan and served as the governor of Hyderabad. He died in 1714.



Battle of Jajau (1707)
Conflict between Azam Shah
and Bahadur Shah I
**Battle of Talab-i-Mir
Jumla/ Hyderabad (1709)**
Kam Bakhsh: proclaims
Emperor at Bijapur



Later Mughals

(In 2 Vols.)

Muhammad Azam Shah (1707)

Muhammad Sultan (1699)

Muazzam/ Bahadur Shah I (1707-12)

Muhammad Akbar (1707)

Muhammad Kam Bakhsh (1709)

Zulfiqar Khan Nusrat Jung (1714)

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

Azim

Rafi-ul-Qadr

Akhtar

Alamgir II (1754-59)

Farukhsiyar (1713-19)

Rafi-ud-Daulah (1719)

Muhammad Shah (1719-48)

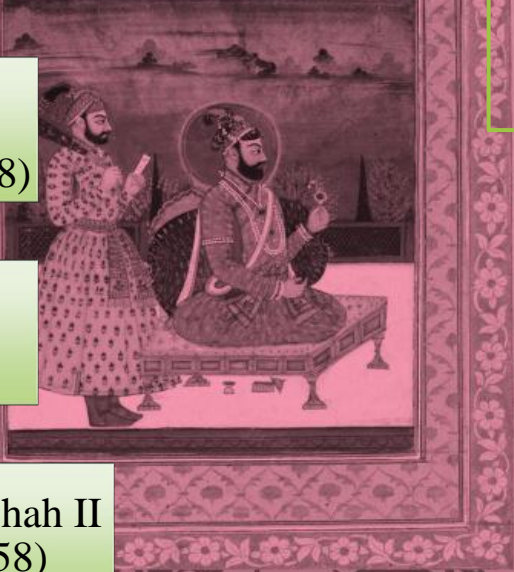
Shah Alam II (1759-1806, Blinded in 1788)

Rafi-ud-Darajat (1719)

Ahmad Shah (1748-54)

Akbar II (1806-37)

Bahadur Shah II (1837-58)



Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah (1707-1712): In 1707, **Mu'azzam** ascended the throne after having killed his brothers in the battle under the title of **Bahadur Shah**. (or even **Shah Alam-I**). He was a person of a mild temper, learned and dignified but was too old. Bahadur Shah released **Shahuji**, son of **Shambhaji**, who was the **elder son of Shivaji**. Bahadur Shah **failed to prevent** the downfall of the empire due to his sudden death in 1712.

Jahandar Shah (1712-1713): After Bahadur Shah's death, there was a fresh war of succession among his four sons, **Azim-us-Shah, Jahandar Shah, Rafi-is-Shah and Jahan Shah**. **Jahandar Shah** was able to kill his brothers and managed to ascend the throne. But within a year, **Farrukhsiyar** killed Jahandar Shah and ascended the throne.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719): Farrukhsiyar was **cowardly, feeble and contemptible**. In 1717 he granted a Farman to the **English East India Company**, granting them duty-free trading rights for Bengal; the notable Murshid Quli Khan repudiated the Farman. He was deposed, blinded and brutally killed by his own **Sayyid ministers** (the King-makers).



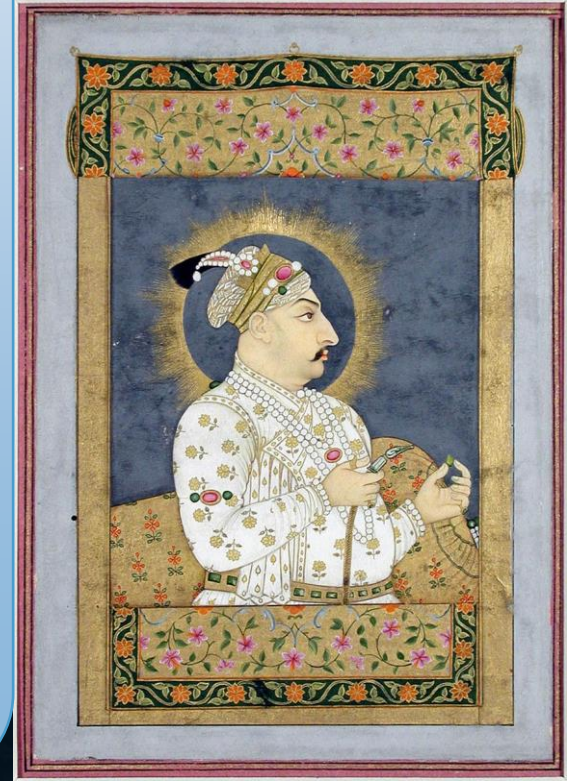
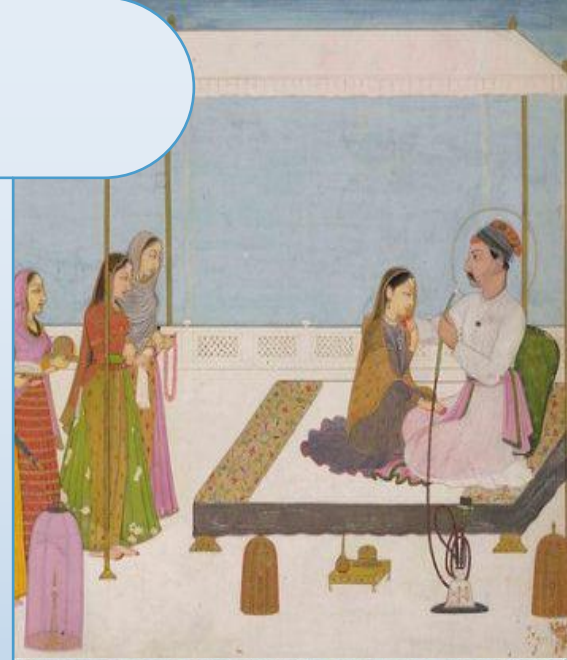
Syed Abdullah Khan Barha
Syed Hussain Ali Khan Barha



Later Mughals

Rafi-ud-Darajat and Rafi-ud-Dallah (1719): The Sayyid brothers, **Abdullah and Hussain Ali** raised two less capable kings, **Rafi-Ud-Darajat** and **Rafi-ud-Dallah (Shahjahan II)**, sons of **Rafi-us-Shan**. But within a few months, the **Sayyid brothers**, who were determined to rule through the **imperial puppets**, thought that **Roshan Akhtar**, son of Jahan Shah, could be a better docile agent of them.

Muhammad Shah (Rangeela) (1719 - 1748): In 1719 **Muhammad Shah (Roshan Akhtar)** ascended the throne. Muhammad Shah killed the Sayyid brothers with the help of **Nizam-ul-Mulk**, who later founded the **Hyderabad** city in 1724. Because of their luxurious life and lavish expenditure on clothing and entertainment, he was also called '**Rangeela**'. Among the successors of Aurangzeb, **Muhammad Shah's** reign lasted for a **long time**, but he was not an able administrator or ruler. During his reign, the actual breakup of the Mughal empire took roots. **Jats** became independent near **Agra**. The **Marathas** established their power again. The **Ruhelas** founded **Ruhelkand**. **Sikhs** became active in **Punjab**. In 1739, **Nadir Shah** invaded India and defeated the Mughals in the **Battle of Karnal**. **This** was a major blow to Mughal Authority. As the number of independent states or regions came to the horizon, the cracks in the Mughal power started to widen.



Nadir Shah Invasion of India

Date	March 1739
Invader	Nadir Shah, ruler of Persia
Supporters	- Disaffected Mughal nobles and military officials who were disgruntled with the Mughal regime (Saadat Khan)
Plunder Items	- Enormous amounts of wealth, including gold, silver, and precious stones - The Peacock Throne, an iconic symbol of Mughal opulence - The Koh-i-Noor diamond
Death Toll	- Estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 civilians killed during the massacre in Delhi
Consequences	- Severe weakening of the Mughal Empire's political and economic power - Massive transfer of wealth to Persia, boosting Nadir Shah's treasury
Aftermath	- Psychological blow to the Mughal prestige and authority - Nadir Shah's return to Persia with the plundered riches - Increased vulnerability of the Mughal Empire to future invasions and internal strife



Later Mughals

Ahmad Shah (1748 - 1754): Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah, failed to hold the forces together that had grown so enormously. In 1754 The Emperor was deposed and blinded by the **wazir Ghazi-ud-din**, a grandson of deceased **Nizam-ul-Mulk** of the Deccan who now became the kingmaker.

Alamgir-II (1754 - 1759): Alamgir-II ('Aziz-ud-din'), the son of **Jahandar Shah**, was placed on the throne by Ghazi-ud-din. He adopted the same **title as Aurangzeb** and called himself '**Alamgir-II**'. He was a kind of '**prisoner on the throne**' in the hand of the kingmaker. Alamgir II was put to death by **Ghaziud-din Imad-ul-Mulk** when he tried to free himself from Ghazi-ud-din Imadul-Mulk.

Shah Alam-II (1759 - 1806): **Shah Alam-II**, the son and the successor of **Alamgir-II**, moved as a **wanderer from place to place** because of the hostility of the evil and ambitious wazir. He fought against the **British East India Company** during the **Battle of Buxar**. Afghan chief **Gulam Qadir** blinded Shah Alam-II in 1788, but the Maratha Sindhia saved him. After 1803, when the British took control of Delhi, Shah Alam II lived under the protection of the British, and till his death in 1806, he lived as their pensioner.



Later Mughals

Akbar II (1806-1837) & Bahadur Shah-II (1837-1858): With British control, all that remained for the emperors **Akbar-II and Bahadur Shah-II** as an empire was their shabby residence in the **Red Fort of Delhi**. The Great Mughal, a sign of the resilience of a once glorious empire, was still officially known as the potentate. British maintained the authority of the puppet dynasty to legitimise their presence in India. But in 1857, during **the Sepoy uprising**, it shot them back. The Sepoys proclaimed **Bahadur Shah-II** emperor of India to fight British power. But in the **mutiny at Meerut** British emerged victoriously, and Bahadur Shah II was suspected of disruption, treason and rebellion. He was condemned to exile in Rangun, **Myanmar (then Burma)**. The descendants were killed, and therefore the glorious Mughal empire was demolished.

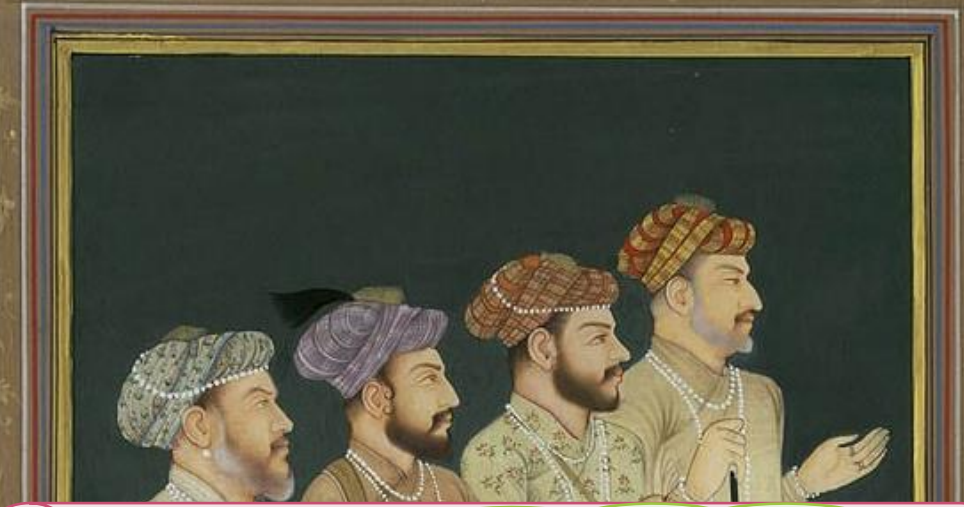


Akbar II



Decline of the Mughal Empire

- ❑ Weak Successors
- ❑ Degeneration of the Mughal Nobility
- ❑ Aurangzeb's religious persecution of the Hindus
- ❑ Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy
- ❑ The demoralisation of the Mughal Army
- ❑ Economic Bankruptcy
- ❑ Invasions
- ❑ Rise of Regional Kingdoms



Historian's Views

Jadunath Sarkar

Aurangzeb Bigotry Religious Policy

Satish Chandra & Irfan Habib

Jagirdari Crises

J.F. Richards

Jagirdari Crises & Deccan

M.N. Pearson

Maratha

Ahom-Mughal Conflicts

- ❖ In the 13th century, Tai people migrated to the Brahmaputra valley, establishing the Ahom kingdom.
- ❖ In the 16th century, they expanded their territory by absorbing neighbouring kingdoms after overthrowing Kamrupa.
- ❖ The Ahoms' relationship with the Mughals was hostile due to Mughal alliances with Ahom enemies and their advance in the northeast.
- ❖ Ahom–Mughal conflicts refers to the series of 17th-century conflicts between the Ahoms and the Mughals over the control of the Brahmaputra valley.
- ❖ It began soon after the eastern branch of the Kamata kingdom then under the Koch dynasty, **Koch Hajo**, collapsed after a sustained Mughal campaign bringing it face-to-face with the eastern Ahoms.
- ❖ After nearly seventy years of sustained efforts, the Mughals were finally ousted in the **Battle of Itakhuli** in 1682.
- ❖ The Mughals since then maintained interest in the region west of the River via zamindars, till they were ousted from Bengal by the British about a hundred years later.



Ahom-Mughal Conflicts

During Shah Jahan's reign

- ❑ During Shah Jahan's reign, Ahom-Mughal relations were marked by renewed conflict and intermittent peace.
- ❑ The conflict arose due to the Ahoms granting asylum to hill chiefs against Bengal's ill-treatment and the treachery of **Satrajit**, who allied with Balinarayan to attack Kamrup.
- ❑ Initial success favoured the Ahoms, but a decisive defeat in 1637 shifted fortune in favour of the Mughals.
- ❑ Subsequent rounds of conflict ensued, leading to a treaty of peace in 1639.
- ❑ Western Assam came under Mughal control, while the Ahoms acknowledged Mughal overlordship in Kamrup.
- ❑ Despite the treaty, tensions persisted, with accusations and disputes continuing.
- ❑ In 1648, during Shah Jahan's illness and the Mughal war of succession, Ahom **King Jayadhwaj Singha** expelled the Mughals from Gauhati and raided Mughal territories, escalating tensions further.



Ahom-Mughal Conflicts

During Aurangzeb's reign

- ❑ During Aurangzeb's reign, Mir Jumla was tasked with restoring Mughal authority in eastern India by invading Cooch Behar and Assam.
- ❑ In 1662, Mir Jumla's invasion of Assam faced minimal resistance due to internal dissatisfaction among the Assamese ranks.
- ❑ The Ahoms lost ground, and Mir Jumla captured key territories, including the Ahom capital, Garhgaon. However, Mir Jumla failed to fully conquer the Ahom kingdom, facing logistical challenges and resistance during the monsoon season.
- ❑ The Ahoms capitalized on Mughal vulnerabilities, eventually regaining control of their territory by 1663. A treaty at Ghilajharighat saw the Ahoms cede western Assam to the Mughals, but subsequent disputes arose over war indemnity payments.
- ❑ King Chakradhwaj Singha led a successful campaign to expel the Mughals from western Assam in 1667, restoring Ahom's prestige and territory.
- ❑ This victory marked a significant chapter in the Ahom-Mughal conflicts during Aurangzeb's reign.



Ahom-Mughal Conflicts

Ram Singh's campaign

- ❑ Ram Singh's campaign against the Ahoms culminated in the Battle of Saraighat, where the Assamese secured a decisive victory in 1671.
 - ❑ Weakened by losses, Ram Singh retreated, and the Mughals were evicted from Kamrup. The Ahoms reinforced their defences and remained in undisputed control of their territories until 1679.
- ❑ In 1679, a conspiracy led by Ahom Army General Laluk Barphukan (Lachit) invited Muhammad Azam Shah, the Nawab of Bengal, to seize the fort at Saraighat.
 - ❑ Gauhati was handed over to the Mughals in exchange for promised rewards and support for Laluk's claim to the Assamese throne.
- ❑ However, in 1681, Gadapani was installed as sovereign of Assam, known as Gadadhar Singha, and swiftly moved to reclaim Gauhati in 1682.
 - ❑ The Battle of Itakhuli saw the expulsion of Mughal forces and the restoration of Ahom control over territories extending up to the Manaha River, which remained Assam's western boundary until British occupation in 1826



TRIBUTE TO THE
Legendary Ahom Army General

LACHIT BORPHUKAN

on his Birth Anniversary

He will always be remembered for his unmatched courage & valour against invaders during the **SARAIGHAT WAR.**



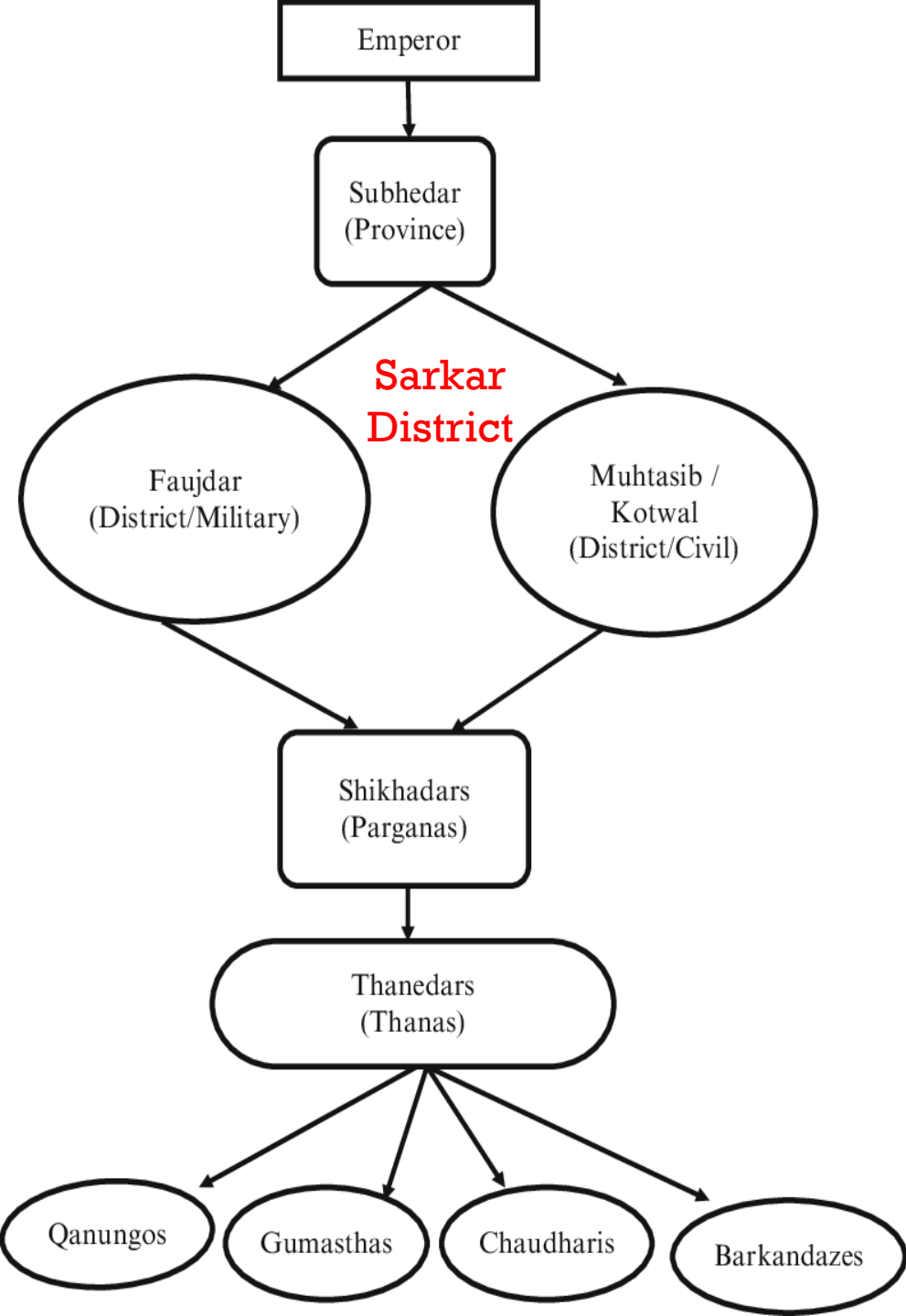
WAR MEMORIAL, GUWAHATI

Ahom-Mughal Conflicts

Key Events

1. Initial Aggression (1616-1636): The Mughals initiated aggressive moves towards Assam, leading to resistance from the Ahoms. Treaty of Asurar Ali in 1639 acknowledged Mughal control over western Assam.
2. Ahom Resistance (1648-1663): Ahom king Jayadhwaj Singha expelled Mughals from Gauhati in 1648. Mir Jumla's invasion of Assam in 1662 led to the Treaty of Ghilajharighat in 1663, establishing Mughal control over parts of Assam.
3. Renewed Conflict (1667-1671): Ahom recapture of Guwahati in 1667 under Chakradhwaj Singha. Raja Ramsingh I's invasion of Assam in 1669, leading to battles including the Battle of Saraighat in 1671, where Ahoms secured a decisive victory.
4. Political Intrigues (1679-1682): Laluk Barphukan's conspiracy with Mughals in 1679. Gadadhar Singha's expulsion of Mughals from Gauhati in 1682, culminating in the Battle of Itakhuli.

Mughal Administration



Wazir

- Prime minister. Head of finance department (*diwan-i-ala*)



Badshah



Nobles

- *Mansabdars*
- *Tainat-i-rakab* - reserve force stationed at the court.



Mir bakshi

- in charge of military and intelligence department



Mir saman

- in charge of the royals household and royal karkhanas



Qazi-ul-quzzat

- Chief qazi. Head of judicial department.



Sadr-us-sudur or Madad-us-maash

- Head of the religious department. Responsible for protection of the law of *Shariat*.

- *Muhtasibs* → Ensured the general observance of the rules of morality.
- *Mutasaddi* → Governor of ports; directly appointed by the Emperor.

Mughal Foreign Policy

Safavid (Iran)
Uzbek (Central Asia)
Ottoman Rulers

Trade and commerce

Boarder Security:
Kabul, Kandahar,
Ghazni

Shah Tahmasp I and the Mughal Emperor
Humayun in Isfahan.



The Surrender of Kandahar:
Persians surrendered the keys of
the city to Kilij Khan in 1638.

Mughal Economy

Seth & Bohra: long-distance trade

Banik: local traders

Banjaras:

Trading communities: No religion

Gujarati merchants: Hindus, Jains, and Muslims

Marwari: Oswals, Maheshwaris, and Agarwals
(Rajasthan) Chettis (Coromandel coast)

Bengal: sugar, rice, muslin and silk

Coromandel coast: textile production

Gujarat: entry point for foreign goods

Kashmir: shawls and carpets

Textiles

Saltpetre

Sugar

Opium

Spices

Horses

luxury items

Ivory

Silver

Silk

Porcelain

good quality wine

Carpets

Perfume

Glass

watches

silver utensils

tin and copper



Mughal Land Revenue

Dahsala System

Raja Todar Mal

Zaboar Bandobast Dahsala system (zabti system)

A uniform system of land measurement

Nasaq system: rough calculation: past

Remission: crops failure

Gaz-i-Ilahi: past ten years

Revenue: Cash



Land: good, bad and middle

4

polaz (cultivated every year)

parauti (cultivated once in two years)

chachar (cultivated once in 3/4 year)

banjar (cultivated once in 5 or more years)

Iqta: Jama: Collection



Mansabdari & Jagirdari System

Mansab: Rank or status

Highest: 5000

Lowest: 10

7000: Princes, MS & MAK

Paid in cash or sometimes in jagir

Collect land revenue

1595

Zat and Sawar

Zat: fixed personal status

Sawar: cavalymen maintainance

Not hereditary

WH Moreland

Changes in Mansabdari Institution

- ❑ Scaling down of effective strength
 - ❑ Reduction of Salaries
- ❑ Reduced allowance for contingents

Types of Jagirs

Tankha Jagirs

Given in lieu of salaries and transferable every 3 to 4 years.

Mashrut Jagirs

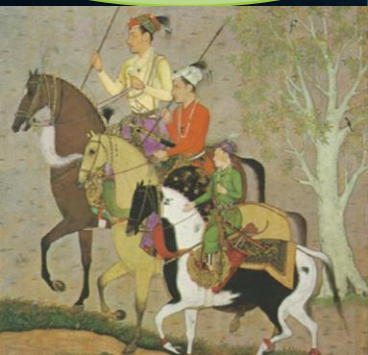
Given on certain conditions

Watan Jagirs

Assigned to zamindar/rajas in their local dominions. It was hereditary and nontransferable.

Altamgha Jagirs

Given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.



Mansabdari, Jagirdari & Iqtedari System			
Aspect	Mansabdari System	Jagirdari System	Iqtedar System
Origin	Introduced by Akbar in the Mughal Empire	Practiced during the Mughal Empire	Introduced by the Seljuk Turks in the Islamic world & Iltutmish in Delhi Sultunate
Nature	Bureaucratic and military ranking system	Land revenue assignment system	Land revenue assignment system
Primary Purpose	To organize the military and administration	To reward officials and ensure revenue collection	To reward military commanders and ensure revenue collection
Revenue Source	Salaries paid from the royal treasury	Revenue from assigned jagirs (lands)	Revenue from assigned iqta (lands)
Land Ownership	Mansabdars did not own the land, they received salaries	Jagirdars did not own the land, they collected revenue from it	Iqtadars did not own the land, they collected revenue from it
Revenue Collection	Centralized; revenue collected by state officials	Decentralized; revenue collected by jagirdars	Decentralized; revenue collected by iqtadars
Military Responsibility	Mansabdars maintained and provided troops for the emperor	Jagirdars could be required to provide troops for the emperor	Iqtadars provided troops for the sultan or caliph
Succession	Not hereditary; based on merit and loyalty to the emperor	Not necessarily hereditary; based on imperial preference	Not hereditary; based on merit and loyalty to the ruler (FST)
Taxation and Administration	Centralized control with bureaucratic oversight	Jagirdars managed local administration and tax collection	Iqtadars managed local administration and tax collection
Economic Impact	Promoted a centralized and efficient administration	Could lead to exploitation and decline in agricultural productivity	Could lead to exploitation and decline in agricultural productivity

Mughal Art & Culture



Mughal Architecture

Babur and Humayun

Mosques: not of much significance

Sur dynasty

Purana Qila at Delhi

Tomb of **Sher Shah** & **Islam Shah** at **Sasaram**

Terraced platform surrounded by large tanks

Akbar

Humayun's tomb: gardens & raised platform

Agra Fort: Red sandstone: **Rajput** styles

Fatehpur Sikri

Buland Darwaza



Jahangir

Mausoleum of Akbar: **Sikandra** near Agra

Started by Akbar & completed by Jahangir

Buddhist architectural elements

Tomb of **Itimad-Ud-Daulah** (father of Nurjahan):
the first Mughal building built entirely of white marble.

Aurangzeb

Badshahi mosque in Lahore: largest mosque in the world
at the time of completion in 1673

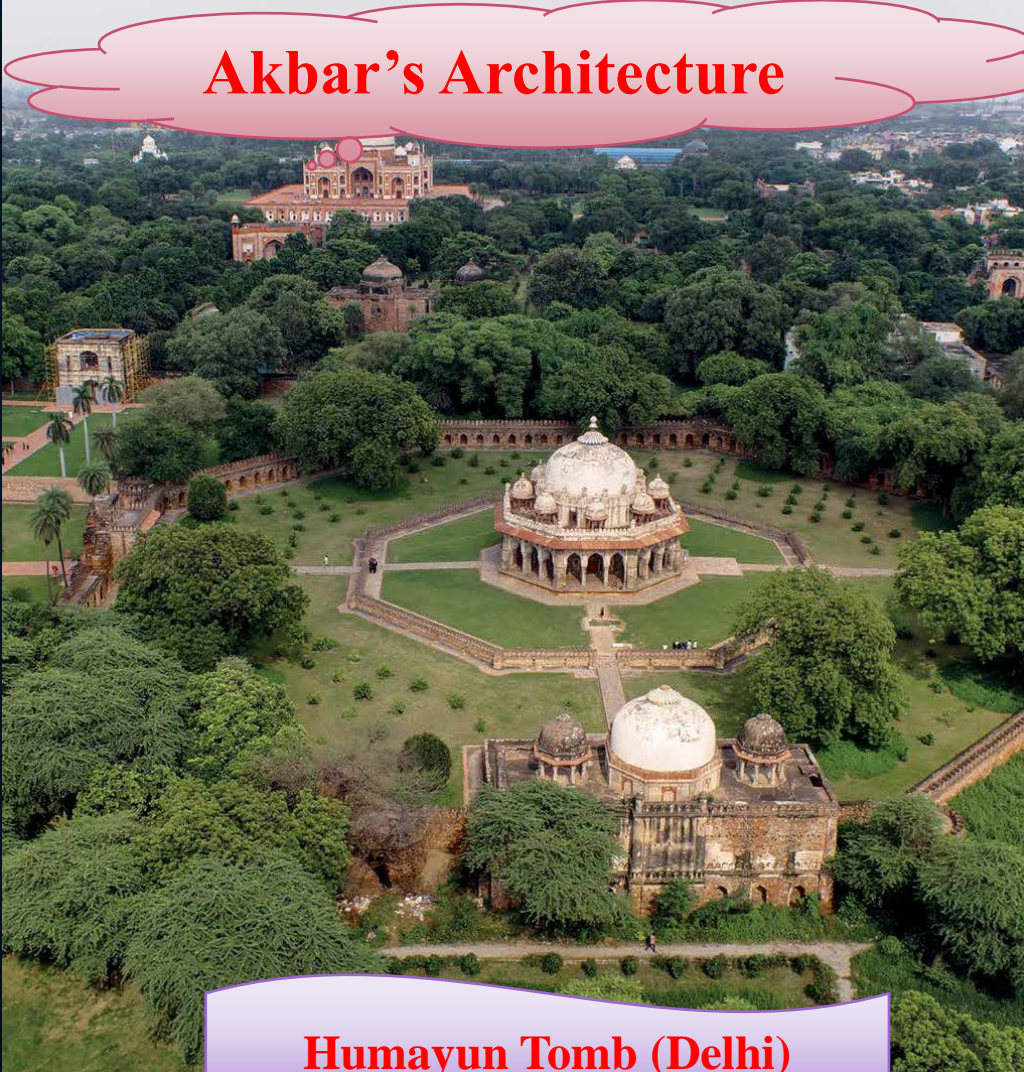
Tomb of **Rabia ud Daurani**

(**Bibi-ka-maqbara**): Aurangabad



Shalimar Gardens
Jahangir and Shah Jahan

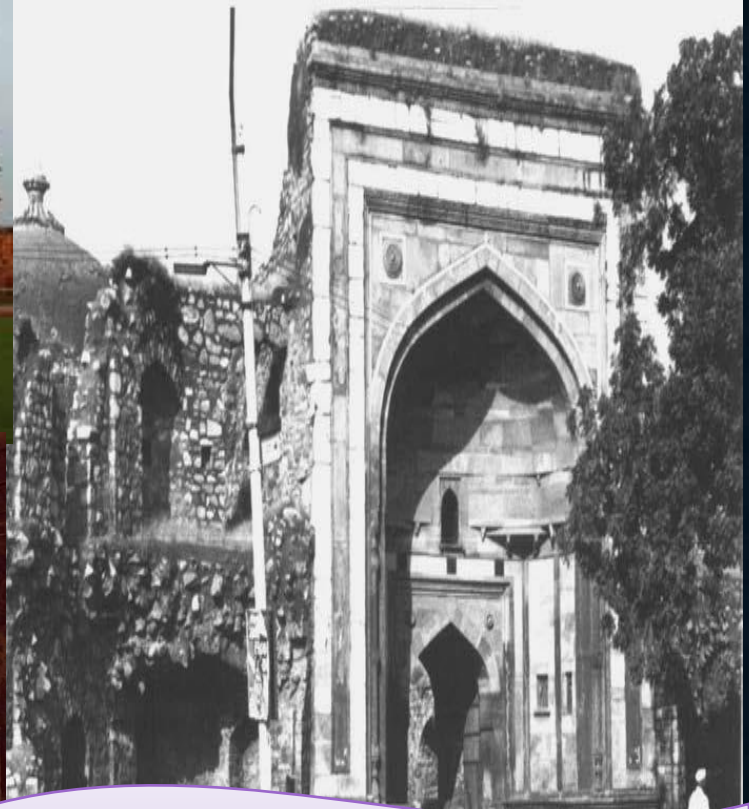
Akbar's Architecture



Humayun Tomb (Delhi)



Jahangir Mahal (Orcha, MP)



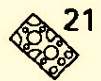
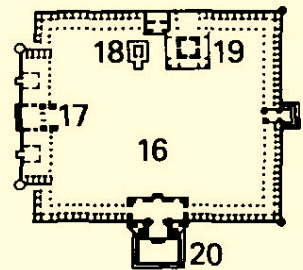
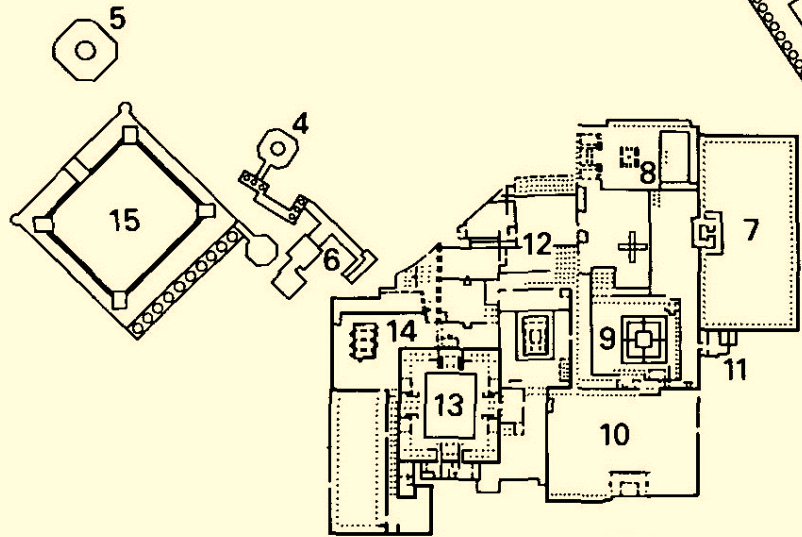
Gate, Khairut Masque (Delhi)



Adham Khan Tomb (Mehrauli)



Fatehpur Sikri



1. Market
2. Shop-lined road
3. *Karkhana* or workshops
4. Octagonal *baoli*
5. Hiran Minar
6. Hathiya Pol or Elephant Gate
7. Public Audience Hall or Daulat Khana-i 'Amm o Khass
8. Private Audience Hall or Diwan-i Khass
9. Anup Talao with Turkish Sultana's House and Khwabgah on perimeters
10. Courtyard of Akbar's *jharoka* known as the Daftar Khana
11. *Hammam*
12. Courtyard of the Panch Mahal
13. Jodh Bai's palace
14. Raja Birbal's house
15. Serai
16. Courtyard of the Jami' mosque or *Khanqah*
17. Jami' mosque
18. Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti
19. Tomb of 'Isa Khan
20. Buland Darwaza
21. *Hammam*

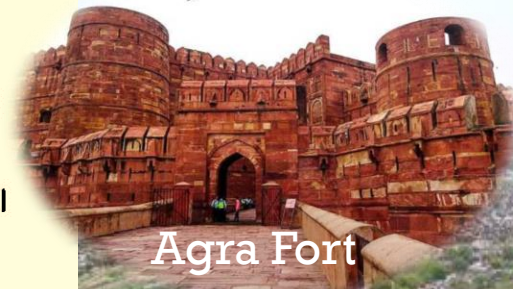
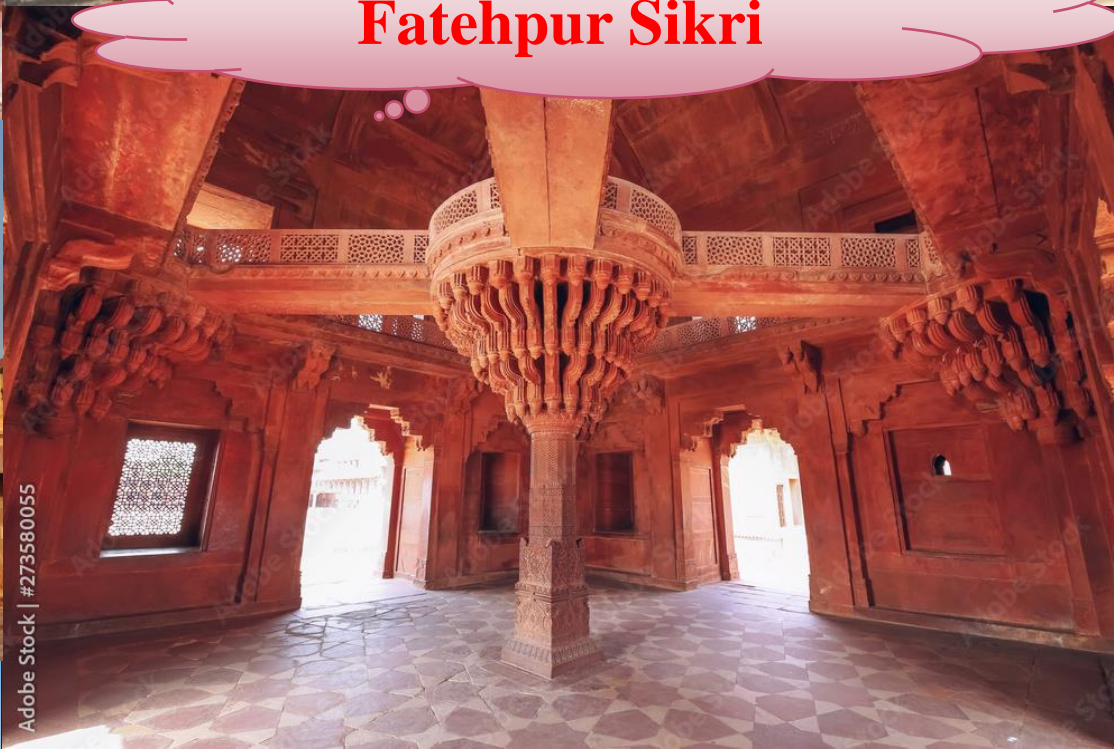
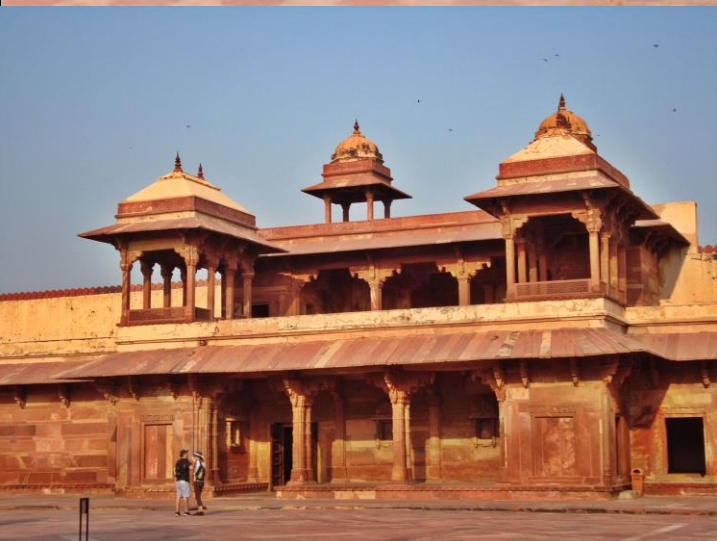


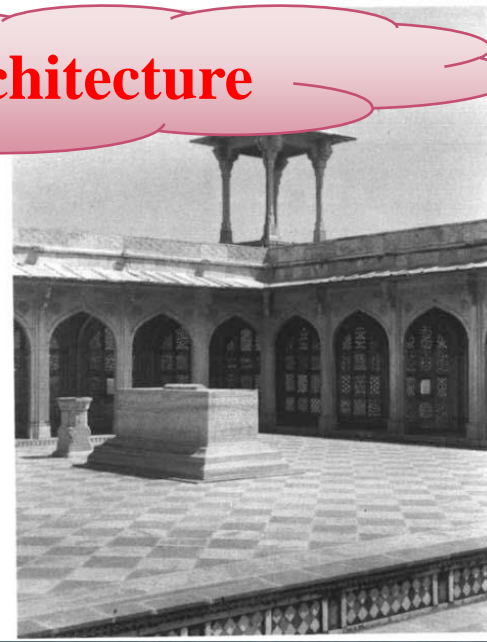
Plate 22. Major structures at Akbar's palace, Fatehpur Sikri



Fatehpur Sikri



Jahangir Architecture



Jahangir's first wife, Shah Begum, the Rajput mother of Khusrau and sister of Raja Man Singh, poisoned herself in 1604. Jahangir attributed her suicide to Khusrau's quest for the throne.

The construction of Akbar's large multi-storied tomb within a *char bagh* was Jahangir's most pressing architectural project.

The *Akbar Nama* simply states that the emperor was buried in a sacred garden called Behishtabad, that is, the Abode of Paradise, in Sikandra, a suburb of Agra.



Jahangir Architecture

The Taj Mahal: marble structure on an elevated platform with bulbous dome in the centre rising on a recessed gateway with four cupolas around the dome and with four free-standing minarets at each of its corners is a monument of universal fame.

The Red Fort in Delhi, encompassed by magnificent buildings like **Diwan-i Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Mahal and Hira Mahal,** reflect the architectural skills of the times of Shah Jahan.

The Moti Masjid inside the Agra Fort is made exclusively of marble;

The **Jama Masjid in Delhi,** with its lofty gateway, series of domes and tall and slender minarets, are the two significant mosques built by Shah Jahan.

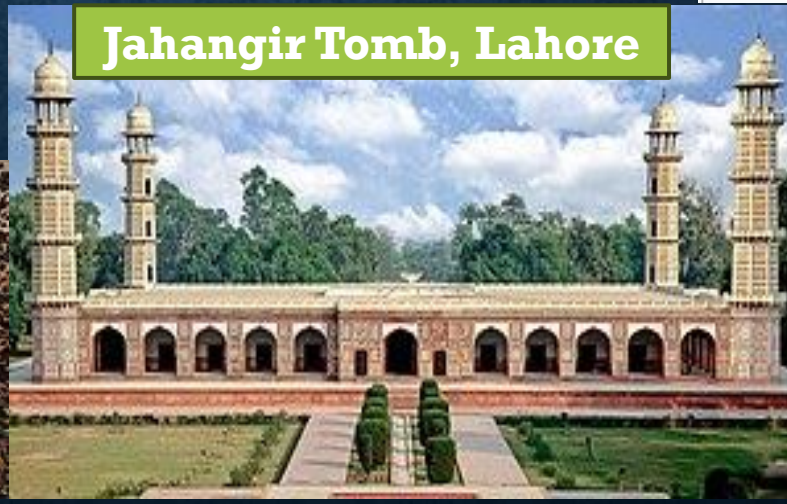
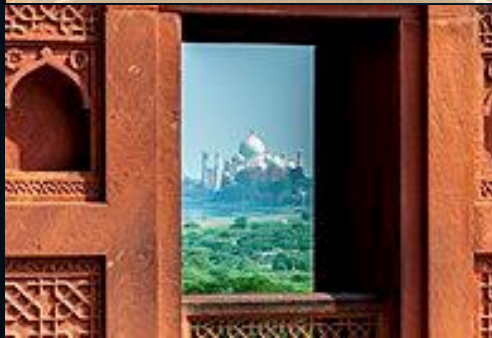
Shahjahanabad
Chandani Chowk

Jahangir Tomb, Lahore

Land: Raja Jai Singh



Ali Mardan Khan
(Topographer)



Location	Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India
Coordinates	 $27^{\circ}10'30''N$ $78^{\circ}02'31''E$
Area	17 hectares (42 acres) ^[1]
Height	73 m (240 ft)
Built	1631–1653 ^[2]
Built for	Mumtaz Mahal
Architect	Ustad Ahmad Lahori

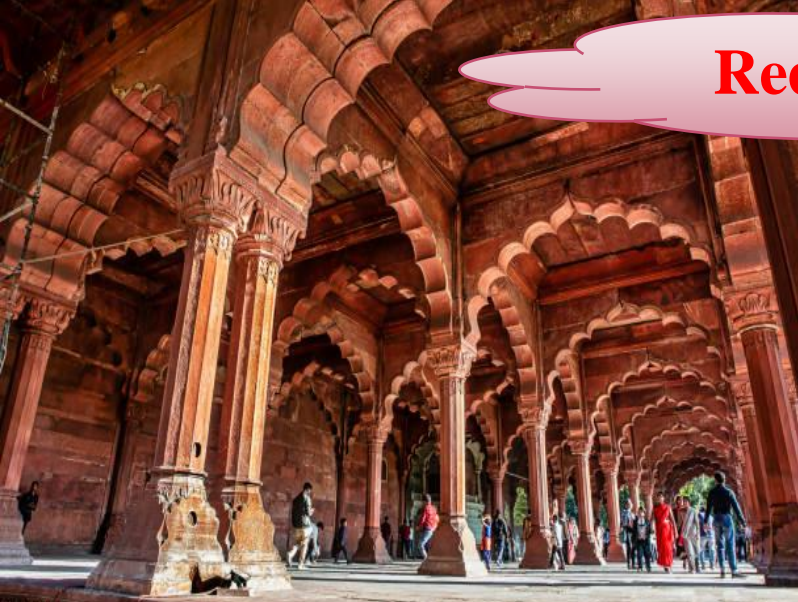


Taj Mahal



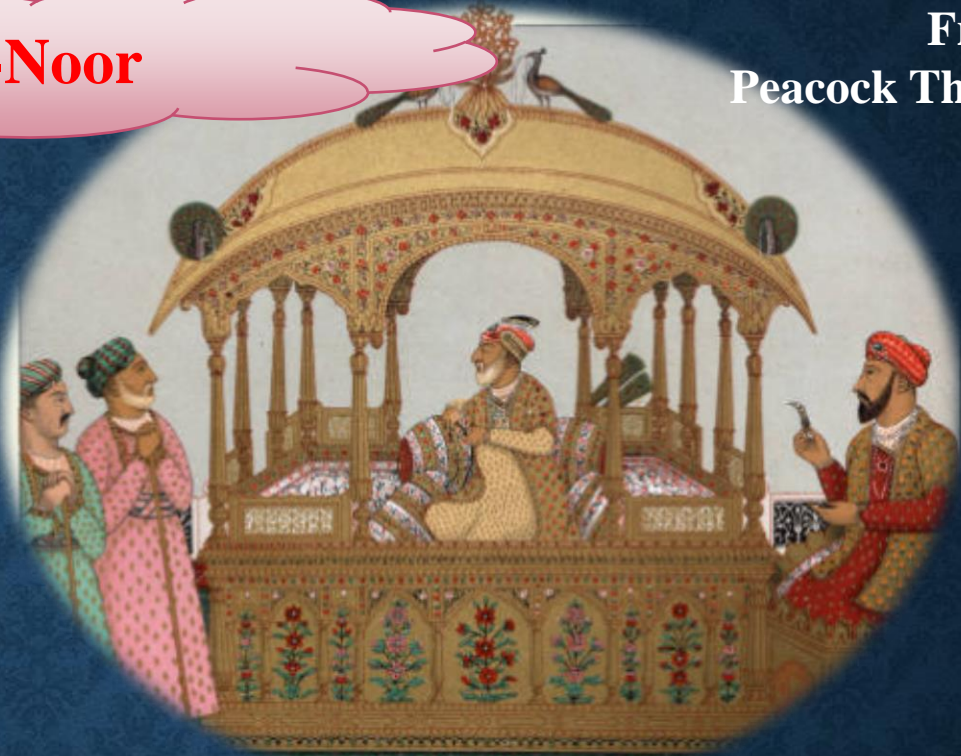
Red Fort & Jama Masjid

Architect: Ustad Ahmad Lahori
Topographer: Ali Mardan Khan



Koh-i-Noor

French Tavernier
Peacock Throne: 6.5 million sterling.



Bhadrakali
Temple (Kakatiya)



Mughal Paintings

Central Asian influences

Safavid+India_Indo-Persian

Abdu's Samad & Mir Sayyid Ali: Central Asia: Humayun

Illustrate literary works

Miniature painting

Mahabharata and Akbar Namah

Daswant and Basawan: Akbar--- 24k manuscripts

European painting: Akbar's court: Portuguese priests

Jahangir: Mansur: portrait painting & painting of animals
rare birds, spring flower

Mughal: Influenced the great Dutch painter **Rembrandt**

Shah Jahan: continued it
Aurangzeb's indifference

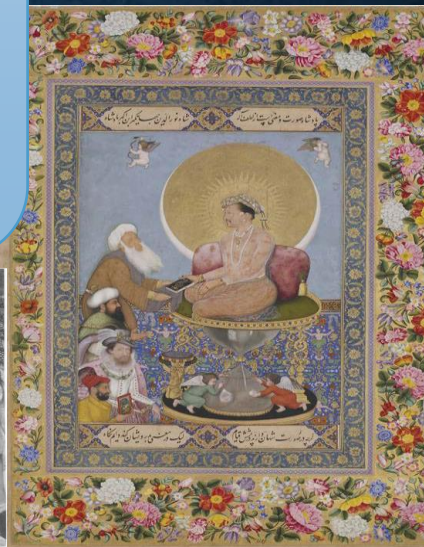
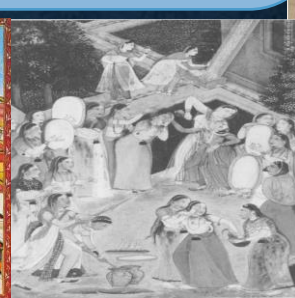


Aurangzeb



Battle, emperor, hunting, court, victory, legendary stories, royal family, wildlife

Jahangir for Jhadoka darshan



Music in Mughal Empire

Akbar: great fan & patron

Lal Kalawant: taught: Akbar:

“every breathing and sound”: Hindi

Ain-i-Akbari: 36 high-level musicians

Tansen (Mian Tansen):, several new ragas

Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Todi,

Mian ki Mand, Mian ka Sarang and Darbari.

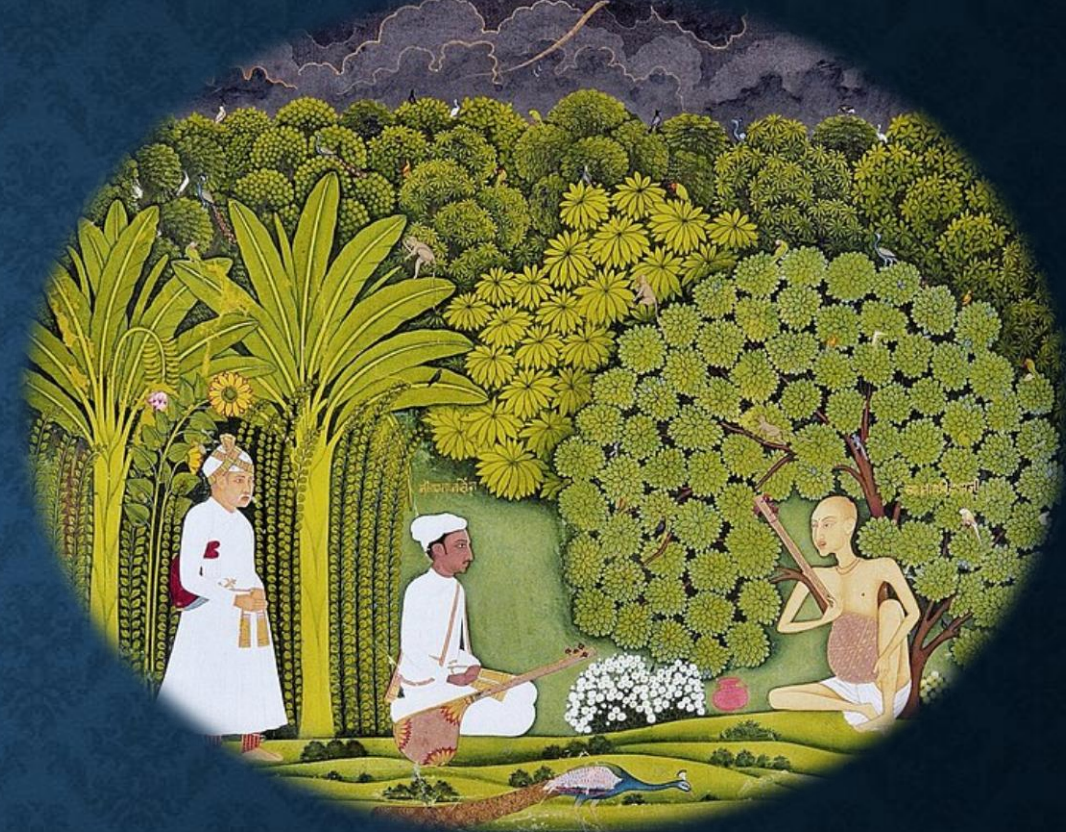
Ability to stop the flow of the Yamuna with his music

Baba Ram Das

Baba Hari Das

Sur Das: son Ram Das: poet & singer

(Hindu and Muslim) together



Akbar watching as Tansen receives a lesson from Swami Haridas

Bringing down the rains with Raga Megh Malhar & lighting lamps by performing Raga Deepak.

Tansen Tomb in Gwalior



Raja Vikramjit Singh of Gwalior gave of Tansen (Ramtanu Pandey). Later Raja Ramchandra Singh sent him to Delhi

Literature in the Mughal Empire

Persian, Sanskrit and regional languages

Persian: administration (Urdu: Local)

Babur: Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Turki)

Babarnama: Persian: Abdul Rahim Khan

Abdul Fazl: Akbarnama & Ain-i-Akbari

Badauni: Fatwa-i-Jahandari

Jahangir: Tuzuk-i-Jahangir (Autobiography)

Mutamid Khan: Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangir

Padshanamah (Shahjahan's biography)

Abdul Hamid Lahori & Inayat Khan

Inayat Khan: Shahjahan Namah

Persian literature: translations of Sanskrit works

The Mahabharata: Abul Faizi

The Bhagavat Gita & Upanishads:

Dara Shikoh: Majma-ul-Bahrain

Badauni: Mahabharata: Razanamah.

Rajavalipataka: by **Prajna Bhatta:** Kashmir

Graeco-Arabic learning: India: Persian-Sanskrit

Akbar's astronomer **Nilakantha:** **Tajika Neelakanthi**

Shah Jahan court poet **Jaganatha Panditha:** **Rasagangadhara**

Ganga Lahari



Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani and Gujarathi

Hindi: Tulsidas: Ramcharitmanas (Awadhi)

Abdur Rahim: Bhakti poetry: Hindi (Brij)

Marathi: Eknath, Tukaram, Ramdas, Mukteshwar

Mukteshwar: Ramayana and Mahabharata in literary Marathi.



Babur
(1526-1530)



Humayun
(1530-1540, 1555-1556)



Akbar the Great
(1556-1605)



Jahangir
(1605-1627)



Shah Jahan
(1628-1658)



Aurangzeb
(1658-1707)