

MEDIEVAL INDIA

THE ARAB CONQUEST OF SIND

- ▶ The Arab conquest of Sind was a part of the Mohammedan invasion for the spread of Islam.
- ▶ Arabs captured Sindh in 712 AD.
- ▶ During the period of the **Khaliphate of Omar**, Arab forces made a fertile attempt to get Bombay.
- ▶ The Arabs conquest of **Makran Baluchistan** opened their way to Sind.
- ▶ The Ruler of Sind was **Dahir**.
- ▶ In 710 a small Arab trading vessel from Basra arrived at the mouth of the Indus and was promptly seized by the local Hindu authorities.
- ▶ The Pirates of Debal, a part in Sind, plundered a ship carrying Muslim pilgrims and presents to the Caliph Walid from Ceylon.
- ▶ **Al-Hajaj**, the Caliph's governor of Iraq demanded compensations from Dahir, which the latter rejected.
- ▶ In 712 Arabs attacked and captured Sind, under the command of **Muhammad Bin-Kassim**, Debal fell in April 712.
- ▶ **Kassim killed Dahir at Rawar** and took the capital Alor in June.
- ▶ **The Arabs** lost control over

The Battles of **Tarain**, also known as the **Battles of Taraori**, were fought in 1191 and 1192 near the town of Tarain near Thanesar in present-day Haryana. In the **First Battle of Tarain** in 1191 (near Taneswar), Muhammad Ghori was defeated by the Rajput forces under **Prithviraj Chauhan III**. In the **Second Battle of Tarain** (1192 AD) Muhammad Ghori assisted by Qutub -ud-din Aibek (a slave), defeated Prithviraj Chauhan III and killed him.

Sind in 779. But was split into two independent kingdoms Multan and Mansurah.

Turkish Invasions

- ▶ Ghazni in Afghanistan was ruled by a Turkish family called Gamini of Ghaznavid dynasty.
- ▶ **Mahmud Ghazni** was the first Turkish conqueror of North India.
- ▶ Mahmud's father was **Subuktigin**.
- ▶ He attacked India only for want of wealth.
- ▶ He attacked India seventeen times between 1000 and 1027 AD. He made all the raids in the guise of Jihad.
- ▶ First invasion was in 1001 AD.
- ▶ He defeated **Jaipal** and **Anandpal** of Shahi dynasty in 1001 and 1009 respectively.
- ▶ The most important raid of Mahmud was the **Somanath expedition**. It was in 1025. He completely destroyed the temple. Somanath Temple was on the sea coast of Gujarat.

- ▶ Muhammed Ghazni died in 30th April 1030.
- ▶ Later his son Masud attacked India and captured Kashmir.
- ▶ The famous Persian poet **Firdausi** who wrote '**Shahnama**' (The Book of Kings) lived in his court.
- ▶ **Alberuni**, an Arab Historian, who wrote **Tarikh-ul-Hind** (Reality of Hindustan), accompanied Muhammed Ghazni to India.
- ▶ Al-Firdausi is known as '**Indian Homer**', '**Persian Homer**', or '**The Immortal Homer of the East**'.
- ▶ **Muhammad of Ghori** attacked India between 1175 and 1206 AD.
- ▶ Muhammad Ghori made his first expedition to India and captured Multan in 1175 AD.
- ▶ In 1193 Muhammad Ghori attacked Jaichand, father-in-law of Prithviraj . III at Kanauj, **Jaichand** was defeated.
- ▶ In 1195-96 Muhammad Ghori occupied Bayana and Gwalior. In 1197 he defeated Bhinadeva II of Gujarat.

- ▶ Muhammed Ghori returned from India by entrusting his territories in India in the hands of **Qutub-Uddin Aibak**.
- ▶ After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibek founded the **Slave Dynasty**.
- ▶ Muhammad Ghori's Indian invasion resulted in the foundation of Islamic rule in India.

DELHI SULTANATE

- ▶ The five dynasties which founded subsequently after the Turkish invasion were collectively known as Delhi sultanate. They are:

Slave Dynasty 1206 - 1290

Khilji Dynasty 1290 - 1320

Tughlaq Dynasty 1320 - 1412

Sayyid Dynasty 1414 - 1451

Lodi Dynasty 1451 - 1526

SLAVE DYNASTY

- ▶ Slave Dynasty was also called **Ilbari** Dynasty, **Yamini** Dynasty or **Mamluk** Dynasty.
- ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori and he founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206 AD.
- ▶ Aibak was the first Muslim ruler of India.
- ▶ The capital of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was at Lahore
- ▶ He was known as '**Lakh Baksh**' or 'giver of lakhs' or 'giver of favours' for his magnanimity.
- ▶ **Hasan Nizami** was a famous historian in the court of the Aibek.
- ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak started the construction of **Qutub Minar** in

THE DELHI SULTANATE

Slave Dynasty

Qutb-ud-din Aibak	1206-10 AD
Aram Shah	1211 AD
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1211-36 AD
Ruknuddin Feroz	1236 AD
Razia Sultana	1236-40 AD
Muizuddin Behram	1242 AD
Alaudin Masud	1246 AD
Naseeruddin Mahmud	1246-66 AD
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-86 AD
Muizuddin Kaikubad	1290 AD
Kaimur	1290 AD

Khalji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-96 AD
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316 AD
Shihabuddin Omar	1316 AD
Mubarak Khalji	1316-20 AD
Khusro Khan	1320 AD

Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-24 AD
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324-51 AD
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351-88 AD
Mohammad Khan	1388 AD
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II	1388 AD
Abu Baqr	1389-90 AD
Nasiruddin Muhammad	1390-94 AD
Hamayun	1394-95 AD
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1395-1412 AD

Sayyid Dynasty

Khizr Khan	1414-20 AD
Mubarak Shah	1421-33 AD
Muhammad Shah	1434-43 AD
Alauddin Alam Shah	1443-51 AD

Lodhi Dynasty

Bahlul Lodhi	1451-89 AD
Sikander Lodhi	1489-1517 AD
Ibrahim Lodhi	1517-1526 AD
Mughal Empire	1526 - 1540, 1555-1857
Babar	1526 - 1530 AD
Humayun	1530-1540, 1555-1556 AD
Akbar	1556 - 1605 AD
Jahangir	1605 - 1627 AD
Shahjahan	1628-1658 AD
Aurangazeb	1658 - 1707 AD
Bahadurshah II	1837 - 1857 AD

- 1199 in Delhi in memory of the Sufi saint **Quaja Qutub - ud-din Bhaktiar Kaki**. Its construction was completed by Iltutmish. It is a five storied building.
- ▶ He constructed two mosques. Quat-ual Islam at Delhi and Alhai Din Ka Jhopara at Ajmer.
 - ▶ Aibak was a great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan- un - Nizami, author of Taj-ul-Massir and Fakhr-ud-Din, author of Tarikh- i- Mubarak Shahi.
 - ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak died in 1210 AD by falling from horseback while playing Polo.
 - ▶ After the death of Qutubuddin, **Aram Shah** ascended the throne but he was deposed by Iltutmish and crowned himself the Sulthan.
 - ▶ During the period of **Iltutmish** (1210-1236) **Chengizkhan**, the Mongol conqueror attacked India (1221).
 - ▶ He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan - the Mongol leader by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing.
 - ▶ Iltutmish is considered as the real founder of Delhi Sulthanate
 - ▶ Iltutmish was the first Sultan of Delhi to get recognition of the Khalif of Bagdad.
 - ▶ Iltutmish was the third Muslim Turkish sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi and the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty. He was a slave of Qutub-ud-din-Aybak.
 - ▶ Iltutmish was also the first Sultan who made Delhi his capital in place of Lahore.
 - ▶ He issued a purely Arabic coinage of Silver and was the first to do so.
 - ▶ Coins introduced by Iltutmish, '**Silver Thanka**' and '**Copper Jital**' were the two basic coins of the Sultanate period.
 - ▶ He issued the silver tanka for the first time. He organized the Iqta system and introduced reforms in civil administration and army, which was now centrally paid and recruited.
 - ▶ He organised the '**Chalisa**' or the famous **Turkish** Forty to help him in the administration.
 - ▶ Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
 - ▶ He set up an official nobility of slaves known as *Chahalgani* (group of forty).
 - ▶ He patronized Minaj-us-siraj, author of *Tabaqat-i-nasiri*.
 - ▶ The revenue system of the Sultanate '**Iqta system**', was introduced by Iltutmish.
 - ▶ Iltutmish was succeeded by his son Ruknuddin Firoz Shah. But he was later executed and **Razia** became the sultan (daughter of Iltutmish).
 - ▶ **Sulthana Raziya**, the only women ruler of, the Sultanate came to power in 1236 and reigned till 1240.
- Razia Sultana**
- ▶ Iltutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Rukn-ud-din Firoz on the throne. However, Razia got rid of Rukn-ud-din and ascended the throne. Razia was popular among the people but she was not acceptable to the nobles and theologians. She further offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssinian slave-Yakut.
 - ▶ Sulthana Raziya rejected the Pardah, she adorned the male dress and held open courts.
 - ▶ In October 14, 1240 both Raziya and Altunia who earlier raised arms against Raziya but later joined with her were, beheaded at Kaithal.
 - ▶ After Raziya, **Behran Shah** (1240-42) **Allaud-din-Masudshah** (1242-46) and **Naziruddin Muhammad** (1246-1266) ruled and Balban, the founder of the second Ilbari dynasty, became the Sultan.
 - ▶ **Ghiyasuddin Balban** 'a slave water carrier, huntsman, noble, statesman became the Sultan of Delhi.
- Ghiyas-ud-din Balban**
- ▶ Ghiyasuddin Balban (1200 – 1287) was a Turkish ruler of the Delhi Sultanate during the Mamluk dynasty (or Slave dynasty) from 1266 to 1287.
 - ▶ Balban ascended the throne in 1265 AD.
 - ▶ He broke the power of *chahalgani* and restored the prestige of the crown. That was his greatest contribution towards the stability of the Sultanate.
 - ▶ To keep himself well-informed Balban appointed spies.
 - ▶ He created a strong centralised army to deal with internal disturbances and to check Mongols who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate.
 - ▶ The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of kingship.
 - ▶ He introduced *Sijda* (prostration before the monarch) and *Paibos* (kissing the feet of

monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.

- ▶ He destroyed Mewati Rajput brigandage in the doab, where forests were cut and forts built.
- ▶ Balban is considered as the founder of **Second Ilbari Dynasty**.
- ▶ Balban described himself as '**Shadow of God**' or the '**Vice regent of God on Earth**' (Zil-i-illahi)
- ▶ Balban because of his autocratic rule is considered as a '**typical oriental despot**'.
- ▶ He created a strong centralised army to deal with internal disturbances and to check Mongols who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate.
- ▶ He established the Military department - Diwan - i - Arz.
- ▶ The Chalisa or forty established by Iltumish was abolished by Balban.
- ▶ His policies are considered to be '**Draconian**'.
- ▶ He started the Iranian system of Sijda and Paibos.
- ▶ He was a patron of men of letters and showed special favour to the poet Amir Khusru.
- ▶ After Balban's death in 1286, **Kayqubad** (1287-90) became the Sultan.
- ▶ **Madhavacharya** of the **Dvaita Philosophy** got help from Balban.
- ▶ Balban's Tomb is situated in Delhi. It was constructed by Balban himself.
- ▶ Kayqubad was the last Slave Sultan. (Kayumars who ruled for a term of three months was actually the last Slave Sultan. He was killed by Jalaluddin Khilji)

and founded the Khilji Dynasty.

KHILJI DYNASTY

- Khilji dynasty was founded by **Malik Firoz** in 1290 and assumed the title **Jalaluddin Khilji** (1290-96)
- In 1292, the Mongols under Abdulla accepted defeat from Jalaluddin Khilji.
- **Alauddin Khilji**, the nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji, killed him after his victory on Devagiri in 1296.



- Alauddin Khilji's early name was **Ali Gurushas**.
- He became the Sultan in 1296 AD and ruled till 1316 AD.
- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed - "Kingship knows no Kinship".
- In 1303, Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, to marry Padmini the wife of Chittor king Ratan Singh.
- But Padmini and other Rajput women committed **Jauhar** (Jauhar is a mass suicide by jumping into fire, committed by Rajput women to escape from being polluted by others)
- **Padmavat** is a historical kavya about Padmini episode written by **Malik Muhammed Jayasi**.
- Malik Muhammed Jayasi was the court poet of Shersha Suri.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Muslim ruler to attack South India.
- **Malik Kafur** was Alauddin Khilji's commander who attacked South India.
- Alauddin Khilji was the most famous ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Alauddin was the Sultan of Delhi who banned the use of liquor.
- Alauddin had a dream of a World Conquest so he assumed the title '**Sikhandar-i-sani**' or **Second Alexander**.
- **Demitrius**, a Bactrian ruler is popularly known as Second Alexander.
- Alauddin abolished the **Zamindari System** and imposed tax on cattle.
- He was the first muslim ruler of Delhi to introduce measurement of land for tax assessment.
- His market regulations were to get goods at controlled price to the people of Delhi.
- He controlled and regulated the prices of essential goods.
- **Diwan -i-riya** and **Shahna -i-Mandi** were appointed to regulate the market and prices.
- The revenue administration was made under Diwan-i-Mustakhrq.
- He introduced the Dagh and Chahra systems.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics.
- He was also the first to proclaim "**I am the Khalifa**".
- Alauddin constructed **Alai Darwaza** the gate way of Qutub Minar.

- He built the city of Siri, the second of the seven cities of Delhi, near Qutub Minar.
- The first marriage between a Muslim ruler and a Hindu princess was between Alauddin and Kamala Devi, the widow of the ruler of Gujarat.
- Alauddin Khilji was killed by his commander Malik Kafur by poisoning.
- **Amir Khusru** was the court poet of Alauddin
- Amir Khusru is known as the '**Parrot of India**'
- He is considered as the father of Urdu language and the inventor of Sitar.
- **Laila Majnu** and **Tughlaq Nama** are the famous works of Amir Khusru.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan to maintain a permanent standing army.
- Alauddin Khilji was responsible for the introduction of postal system in medieval India.
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298 AD), Ranthambhor (1301 AD), Mewar (1303 AD), Malwa (1305 AD), Jalor (1311 AD). In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warrangal, Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra and Pandyas of Madurai.
- **Mubarak Shah Khilji** was the last ruler of the khilji Dynasty.
- Khilji dynasty came to an end when the Mubarak Shah Khilji was killed by Khusru Khan.
- Some historians consider Khusrau Khan as the last Khilji Sultan.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

- Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by **Ghiasuddin Tughlaq**. His real name was Ghazi Malik.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq founded the dynasty after killing Khusru Khan in 1320.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlak created a civil-administration code based on **Koran**.
- Reduced the land tax to 1/11 of the produce.
- Ghiazuddin died by the collapse of a pavilion.
- He built the Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi the third city of Delhi to the east of Qutub complex.
- Ghiasudhin Tughlaq was the first Sultan to start irrigation works.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by his son **Jauna Khan**, popularly known as **Muhammed Bin Tughlaq**.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq is considered as the most responsible person for the decline of Delhi Sultanate.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was known as a **Mixture of opposites, Wisest fool, Pagal padushah, unfortunate ideologue and the Predecessor of Akbar in intellectual and religious matters**.
- **Ibn Batuta** called him "**an illstarred idealist**".
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in 1327.
- In 1330, he introduced token currency of bronze and copper.
- The Sultan created a new Department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
- The main object of this Department was to bring more land under cultivation by giving direct help to peasants.
- Moroccan Traveller Ibn Batuta visited India during his period.
- Edward Thanas described him as '**Prince of moneyers**'.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his elderly cousin, **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- He was a Muslim ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty, who reign over Sultanate of Delhi from 1351 to 1388.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan of Delhi to impose **Jaziya**. It was a religious tax for the freedom of worship. He imposed it only upon Brahmins.
- He extended the principle of heredity to the army. Soldiers were allowed to rest in peace and to send in their place their sons.
- The soldiers were not paid in cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages.
- He built the city of Firozbad in Delhi. The Firoz shah Kotla was also built by him. The gate way of Firozshah Kotla is **Khooni Darwaza**, or blood stained gate. It was constructed by Shershah Suri.
- He transplanted two Ashoka Pillars to Firozabad.
- He is the author of **Fatuhah -i-Firozshahi**
- After Firozshah Tughlaq Muhammed Shah Tughlaq or Naziruddin Muhammed came to the throne.
- It was during the period of his reign that **Timur the Lame** or **Tamerlain**, a Turkish conqueror of Tartar tribe from Samarkand attacked India in 1398.
- Timur appointed Khizr Khan, the governor of Multan his authority in India.

SAYYID DYNASTY

- Sayyid Dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in 1414.
- They ruled over Delhi and surrounding districts for about 37 years.
- Last Sayyid Sultan was **Alauddin Alamshah** or **Shah Alam I**. He was killed by Bahalol Lodhi in 1451.

LODHI DYNASTY

- Lodhi dynasty was founded by **Bahlol Lodhi** in 1451. The dynasty lasted upto 1526.
- Lodhi dynasty was the first Afghan dynasty or first Pathan dynasty in India.
- Sikhandar Lodhi, who ruled from 1489 to 1517 shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.
- Sikhandar Lodhi is considered as the **Maker of Agra City**.
- He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandori (Sikandar Syard) of 32 digits for measuring

cultivated fields.

- Sikander Lodhi conquered Bihar and Tirhut. Sikander Shah was a fanatical Muslim and he broke the sacred images of the Jawalamukhi Temple at Nagarkot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed. He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture.
- Ibrahim Lodhi asserted the absolute power of the Sultan. As a result, some of the nobles turned against him. At last Daulat Khan Lodhi, the Governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim.
- Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim in the first battle of Panipat in 1526, April 21 A.D. Ibrahim was killed in the battle and with him ended the Delhi Sultanate.
- The title Sultan was started by the Turkish rulers. Mahmud Ghazni was the first to assume the title Sultan.
- The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was Persian.



The Qutab Minar, now a World Heritage Site in New Delhi, India, was built during his time.

BAHMANI & VIJAYA-NAGAR KINGDOMS

- The decline of the Sultanate of Delhi gave birth to two mighty states in South India - the Bahmani Kingdom of Gulbaraga and the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The Bahmanis were Muslim rulers, while the rulers of the Vijayanagar were Hindus.
- The Bahmani kingdom was founded by **Zafar Khan** (Hassan) who took the title **Alauddin Bahman Shah**. He selected **Gulbaraga** as its capital and renamed it **Ahsanabad**.
- There were total eighteen Sultans and they ruled from 1347 to 1527.
- **Mahmud Gawan** was the famous Prime Minister of Bahmani king (Muhammad Shah III).
- The last prince of the Bahmani Kingdom was **Kalimullah**.

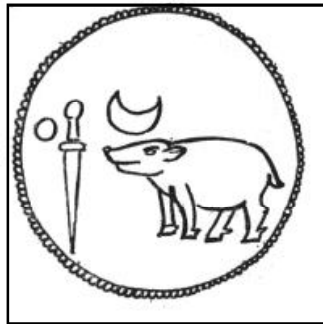
- ▶ By 1527, the Bahmani kingdom was split up into five independent principalities.
- ▶ **The Adil Shahis** of Bijapur - founder - Yusuf Adilshah (1489-90)
- ▶ **The Nizam Shahis** of Ahamadnagar - founder - Malik Ahmad (1499)
- ▶ **The Imadshahis** of Berar - founder - Fateh Ulla Imadshanti (1490)
- ▶ **The Qutubshahi** kingdom of Golconda - founder - Qutabshah (1512)
- ▶ **The Baridshahis** of Bidar - founder - Amir Ali Barid (1527).

Vijayanagar kingdom lasted for 230 years and produced four dynasties.

- 1) Sangama (1336 - 1485) - Harihara I and Bukka I
- 2) Saluva - (1485 - 1505) - Saluva Narsimha
- 3) Tuluva (1505 - 1565) - Veer Narsimha
- 4) Aravidu (1565 - 1672) - Tirumala

Vijayanagar Empire

- The founders of Vijayanagar Empire were **Harihara I** and



Logo of Vijayanagara

Bukka, the revenue officers of the Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra Deva II of Warrangal.

- They founded the dynasty in 1336 with the capital as Vijayanagar on the banks of **Tungabhadra** river with the help of **Saint Vidyaranya**.
- **Krishna Deva Raya** (1509-1529) belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. The Italian traveller Nicolocont visited his court.
- Krishnadeva Raya is known as '**Andhra Bhoja**'
- He wrote **Ushaparinayam** and **Amuktamalyada**
- **Allasani Peddanna**, a Telugu poet was a courtier of Krishna Deva Raya. He is considered as the "**Andra Kavita Pitamaha**" -

the Grand Father of Telugu poetry.

- '**Ashtadiggajas**' was the famous Scholastic Assembly in the court of Krishna Deva Raya.
- Vijayanagar Empire was visited by many foreign travellers.
- **Nicolo Conti** - Venitian traveller, visited during the reign of Devaraya I.
- **Abdur Razzak** : Ambassador of Sultan ShahRukh to the court of Devaraya II.
- **Damingos Paes** : He visited Krishna Devaraya's court.
- **Feron Nuniz** : A Portuguese who visited during Achyuta Raya's reign.
- **Durate Barbosa** : A portuguese who visited Krishnadeva Raya's court.
- **Athenasius Nikitin (1415)** : He was a Russian, who visited dur-



ing Deva Raya I's period. He wrote, '**Voyage to India**'.

- The Vijayanagar rulers issued gold coins called Varahas, Kopeki (pertab) and Fanam.

Famous Travellers to Vijayanagar Kingdom

- **Abu Abdullah / Ibn Batuta:** A Moroccan traveller, left account of Harihara I's reign in his book *Rehla* also called *Tuhfatun-Nuzzar fi Gharaib-ul-Amsar Wa Ajaib-ul-Assar*.
- **Nicolo de Conti:** Italian traveller who visited during the time of Deva Raya I. Left an account in *Travels of Nicolo Conti*.
- **Abdur Razzak:** Ambassador of Shah Rukh of Samarkand at the Court of the Zamorin of Calicut. He gives an account of the reign of Devaraya II, in his *Matla us Sadain Wa Majma ul Bahrain*.
- **Athanasius Nikitin:** A Russian merchant who described the conditions of the Bahamani kingdom under Muhammad III in his *Voyage to India*.
- **Ludvico de Vorthema:** An Italian merchant who visited India in 1502-1508 and left his memoirs in *Travels in Egypt, India, Syria etc.*
- **Duarte Barbosa (1500-1516):** A Portuguese He has given a vivid account of the Vijayanagar government under Krishna Deva Raya in his famous book - *An Account of Countries bordering the Indian Ocean and their inhabitants*.
- **Dominigos Paes:** Portuguese who spent a number of years at Krishna Deva's court has given a glowing account of his personality.
- **Fernao Nuniz:** A Portuguese writer of 16th century spent three years in Vijayanagar (1535-37).

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- The Mughals were originally Turks.
- They belonged to the Chaghtai branch of the Turkish race.
- Period of the Mughal empire is known as **Second Classical Age**. First Classical Age is the Period of Guptas.
- Mughal Empire is also known as **Timurid Empire** because of its relation to Amir Timur.
- Mughal Emperors are 20 in number. They ruled India from 1526 to 1857. Only six are considered great. They are:
 - **Babur** (1526 - 1530), **Humayun** (1530 - 40 & 1555 - 1556), **Akbar** - (1556 - 1605), **Jahangir** (1605 - 1627), **Shah Jahan** (1628 - 1658), **Aurangzeb** (1658 - 1707).
- **Mughal painting** is a particular style of South Asian painting, generally confined to miniatures with Indian Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist influences.
- Urdu was the spoken language the Mughals.
- Following 1725, the empire declined rapidly, weakened by wars of succession, agrarian crises, fueling local revolts, the growth of religious intolerance, the rise of the Maratha, Durrani, and Sikh empires and finally British colonialism.
- The last king, Bahadur Zafar Shah II, whose rule was restricted to the city of Delhi, was imprisoned and exiled by the British after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

The name *Mughal* is derived from the original homelands of the Timurids, the Central Asian steppes once conquered by Chenghis Khan and hence known as *Moghulistan*, "Land of Mongols". Although early Mughals spoke the Chagatai language and maintained Turko-Mongol practices, they were essentially Persianized. They transferred the Persian literature and culture to India, thus forming the base for the Indo-Persian culture.

BABUR

- » Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, was the fifth descendant of Timur on father's side and the fourteenth descendant of Chengizkhan on mothers side.
- » Babur was born in Farghana in Turkey on 14 Feb., 1483 as the son of **Umer Sheik Mirza ad Qulik Nigarkhanum**.
- » Babur's father Umershiek Mirza was the grand son of Amir Timur and the ruler of Farghana.
- » Babur became the ruler of Samarkhand at the age of 11.
- » He captured Kabul in 1504.
- » Then Babur attacked India 5 times for want of wealth.
- » **Babur's first attack of India** was in 1519 **Bhera** was the first place captured by Babur.
- » In 1524, **Daulatkhan**, Ibrahim Lodhi's brother invited Babur to India.
- » On 21 April 1526 Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the last Lodhi Sultan in the **First Battle of Panipat**.
- » On 16 March 1527, he defeated **Rana Sangha** of



Mewar, in the **Battle of Khanwa**.

- » The Rajputs in 1528 under **Medini Rai** of Malwa fought against Babur in the **Battle of Chanderi**, but were defeated.
- » In 1529, the Afghans under **Muhammed Lodhi** fought against Babur in the **Battle of Ghaghra** but were defeated.
- » In 1530 December 26, Babur died and was cremated at Kabul.
- » Babur was the first to use Artillery in India.
- » The memoirs of Babur '**Tuzuk-i-Baburi** or **Baburnama** was written in Turkish language, Babur's mothertongue by him.
- » It was translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.
- » Babur said "*I dont like India and Indians*".
- » Babur was the first Mughal ruler to keep in hand the Kohinoor Diamond.
- » Babur was a contemporary of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar Empire.

HUMAYUN

- Humayun succeeded Babur in Dec 1530 at the age of 13.
- Mahim Sultana was Humayun's mother.
- Kamran, Askari and Hindal were his brothers.
- The greatest weakness of Humayun was his generosity.
- He divided the empire . i.e. Kabul and Qandhar to Kamran ; Sambhal to Askari and Mewat to Hindal.
- In 1531 Humayun invaded Kalinjor of Prataprudra Deo but retreated from there due to Mahmud Lodhi's advance to Jaunpur,.
- In the Battle of Dhuria Humayun defeated Mahamud Lodhi.
- In 1532 Humayun attacked the fort of Chunar which was under Sher Khan's control.
- In 1533 Humayun built the city of Dinpannah on

the site of "Purana Quila" against Bahadurshah, Gujarat.

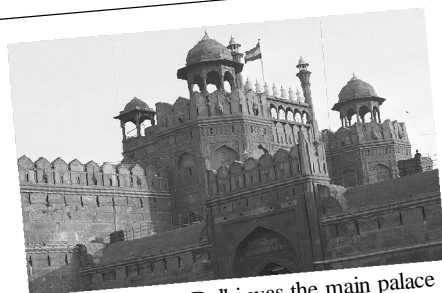
- Humayun failed in giving help to Karna Vathi, the Rajamatha of Mewar who sent a Rakhi to Humayun.
- In 1539 and 1540 Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa and in the Battle of Kanauj or Bilgram.
- From 1540 to 1555 Humayun was in exile.
- In 1541 Humayun married Hamida Begum, the daughter of a Persian Shiya Maulavi, Ali Akbar Jami or Mir Baba Dost.
- The Mughal army under Bairam Khan defeated the Afghan forces in the Battle of Machhiwara.
- Humayun occupied Delhi on July 1555.
- Humayun slipped on the staircase of the Library at Din- Panch or Sher Mandal and died.

SHERSHAH

- Original name - Farid
- Birth place - Hissar Firoza, Delhi district
- His Grand father - Ibrahim Khan Sur.
- His father - Hassan Khan
- The family came to India from Afghanistan
- Hassan Khan entered the service of Ummar Khan, the councillor and courtier of Sultan Bahlol lodi.
- Under Jamal Khan - the master of Hassan Khan during the region of Sikandar Lodi, Farid learned the Sikandar Nama, the Qulistan etc at Jaunpur.
- Farid got the Parganas Sasaram and Khawaspur.
- Farid who, lost the favour of his father, moved to Agra and became the right hand man of Bahar Khan.
- Bahar Khan Lohani of Bihar gave farid the title 'Sher Khan'.
- In 1527- Sher Khan with the help of Junaid Balas, governor of Jaunpur, became a member of the Mughal Court of Babur. He was with Babur for 15 months from April 1527 to June 1528 and participated in the battle of Chanderi against Medini Rai.
- Sher khan became the tutor of Jalalkhan and the administrator of Saith, Bihar.
- In 1530 he captured the Fort of Chunar and married Lad Malika the widow of Tajkhan, the governor.
- The Battle of Surajgarh - 1534 made Sherkhan the master of Bihar and Bengal.
- In the Battle of Chausa Sherkhan defeated Humayun. After this he assumed the title Sher Shah
- In 1540 the battle of Bilgram or Kanauj Shersha expelled Humayun.
- He got the Fort of Rohtas and became the first muslim conqueror of the Fort.
- From 1541 to 1545 Shersha conquered the Gakkhars, Malwa, Raisin, Multan, Sind, Jodhpur and Mewar and Kalinjar
- Shersha defeated the Rajastanis in the battle of Samel
- He imprisoned the governor of Bengal Khizr Khan who declared himself the independent ruler of Bengal.
- While directing the operations of his artillery at Kalanjar against the ruler of Bundelkhand Raja Kirat Singh, Shersha was seriously wounded by a sudden fire in the ammunition and died on May 22, 1545.
- Shersha constructed the Grand Trunk Road, now National High Way no-2.
- He established the 6th Delhi capital city Shergarh.
- Shersha's coronation was celebrated in the city of Gaur (Bengal)
- He constructed a tomb for himself at Sasaram.
- He introduced a Silver Coin- Rupee.
- He is called as the "Father of Indian Rupee"
- His Revenue System was excellent and hence Akbar adopted it.
- The last Sur ruler was Sikandar Sur who was defeated by Humayun in 1555.

A major Mughal contribution to the Indian Subcontinent was their unique architecture. UNESCO World Heritage Site Taj Mahal, is known to be one of the finer examples of Mughal architecture. Other World Heritage Sites includes the Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Red Fort, Agra Fort and Lahore Fort.

The palaces, tombs and forts built by the dynasty stands today in Delhi, Aurangabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Jaipur, Lahore, Kabul, Sheikhupura and many other cities of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.



The Red Fort in Delhi was the main palace of the empire during the reign of ShahJahan.

AKBAR THE GREAT

- › Father - **Humayun**
- › Mother - **Hamida Bhanu Begum**
- › Step mother - **Magam Anaga**
- › Guardian - **Bairam Khan**
- › First Guardian - **Munim Khan**
- › Akbar was born at Amarkot in Sindh in 23 Nov. 1542.
- › He came to the throne on February 14, 1556 at the age of 14 at Kalanur.
- › Hemu the Hindu Prime Minister of Muhammed Adilshah of Bihar occupied Agra and accepted the title Maharaja Vikramaditya.
- › Akbar killed Hemu in the **Second Battle of Panipat** in 1556 November 2.
- › After this Akbar got the title 'Ghazi'
- › Akbar became an independent ruler at the age of 18 in 1560, after dismissing Bairam Khan.
- › Later he married Bairam Khan's widow Salima Begum.
- › In 1561 he defeated the musician Sultan of Malwa - **Baz Bahadur**.
- › In 1562 Akbar married **Jodha Bai**, the daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amber.
- › Akbar abolished the practice of enslavement of war prisoners.
- › In 1564, he abolished the religious tax Jaziya. Jaziya was imposed for the first time by Firozshah Tughlaq.
- › In 1572 he captured Gujarat and in memory of that he built a new capital city **Fathepur Sikri** (City of Victory) near Agra.
- › The early name of Fathepur Sikri was City of Sikri.
- › **Buland Darwaza** is the gate way of Fathepur Sikri, built by Akbar.
- › In 1575, Akbar constructed a prayer house in Fathepur Sikri known as **Ibadatkhana**.
- › In 1579, he issued the **Infallibility Decree** by which he made himself the supreme head in religious matters.
- › In 1580, the first Jesuit missionaries arrived at the court of Akbar.
- › In 1585, **Ralph Fitch** the first English man to reach India, during Akbar's reign.
- › Ralph Fitch is known as **pioneer English man or torch bearer Englishman**.
- › In 1582, Akbar founded a new religion for universal peace and monotheism known as '**Din Ilahi**' means Divine Faith.
- › In 1583, he started a new Calendar called **Ilahi Calendar**.
- › In 1576, Akbar defeated **Maharana Pratap** of Mewar in the **Battle of Haldighat**. Haldighat is a mountain pass in the Aravally hills in Rajasthan.
- › The Portuguese introduced tobacco for the first time in India in the court of Akbar in 1604.
- › Akbar was the Mughal Emperor when the **English East India Company** was being founded in 1600 December 31.
- › Akbar died in 1605.
- › His tomb is situated at **Sikandra** near Agra.
- › Akbar was an illiterate person, but he was a patron of men of eminence. He maintained a Scholastic Assembly in his court. They included the following personalities.
- › **Abul Fazal**: Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbar's biographical works *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Namah*.
- › **Abul Faizi** : Persian poet and brother of Abul Fazal. He translated Mahabharata into Persian in name '*Razam Namah*' and Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work Leelavati into Persian.
- › **Mian Tansen** : His original name was Ram Thanu Pande. He was the court Musician of Akbar. He composed a Raga, Rajdarbari in honour of Akbar.
- › **Birbal** : His real name was Mahesh Das. He is the court jester of Akbar.
- › **Raja Todarmal** : Raja Todarmal was Akbar's finance or revenue minister. He formulated Akbar's revenue system *Zabti* and *Dashala* systems. Raja Todarmal also translated *Bhagavatapurana* into Persian.
- › **Maharaja Mansingh** : Akbar's military commander.
- › **Badauni** : A historian who translated Ramayana into Persian - *Tarjuma - I - Ramayan*.
- › **Tulasidas**: Hindi poet who wrote *Ramacharitamanas*.
- › Akbar's military system was known as **Mansabdari system**.
- › Akbar was also responsible for the introduction of Persian as the official language of Mughals.
- › He divided the Mughal Empire into 12 Sabha (provinces).
- › Akbar was also the first ruler to organise Hajj. Pilgrimage at the government expense. The Port Cambay in Gujarat is known as the '**Gate way to Mecca from Mughal India**'.
- › Akbar was an accomplished Si-tar player.

JAHANGIR

- Early name of Jahangir was **Salim**. Akbar called him Sheika Baba.
- Jahangir came to the throne in 1605.
- Jahangir was the son of Akbar and Jodhabai.
- He married **Mehrunnisa**, an Afghan widow in 1611. Later he gave her the titles, *Noor Mahal* (light of the palace) *Noor Jahan* (light of the world) and *Padusha Begum*.
- In 1606, Jahangir executed fifth Sikh Guru **Arjun Dev**, because he helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against him.
- In 1609, Jahangir received **William Hawkins**, an envoy of King James I of England, who reached India to obtain trade concession.
- In 1615, **Sir Thomas Roe** reached the court of Jahangir as the first ambassador of James I of England. As a result of his efforts, first English factory was established at Surat in Gujarat.
- Period of Jahangir is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Painting**. Jahangir himself was a painter. Ustad Mansur and Abul Hassan were famous painters in the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir built Shalimar and Nishant Gardens in Srinagar.
- Jahangir banned slaughter of animals on Sunday and Thursday.
- Jahangir suspended a chain of Justice known as **Zndiri Adal** in front of his court.
- **Anarkali** was Jahangir's lover. 'Mughal-i-Asam' directed by K. Asif is a famous film which tells the love story of Jahangir and Anarkali.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography **Tuzukh -i- Jahangiri** in Persian language.
- Jahangir died in 1627 and was cremated at Shahdara in Lahore.

SHAHJAHAN

- Shahjahan was born on 5th January 1592 at Lahore.
- His mother was Jagat Gosain and his childhood name was **Khurram**.
- He married Arjum and Banu Begum, daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Noorjahan. She later came to be known as **Mumtaz Mahal** which means beloved of the Palace.
- Shahjahan destroyed the Portuguese settlements at Hoogly.
- Shahjahan's period is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Architecture** and Shah Jahan is known as the **Prince of Builders**.
- In 1631, he started the construction of **Tajmahal** in memory of his wife and completed in 1653. It is situated on the banks of Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh. Utad Iza, a Turkish/Persian was its architect. British administrator Furgurson called it '*a love in marble*'. Now Sulphur Dioxide, emitted by oil refineries in Madhura after mixing with moisture in the atmosphere forms Sulphuric Acid and is damaging the marble of Tajmahal.
- In 1638, Shah Jahan built his new capital **Shah Jahanabad** in Delhi and shifted the capital from Agra to there.
- In 1639 he started the construction of **Red fort** in Delhi on the model of Agra Fort built by Akbar. Its construction was completed in 1648. The Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas and the Moti Masjid are situated inside the Red fort. The Moti Masjid in Agra was constructed by Shahjahan.
- **The INA Trial** in 1945 was conducted at the Red Fort.
- The Gateway of Redfort is the **Lahore Gate**. It is here at the Lahore Gate that the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation on the independence day.
- In 1656, Shahjahan constructed the **Juma Masjid** in Delhi. It is the biggest masjid in India. First Masjid in India was constructed at Kodungallur in Kerala (Cheraman Palli) in 644 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar.
- The Portuguese introduced Eu-



ropean painting in India during the reign of Shahjahan

- In 1658 Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangazeb and he died in 1666, after eight years. His daughter Jahan Ara was also kept in prison along with him at the Agra fort.
- Shahjahan's son **Dara Shukoh** was a famous scholar. He translated **Bhagavat Gita** and Sixty **Upanishads** into Persian. He also wrote a book titled **Mujm-ul-Bahrain** (Mingling of the Oceans) He also translated

Atharva Veda into Persian.

- Shahjahan was a famous lyricist. He wrote lyrics in Hindi.
- The famous **Peacock Throne** was built by Shah Jahan. It was abducted from here by **Nadirshah** in 1739 during his Indian invasion (Persian conqueror). Now it is kept at the London Tower Museum, Britain.
- French travellers **Bernier** and **Tavernier** and Italian traveller **Manucci** visited India during Shahjahan's period.

came worse during the period of Aurangazeb.

- ▶ Aurangazeb was the only Mughal Emperor who was not a drunkard.
- ▶ Aurangazeb is considered religiously fanatic. He was also a temple breaker. He persecuted the Hindus and imposed prohibition against the free exercise of Holi and Diwali.
- ▶ Aurangazeb died in 1707 February 20, at Ahmednagar. Aurangazeb's tomb is situated at **Daulatabad** in Maharashtra.

AURANGAZEB

- ▶ Aurangazeb imprisoned his father and made himself the Padushah in 1658. But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659.
- ▶ **Alamgir** (conqueror of the world) was the name adopted by Aurangazeb when he became the Padusha.
- ▶ Aurangazeb is known as '**Zinda Pir**' or living saint because of his simple life.
- ▶ He banned music and dance.
- ▶ He discontinued the system of "Jharokha darshan" and the system of weighing the emperor in Gold.
- ▶ Astronomers and astrologers were dismissed and he forbade the inscription of Kalma on the coins.
- ▶ He ended the celebration of Navroz festival.
- ▶ He ousted all the artists from his court. At the same time he was an accomplished Veena player.
- ▶ Aurangazeb was the last great Mughal Emperor.
- ▶ In 1675 he executed 9th Sikh Guru **Guru Teg Bahadur** because of his reluctance to accept Islam.
- ▶ Teg Bahadur was executed at Chandini Chauk.
- ▶ In 1679 Aurangazeb constructed the tomb of his only wife Rubiad Daurani at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. It is known as **Bibi ka Makabara**. It is otherwise known as Mini Tajmahal as it was the blind imitation of Tajmahal. In the same year he reimposed Jaziya upon all the non muslims, which was earlier abolished by Akbar.
- ▶ Aurangazeb called Shivaji a '**mountain rat**' and gave him the title **Raja** because of his guerilla tactics.
- ▶ In 1660, he entrusted Shaistakhan to defeat Shivaji.
- ▶ Later in 1665 the **Treaty of Purandar** was signed between Maharaja Jaisingh of Amber and Shivaji Jaisingh was deputed by Aurangazeb.
- ▶ The Mughal - Rajput relation be-

LATER MUGHALS

- ▶ **Bahadurshah I** came to the throne after the death of Aurangazeb. His real name was Muassam.
- ▶ In 1739, **Nadirshah Quli** the Persian conqueror attacked India during the period of the Mughal **Emperor Muhammed Shah** or Rustan Khan (1719-1748) and took away ShahJahan's famous Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond.
- ▶ He was a pleasure loving king and was nicknamed Rangeela.
- ▶ **Ahmedshah's** (1748 -1754) period saw the mighty invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- ▶ Shah Alam II (1759-1866) - The battle of Buxar (1764) was fought during his reign.
- ▶ **Akbar Shah II** (1806 -1837) conferred the title "Raja" upon Ram Mohan Roy.
- ▶ During his reign, Lord Hastings ceased to accept the sovereignty of Mughals and claimed an equal status.

BAHADURSHAH II (837-1862)

- ▶ He was the last Mughal emperor. On 17th May 1857, Bahadurshah II was declared the independent emperor of India by the mutineers. He was surrendered to Lt W.S.R. Hodson at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. In 1859, he was deported to Rangoon in December where he expired on Nov. 7, 1862. The Tomb of Bahadurshah II is in Pyinmana, the capital of Myanmar.
- ▶ Bahadurshah II was also a famous Urdu Poet.
- ▶ Bahadurshah II was also known as Bahadurshah Zafar. Zafar means gifted poet.

The Mughal Administration

- ▶ The Mughals believed in Divine Right concept of Kingship.
- ▶ It was a mixture of Central Asian and Timurial traditions in Indian settings.
- ▶ The chief officials who assisted the king in central administration were the Wakil, Wazir, Diwan - Khan -i-Shama, Mir-Bakshi, Sadr-us-Sadar and chief Qazi.
- ▶ Under Akbar the Mughal empire had 18 provinces or Subas but there were 21 under Aurangzeb.
- ▶ The head of the Suba was Subadar or Sipahsalar.
- ▶ The head of the Sarkar or District was under Fauzdar and Pargana under Shiqdar and village under village headman.
- ▶ The Revenue system under the Mughals had various features

MUGHAL STATE AND ADMINISTRATION

Provincial Administration

- ▶ Mughal empire was divided into *subas* which was further subdivided into sarkar, parganas and villages. However, it also had other territorial units as '*Khalisa*', (royal land), *Jagirs* (autonomous rajas) and *Inams* (gifted lands, mainly waste lands).
- ▶ There were 15 territorial units (subas) during Akbar's reign, which later increased to 20 under Aurangzeb's reign.

Province (Suba)

- ▶ *Sipahsalar* - The Head Executive (under Akbar and later he was known Nizam or Subedar)
- ▶ *Diwan*- Incharge of revenue department.
- ▶ *Bakshi*-Incharge of military dept.
- ▶ *Mir Saman*: Incharge of Imperial household and Karkhanas.
- ▶ *Mir Munshi* : Incharge of royal correspondence
- ▶ *Sadr us Sadr*: Incharge of charitable and religious endowments
- ▶ *Qazi ul Quzat*: Head the Judiciary department
- ▶ *Muhtasib*: Censor of Public *Morals*.

District / Sarakar

- ▶ *Fauzdar* - Administrative head
- ▶ *Amal/Amalguzar*-Revenue collection
- ▶ *Kotwal*-Maintenance of law and order, trial of criminal cases and price regulation.

Pargana

- ▶ *Shiqdar* - Administrative head combined in himself the duties of 'fauzdar and kotwal'.
- ▶ *Amin, Qanungo* - Revenue officials

Village

- ▶ *Muqaddam* - Headman
- ▶ *Patwari*- Accountant
- ▶ *Chowkidar* - Watchman

Important literary works of the Mughal period

- Humayun Namah** - Gulbadan Beegum
- Ain-i-Akbari** - Abul Fazal
- Akbar Namah** - Abul Fazal
- Twarikh-i-Alfi** - Mulla Daud
- Tabakhath-i-Akbari** - Nizamudin Ahamad
- Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** - Jahangir
- Shahjahannama** - Inayat khan and also by Muhamad Salih
- Sakinat-ul-Aulia** - Dara Shukoh
- Raqqat-i-Alamgiri** - Aurangzeb
- Padshahnama** - Abdul Hamid- Lahori and Mohamad Warish
- Alamgir namah** - Mirza Muhamad Kazim

- such as Zabti System, Batak Nasaq, Kankut, Karoris and Dashala systems.
- › The Mansabdari system of Akbar made the nobility and the army rolled into one. Its basis was Mongol's decimal organisation of the army. The ranks of the officers were divided into Zat and Sawar.
- › Jahangir introduced the Daspa-Sih-aspa system.
- › The administrative classification of land were Khalsa or crown land, Jagir land in which the nobles collected the land tax and Sayurgai land or land granted on free tenure.
- › The instrument used for the measuring land was called Zarib or Tanab (Earlier it was made of rope but later are made of bamboo sticks joined by iron rings).
- › Bigha was a standard unit of area which measured 60 x 60 yards or 3600 square yards.
- › The gold coins issued by Akbar were of twenty six varieties.
- › Jahangir was the first Mughal ruler to put his portrait on coins. One of his coins bore his figure with a cup in his right hand.
- › The silver rupee under Akbar had a weight of 175 grams and one rupee was equal to 40 dams.
- › Jalali was a square rupee issued by Akbar.
- › The Mughal emperors were multi-talented Babur was a distinguished author, Calligrapher and composer.
- › Humayun a mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, poet and an inventor.
- › Kamran, brother of Humayun was a poet.
- › Akbar was a philosopher, skilled in art, architecture and music.
- › Jahangir an ardent naturalist, and landscaper, and an authority on painting. Shahjahan excelled in architecture and was an authority of gems and jewelry, devoted to music and dance and a proficient vocalist.
- › Darashukoh was an eminent scholar and author.
- › Aurangzeb was an accomplished veena player and promoted the creation of classical Indian music in Persian languages. Zebunnissa, his daughter was a zealous patron of learning and culture. She wrote books of odes and quatrains under the pen name Makhi "the concealed one".
- › The last Mughal ruler Bahadursha II or "Zafar" was an eminent Urdu poet.
- › There was no official censorship of writers in Mughal India.
- › Mughal royal memoirists - Babur, Jahangir and Gulbadan - were candid about themselves and their families, open about their failings.
- › The Mughal rulers valued books and maintained huge libraries. Royal ladies like Salima, Jahanara and Zebunnisa had their own libraries.
- › Bairam Khan was known as a poet, Todar mal was a literary figure in eminence, He translated Bhagavata Purana into Persian.
- › Under the Mughals, Persian became a common language of diplomacy.
- › Urdu emerged as a common language of India.
- › According to Abul Fazl eight styles of calligraphy were in vogue in India during Akbar's rule.
- › Akbar favoured the Nastaliq school of calligraphy. The best exponent of it was Muhammad Hussain of Kashmir, who had the title Zarrin - Kalam or 'Golden Pen'.
- › The renowned Hindu calligraphists under Aurangzeb were Pandit Lakshmi Ram, Lala Sukh Ram and Munshi Mahbub Rai.
- › Humayun and Akbar learned painting lessons from the Persian painters Mir Sayyid Ali and Aullah Abdus Samad.
- › Akbar's artists main work was to illustrate manuscripts.
- › Daswanth was a celebrated artist in Akbar's court. He illustrated Razinama, a Persian translation of Mahabharata.
- › Mughal paintings witnessed a rapid change under Jahangir. The main feature was the decline of Persian influence and the growth of Indian influence.
- › The best examples of landscapes - in Jahangir's time were Yar-i-Danish and Anwar-i-Suhaili
- › Mughal painting reached its climax under Jahangir. Miniature painting developed under him
- › Ustad Mansur specialised in Animals and Bishandas produced portraits.
- › Jahangir favoured individual

Mughal architecture

- A mosque at Kabulibagh at Panipat and the Jama-i-Masjid at Sambhal under Akbar.
- The Din-Panah- Delhi, and the Mosques at Falehabad and Agra under Humayun.
- Humayun's tomb at Delhi built by his widow Haji (or Bega) Beg who introduced a distinctive Persian style in India. It was also India's first garden tomb.
- The Agra Fort, The Diwani-Aam, Diwani-Khas, Panch Mahal, Jodhabai's palace, Birbal's palace, The House of Mariam, the Hathi-Pol and Buland Darwasah were built in Akbar's period.
- Akbar built the Agra fort after demolishing the old Lodhi Fort.
- The Buland Darwaza, the lofty gateway of Juma Masjid Sikri, had a height of 53.6 meters and it is the finest edifics of its kind anywhere in the world.
- Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, Itimad ud-daula's tomb at Agra and Mausoleum of Jahangir at Lahore were contruded under Jahangir.
- The Itimad-ud-daula's tomb (Nurjahan built this mausoleum of her father Itimad-ud-daula). It was the first of the Mughal structures built entirely of white marble.
- The Taj Mahal, Shish Mahal, Anguri Bagh, Moti Masjid and Jama Masjid at Agra and Hira Mahal, Moli Reng Mahal and Red Fort at Delhi were built by Shajahan.

paintings and manuscript illustrations.

- ▶ In pictorial motifs a major contribution of Christian art to Mughal art was the halo. (the halo was first used in ancient India to depict the aura of Budha.)
- ▶ Aurangazeb turned his back to paintings. He erased the paintings at Bijapur that violated Koranic law.
- ▶ The term 'Urdu' (Hindustan) is derived from the Turki word Ordu meaning military camp.
- ▶ Another Indo- Persian dialect, Dakhini has evolved in the Deccan; a mixture of Persian and local languages especially Marathi.
- ▶ The Mughal period was rich in Hindi poetry. Surdas was a singer in Akbar's court. Tulsidas was a contemporary of Akbar and of Shakespeare.
- ▶ Gandhiji described the Ramacharitha manasa of

Tulsidas the greatest book in all devotional literature.

- ▶ The Mughal paintings was an offshoot of Persian painting which was an offshoot of Chinese paintings.
- ▶ The rigid formation is the shortcoming of the Mughal style.
- ▶ Regional schools developed during the period of Aurangazeb. The best was the Rajastani school which created the Ragamalika (musical modes) and Krishna Leela (frolics of Krishna) Paintings.
- ▶ The Mughal artists mainly dealt with subjects of imperial pomp, Rajput artist depicted traditional Hindu religious subjects.
- ▶ The Mughals made contributions in jewellery making. Some styles are attributed to Noorjahan; for example, the Karanphool-jhumka or the ear ornament.
- ▶ Lapidary work was not

favoured by the Mughals ; they preferred to keep gems uncut, valuing size over brilliance.

- ▶ Except Aurangazeb the Mughal rulers were all keen patrons of music.
- ▶ The dying wish of Sag Sheikh Salim Chishti; according to Jahangir, was to hear Tansen Sing.
- ▶ 'Mian Tansen Kalawaut' was Akbar's court musician.
- ▶ The Mughal emperors were open- handed to musicians. Example- Jahangir gave gold coins who composed an ode in Jahangir's name. Shahjahan weighed musician Jagannath against gold. Akbar rewarded Tansen with 200,000 rupees for a performance.
- ▶ The Hindu and Muslim musical traditions have produced new musical modes such as Qawwali, Thumri and Khayal.
- ▶ Amir Khusrau, the greatest poetic and musical genius of the age, made a conscious effort to fuse Hindu and Persian music.

- › Gwalior, under Raja Man Singh (1450-1528) became the nest of musicians and produced the “Man kautuhal” (the rulers governing ragas).
- › Tansen was a native of Gwalior. He was taken to the court of Akbar from the court of Raja of Rewa in 1563.
- › Bas Bahadur, the former ruler of Malwa, was musician in Akbar’s Court whom Abul Fazl described as “a singer without rival”.
- › Shauqi, the mandolin player, (the wonder of the age) was in Jahangir’s court.
- › Ram Das a second Miyan Tansen was in the court of Akbar.
- › Shahjahan laid the foundation of the city Shahjahanabad in 1638.
- › The Jamamasjid at Delhi of Shahjahan was the largest mosque in India.
- › The Chief architect of the Taj was Ustad Ahamad Lahori or Ahamad Mimar, who was supervised by Abdul Karim and Makramatkhan, imperial officers. It is estimated that some 20,000 workmen laboured for about twenty two years in the Taj Complex. The plot for the construction of Taj was purchased from Raja Jai Singh, grand -son of Raja Man Singh, South of Agra City, for 917,00000 rupees.
- › The Moti Masjid in Red Fort and Badshahi Mosque at Lahore were built by Aurangazeb.

THE MARATHAS

- › The first great leader of the Marathas was **Chatrapathi Shivaji**.
- › The Marathas became prominent in the later half of the 17th century.
- › Shivaji belonged to the Bhonsle clan of the Marathas.
- › **Shaji Bhonsle** and **Jija Bai** were the Parents of Shivaji.
- › He was born in 1627 February 19 at the fort of Shivner near Junnar.
- › His father was a military commander under the Nizam Shahi rulers of Ahmednagar and later of Bijapur.
- › Shivaji’s tutor was **Dadaji Kondadev**.
- › Shivaji received the help of Malavi tribe to capture the territories of Bijapur Sultan.
- › Torna was the first place captured by Shivaji in 1646.
- › Shivaji came to conflict with the Mughals for the first time in 1657, during the period of Shahjahan.
- › In 1659, Bijapur Sulthan Ali Adilshah sent Afzal Khan to kill Shivaji. But he killed Afzal Khan.
- › In 1660, Aurangazeb deputed his viceroy of Deccan, Shaisthakan to kill Shivaji.



- › In 1665, Shivaji signed the **Treaty of Purandar** with Raja Jai Singh of Amber, who was deputed by Aurangazeb.
- › In 1666 Shivaji visited Aurangazeb in his court at Agra. But he and his son Sambaji were imprisoned by Aurangazeb in the Jaipur Bhavan, but escaped in 1666.
- › On 16th June 1674, Shivaji crowned himself an independent Hindu king became the **Chatrapathi** and assumed the title ‘**Haindavadharmodharak**’.
- › Shivaji died in 1680 at the age of 53.
- › Shahu became the Chatrapathi in 1708 and his period witnessed the rise of Peshwaship.
- › **Balaji Vishwanath** (1712 - 1720) **Baji Rao** (1720 - 40) **Balaji**

Anglo-Maratha war

The first, second, and third Anglo-Maratha wars were fought between the army of the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818) was a final and decisive conflict between the British and the Maratha Empire in India, which left the U.K. in control of most of India.

The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)
The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805)

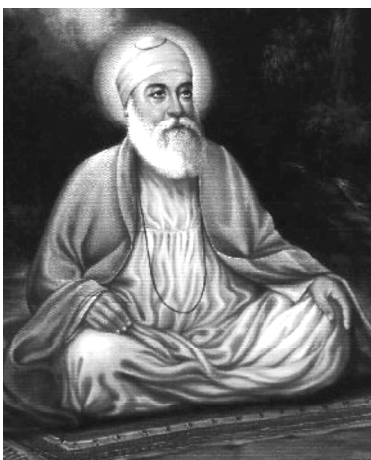
Baji Rao I (1740-61) and **Madhav Rao I** (1761 - 1772) were the Peshwas who ruled Maharashtra.

- ▶ Baji Rao popularised the idea of Hindu Padpadshahi or Hindu Empire.
- ▶ Balaji Baji Rao's period witnessed the **Third Battle of Panipat** in 1761. In this battle Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan defeated the Marathas.
- ▶ Madhava Rao was the last great Peshwa.
- ▶ Last Peshwa was Baji Rao II.
- ▶ Madhava Rao's period witnessed the disintegration of the Maratha power and the formation of independent kingdoms - Holkar of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur, Sindhya of Gwalior and Gaekwad of Baroda.
- ▶ Peshwa was the Maratha Chief Minister.
- ▶ Chauth and sardeshmukhi were two special taxes collected by the Marathas.
- ▶ **The first Maratha war** (1775 - 82) Swami Madhav Rao Vs Raghunath Rao with English support.
- ▶ **Second Maratha war** 1803 - 05.
- ▶ **Third Maratha war** 1816 - 19.
- ▶ The last great soldier and statesman of Maratha was **Nana Phadnis** (1800)
- ▶ The Maratha script was called Modiscript.
- ▶ Peshwaship was abolished in 1818

Shivaji's Council of Ministers was known as **Ashtapradhan**. They were Peshwa, Pandit Rao, Sumant, Sachiva, Senapathi, Amatya, Mantri and Nyayadhyaksha.

- ▶ Baji Rao was the ablest of the Peshwas.
- ▶ Shivaji did not allow women in his military camp.
- ▶ The Marathas were equipped with an efficient naval system under Shivaji.

GURUNANAK AND THE SIKHS



- ▶ 'Sikh' is a sanskrit word which means 'disciple'
- ▶ Sikh religion was founded by **Guru Nanak**.
- ▶ Guru Nanak was born at **Talwandi** in Lahore, belonged to the Khatri Caste (Mercantile Community).
- ▶ Nanak called his creed as **Gurumat** or Guru's wisdom.
- ▶ Guru Nanak was born in 1469 and died in 1538.
- ▶ He was the first Guru of the Sikhs.
- ▶ His followers called themselves Sikhs which meant disciple.
- ▶ Nanak preached only in Punjabi.
- ▶ Nanak nominated **Guru Angad** as his successor.
- ▶ Guru Angad introduced **Gurumukhi Script**. He also compiled Guru Nanak's biography **Janam Sakis**.

Sikh Guru

Guru Nanak	1469 - 1538
Guru Angad	1538 - 1552
Guru Amardas	1552 - 1574
Guru Ramdas	1574 - 1581
Guru Arjundev	1581 - 1606
Guru Hargovind	1606 - 1645
Guru Har Rai	1645 - 1661
Guru Har Kishan	1661 - 1664
Guru Teg Bahadur	1664 - 1675
Guru Govind Singh	1675 - 1708

- ▶ **Langar** or free community dining was also introduced by Guru Angad.
- ▶ Third Sikh Guru was **Amar Das**. He started the **Manji system** ie, branches for the propagation of Sikhs. He made Guruship hereditary.
- ▶ **Guru Ramdas** was the fourth Sikh Guru. He founded the city of Amritsar. The place for the city was donated by Akbar.
- ▶ Under the fifth Sikh Guru, **Guru Arjun Dev**, Sikhism became an organised religion. He compiled the '**Adi Grandh**' the sacred book of the Sikhs. He built a temple at Amritsar, (later the Golden Temple) **Har Mandir Sahib**. He helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against the Emperor. So he was executed by Jahangir at Lahore in 1606 AD.
- ▶ The sixth **Guru Hargovind**, created a Sikh army and turned against Shahjahan. He founded a palace opposite to Har Mandir Sahib known as '**Akalitakht**'. He also adopted the title **Sacha Padusha**, which means true ruler. The title was not adopted by Teg Bahadur).

Renjith Singh (1780 - 1836)

- ▶ The Sikhs then rose to power like phoenix under Renjith Singh of Punjab. On the eve of Renjith's birth Punjab was invaded by the Durrani king Shah Zamman, Grandson of Ahamad Shah Abdali. To avoid his threat the British sought Renjith Singh's help by 1797 he became the defacto ruler of Punjab and in 1799 he got control over Lahore and in 1801 he assumed the title of Maharaja.
- ▶ Renjith Singh, as a part of administrative convenience, i.e., established the Mohal-ladari system. i.e., Each Mohalla under the charge of one of its members, possessing more influence than the rest. In 1806 Renjith Singh signed a friendly treaty with the British. i.e., Sikhs were not enter to an alliance with any anti-British power; the British got a chance to expand southwards.
- ▶ In 1809 the British and Renjith Singh made the Treaty of Amritsar. The British recognised the authority of Renjith Singh over 45 parganas. Sutlej was recognised as Renjith's boundary.
- ▶ On 26th June 1838 a tripartite agreement was signed between English East India Company, Shah Jahan and Renjith Singh to let pass the British troops through Lahore. Renjith died on 27th June 1839.
- ▶ Renjith Singh's established Fauj- i- khas as the model troop, He adopted the Batai System and then the Kankut system. His army was trained by French officers like Allard and Ventura. The French traveller Victor Jacque Mont visited his court.
- ▶ The Sikhs fought two wars against the English - the Anglo - wars. Ist Anglo - Sikh war (1845 - 1846) The sikhs were defeated in 1846 June 28 near Aliwal. IInd Anglo - Sikh war (1848 - 1849). Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab to the company administration.



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seventh Guru was Har Rai. He was succeeded by Guru Har Kishan. Har Kishan became the Guru at the age of five, hence he is the youngest Sikh Guru. ▶ The 10th and the last Guru, Govind Singh formed the Khalsa or the Sikh brotherhood. ▶ He introduced 'Panchkakar' of Sikhism ie, Kesh (long hair), Kanga (Comb), Kripan (Sword), Kachha (Underwear) and Kara (Iron bang). ▶ He introduced baptism and wanted every Sikh to bear community surname 'Singh' or lion. ▶ His aim was the establishment of a Sikh State after overthrowing the Mughals. In 1708 he was killed by an Afghan. ▶ 'Vichitra Natak' is the autobiography of Guru Govind Singh. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Kartarpur Dabir is the root form of Guru Grandh Sahib. ▶ Govind Singh proclaimed the | <p>Grandh Sahib as the eternal Guru.</p> |
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RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL AGE

Important Bhakti saints (South India)

In South, the Bhakti movement was led by a series of popular saints called *Nayanars* and *Alvars*. The chief object of their worship was Shiva and Vishnu respectively. They spoke and wrote in Tamil and Telugu.

- ❖ **Ramanuja a Vaishnavite**, 12th Century AD was born at Sripreambathur and founded Srivaishnava sect.
- ❖ Ramanuja tried to assimilate Bhakti to the tradition of Vedas. He argued that grace of God was more important than knowledge about him in order to attain salvation. The tradition established by Ramanuja was followed by a number of thinkers such as Madhavacharya, Ramananda, Vallabhacharya and others.
- ❖ **Nimbarkar** promoted the Dvaitadvaita philosophy and founded the Sankadi sampradaya.
- ❖ **Madhavacharya** founded the Dvaitadvaita philosophy and Sankadi Sampradaya.
- ❖ **Vallabhacharya** promoted the philosophy of Pushtimarga and he founded the Rudra Sampradaya. He is the creator of Sudhavaitha, The doctrine of grace, the ideal of self-dedication and sublimation of human life are the major features of his teachings.

Adi Sankaracharya

The period after Guptas is marked by revival and expansion of Hinduism and continued decline of Jainism and Buddhism. At the intellectual level the most serious challenge to Buddhism and Jainism was posed by Sankara who revived Hinduism. He is called *Aquinas of Hinduism*. He propounded the doctrine of Advaita (non-dualism). According to this philosophy, there are various levels to truth. On a lower level, the world is a creation of Brahma. But on the highest level, the whole universe is Maya (illusion). The only ultimate reality was Brahma, the impersonal world soul. Creation is his lila (eternal play). He is imminent and omniscient. According to Sankara. God and the created world were one. He wrote excellent commentaries on Bhagwadgita and Upanishads. After his death 4 mathas were established in Sringeri (Karnataka), Dwaraka (Gujarat), Puri (Orissa) and Badrinath in the Himalayas.

- ❖ **Sankaracharya** born at Kaladi in Kerala, was the founder of the Advaita philosophy. He wrote commentary on Brahmasutra and Upanishad. He founded four Mutts Sringeri, Dwaraka, Puri and Badrinath.
- ❖ **In North India** the Bhakthi movement was promoted by two schools of thought - **the Saguna and Nirguna schools**.
- ❖ The Nirguna school believed in a God without any form. Ramananda was the prime teacher of it.
- ❖ The Saguna school believed in the manifold forms of god.
- ❖ **Ramananda** (1360-1470) born at Prayag preached Vaishnavism. He was a follower of Ramanuja and included disciples from all castes. He used Hindi to propagate his teachings. Example : Raidasa the Cobbler, Kabir the weaver, Dhanna, the farmer, Sena, the barber and Pipa the Rajput. He created a new sect - Ramandi sect.
- ❖ **Kabir** (1398-1458) a nirguna born near Benaras, brought up by a weaver Niru, married to Loi and had two children.
- ❖ He was influenced by Ramananda and the Muslim saint Pir Taqi. He promoted equality between Hinduism and Islam. His followers started the "Kabirpanthis".
- ❖ **Dadu Dayal** (1544- 1603) a Nirguna born in Ahmedabad, not believed in the authority of Scriptures but in the value of self-realisation. His verses were collected into a book form known as 'Bani'. His followers were called 'Dadu Panthis'.
- ❖ **Rai Dasa** followed the path of Ramananda and his songs are included in Guru Granth Saheb, the Sikh Bible.
- **Surdasa (1483-1513 AD)** - He belongs to Saguna School. He was a disciple of famous religious teacher Vallabhacharya. He sang the glory of Krishna's childhood and youth in his Sursagar.
- ❖ **Tulasi Dasa** (1532-1623) a Saguna, was born in Brahmin

family became a worshipper of Rama and composed Ramacharithmanasa in Hindi and some other works such as Vinay Pitaka, Kavitali and Gitavali.

- ❖ **Mirabai** (1498-1569) a Rajput princess hailed from the Sisodiya dynasty of Chittoor, was a devotee of Lord Krishna. Her lyrics, full of passion and spiritual ecstasy, were written in Brijbhasha and in Rajastani.
- ❖ **Sankaradeva** (1463-1568) of Assam Promoted monotheism known as “Ekasara Dharma”. He rejected ritualism and idol worship, caste system. His creed came to be known as “Mahapurshiya dharma” and he insisted “Nishkama Bhakti”.
- ❖ Krishnananda, Brahmanand Giri, Kavirajnan and Purnanda were Saivite Saints.
- ❖ The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra came to be known as Maharashtra Dharma.
- ▶ **Jnandev (1275-96 AD)** - He was progenitor of Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.
- ▶ **Namdev (1270-1350 AD)** - He was a *Nirguna Upasaka*. Some of his abhangas are included in Guru Granth Sahib.
- ▶ **Ekanath (1548 AD)** - He was opposed to caste distinction and evinced greatest sympathy for men of low caste.
- ▶ **Tukaram** - He was a farmer's son and a great devotee of *Vithal*.
- ❖ **Samarth Ramdas**, the spiritual guide of Shivaji combined spiritual and practical life and took interest in politics. His monumental work 'Dasabodha' is a

combination of knowledge on various sciences and arts with the synthesising concept of spiritual life.

- ▶ **Gurunanak (1469-1539 AD)** - He was a mystique of Nirguna School. But his followers branched off from Hinduism and founded a separate religious system. He became a wandering preacher of a casteless, universal, ethical, anti-ritualistic and monotheistic and highly spiritual religion.

Islamic Movements

- ❖ Islam has two basic sects - Shia and Sunni. This schism arose of political rather than religious dispute.
- ❖ Shias wanted the Caliphate to be hereditary through Ali, the prophet's son-in-law but the Sunnis wanted it to be elective (later their religious tradition also diverged)
- ❖ The most remarkable Islamic movement in Mughal India was the Mahdawi Cult. They believed that at the end of the first millennium of Islam, a saviour, Imam Mahdi, the Lord of the Age, would appear to stop crime and restore pure shining faith. Founder of it was Sayed Muhammad Mahdi of Jaunpur.
- ❖ “Ranshaniyah” by Miyan Bayazid Ansari, ‘Rishi’ by Shiekh Nurudin of Kashmir, and ‘Taghallub’ by Shiekh Ahammad Sirstrindi were other Islamic Movements.

Sufi Movement

- ▶ The Sufis were an ecstatic mystical sect and an elitist and intellectual movement.
- ▶ The term ‘Sufi’ is derived from the Arabic word ‘Suf’ meant wool.
- ▶ The Sufi movement first came to India in the wake of Mahmud Ghazni's invasion in the 11th Century.
- ▶ Sufism was organised on a monastic basis in orders or Silsilahs
- ▶ There are two main orders - Be-Shara; not bound by Islam and Ba-Shara bound by Islamic law.
- ▶ The early Sufists accepted the prophethood of Mohamad and the authority of the Quran but later they absorbed a variety of practices and ideas from Christianity, Neo-Platonism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and Hindu Philosophical systems - Vedanta and Yoga.
- ▶ The teacher, disciple (Pir and musical) relation was essential for Sufism.
- ▶ Chisthi Silsilah (12th Century and 13th Century) founded in India by Khawaja Muinuddin Chisthi of Ajmir. The two prominent disciples of him were Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri of Nagpur and Sheikh Qutubuddin Bhaktyar Kaki. The Chisthi laid much stress upon service to mankind. They lived on charity and had a musical recitation called ‘Sama’.
- ▶ Suhrawardi Silsilah (13th Century) founded by Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi. In India it was founded by Shaikh

- Baha Uddin Zakaria of Multan. The slave ruler Iltutmish called him Sheikh-us-Islam.
- ▶ Firdausi Silsilah (13th Century) First established in Delhi by Badaruddin Samarqandi but later moved to Bihar Sharafuddin Ahamad Yahya Manari of Patna.
 - ▶ Qadrissilsilah (12th Century) was founded by Shaikh Abdur Quadir Jilani of Bagdad and in India the leaders were Shah Nizamutullah and Nassirudin Muhammad Jilani. Prince Dara Shikoh was an ardent follower of it.
 - ▶ Shah Abdulla Shattari founded the Shattari Silsilah but became prominent in India under Shaikh Muhammad Ghauth of Gwalior. Tansen was a follower of it.
 - ▶ The Naqshbandiya order - It developed as an orthodox movement which stood against heresy as reform. The Promoter of it was Sheikh Ahamad Sirhindi a contemporary of Akbar. Jahangir imprisoned him and even Aurangzeb was forced to ban his teachings.
 - ▶ Raushaniyah Silsilah was founded by Miyan Bayazid Ansari of Jalandhar. He stressed internalization of religious rites.
 - ▶ Nizamia Silsila, which faced hardship under Mubarka and Ghyaruddin Khalji was founded by Nizamuddin Aulia. Jamaludin Hanafi founded the Jamalia order and Allauddin Sabari inaugurated the Sabaria order.
 - ▶ Sufism declined in the late 17th Century.
 - ▶ Qalandars, were another group of Muslim ascetics, different from Sufis, did not give respect to Shahiyyah but had a great reputation as miracle-workers.