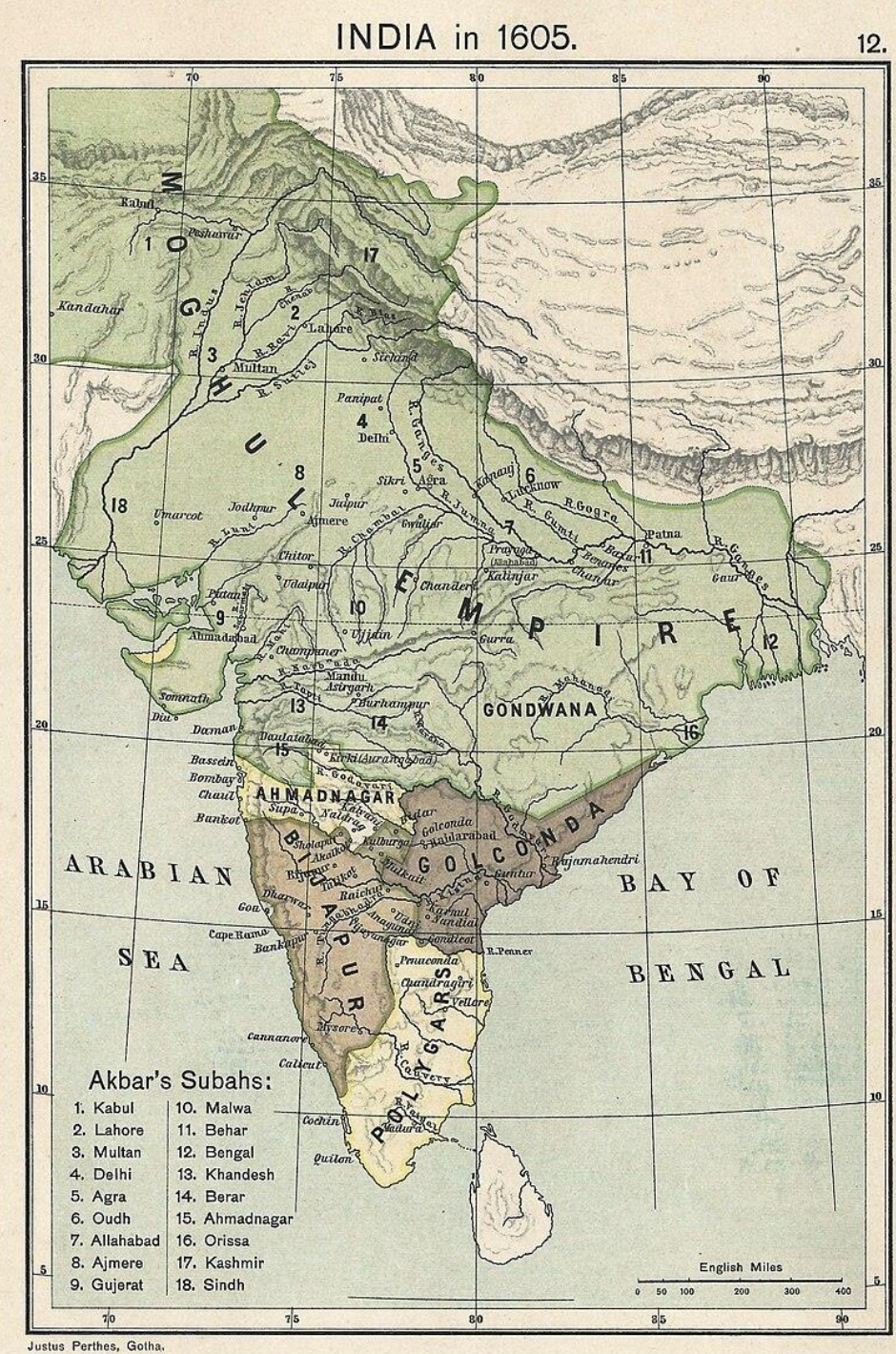
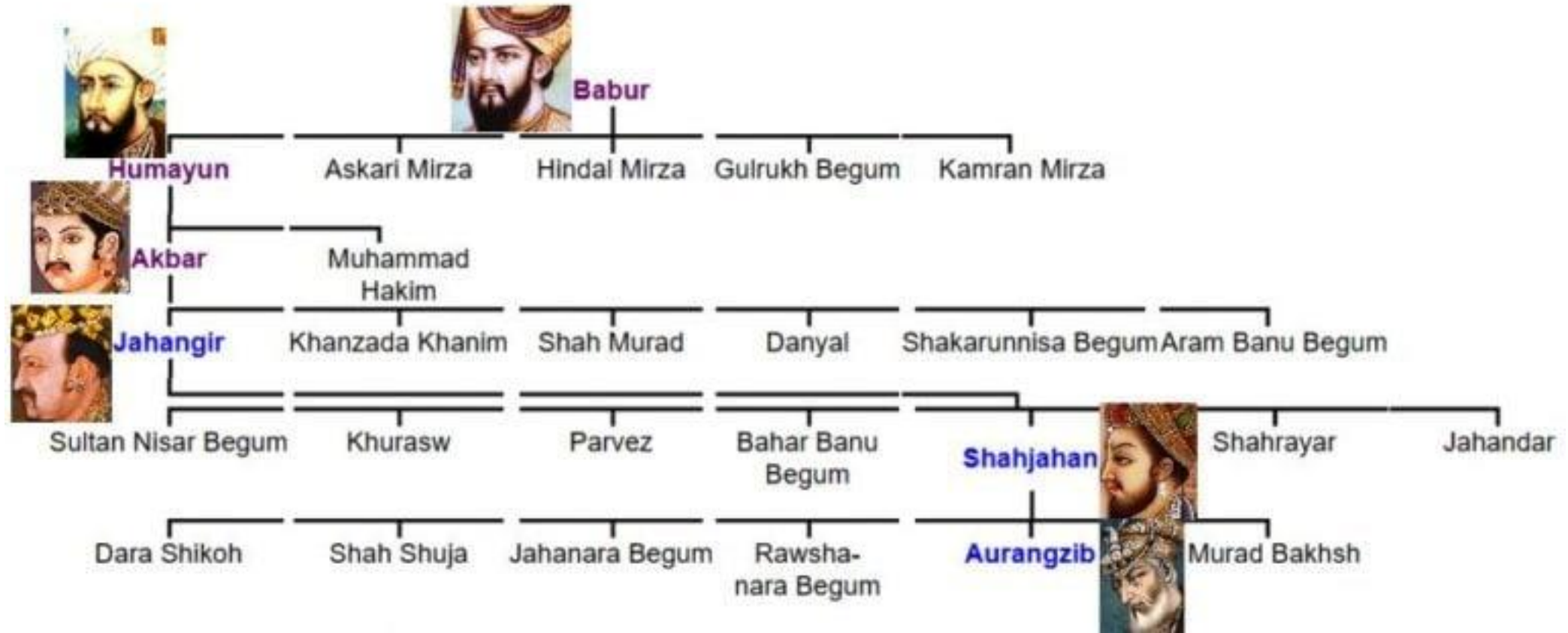




MUGHAL DYNASTY





Babur (c.1526–30 CE)

- Founder of Mughal Empire (descendants of Mongols).
- Worthy descendant of Timur, the Turk (father's side), and Chengiz Khan (mother's side)
- He became the Sultan of Farghana (Afghanistan) at an early age of 12, when his father Sultan Umar Shaikh Mirza died, but he was soon deprived of his kingdom by a distant relative with the aid of Uzbek chief Shibani Khan.

He established himself first in Kabul (c.1504 CE) and then pushed steadily southward into India from Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass. He was successful in capturing Bhira (c.1519–1520 CE), Sialkot (c.1520 CE), and Lahore (c.1524 CE) in Punjab.

It is believed that he was invited to fight against Ibrahim Lodhi by Daulat Khan Lodhi (Governor of Punjab), Alam Khan (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi), and Rana Sanga of Mewar.

- The First Battle of Panipat (c.1526 CE): This was one of the decisive battles of Indian history, fought between Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur. Babur's soldiers were less in number (only 12,000 soldiers against Lodhi's troops of 100,000 soldiers) but the organisation of his army was far superior.
- Great achievement of Babur's military tactics. He effectively applied the Rumi (Ottoman) method of warfare, also known as Tulguma system of warfare, wherein he encircled Ibrahim Lodhi's army from both flanks. From the centre, his cavalry mounted attack with arrows and gun-fires under expert Ottoman gunners Ustad Ali and Mustafa, whereas the trenches and barricades provided adequate defence against the march of the enemy.
- Babur occupied Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra. Babur proclaimed himself as the "Emperor of Hindustan".

1. **Battle of Khanwa** (c.1527 CE, near Fatehpur Sikri): One of the most fiercely contested battles in Indian history, fought between **Babur** and **Rana Sanga of Mewar** and his allies. Rana Sanga was defeated and Babur's position in the Delhi–Agra region was secured.
 - Babur declared the war against Rana Sanga to be a *jihad* and **adopted** the **tittle of Ghazi** after the victory.
2. **Battle of Chanderi** (c.1528 CE): This battle was fought between **Babur** and **Medini Rai**
3. **Battle of Ghagra** (near Bihar, c.1529 CE): This battle was fought between **Babur** and **Mahmud Lodhi**

He was a devoted **follower of Naqshbandiya Sufi Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar**

He **wrote** his **memoir in Turki** called *Tuzuk-i-Babri/Babarnama* (translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana) and also wrote *Masnavi*.

- Introduced **Char-Baghs** and symmetrically laid out gardens with running waters and fountains.
- Built two **mosques**, one at **Panipat** and another at **Sambhat** in **Rohilkhand**.

Humayun (c.1530–1556 CE)

- He succeeded Babur at the young age of 23 and had to cope up with number of problems left behind by Babur.
- **Battle of Chausa** (near Buxar, c.1539 CE): **Humayun was defeated** and Sher Khan adopted the **title of Sher Shah**.
- **Battle of Bilgrama/Battle of Kannauj** (c.1540 CE):
- **Humayun now became a prince without a kingdom** and he had to flee from Delhi, becoming **an exile for the next fifteen years (c.1540–1555 CE)**.
- He **married Hamida Banu Begum** (daughter of Hindal's teacher) on his way to Sind. While they stayed at **Amarkot**, a Hindu kingdom ruled by Rana Prasad, **Akbar** was born in c.1542 CE.
- In **c.1555 CE**, following the break-up of the Sur empire, **Humayun defeated the Afghans** and **recovered the Mughal Throne**
- he **died from a fall from the staircase of his library** at Sher Mandal at Delhi in c.1556 CE
- **Bairam Khan**, one of his faithful officers, helped him come back to India.
- His half-sister, **Gulbadan Begum**, wrote *Humayun-nama*.
- Humayun built a new city at Delhi which he named **Dinapanah**, and constructed the **Jamali mosque** and **mosque of Isa Khan** at Delhi.
- Humayun invited two **Persian painters**, **Mir Sayyid Ali** and **Abdus Samad**, and made them his court painters.

THE AFGHAN INTERLUDE/SUR

INTERREGNUM (c. 1540-1555CE)

Sher Shah Suri (c.1486–1545 CE)

- **Founder of the Sur dynasty** and also the **second Afghan Empire** (after the Lodhis) whose original name was **Farid**. He was the **son of Hasan Khan**, a *jagirdar* of Sasaram in South Bihar (Jaunpur)
- **Afghan governor of Bihar**, Bahar Khan Lohani, who gave him the **title *Sher Khan*** for his bravery
- He **adopted the title of Sher Shah after defeating Humayun** in the **Battle of Chausa**, thus declaring himself as an independent king. He **defeated Humayun again** in the **Battle of Kannauj** and **proclaimed himself as *Emperor of Hindustan*** at the age of 54.
- After expelling Humayun, he started consolidating his position in northern and eastern India. He defeated and conquered Malwa in c.1542 CE, which was followed by Chanderi. In Rajasthan he led campaigns against Marwar, Ranthambhore, Nagor, Ajmer, Jodhpur, and Bikaner.
- He defeated Maldeo in the famous **Battle of Samel** around Ajmer (c.1544 CE).
- His **last campaign** was **against Kalinjar** (Bundelkhand), in which he succeeded but **died from an accidental explosion of gun powder** in c.1545 CE.
- He built the **Purana Qila** (Old Fort), **Sher Mandal**, an octagonal building inside the Purana Qila complex,

- his own **mausoleum at Sasaram**, which is considered as one of the master pieces of Indian architecture.
- He also built the **Rohtas Fort** (now a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in Pakistan)
- He built a new city, **Bhera** of modern day Pakistan, in c.1545 CE and inside the city built the historical grand Sher Shah Suri Masjid.
- **Malik Mohammad Jaysi** completed his *Padmavat* during his reign. Famous historian,
- **Abbas Khan Sarwani**, wrote the *Tarikh-i- Shershahi* during his reign.

Sher Shah's Administration (c.1540–1545 CE)

Chief Shiqdar (law and order)

Chief Munsif (judge)

Shiqdar (military officer)

Amil (land revenue),

Fotedar (treasurer)

Karkuns (accountants)

1. **Diwan-i- Wizarat** – Also called Wazir, in charge of Revenue and Finance.
2. **Diwan-i-Ariz** – In charge of the Army.
3. **Diwan-i-Rasalat** – Foreign Minister
4. **Diwan-i-Insha** – Minister for Communications

- He improved land revenue system by adopting *Zabti-i-har-sal* (land assessment every year) and classified all cultivable lands into three heads (good, middle, bad)
- Land was measured using *Sikandari gaz* (32 points).
- Sher Shah introduced two documents:
 - *Patta* (amount each peasant had to pay)
 - *Qabuliyat* (Deed of agreement).
- Sher Shah also introduced new copper coins called *Dam* and it is interesting to note that they were in circulation till c.1835 CE
- He was also the first ruler to introduce silver *Rupayia* (1 *Rupayia* = 64 *dams*) and gold coin (*Ashrafi/Mohur*)
- The military administration was also efficiently reorganised and Sher Shah revived Alauddin's *Chehra* and *Dagh* system
- He maintained his personal royal force called *Khasa Kail*.

Akbar (c.1556–1605 CE)

- One of the **greatest monarchs** of the Mughal dynasty, who was the **son of Humayun** and **Hamida Banu Begam**, born at **Amarkot** in c.1542 CE.
- He was thus **crowned at Kalanaur** (Punjab) in c.1556 CE, at the age of 13 years by Bairam Khan.
- **Regency period of Bairam Khan** (c. 1556–60 CE): Bairam Khan was Humayun's favourite officer and confidante, who served as **Akbar's tutor** as well as **regent** (*wazir*) of the kingdom with the title of *Khan-i- Khanan*, remaining at the helm of affairs of the Mughal Empire.
- Bairam Khan **represented Akbar** in the **Second battle of Panipat** (c.1556 CE) with **Hemu Vikramaditya** (Wazir of Mohd. Shah Adil of Bengal)
- In the famous **Battle of Haldighati** (c.1576 CE), **Rana Pratap** was defeated by the **Mughal army** led by **Man Singh**.
- He **abolished the pilgrim tax** (c.1563 CE) and later the *jiziya* (c.1564 CE). He also **prohibited forcible conversion of prisoners of war**.
- In c.1572 CE, **Akbar advanced on Ahmedabad via Ajmer** and **defeated the Gujarat ruler Muzaffar Shah** without any serious resistance. It was in order **to commemorate the victory of Gujarat** that **Akbar built the Buland Darwaza** at **Fatehpur Sikri**.
- In **c.1605 CE**, Akbar **died of dysentery** and was buried at Sikandra.

- He built the **Agra fort** in red sandstone
- He built **Fatehpur Sikri (city of victory)** near Agra
- The most magnificent building in it is the **Jama Masjid** and the gateway to it called **Buland Darwaza (the Lofty Gate)**, the height of which is 176 ft.
- Fatehpur Sikri are **Jodha Bai's palace**, the **Panch Mahal** with five storeys built in the plan of a Buddhist Vihara, the *Diwan- i-Khas*, the *Diwan-i-Aam*, and **Sheikh Salim Chisti's tomb**
- **Abdul Qadir Badauni** (who wrote *Kitab- ul- Tawarikh*), **Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad Harami** (who wrote *Tabaquat-i-Akbari Tarikh Alfi*)
- The most influential Hindi poet was **Tulsidas**, who wrote the Hindi version of the Ramayana, the *Ramcharitmanas*.

Year	State Annexed/Important event
c.1556 CE	Second Battle of Panipat
c.1560 CE	Expedition against Gwalior
c.1561 CE	Expedition against Malwa
c.1563 CE	Abolished the pilgrim tax
c.1564 CE	Abolished the jiziya Expedition against Gondwana
c.1568 CE	Expedition against Chittor
c.1569 CE	Expedition against Ranthambhor
c.1570 CE	Expedition against Marwar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer.
c.1571 CE	Shifted from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri
c.1572 CE	Expedition against Gujarat Construction of Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri to commensurate victory of Gujarat.
c.1574 CE	Expedition against Bihar and Bengal
c.1576 CE	Battle of Haldighati
c.1579 CE	Issued decree of infallibility (read the Khutba composed by Falzi in his own name)
c.1581 CE	Expedition against Kabul.
c.1583 CE	Imposed ban on killing animals on certain days.
c.1585 CE	Ralph Fitch was the first Englishman to visit Akbar's court. Akbar transferred his capital to Lahore.
c.1586 CE	Expedition against Kashmir & Baluchistan



c.1591 CE	Expedition against Sindh
c.1592 CE	Expedition against Orissa
c.1595 CE	Expedition against Qandahara
c.1593-1601 CE	Expedition against Deccan (Ahmadnagar and Khandesh)
c.1601 CE	Last campaign of Akbar was against Asirgarh Salim rebelled in Allahabad
c.1605 CE	Death of Akbar



ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM UNDER THE AKBAR

Central Administration

- The Emperor was the **supreme head of the administration** and controlled all military and judicial powers
- The **position of the *wazir* was revived under the Mughals** under whom various heads of departments functioned. He was the **principal link** between the ruler and the administration.
- The **head of the military administration** was Mir Bakshi who was also **considered as head of the nobility**.
- The Mir Saman was the **officer in-charge of the royal household and royal *karkhanas***.
- The **judicial department** was headed by the chief *qazi*

Provincial Administration

- *Suba* (province) → *Subedar* (Governor)
↓
- *Sarkar* (District) → *Faujdar* (Law and order) and *Amalguzar* (Assessment and collection of the land revenue)
↓
- *Parganas* (sub- districts) → *Shiqdar* (Executive officer).
↓
- Village → *Muqaddam* (village head man)



Land Revenue Administration

- The land revenue system adopted by Akbar was largely based on Sher Shah's system but with slight modifications and was called *Zabti* or *Bandobast system*,
- Akbar introduced the *Dahsala System* under which revenue was fixed on the **average yield of land assessed** on the **basis of past ten years** (dah years).
- The land was divided into four categories –
 - *Polaj* (cultivated every year)
 - *Parati* (fallow, once in two years): *Parati* land paid at the full *polaj* rate when it was cultivated.
 - *Chachar* (once in three or four years)
 - *Banjar* (once in five or more years).

Mansabdari System

1. Under this system, every officer (*Mansabdar*) was assigned a rank (*mansab*).
2. The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 for the nobles.
3. The *mansab* rank was not hereditary
4. The ranks were further divided into two – *zat* and *sawar*.
5. *Zat* means personal and apart from fixing the **personal status** of a person in the administration hierarchy, it also **decided salary** due to him.
6. *Sawar* rank indicated the **number of cavalymen** (*sawars*) a person was required to maintain
7. The *chehra* (**descriptive roll of every soldier**) and *dagh system* (**branding of horses**) was followed.

The Jagirdari System

- *Iqta* of the Sultanate period in a modified form became *Jagir* under the Mughals. The *Jagirdari* system, that is to say the system of **assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles** for their services to the state was an integral part of the *Mansabdari* system.

Religious Policy

1. In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim. He regularly visited the shrine of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti at Ajmer.
2. he abolished the pilgrim tax and in c.1562 CE, he abolished *jiziya*. He allowed his Hindu wives to worship their own gods.
3. In c.1575 CE, he constructed the *Ibadat Khana* (Hall of prayers) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri

Some of the scholars were:

- Pursottam Das – Hindu
 - Dastur Maharji Rana – Parsi (of Navsari)
 - Hira Vijaya Suri – Jain saint of Kathiawar
 - Aquaviva and Monserrate – Christian (sent by the Portuguese on Akbar's request)
4. He disliked the interference of the Muslim *ulemas* in political matters. In c.1579 CE, he issued the “Infallibility Decree” by which he asserted his religious powers.
 5. In c.1582 CE, he promulgated a new religion called *Din-i-Ilahi/Tauhind- i-Ilahi* (Divine Monotheism), which believes in one God and in *Sul-i- Kul/peace to all*, it had only followers including Birbal, Abul Fazl, and Abul Faizi.

Akbar's Navratnas

1. Abul Fazl

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

2. Faizi

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

3. Fakir Aziao Din: He was a Sufi mystic and one of the chief advisors of Akbar.

4. 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 through singing the ragas Megh Malhar and Deepak* respectively.

5. Raja Birbal/ Mahesh Das

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

6. Raja Todar Mal

Finance minister, overlooked revenue system

- Introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers.
- Earlier worked under Sher Shah Suri.
- In c.1582 CE, 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 **Turki**.
- **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.

Jahangir/ Salim (c.1605–1627 CE)

1. **Revolted against Akbar** in c.1599 CE. After Akbar's death, he was crowned at Agra in c.1605 CE, and assumed the title of **Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World)**.
2. In c.1611 CE, he married **Mehrunnisa** (widow of Sher Afghani). He gave her title of **Nur Jahan (Light of the World)** and her father Gyas Beg was given title of *Itmaduddaulah*.
3. **Rebellions:** Jahangir's rule witnessed a spate of rebellions.
 1. His eldest son **Khusrau** (son of Jahangir and Man Bai, daughter of Bhagwan Das) revolted but was defeated and imprisoned.
 2. The fifth **Sikh guru, Arjun Dev**, was **beheaded** for supporting the rebel prince Khusrau.
4. **Mughal expansion under Jahangir:**
 1. In c.1615 CE, **Amar Singh of Mewar** (son of Maharana Pratap) **submitted** before him. Rana's son Karan Singh was made *Mansabdar* in the Mughal court.
 2. In c.1616 CE, with the help of Maratha *sardars* , **Khan-i-Khanan** inflicted a crushing **defeat** on the **combined forces of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, and Golconda**.
 3. In c.1620 CE, Jahangir **annexed Kangra**. He was the **first muslim ruler to do so**.
 4. In c.1622 CE, **Qandahara was occupied by Shah Abbas of Persia**.

1. The British visited Machlipatnam during Jahangir's reign. Captain Hawkins (c.1608–11 CE) and Thomas Roe (c.1615–19 CE) visited his court. Thomas Roe got the *farman* for setting up an English factory at Surat
2. Jahangir had a chain of justice hung outside his palace.
3. Jahangir mostly lived in Lahore and he forbade the killings of animals for food on Tuesday and Friday.
4. Wrote the *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (autobiography) in Persian, in which he described his drinking habit. He also patronised valuable dictionary *Farhang-i-Jahangiri*. During his reign, Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote *Padshah Namah* and Khafi Khan wrote *Muntakhab-i-Lubab*. He also patronised many scholars like Ghiyas Beg, Naqib Khan, and Niamatullah.
5. Noor Jahan built the tomb of her father Itmad-ud-dulah at Agra.
6. Jahangir built Moti Masjid at Lahore and his own mausoleum at Lahore.
7. Mughal painting reached its zenith under Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das (regarded as master of portraits), Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur (specialist in animal painting).

Shah Jahan (c.1628–58 CE)

1. Also known as **Khurram**, whose mother was the Hindu Jagat Gosain, and was married to **Arjumand Banu Begum** (Mumtaz Mahal).
2. He was crowned in Agra in c.1628 CE; had to face **instant revolt by Bundelas** under **Jujhar Singh** and **Khan Jahan Lodhi**,
3. he **successfully isolated Ahmadnagar** by **winning over Bijapur** and the **Marathas**.
4. In c.1632 CE, **Shah Jahan defeated** the **Portuguese** near **Hughli** due to the regular abuse of trading privilege by them.
5. Shah Jahan's reign is considered the '**The Golden age**' of the **Mughal Empire**.
 1. **Taj Mahal**: Counted among seven wonders of the world and considered a jewel of the builder's art. The construction was commissioned in c.1631 CE and was **constructed in 22 years**. The architectural design was prepared by **Ustad Isa** and **Isa Muhammad Effendi**, while the main dome was designed by **Ismail Khan**
 2. **Mosque-building reached its peak** during Shah Jahan's reign. He built the **Moti Masjid** at **Agra** (built entirely in white marble), the **Sheesh Mahal** and **Mussaman Burj** at **Agra** (where he spent his last years in captivity), while the **Jama Masjid** at **Delhi** was built in red stone.

- The climax of fort-building reached during the reign of Shah Jahan. The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am, and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation. He also built the Jama Masjid in Delhi, Shalimar Bagh in Lahore, and the city of Shahjahanabad. He also got Bebadal Khan to build the Peacock Throne, on which is inscribed the Amir Khusrao couplet: *“If there is a paradise on earth, it is here”*
- Shah Jahan also patronised many writers and historians like Inayat Khan, who wrote *Shah Jahan Nama*. His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language also written Majma-ul-Bahrain
- His reign is described by:
 - French travellers – Bernier and Tavernier
 - Italian traveller – Manucci
 - Peter Mundy described famine during Shah Jahan’s time.
- Shah Jahan’s sudden illness in c.1657 CE plunged the empire into a civil war (c.1657–59 CE) among his four sons, who were located in the following places
 - Dara Shikoh
 - Shuja
 - Aurangzeb
 - Murad Baksh

WAR BETWEEN SONS OF SAHAJAHAN

1. At first, Shuja declared himself the emperor, but he was defeated by **Sulaiman Sheikh**, son of Dara Shikoh with the aid of Mirza Raja Jai Singh
2. **Aurangzeb** and **Murad** agreed to partition the empire and both defeated Raja Jaswant Singh (ruler of Jodhpur) and Qasim Khan at the **Battle of Dharmat** (in c.1658 CE).
3. The **Battle of Samugarh** (c.1658 CE) was fought between **Aurangzeb** and **Dara** in which, due to divided counsel and underestimation of Aurangzeb by Dara, Dara Shikoh lost the battle
4. Aurangzeb also treacherously imprisoned Murad and sent him to Gwalior jail, where he was killed two years later.
5. Aurangzeb soon crowned himself with the title of '**Alamgir**' (**conqueror of the world**), but the civil war continued for more than two years.
6. In c.1658 CE the **Battle of Khajwah** (near Allahabad) was fought between **Aurangzeb** and **Shuja** in which again Aurangzeb emerged victorious.
7. The **Battle of Deorai** (c.1659 CE) was the last major battle **Dara fought against Aurangzeb**, in which he was again defeated and he had to flee to Afghanistan
8. Aurangzeb **made Shah Jahan prisoner** in **Agra Fort**, where he was looked after by his daughter Jahanara till his death in c.1666 CE.

Aurangzeb (c.1658–1707 CE)

– Reign:

- First 25 years in north India, when Maratha power under Shivaji emerged.
- Last 25 years in Deccan.

1. Aurangzeb banned the construction of new Hindu temples and the repair of old temples, but later he gradually started destroying Hindu temples.
2. In c.1679 CE, he reimposed *jiziya* and pilgrim tax
3. He was also not tolerant of other Muslim sects. The celebration of Muharram was stopped
4. In c. 1675 CE, he executed the ninth Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur, which resulted in the rebellion of the Sikh community against him.
5. . He also forbade music in the Mughal court and discontinued the practice of Jharokha darshan (as he considered it a superstitious practice and against Islam) and the system of weighing the emperor in gold, the celebration of Dasarah, forbade astrologers from preparing *almanacs*, forbade the use of Kalma inscribed on his coins, abolished Nauroz (as it was a Zoroastrian practice favoured by the Safavid rulers of Iran), and also forbade Sati.
6. Aurangzeb himself was proficient in playing the *veena*.
7. he was called *Darvesh*/ *Zindapir* (a living saint).
 - Mirza Mohd. Qasim: wrote *Alamgirnama*
 - Ishwar Das Nagar: wrote *Fatuhah-i-alamgiri*
 - Nimat Khan Ali: wrote *Wakai-i-Hyderabad*,