

HISTORY

CLASS VII

BY: PROFESSOR KASHIF ALI

AL-FAISAL NASHRAN

Ghazni Street, Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

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Prepared by:

AL-FAISAL NASHRAN

Ghazni Street, Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Phone: 37236777-37231387

www.alfaisalpublisher.com.pk

Date of Printing	No. of Copies	Price
March 2020	24,000	

CHAPTER 1

MUGHAL EMPIRE: THE FOUNDATION

Teaching Objectives:

By studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Describe the reasons of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar's conquest of Subcontinent.
2. Discuss Rajput-Afghan challenge and response to it by Babar.
3. Discuss Afghan challenge to Humayun, his exile and return.
4. Explain the factors contributing to Sher Shah Suri's coming to power and strength of his government.
5. Identifying the administrative structure, communication system and social welfare institutions under Sher Shah.
6. Discuss Sher Shah's successors and reasons of their downfall.

Zaheer-ud-din Babar

(1526AD-1530AD)

Muslim rule in the Subcontinent began in 633AD from Makran. In 712AD, Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Sindh and afterwards reached Multan. Then Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi, Sultan Muhammad Shahabuddin, Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak, and afterward Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Bin Tughlaq strengthened Muslim power in their successive terms. This continued through regimes of different families. In 1526AD, Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babar defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and founded Mughal Empire. Babar was born in Fergana (now in Uzbekistan) in 1483AD. His father Umar Sheikh Mirza was the ruler of Fergana. He was a Chughtai Turk and belonged to the stock of Amir Timur. Babar's mother Qatlagh Nigar Khanum, daughter of the ruler of Kashgar Yunus Khan, was descendant of Mongol chief Genghis Khan. So, by descent Babar was scion of two famous rulers of Central Asia. He inherited the power of Mongols and bravery and courage of Turks. Babar is a word of Turkish language which means "lion."

EARLY LIFE

Babar's father paid particular attention to the education and upbringing of his son. He taught Babar the knowledge and literature of Persian, Arabic and Turk languages as well as the art of poetry. In personal grooming he was greatly indebted to his maternal grand-mother and mother. Babar noted in his autobiography "Tuzk-e-Babari" that he learnt courage and self



*Founder of Mughal Empire:
Zaheer-ud-din Babar*

confidence in hard times from these two women. Babar was brought up in scenic mountainous region so, his love for nature and natural beauty was inherent. In an early age he excelled in arts of warfare like swordsmanship, archery and horse riding.

LITERARY TASTE

Babar was a competent man of letters and also an appealing poet. He had a complete grip on Turkish and Persian languages. He is classed among eminent grammarians of Chughtai dialect of Turkish language and literature. His autobiography "Tuzk-e-Babari" is considered an excellent piece of literature. It has been translated in many languages of the world. This book provides information about many aspects of Babar's age from political matters to the life of ordinary people. Knowledge of Babar about Subcontinent is amazing.

PRACTICAL LIFE

In 1494AD, when Babar was 11 years old, his father passed away. He had to bear the administrative responsibilities of the state. This was the starting point of his practical life. His all practical life can be divided into two parts. In the first one, he was struggling to get his political position recognized in Central Asia, but after failing in this endeavor, he started his second part with his rule in India.

EXCURSIONS OF BABAR IN CENTRAL ASIA

In the era of Babar, there were only two important political rivals in Central Asia. One was the king of Iran and other Shaibani Khan, in the tenth generation from Genghis Khan. He founded a great empire in Central Asia which lasted from 1500AD to 1598AD. Babar had continuous fierce battles with Shaibani Khan during his stay there.

ATTEMPTS TO CONQUER SAMARKAND

Samarkand, once the capital of Amir Timur, was among most beautiful cities of the world. It was a big trade centre where merchandize of different countries was brought. Babar wanted to conquer this city because of its beauty and links with Timur. Moreover, he could get economic and political benefits by capturing this city. So he consolidated his rule in Fergana, and then in 1496AD attacked Samarkand but failed. However, another attempt after one year proved fruitful.

He had spent hardly 100 days in Samarkand, when he got the news that his cousin had captured Fergana. Babar immediately left Samarkand for Fergana, but eventually lost both. However, he was not disheartened. Another attempt to win Samarkand and Fergana was also unsuccessful. At last in 1498AD he succeeded in recapturing Fergana. Those days, Shaibani Khan had annexed Samarkand. In 1500AD, Babar had conquered Samarkand, but after eight months Shabani Khan once again expelled him from this region. Meanwhile, Babar's cousin took advantage of his absence and took back Fergana once again.

CAPTURE OF KABUL AND KANDAHAR BY BABAR

Considering this state of affairs, Babar and his followers decided to establish their rule in Kabul and Kandahar. So in 1504AD Babar conquered Kabul and in 1511AD with the help of Persian monarch, he managed to take possession of Kandahar. Thus consolidating his rule in Kabul and Kandahar, Babar marched toward Indian Subcontinent.

REASONS OF BABAR'S ATTACK ON INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

During his stay in Kabul, Babar marched upon Indian Subcontinent. Initially he made small incursions between 1516-24AD to get information

about geo-political situation of the region. At that time, northern areas of the Subcontinent were under the sway of Ibrahim Lodhi who had caused some serious problems for himself through his personal attitude and political ambitions. His Amirs and officials were annoyed because of his obstinate behaviour, and governor of the Punjab, Daulat Khan Lodhi got so much irritated that he invited Babar to attack and promised his help.

Babar accepted this invitation of Daulat Khan Lodhi and marched against Lahore. In 1524AD, he defeated the army of Ibrahim Lodhi and got hold of Lahore. Daulat Khan Lodhi was thinking that Babar will appoint him as governor of Lahore before returning back, but Babar nominated another interim governor and awarded Daulat Khan Lodhi only the part of Jallundur. After the departure of Babar, Daulat Khan Lodhi once again got hold of the whole Punjab. On hearing this, Babar asked his nominated governor to retaliate, but by that time nearly all the Amirs of Punjab had joined hands with Daulat Khan Lodhi. In these circumstances, Babar decided to launch an attack on India himself.

When the Amirs of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi heard about Babar's personal characteristics, they thought him as a better alternative and changed their allegiances. Many of them offered Babar their help in conquering India.

FIRST BATTLE OF PANIPAT-1526AD

Babar marched from Kabul to Indian territories and reached Sialkot without meeting any resistance.

It was hard for Daulat Khan Lodhi to stand against Babar, so he at once showed his submission. Babar conquered the western territories of Punjab and then marched toward Delhi. Meanwhile, Ibrahim Lodhi assembled a large army and reached the battlefield of Panipat. This battle was fought in April 1526AD, and Babar won it. After vanquishing Delhi, Babar entered into Agra as a conqueror.

Do you know that now Panipat is the capital city of an Indian province. It lies 80KM to the north of Delhi.

REASONS OF BABAR'S SUCCESS IN THE BATTLE OF PANIPAT

Reasons of Babar's success in the battle of Panipat are as under:

1- Organized Army

Army of Zaheer-ud-din Babar was small in numbers but very well organized. Babar gave particular importance to discipline in his army. He strictly punished any wrongdoer to warn others. Armies of Ibrahim Lodhi



Map indicating the battlefield of Panipat

and Rana Sanga were far numerous than Babar's. He commented on the unorganized army of Indians by saying that "Indian army knows how to die, but not how to fight."

2- Technology of Cannon balls Firing

Babar was the first person who used the technology of firing projectiles through cannons. He had a specialized contingent in his army for this purpose who worked under the supervision of a master gunner. Presence of artillery in Babar's army was enough to prove him superior against his rivals. Other weapons of warfare, like arrows and swords were less effective in comparison to cannons. Artillery could give maximum harm to the enemy. Above all, due to artillery fires, Ibrahim Lodhi's elephants agitated and stampede his own soldiers. Consequently, Ibrahim Lodhi's main army was soon in disarray.

3- Military Strategy

Babar used to lay out a detailed plan before any engagement. Before starting fight he would survey the surrounding area and analyze his own and enemy's military strength. For example, in the battle of Panipat he was competing with a very large horde. To cover up his numerical inferiority, he used the array of carts as a defense line to stop the advance of the enemy. Similarly, he used to dig a trench or place obstacles for the safety of his army. He actively monitored every move and manoeuvre in the battlefield and would control his army through quick and ingenious decisions. In comparison to Babar, Indian generals were not well versed in war tactics. For example Ibrahim Lodhi did not array his army properly, hence it fought haphazardly.

4- Fighting Spirit of the Army

Babar's army was far away from their homeland. A minor mistake would mean death and dishonour. This thought would fuel the fighting

of Babar's army. On the other hand, Indian soldiers lacked the will to fight and discipline.

BATTLE OF KHANWAHA-1527AD

Ruler of Mewar Rana Sanga was one of the persons who instigated Babar to invade India. Rana Sanga thought that Babar would return after sacking and plunder, as his ancestor Timur had done. He would then be able to establish a Rajput state in a crisis caused by Babar's departure. Babar's decision to take a permanent residence in India perturbed the ambitions of Rana Sanga, so he decided to expel him from India.

Armies of Babar and Rana Sanga confronted each other in the battlefield of Khanwaha near Agra. Army of Rana Sanga was more than ten million which caused some fear among Babar's army. Prediction of an astrologer exasperated their embarrassment even more. Astrologer told that stars were not in favour of Babar. Soldiers were dismayed. In this situation, Babar gave a stirring speech which gave new energy to the army.

Babar assembled his army and addressed thus:

"Don't you know that there is a distance of many months between our homeland and this country. If we are defeated (may God save us from this disgrace) what will be our fate? What will happen to us, to our homeland and city? We will have to face strangers and foreigners. Everyone should remember that every living being has to die. Life invariably ends with death. A courageous death is better than the life of disgrace and infamy. So it is better that each one of us should consider two options: first, to fight for Allah, and become a ghazi; and second, die while fighting and get the honour of a martyr. These two things guarantee our wellbeing."

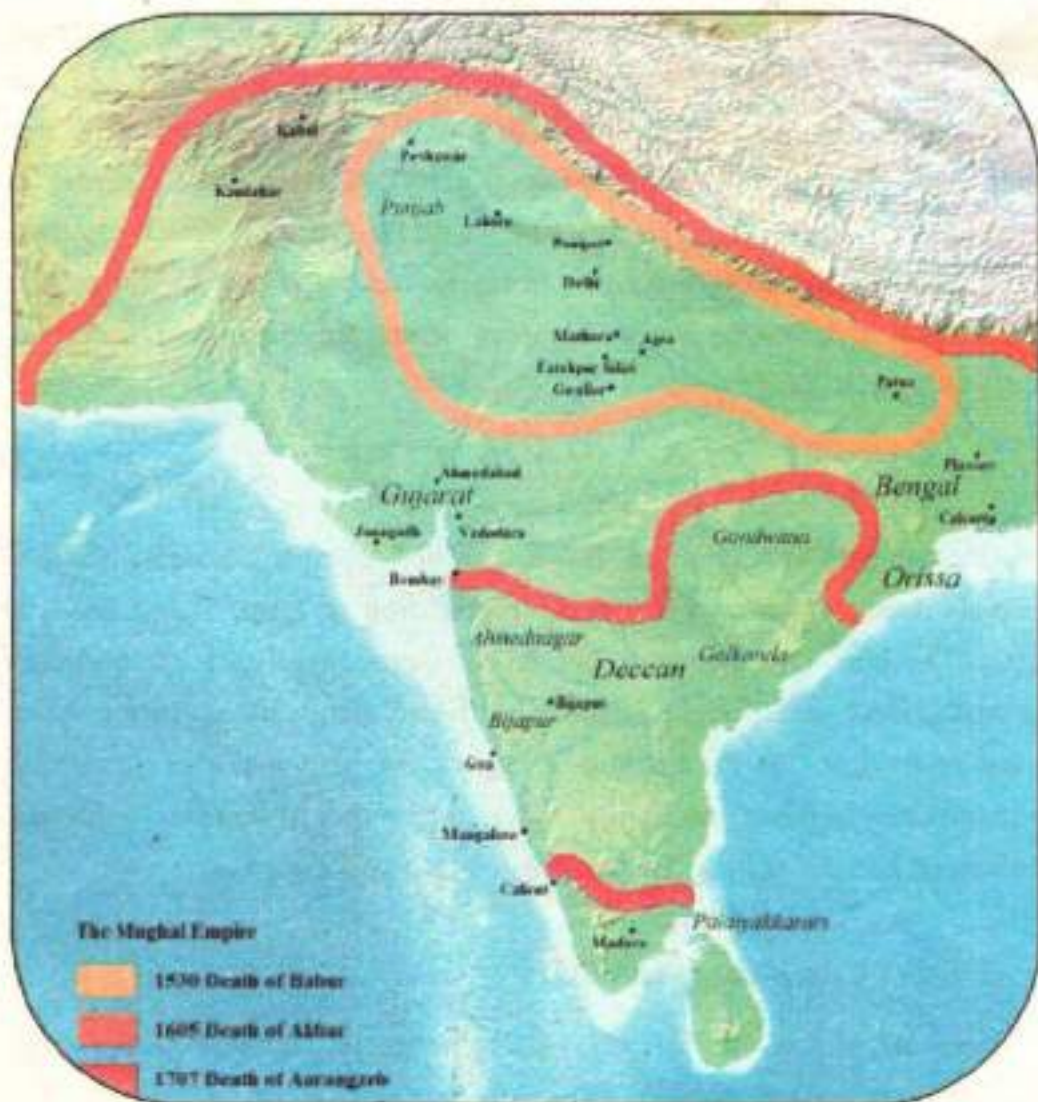
This address fully revived the energies of the army. They all took oath on the Holy Quran to fight till their last breath. Preparations for the war were completed. Babar adopted the more or less same strategy as he had adopted in the battle of Panipat. His artillery caused a great disorder in Rana Sanga's army, who was very upset with this state of affairs. He tried one final maneuver to turn the tide in his favour but failed. Eventually he was caught manoeuvre while escaping from the battlefield and was afterwards put to death.

VICTORY OF CHANDERI

After success at Khanwaha, Babar marched towards Chanderi where a general of Rana Sanga was making preparation to fight. Babar tried to manipulate him into obedience but failed. Consequently, Babar besieged the castle. Both sides fought valiantly but Babar came out victorious. After defeat in Panipat and the battle of Ghagara, Afghans had also quickened their activities in Bihar and Bengal, where the brother of Ibrahim Lodhi had announced himself as king. Babar defeated him at Ghagara.

DEATH OF BABAR-1530AD

Babar established his rule after a long struggle. Hardly before getting some peace he passed away in 1530AD.



Map showing the domains of Babar, Akbar and Aurangzeb.

Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun

(1530AD-1540AD)

(1555AD-1556AD)

After the death of Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar, his son Naseeruddin Humayun assumed the throne. He was born in Kabul in 1508AD. Babar gave special attention to his intellectual and practical training. Humayun very quickly learnt Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages and literature. Then he turned towards other disciplines of knowledge. He was especially interested in mathematics and astronomy. Humayun's military career began with taking part in military expeditions along with his father. Babar appointed him the governor of Badakhshan when he was only 12 years old. Here Humayun managed the state affairs successfully. His counselors and people of Badakhshan had an important role in his accomplishment. Babar had appointed these counselors for Humayun's guidance.



Mughal emperor Naseeruddin Humayun

In the battle of Panipat, Humayun fought composedly. After the fight Babar sent him to Agra to take charge of treasury and other establishments. There Humayun had prohibited his soldiers from any type of killing and looting.

After the battle of Khanwaha, Humayun led a great expedition against Afghans and accomplished his tasks successfully. At this success abstained from more conquests and returned to Badakhshan. After the death of Babar he was enthroned in 1530AD.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Humayun had to face the following administrative issues:

1. Treasury was almost exhausted. Babar spent all the wealth in fighting against rebels, on conquests and for public works.
2. Babar was a powerful ruler, whereas Humayun was considered a weak ruler which changed the political scene.
3. Babar had advised Humayun to always be good to his brothers. Accordingly, Humayun divided his kingdom into four parts. Mirza Kamran was assigned the governorship of Kabul and Kandahar. Other areas were entrusted to Askari and Hindal. In this divided kingdom, when Humayun was in hot waters, none of his brothers came to rescue him.

BATTLES WITH LODHIS AND AFGHANS

After Babar's death Mehmood Lodhi, the brother of Ibrahim Lodhi, accelerated his activities in Oudh and Bihar. Mehmood Lodhi attacked Jaunpur and expelled its governor. Humayun advanced upon Jaunpur, defeated Mehmood Lodhi and forced him out to Bihar and captured Jaunpur. Humayun continued his advance and besieged Chunar where at that time Sher Shah Suri was dominant. Humayun continued siege for four months but could not take the castle. Sher Shah assured him of his obedience and sent his son with 500 soldiers to Humayun. A truce was decided at Chunar. Thus Humayun lost this golden opportunity to terminate the rising power of Sher Shah Suri.

Sher Shah Suri was a seasoned politician and canny military leader. He had strengthened his position in Bihar. Sher Shah tried to persuade all Afghan tribes, that, by uniting their power they can turn out Humayun from the Subcontinent. Afghans took his words and decided to confederate with Sher Shah.

In 1531AD, Sher Shah was a sovereign ruler of Bihar province. On receiving this news, Humayun sent one of his companions to Jaunpur for analyzing the situation. Sher Shah treated him warmly and demonstrated his utmost loyalty by offering valuable gifts. Humayun was informed that there was no reason to worry about Sher Shah and he is still obedient to Humayun. This information allayed Humayun's concerns.

After some weeks Humayun got the news that Sher Shah had raised a siege of Gaur, the capital of Bengal. Humayun got furious on Sher Shah's move and decided to march against him. Meanwhile, Sher Shah took control of a large area. Humayun resolved to make an advance in Bengal. Humayun kept advancing without any resistance and entered Gaur in 1538AD. Victory of Gaur was apparently a big accomplishment of Humayun, but he wasted eight months in celebrating this capture. In the meantime, Sher Shah consolidated his position and cut down the supply line from Agra. Humayun lost communication with his capital. He immediately sent his brother Hindal to revive the supply line, but on reaching Agra, he declared himself as king.

In his precarious situation, Humayun appointed a governor at Gaur and started this journey back to the capital. Sher Shah was cunningly trying to surround him. He let Humayun advance and at last he reached Monghar without facing any resistance. In the suburbs of Monghar, Sher Shah was in waiting with his army. When Humayun got the news about the presence of Sher Shah's army, his counselors advised to strike upon Sher Shah instantly. Humayun showing his habitual complacency decided to rest for a few weeks. Meanwhile Sher Shah enlarged his army and got an upper hand in

the battlefield. Then Humayun tried to make a truce through agency but failed.

In 1539AD, Sher Shah attacked Humayun's army from three sides. Humayun's troops could not bear this attack. This battle was fought at Chausa. Humayun lost about 8,000 soldiers and many more drowned in the river Ganges. To escape from arrest, Humayun turned his horse toward the river. He fell down in water and was about to drown when a person named Sakka saved him. Humayun reached Agra in a very bad condition. His family was held hostage by Sher Shah. He sent them to Humayun with due honour. After winning the battle of Chausa, Sher Shah was held in high esteem.

A FAILED ATTEMPT TO REVIVE HUMAYUN AS KING

On reaching Agra, Humayun forgave his brother Mirza Hindal's attempt to assume the kingship. He tried to consolidate his power and appealed to all relatives and brothers but they showed their inability to join forces with him.

At last, Humayun, after a great effort, prepared an army of 40,000 men. Soldiers of this army were mostly inexperienced; many of them had never seen the battlefield before.

When Sher Shah heard about Humayun's preparations for war, he immediately went to Kanauj and in advance camped at his favorite spot. Humayun was forced to camp his troops in a low lying place. Meanwhile, rain started and Humayun's camp came under water. While his soldiers were busy in changing their camping site, Sher Shah suddenly attacked and Humayun's soldiers left the battlefield without any fight. Thus Sher Shah won this battle easily.

EXILE OF HUMAYUN

After his defeat at Kanauj, Humayun faced many hardships in reaching Agra. Sher Shah was following him. Humayun turned toward Delhi to escape arrest. Soon after Humayun's departure, Sher Shah captured Agra. The stay in Delhi could be dangerous for Humayun. He considered it best to take the direction of Lahore. Now Delhi also fell to Sher Shah. Humayun went from Lahore to Sindh and then turned toward Kandahar. In those days, his brother Mirza Askari was governor of Kandahar. He gave him no help, rather tried to arrest him. Humayun saved his life by fleeing to Iran.

Iran had a strong kingdom at that time. Mughals had better relation with the ruler of Iran. Babar had received help from the Shah of Iran in his expedition against Kabul. When Shah heard about hardships of Humayun, he ordered the governor of Sewistan to give him a cordial welcome. Even he instructed his provincial governors that Humayun should be paid due respects during his journey. The Shah kept sending him letter during his journey. On reaching the capital, Humayun was given a warm reception and honored as a state guest.

RETURN OF HUMAYUN

It is rare in the history of the Subcontinent that a king could get back his kingdom after losing it. Humayun kept away from India for fifteen years. During this period India was ruled by a powerful and truly just king Sher Shah Suri and his successors. After the death of Sher Shah Suri, his successor Islam Shah Suri ascended the throne. He was a good administrator but a very cruel person. Many of his loyal friends rebelled against his strict behaviour. Provinces started raising their voice for independence. At Islam Shah's death, country was engulfed in anarchy. This situation was favorable to Humayun. In 1554AD, he captured Peshawar and after strengthening his position there, he advanced towards

Lahore. Humayun captured Lahore in 1555AD and then took Delhi. Thus Humayun regained his lost kingdom.

DEATH OF HUMAYUN

In 1556AD, Humayun was studying in his library at the old fort of Delhi and heard the call for Maghrib prayers. He was descending from stairs when he slipped and fell down. His head was injured and he could not survive his wounds.

Sher Shah Suri and His Dynasty

(1540AD-1555AD)

EARLY LIFE

The real name of Sher Shah Suri was Farid Khan. He was born in 1486AD. His father Hassan Khan Suri joined the army of Jaunpur's raja and progressed to the rank of general. Hassan Khan Suri chose Sasaram as his permanent residence. Sher Shah spent his childhood years in Sasaram. He was fond of hunting and travel from a very young age. He became very hardy and industrious. He moved from Sasaram to Jaunpur and took a residence with the governor of



Sher Shah Suri

the province. The governor had good relations with Sher Shah's father. At that time Jaunpur was a centre of intellectual activities, which helped Sher

Shah to polish and enhance his capacities. Sher Shah had great ambitions and also possessed the potential to achieve them.

SHER SHAH SURI'S COMING TO POWER

After the banishment of Humayun, Sher Shah was the sole ruler of Bengal, Bihar, Jaunpur, Delhi and Agra. But he was feeling the need for more conquests to make his kingdom safe and free of dangers. First of all he conquered the Punjab which was then under the rule of Humayun's brother. Gakhar were balatant across Jhelum and they had sympathies for Mughals. Sher Shah built a great fort on the bank of river Jhelum to control the Gakhars. He garrisoned the fort with 50000 soldiers.

In 1541-42AD, after capturing Bengal and Malwa, Sher Shah won many battles in Rajputana. There the raja of Marwar was conquering neighboring states through his expansionist strategy. Sher Shah felt that the growing influence of this raja could be dangerous any time. Sher Shah encountered the raja's army near Ajmer. At one point in this battle his defeat was almost certain. But using his military experience and sobriety, he took control of the situation and vanquished the Rajputs. After that he conquered nearby areas and returned to his capital.

CONQUEST OF KALINJAR AND DEATH OF SHER SHAH

In 1545AD, Sher Shah struck against the fort of Kalinjar with full force. Fire balls were being hurled on the rampart. A cannon ball after hitting the wall fell into the repository of gun powder causing a great explosion. Sher Shah was badly burnt by this, but he kept encouraging his soldiers



Mausoleum of Sher Shah Suri

to attack the fort. By the evening, fort was conquered. After hearing this good news, he smiled vaguely and breathed his last. His dead body was brought to Sasram where it was laid in a tomb. Sher Shah had himself built this tomb.

SHER SHAH'S ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Sher Shah was the first ruler of India who laid down an administrative structure for the welfare of the common people. He tried to build a magnificent welfare state. During his five-year rule, despite his military involvements, he was able to enforce his reforms successfully. He was the first ruler who fully understood that a government should have a popular base and without this, political and economical stability is impossible. Sher Shah managed his local affairs very intelligently and with a farsightedness. This created an environment of progress and wellbeing, and his government prospered administratively, politically and economically. All military and civil power was in the hands of Sher Shah himself, and he used it both for the public welfare. His ministers were his assistants. He frequently consulted these ministers but decided everything himself. Administrative reforms of Sher Shah are as follows:

I- ADMINISTRATION OF THE EMPIRE

Empire was administratively divided into province, sarkar, pargana, tehsil and village.

i. Governor

Head of the province was called Subahdar (governor).

ii. Head Shiqdar

There were mainly two officials appointed to run the affairs of the government: Head Shiqdar and Head Munsif. Head Shiqdar was incharge of administrative matters. He was

responsible for law and order. Ameen was incharge of financial matters and regulate the enforcement and collection of revenue. The most important function of Shiqdar was to enforce the edicts of the king. Moreover, monitoring the work of Shiqdars in small administrative units, parganas and villages were also among his duties.

iii. **Head Munsif**

Head Munsif was responsible for settling the lawsuits. These two officials had some subordinate staff. In each pargana, there were one Shiqdar, a treasurer and two scribes. One of these scribes was for keeping the records in Hindi and other in Persian. Patwaris, chaudhries, and muqaddam were a direct link between the people and the government.

iv. **Appointments of officials**

Sher Shah used to transfer his officials after ever two or three years so that they could not exercise undue influence and misuse their powers by working in the same area for a long period.

2- PINCHAYAT (COMMUNITY) SYSTEM

Sher Shah kept the pinchayat system of villages intact. Pinchayat was a council or institution in which community leaders or whole village decided their collective or individual matters.

3- POLICING SYSTEM

Sher Shah Suri gave the responsibility of law and order to muqaddam or chaudhry of the respective area. They were responsible for the investigation of any murder or robbery and theft within their jurisdiction.

4- INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

To enhance the effectiveness of administration, Sher Shah Suri reformed the intelligence system to monitor the activities of the local influential people and chaudharies as well as lay men. This institution was also responsible for monitoring whether officials were exploiting the cultivators, or their attitude was contrary to the interests of the government.

5- MILITARY REFORMS

Sher Shah Suri directly supervised his army. He himself was in-charge of recruitment of all the soldiers. The soldiers were paid according to their abilities. Cantonments were established in different parts of the country. Strict measures were taken to ensure discipline in the army. No negligence was acceptable. Marauding and killing was not allowed after any victory. It was forbidden to damage crops during march, and if it was unavoidable, the farmers were paid appropriate compensation. Generally speaking, Sher Shah's army was capable of tackling any kind of situation.

6- FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Sher Shah took the following measures in his financial system:

- i. The yard of Sikander Lodhi's time was made a standard for measuring the land and renamed as *Yard of Sikander*. All cultivatable land was measured and recorded. A piece of 3600 Sq yard of land was nominated as one *bigah*.
- ii. A rate was levied on every bigah which was approximately one third of gross produce. Remaining two thirds belonged to the cultivator and held free of any taxes.
- iii. An officer was appointed to prepare the estimate of revenue and cultivator was involved in this process. After preparing

the estimate of revenue, a document was developed and officials as well as cultivators signed it. Cultivators' signature was to get their consent. In any contingency, revenue was reduced or waived off.

- iv. Revenue was payable in form of cash or produce. For the betterment of cultivators, loans were granted to them on easy terms.

7- TAX AND CURRENCY SYSTEMS

Sher Shah Suri paid special attention towards streamlining the currency system to solve the problems of payment in import and exports. He linked currency with gold. In the beginning, he issued new copper coins and named them Rupaya in place of Takka. Moreover, he minted coins of silver and gold which were used for foreign trade. These coins were according to the system of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{16}$ parts. Afterwards, these very coins were termed as 8 annas, 4 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna. Sher Shah took many steps to encourage trade and commerce. Many extra taxes and charges were waived to free traders from extra burden. Only two types of taxes could be levied on any kind of goods, one was for incoming items and other for outgoing items. All kinds of internal customs were removed. Revenue and tax collection departments were given special instructions that they should not harass the traders.



Coins issued during Sher Shah's reign.

8- SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

Sher Shah Suri used to say that maintaining justice was an obligation equally recognized by all Muslim or non Muslim rulers. He was also of the view that on governmental and social level individual and collective happiness and prosperity could be guaranteed only by maintaining justice. He tried to fulfill the demands of justice in every matter of life, without any discrimination. Although Qazis were appointed at every level to decide civil and criminal cases, but in case justice was denied to anyone, he/she could turn to Sher Shah. He would never be hindered by anything in providing due justice.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Sher Shah Suri built a highway from Bengal to Khyber (now called Grand Trunk Road) for easy and safe travelling. He connected Agra with Banaras through a road and another was extended to Chitaur and Jaudhpur. He planted trees along these road and constructed wells at regular intervals to provide shade and water to travelers. There was one inn (*Saray*) after every 8 kos where separate dining facilities were provided for Hindus and Muslims. Postal offices were attached at these inns where couriers were always ready along with their horses. Through this system, official instructions were sent from one place to another with great speed. Spies and soldiers were also appointed at these inns and posts which helped in maintaining law and order and also reduced the danger of rebellion. Construction of these roads not only provided facility to local people, but also made the transportation of military more swift. Construction and safety of roads encouraged the trade. With the passage of time, these inns evolved into markets, and afterwards turned into villages and towns.

INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIAL WELFARE:

Sher Shah started from a humble status and through his capabilities became the ruler of the Subcontinent. Most of his policies are proof of his caring for common people. He established many institutions of public welfare where free



Grand Trunk Road.

food was provided for the poor and the destitute all the time. He also constructed hospitals and schools to educate his people.

SUCCESSORS OF SHER SHAH AND THEIR DOWNFALL

In 1545AD, on the death of Sher Shah Suri, his elder son Islam Shah Suri was enthroned. He carried on the works initiated by his father during his eight years rule. He was a good administrator and an experienced general. He successfully put off the rebellions. Islam Shah Suri died in 1553AD and his twelve years old son Feroz Shah Suri was declared a king, but his maternal uncle killed him, usurped the throne and started his rule under the title of Adil Shah. Adil Shah was a timid person and incapable of running the official business of the state. During this period, the subcontinent was disintegrating administratively and politically. Adil Shah could not control the rebellions. In Punjab, Sikander Suri declared himself a ruler. Internal disintegration of the government gave Humayun some courage. He first defeated Sikander Suri in Punjab, and then advanced to capture Delhi and Agra. After the death of Humayun his son Akbar was enthroned.

Exercises

Part I

1- There are four options for each question. Tick the correct one.

- i. Battle of Panipat was fought in which year?
 - a) 1426AD.
 - b) 1416AD.
 - c) 1526AD.
 - d) 1546AD.
- ii. The first person who used the technology of firing gunpowder through cannon.
 - a) Zahceer-ud-din Babar
 - b) Naseeruddin Humayun.
 - c) Sher Shah Suri.
 - d) Ibrahim Lodhi.
- iii. After facing defeat in the battle of Kanauj, Humayun reached:
 - a) Sindh.
 - b) Bengal.
 - c) Bihar.
 - d) Agra.
- iv. In 1545, Sher Shah Suri attacked at:
 - a) Kalinjar.
 - b) Lahore.
 - c) Peshawar.
 - d) Kabul.
- v. In 1545, after the death of Sher Shah Suri, who was enthroned?
 - a) Feroz Shah Suri.
 - b) Sikander Suri.
 - c) Adil Shah.
 - d) Islam Shah Suri.

2- Write down short answers of following questions.

- i. In the history of India, how Humayun regained his lost kingdom?

- ii. Write down two reasons of Babar's invasion on India.
- iii. How Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Kanauj?
- iv. In the reign of Sher Shah Suri which two basic officials were appointed to run official affairs?
- v. Which social welfare institutions were established by Sher Shah Suri?

3- Fill in the blanks according to the original text.

- i. 1526AD, Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad Babar defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of and founded the Mughal Empire.
- ii. Islam Shah Suri died in
- iii. Sher Shah used to his officials after ever two or three years.
- iv. Khanwaha, Humayun lead a great expedition against
- v. Sher Shah started from a humble status and through his capabilities became the ruler of

4- Mark the right answer with (✓) and wrong answer with (✗).

- i. Muslim rule in the Subcontinent began in 633AD from Makran.
- ii. Zahcer-ud-din Babar was born in Kabul in 1508AD.
- iii. Sher Shah Suri directly supervised his army.

- iv. In 1545AD, on the death of Sher Shah Suri, his son Islam Shah Suri was enthroned.
- v. Head of the province was called *Munsif*.

5- Match column A with B and write down the correct answer in column C.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Sindh in	1545AD	
Battle of Khanwaha in	1556AD	
Death of Humayun in	712AD	
Death of Sher Shah Suri in	1526AD	
First battle of Panipat in	1527AD	

Part II

Write down detailed answers in the light of the original text.

- 1- In what circumstances and why Zaheeruddin Babar came to India?
- 2- Write down the situation of battles with Kappals and Afghans.
- 3- How Humayun encountered the Afghan challenge? And discuss his banishment and return.
- 4- How Sher Shah Suri got the throne and strengthened his rule?
- 5- Write down the details of Sher Shah Suri's administrative structure, communication system and welfare institutions.
- 6- Describe the successors of Sher Shah Suri and their downfall.

Activities:

- 1- Organize a speech contest about the personality and kingship of Zaheeruddin Babar.
- 2- Write down ten accomplishments of Sher Shah Suri for public welfare on a chart and place it in the class.

CHAPTER 2

MUGHAL EMPIRE CONSOLIDATION

Teaching Objectives:

By studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Discuss the role of Jalaluddin Akbar in expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire.
2. Describe the administrative initiatives and reforms (Mansabdari system and Rajput policy) of Akbar.
3. Acquire knowledge about Akbar's intervention in the south and legacy of his successors.
4. Analyze the cultural norms during the reign of Jahangir and Noor Jahan: poetry, painting, drawing, music and dishes.
5. Describe Jahangir's passion to provide justice.
6. Explain why Shah Jahan's era is termed as "Golden era."
7. Underscore the culture and architecture during the age of Shah Jahan.
8. Discuss Shah Jahan's Central Asian policy.
9. Analyze the war for Shah Jahan's succession.
10. Know about different stages and problems of Aurangzeb's rule.
11. Describe the result of Aurangzeb's Deccan expedition and rise of Marathas.
12. Discuss Aurangzeb's religious policy and its consequences.
13. Recognize the status of Aurangzeb in the history of the Subcontinent.

Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar

(1556AD-1605AD)

EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION:

Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar was born in 1542AD. His mother's name was Hamceda Bano. Humayun was jubilant on hearing the news that he was blessed with a son. He brought tutors from Iran for the education and coaching of Akbar, and also sought the services of many local teachers. Akbar was not much into studies. His tutors also complained that he was non-serious and inattentive in his studies. Akbar desired to participate in such games through which he could exhibit his bravery, courage and valor. At last Humayun had to leave him on his own.



Mughal Emperor Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar

When Humayun started regaining his territories in India, Akbar was also with him. Akbar was formally appreciated as being the key general in victory against Sikander Shah Suri, although he was very young at that time. Humayun named him as his successor in those days. After the death of Humayun in 1556AD, Akbar was formally crowned. Akbar appointed his tutor Bairam Khan as incharge of all governmental matters. At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was only 14 years old.

CRUCIAL ISSUES AT THE TIME OF ACCESSION:

Humayun had recovered his kingdom by re-conquering his former territories, but they were subject to disorder from administrative and political point of view. These territories were gained militarily. However administrative structure was very ineffective. Many parts of the subcontinent, e.g. Sindh, Kashmir, Deccan, Orissa, Gondwana, Gujrat, Malwa and Bengal etc, had turned into independent states. After the invasions of Babar, Rajputs had consolidated their strength and were now trying to gain power in their respective territories.

At the start of the reign, Akbar's government was also weak economically. The revenue from most parts could not reach in treasury. Some provinces had denied paying revenue, while in other parts official were misappropriating the collected amount. In general, revenue could be collected by using force, but because of the death of thousands of people in famine, this was also impossible. With empty treasury, military campaigns were no more viable. So, the rivals took advantage of this situation and had expanded their influence.

ROLE OF JALALUDDIN MUHAMMAD AKBAR IN THE EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Role of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar in the expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire described below:

SECOND BATTLE OF PANIPAT, 1556AD

Akbar was in Kabul when he got the news that Hemun Baqal, the minister of Humayun, had captured Delhi and Agra. Akbar called a meeting of his well wishers and loyal chiefs. Agreeing with the suggestion of Bairam Khan, Akbar ordered an army to march towards Delhi. One unit of

army seized the control of artillery of Hemun, which caused a serious blow to his strength even before the start of real action.

In 1556AD, both armies arrayed against each other in the battlefield of Panipat. The fight commenced, and Hemun (even without having artillery) organized a major attack on Mughal troops which caused a great harassment to the right and the left flanks. During the fight, an arrow hit Hemun's eye and he fell down from his howdah. His mahout uselessly tried to drive away his elephant from the battlefield. In the end, Hemun was captured and brought in front of Akbar. Bairam Khan took his life, and thus Mughals regained Delhi and Agra. Hemun ambitions died with him, and Afghan power got weakened too. Afterwards, the remaining Afghans showed their allegiance. After strengthening his position in the capital, Akbar's generals quickened their efforts to recover the lost territories, and conquered Gwalior and Jaunpur.

DISMISSAL OF BAIRAM KHAN

Bairam Khan was practically the chief administrator of all governmental affairs for four years. There is no evidence that he ever showed disloyalty to Akbar or desired to usurp the power. However, the general situation forced Akbar to dismiss him in 1560AD. After his dismissal, Akbar became an independent king.

CONQUESTS

1. Amber (Jaipur)

Akbar took control of this area in 1562AD. Local Rajput ruler Raja Bihari Mal accepted his obedience.

2. Gondwana

State of Gondwana was ruled by a Rajput woman Rani Durgawati who was known for her bravery and abilities. She resisted the attack with

courage, but after losing the battle, she burned herself according to the local custom. This area was conquered in 1564AD.

3. Chittor

Rajput ruler of this area used to hate all those Rajput chieftains who established relations with Akbar and accepted his obedience. Akbar conquered this area in 1567AD to end the power of this raja and get access to Gujrat.

4. Bihar

Raja of Bihar had showed his allegiance with Akbar in 1568AD, however after his death, his son rebelled. Akbar captured this area in 1572AD.

5. Ranthambore and Kalinger

In 1569AD, Akbar conquered the important areas of Ranthambore and Kalinjer after a prolonged struggle. In 1570AD, the rulers of Bikanir, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur accepted his obedience.

6. Marwar

In 1570AD, Akbar conquered Marwar.

7. Gujrat

At that time, Gujrat was of a centre of Portuguese trade. Because of unworthy ruler, this area was in great trouble and disorder. Akbar tamed him into obedience, but soon after his death a revolt occurred. Consequently Akbar conquered Gujrat in 1572AD. From here his relations with Portuguese were established.

8. Bengal

Bengal was subject to constant rebellions because of its distance from capital. In 1576AD, Akbar annexed Bengal.

9. Kabul

In 1585AD, Akbar captured Kabul. He had also annexed Kashmir, Sindh, Kandahar, Deccan and Orissa to his kingdom. Thus, Akbar power was thoroughly consolidated.

AKBAR'S REFORMS

(MANSABDARI SYSTEM, RELIGIOUS AND RAJPUT POLICY)

Administrative initiatives and reforms of Akbar are described below:

1. MANSABDARI SYSTEM:

Before Akbar, there was feudal system in the country. Kings used to grant *Jagirs* to chieftains and in return they were bound to pay annual revenue. They also kept horses for providing them to king in the time of war. After taking full control of the government, Akbar reviewed the feudal system. He found many flaws in this system and considered it necessary to remove them. However, when it was pointed out that soldiers sent by feudals were more loyal to their lords than to the king, Akbar was greatly exasperated. Akbar could not bear such trend in his rule, because he was committed to keep the ultimate power in his own hands. Moreover, loyalty of soldiers with some feudal lord could not be unacceptable to any king. In those days feudal lords started conspiracies against Akbar.

Akbar replaced old system with Mansabdari. According to this new system every official, whether civil or military, was assigned a special *mansab*. Holder of this *mansab* (*mansabdar*) was sometimes employed in civil and sometimes in the military departments. There was no recognized difference in these two departments. Akbar created 10 and 20 thousand *mansabs*. 5000 or higher *mansabs* were specially assigned to courtly or loyal individuals.

Terms of *Zaat* and *Sowar* were used along with 1000 *mansab*, e.g. 5000 *Zaat* and 2000 *Sowars* or 4000 *Sowars*. By *Zaat* was meant the number of

foot soldiers and *Sowar* meant the number of cavalry. Every *mansabdar* was responsible for maintaining specific number of soldiers, cavalry and other accessories of warfare, so that he could supply services to the king at the time of need. Every *mansabdar* was paid a salary according to his rank.

If king was annoyed with any *mansabdar*, he would depose him. *Mansabs* were not hereditary. They were assigned on the basis of merit. After the death of a *mansabdar*, his property would be confiscated in favor of the government and his heirs got nothing from his inheritance. So every *mansabdar* was desirous of spending as much amount as possible. Consequently Mughal chiefs spent extensively on public works and patronized poets and musicians to make their name memorable. Every year, the troops, cavalry and horses of every *mansabdar* was inspected and their details were recorded in a register. Horses were branded regularly: on one thigh the sign of *mansabdar*, and on other thigh the sign of government.

2. RELIGIOUS STRATEGY:

Akbar spent his childhood in religious environment. In his youth, he was a staunch Muslim and used to say his prayers in congregation. He woke up at dawn and chanted holder words every morning.

Akbar was specially attached to his elders. He used to pay visits to the tomb of Hazrat Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer. He had special regard for Sheikh Saleem Chishti.

Out of respect for Sufis, Akbar erected a prayer house in Fatehpur Sikri where after prayers he used to discuss religious matters with scholars and clergy. In these meeting he found some objectionable practices and discredited them

After that Akbar invited to scholars of all faiths for discussion, including Christians, Parsees, Jains and Hindus. Akbar listened to all of them carefully but his heart was still unsatisfied. However, Akbar

developed the opinion that truth was not the sole property of any single religion, but all religions contain some degree of truth. Akbar became desirous of combining good principles of all religions. He had many political objective and matters mind while thinking about combining the good points of various religions.

In 1579AD, Akbar initiated his effort to minimize the interference of clergy in political matters. He dismissed the Imam of Fatehpur Sikri mosque himself delivered the sermon from pulpit. Akbar's objective was to authenticate his religious status. For this purpose a document was prepared and all religious scholars were asked to sign it. The summary of this document was that in religious matters, emperor's decision will be final. Akbar attained the status of an ultimate innovator, and powers of religious scholars were greatly reduced. After becoming an innovator, he selected good principles from different religions of the subcontinent and combined them into a new "*Din-i-Ilahi*," This religion was enforced in 1582AD.

From every new member of *Din-i-Ilahi*, Akbar used to take an oath that he will be always ready to sacrifice his property, life and honor for the sake of the emperor. Many customs and rites were appended to this new religion, including abstaining from eating cow's meat, fire worship, prostration in front of the emperor, etc.

Thus, on the one hand Akbar tried to control all other powers like a dictator and on the other hand usurped all powers and status of religious scholars. He initiated *Din-i-Ilahi* for the sake of influence other faiths and creeds, and tried to bring various religious groups under his political influence. His bootlickers accepted this creed without any delay. The sons of the scholar Sheikh Mubarak, Abu Al-Fazal and Faizi, played a great role in the promulgation of *Din-i-Ilahi*. But *Din-i-Ilahi* spirited away soon after the death of Akbar. Mujaddid Alaf Saani's role was crucial in erasing it.

3. RELATIONS WITH HINDUS AND RAJPUTS

Akbar desired to establish such an administrative structure, which concentrate all powers in his own hands. Administrative, economic, social and religious interventions were included in this scheme. Akbar thought that his people belonged to different faiths, so it was politically inappropriate to give preference to one faith at the cost of others. He was of the view that in this way neglected groups would never feel good about the emperor. They would be discontented which will weaken the state. Akbar recognized this conception as the basic factor in his policies and acted in the same perspective. He was an insightful ruler and understood well that an extensive and strong kingdom is impossible until its people and important political groups are supporting him. At that time, three quarter of the total population of India was comprised of Hindus, and among them Rajputs were most active political group who were always at odds with Mughal rulers. Akbar planned to establish better relations with Hindus and Rajputs in India. In this connection, he took the following initiatives:

- i. It was customary that a tax was levied on all Hindu pilgrims in temples and sacred places. Akbar annulled this tax and said that it is not appropriate to levy tax on any worshipper. Common Hindu folk were very much pleased with this initiative.
- ii. In 1564AD, Akbar issued an edict to abolish all collection of *Jizya* from Hindus and gave them a civil rights equal to Muslims. This proclamation was also a matter of happiness for the Hindu population and they started considering Akbar as their benefactor. Predecessors of Akbar had exploited and suppressed the Hindu population. They had levied many unwanted taxes on them. Akbar changed such policies, established cordial relations with them and appointed many Hindus on key posts. Because of Raja Todar Mal's expertise in financial matters, Akbar appointed him on a high post and selected Birbal as one of his most intimate counselor.
- iii. Change of Akbar's strategy towards Hindus encouraged them to cooperate with him. In this regard, Raja of Ambar (Jaipur), Bihari Mal

accepted his obedience. As a show of good faith, Bihari Mal gave his daughter Jodha Bai in marriage to Akbar, whereas Akbar appointed his foster son Bhagwan Das and grandson Man Singh on high positions. Both these men were assigned the leadership of some of the most important military expeditions as a sign of goodwill. They played an important role in expanding Akbar's realm.

- iv. As a result of Raja Bihari Mal's personal efforts, the Rajputs of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur agree to form an alliance with Akbar. In this way, the Rajput policy of Akbar helped him in establishing close marital relations with Rajputs. These people were to perform great services in years to come.

AKBAR'S SUCCESSION

In 1605AD, Akbar died. Just before his death, he had appointed prince Saleem as his heir apparent.

Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir

(1605AD-1627AD)

EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION:



Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

In 1605AD prince Saleem on his accession to throne, adopted the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir. He was born in 1569AD at Fatehpur Sikri to Jodha Bai, the Rajput wife of Akbar. Out of his respect for Hazrat Saleem Chishti, he name his son as Saleem. Akbar used to call him Sheikhu Baba. It is said that all children born to Akbar before Saleem could not live long. Akbar had a great desire to get a heir to his throne. He promised many supplications for this purpose. Akbar visited the tomb of famous saint Hazrat Sheikh Saleem Chishti (R.A) and prayed. After the birth of Saleem, he solemnly fulfilled all his promises. He travelled by foot from his palace to the tomb of Hazrat Sheikh Saleem Chishti (R.A). He usually travelled 20 kilometer between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. In this way, he travelled nearly 480 kilometers to fulfill his promise.

Renowned scholars and poets of the age were appointed for the education and coaching of young Saleem who polished his creative skills. He was well versed in Turkish, Arabic and Hindi languages. He had a keen eye in history, botany, biology, musicology and painting. Moreover, he was a good shooter of arrows. He acquired religious and formal education, and learned the art of warfare as well.

NOOR JAHAN

Ancestors of Noor Jahan came from Persia and her real name was Mehr-un-Nisa. Her father Ghyasuddin got an employment at the court of Akbar and reached to the post of *Teen Hazari*. Akbar was pleased and appointed him as *diwan* of Kabul. While residing there, Mehr-un-Nisa, at the age of 17, was wedded to a soldier named Sher Afgan. Her husband got killed during a battle in Bengal.



Empress Noor Jahan

The wife and daughter of Sher Afgan were placed under the care of Akbar's widow because she was well versed in courtly manners and etiquettes. In 1611AD, Jahangir met Mehr-un-Nisa in a company of women. Those days he was feeling lonely because of the death of his wife Maan Bai. He was looking for a better companion. Jahangir considered Mehr-un-Nisaa fit for becoming his wife and sent her a proposal of marriage which was accepted. So, Jahangir and Mehr-un-Nisa became husband and wife. Jahangir gave her the title of "Noor Mahal," and some time later amended this title to "Noor Jahan." After the death of Akbar's widow, Noor Jahan was considered the most influential lady of the harem.

Because of her extraordinary characteristics, Noor Jahan had a strong personality. She used to take equal part in all activities and hobbies. Both had many interests and tastes in common. That is why she influenced Jahangir very deeply. With the passage of time Jahangir became totally under her spell. Due to bad health of Jahangir, she started taking interest in the affairs of the kingdom and step by step increased her control over

governmental affairs. During the final days of Jahangir's reign, edicts and orders were issued usually after consultation with Noor Jahan. She died in 1645AD and was buried in Shahdara, near Lahore.

CULTURE IN THE AGE OF JAHANGIR AND NOOR JAHAN

Salient feature of culture in the time of Jahangir and Noor Jahan are given below:

1. POETRY

Jahangir was fond of Persian literature and poetry. He was famous for his understanding of natural sciences. His book "Tuzk-i-Jahangiri" is valued very high in Persian literature. He also had a great taste in the field of knowledge. Writings of that age still exist. In the time of Jahangir, Persian language and literature prospered greatly. Noor Jahan too was a good poetess and had a good literary taste. She also had a deep knowledge of Persian language. Noor Jahan introduced different fashions and dishes in the Subcontinent, as well as poetry.

2. PAINTING

Art of painting in the age of Jahangir prospered so much that there were separate specialists for painting the faces, dress and background. These painting were marvelous and as fantastic as some camera work. Noor Jahan also introduced various jewelry and dresses in the subcontinent.

Mughal style of painting reached its height in the age of Jahangir through his personal interest and patronization. He used to keep a painter with him while travelling to instantly paint any rare or beautiful flower, bird or animal. Once Jahangir killed a lion by taking an aim at his eyes; and his court painter saved this scene for ever. Jahangir had so much keen an eyes, that he was able to tell the name of painter by just examining the painting. His official painter Mansur was master of painting animal figures.

Figures of birds and animals painted by him are now considered a treasure at different international museums.

3. ARCHITECTURE

Jahangir was more interested in painting than architecture. Even then some beautiful buildings were built during his throne, for example Begum Shahi Mosque inside Masti Gate, Lahore. He constructed a dormitory in Lahore Fort which is now being used as museum. Anarkali's tomb is also a beautiful building of that age where Jahangir's favourite wife Sahib-e-Jamal was laid to rest. Noor Jahan also built a magnificent tomb for her father and mother which is now known as Tomb of Etemad-ud-Daulah. This beautiful building is second only to Taj Mahal in Agra. The tomb has a two storey building with mosaicked towers on all four corners. Tomb is covered with a roof of Bengal type which is very prominent in its surrounding. The river Yamuna flow by washing the side of Etemad-ud-Dualah's tomb. Jahangir had a special taste for natural sceneries, so he constructed the gardens of Nishat Bagh, Shalamar Bagh and Naseem Bagh in Kashmir which are worth seeing.

4. MUSIC

In the time of Jahangir many musicians were attached to the court and these included not only Indians, but also Persian and Kashmiri musicians. Jahangir was their great patron. In his *Tuzk*, he extols many artists.

Musical gatherings of Jahangir were ecstatic. In his *Tuzk*, he tell us about such a gathering in which *qawals* were singing the verse of Amir Khusro when Mullah Ahmad Ali was overwhelmed and died in this state.

JAHANGIR'S PASSION FOR JUSTICE

Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir inaugurated his rule with some pro-people measures. He announced a general amnesty for all prisoners of war. He took the responsibility of safeguarding Islam, and pardoned all enemies. Moreover, he showed kindness to all the partisans by appointing them on high positions. A chain and bell was installed outside the royal palace so that anyone could appeal for justice directly to the emperor.

DEATH:

In 1627AD, Jahangir suddenly fell ill. He died in Kashmir and his tomb was built in Shahdara, near Lahore.

Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan

(1628AD-1658AD)

EARLY LIFE

Jahangir died in 1627AD. In January 1628AD, his son Shah Jahan became emperor. His real name was Khurram. After his crowning, he adopted the title of Shah Jahan.

Prince Khurram was born in 1592AD in Lahore. One of the wives of Akbar, Ruqiyah Sultana took him as foster son. Special attention was paid to his education and training. Many scholars and learned teachers were appointed for his grooming. Khurram very quickly finished his formal education and turned toward arts of warfare. He practised and mastered the arts of swordsmanship, archery, jousting, riding and firing with gun. He was acclaimed for his skills at a very young age.



Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan

He took his first bride in 1610AD, and the second bride, Arjamund Bano in 1612AD. This second wife afterwards was bestowed with the title of Mumtaz Mahal. She was allotted special fief for heir apparent. Prince Khurram accomplished some very important military tasks, like facing the raja of Mewar into submission and preventing the ruler of Ahmad Nagar (in Deccan) from acting against Mughal Empire. Jahangir was also a great admirer of prince Khurram's abilities, and encouraged him in all matters.

REIGN OF SHAH JAHAN – THE GOLDEN PERIOD OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule because he received an extensive and prospering state from his father. There was complete peace and order in the state. Shah Jahan was a learned and civilized person, as well as a dutiful and hard working ruler. He was better than other rulers in respect of administration and dispensation of justice. Trade and commerce, architecture and literature prospered during the reign of Shah Jahan. He eradicated non-Islamic rites and customs at his court and also prevented the custom of prostration out of respect. He introduced lunar calendar, and made special arrangements for the celebration of Islamic festival.

CULTURE AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE AGE OF SHAH JAHAN

A short description of culture and architecture in Shah Jahan's era is given as under:

1. Age of Shah Jahan was the culmination of Mughal culture and architecture. He built Taj Mahal as the tomb of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal which is among the Seven Wonders of the World. It is entirely built with white marble stone. The dome of Taj Mahal is very beautiful. Waters of Yamuna River washes the side of Taj Mahal. There is an extensive and exquisite garden around tomb. This building is worth seeing again and again.
2. The Red Fort of Delhi was also built by Shah Jahan. The buildings of Rang Mahal, Diwan-e-Khas and Diwan-e-Aam inside the fort are worth seeing which were built with red marble stone. Shah Jahan also constructed the Jamia Masjid in Delhi.

3. Shah Jahan built Shalamar garden in Lahore, which is considered one of the most beautiful garden in the world. There are canals and walkways in this garden. Jahangir's tomb, with four towers on four corners, was also completed in Lahore during the same period. An exquisite garden was planted around this tomb.
4. Very near to Jahangir's tomb lies the tomb of Noor Jahan's brother Asif Jah. Its dome is of a bulb shape. Noor Jahan's tomb is also situated in Lahore and is a very airy place.
5. In the age of Shah Jahan, Sheesh Mahal was built in the Lahore Fort. Small pieces of mirror used in this building makes it a masterpiece. Near Sheesh Mahal lies the building of Nolakha Baradari where marble stone is engraved and studded with precious stones and decorated with flowers and petals.
6. In the same period, Wazir Khan Mosque was constructed in Lahore which presents a fine example of mosaic work. Minarets of this Mosque are unique in their shape and design. Influence of Persian architecture is evident in this building.
7. Shah Jahan constructed a beautiful Mosque in Thatha, which has its dome decorated from inside with finely painted green borders.
8. Jahan Ara, daughter of Shah Jahan built a congregation mosque in Agra. Roof of this Mosque is covered with three domes.

CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY OF SHAH JAHAN

The region of Central Asia was homeland of Babar, the founder of Mughal Empire. Centres of learning, like Samarkand and Bukhara were situated in this region. Because of their ancestral ties with this region, Mughals had a strong desire to bring them under their control. Moreover, this region was situated on a very important trade route.

Akbar conquered Samarkand thrice, but could not maintain his control. His successors were too busy in sorting out domestic issues in India. Shah Jahan was an affluent ruler and the law and order situation in the country was satisfactory. He became desirous of establishing his control over Central Asia. In 1645AD, the ruler of Central Asia Nazar Muhammad was very unpopular, a revolt occurred against him, and masses, with the support of the army enthroned his son Abdul Aziz. Nazar Muhammad asked Shah Jahan to help him who saw it as a wonderful opportunity to fulfill his long standing wish of political interference in Central Asia. After getting a signal from Nazar Muhammad, he sent a large army toward Balkh and Badakhshan. Nazar Muhammad instantly understood the ambitions of Shah Jahan. He fled to Persia and Mughals took control of Balkh and Badakhshan.

At the start of winter season, Mughal army was preparing to return, because the cold climate of Central Asia was unbearable for Indians. Prince Murad was the head of this expedition, who started the packing without waiting for formal permission. Consequently a large conquered region was lost.

In 1647AD, Shah Jahan sent Prince Aurangzeb to conquer Balkh and himself reached Kabul to monitor this campaign. Aurangzeb conquered Balkh with great effort. Ruler of Central Asia, Abdul Aziz resisted but was forced into submission. In those days, Nazar Muhammad tried to regain his lost territory with the help of Persian soldiers but failed. Then he requested Shah Jahan to confer him the conquered areas. On this request, Shah Jahan bestowed upon him the areas of Balkh and Badakhshan. Practically it was impossible to retain conquered territories due to weather conditions and guerilla fighting of the Uzbeks. Shah Jahan felt it a safe option to quit these areas. Shah Jahan had spent a large amount on these expeditions. Mughal army suffered great losses in fighting with the Uzbeks, and severe cold climate took the lives of many soldiers. These adventures were unfruitful

from political or military point of view. So, Shah Jahan's Central Asian policy was a failure.

SOME VICTORIES IN THE AGE OF SHAH JAHAN

Some victories in the age of Shah Jahan are described below:

1. BATTLE WITH PORTUGUESE

Portuguese are the people of Portugal. In the 15th and 16th centuries, they left behind the other nations of the Europe in the field of seafaring. In 1498AD, a Portuguese seaman Vasco De Gama reached the southwestern coast of India. After that the Portuguese vessels started visiting there frequently. They exploited the weakness of local people and got hold of Goa, Daman and Diu on the western coast of India. In 1579AD, they established a centre of trade in the city of Hooghly in Bengal and step by step transformed it into a stronghold. The Portuguese used to loot the Indian vessels and pilfer coastal areas. They started exacting taxes from the people living in Mughal territories around Hooghly, and also forced them into manual work against their will. In 1632AD, Mughal troops laid a three month long siege of Hooghly. In the ensuing battle, thousands of Portuguese were killed. Thousands of local people were liberated from the stronghold of Hooghly, who were kept there as forced labourers by the Portuguese.

2. AHMADNAGAR

In 1630AD, Ahmadnagar was struck with a severe draught which claimed thousands of lives. Taking advantage of this situation, and with the help of Marathas, the rulers of Bijapur captured Ahmadnagar. In response, a Mughal general took hold of Ahmadnagar and thus the city became a part of Mughal Empire in 1633AD.

3. GOLKONDA AND BIJAPUR

Shah Jahan sent an offer to the rulers of Golkonda and Bijapur to recognize allegiance. The ruler of Golkonda accepted the offer and promised to pay an annual tribute. However, the ruler of Bijapur rejected this offer categorically, which induced Shah Jahan to attack the place from three sides. Consequently, the Bijapur ruler requested for an armistice. Shah Jahan granted the request on the condition that local ruler would pay the annual tribute and would have no relation with Marathas.

WAR OF SUCCESSION BETWEEN SHAH JAHAN'S SONS

In September 1657AD, Shah Jahan fell ill. In spite of treatment, he could not get better. The rumours of emperor's death were common. His four sons started fighting for the throne. According to Mughal custom of succession, the eldest son was heir apparent, but this was not a final rule.

Dara Shikoh

Shah Jahan had appointed Dara Shikoh his heir apparent while he was alive. He was bereft of administrative and military capabilities.

Shuja

The second son of Shah Jahan, Shuja, was governor of Bengal. He was a lazy person and lacked any administrative skills.

Aurangzeb

The third son of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, was a much better person in his disposition and temperament. He was dauntless, sober and well advised. He had given a wonderful display of his administrative skills while working as Naib in Deccan. Shah Jahan had appointed him the governor of Deccan.

Murad

The fourth son of Shah Jahan, Murad, also lacked administrative abilities and was very hasty in his decisions. Shah Jahan had appointed him as governor of Gujrat.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

During the illness of Shah Jahan, Dara Shikoh was in the royal palace. In order to clear his way towards the throne, he started taking necessary actions. He placed guards on all roads to and from Agra. These measures by Dara Shikoh caused worry for his brothers and they too started plotting and manoeuvring to reach the capital.

First of all, Murad proclaimed himself as emperor in Surat. He declared Surat as his capital and the Friday sermon was recited in his name. Shuja proclaimed his rule in Bengal, got formally crowned and marched toward Agra heading a large army.

At that time Aurangzeb was in Deccan. Instead of any instant retaliation, he paid attention to strengthen his power. Moreover, he sent a message to Murad to refrain from any hasty action. Both brothers decided among themselves that they would join forces against Dara Shikoh. After the victory, Murad was promised to have $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the booty and governorship of Punjab, Kabul, Kashmir and Sindh, while all other territories would belong to Aurangzeb.

BATTLES BETWEEN BROTHERS

FIRST BATTLE: SHUJA VS DARA SHIKOH:

Shuja led his army against Agra and reached Banares, without facing any resistance. Dara Shikoh sent his elder son to confront him. This battle was fought in February 1658AD near Banares, Shuja was defeated and fled back to Bengal.

SECOND BATTLE: COMBINED FORCES OF AURANGZEB AND MURAD VS DARA SHIKOH:

When Dara Shikoh got the news that combined armies of Aurangzeb and Murad were advancing against him, he sent his army to stop them. A battle was fought near Ujjain. Dara Shikoh's army was routed and he himself fled from the battlefield. The results of this battle confirmed the military power of Aurangzeb.

THIRD BATTLE: SECOND ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN COMBINED FORCES OF AURANGZEB AND MURAD WITH DARA SHIKOH:

After defeating Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb and Murad reached Gwalior and the headed toward Agra. Just outside Agra, the two armies once again confronted each other. Dara Shikoh opened artillery fire. However, Aurangzeb's army kept their ground and fought bravely. When battle was at its peak, Dara Shikoh got severely wounded and fled to Agra. His soldiers thought that he was killed and were demoralized. Aurangzeb captured Agra and Dara Shikoh fled to Delhi.

Aurangzeb and Murad managed the affairs of Agra and marched in pursuit of Dara Shikoh. On his way Aurangzeb intercepted a confidential letter from Shah Jahan advising Murad to break his alliance with Aurangzeb and promised him the throne of Delhi. Aurangzeb very cleverly arrested Murad and sent him to the Fort of Gwalior. In this way, Aurangzeb had got rid of one more claimant of throne. In July 1658AD, after the imprisonment of Murad, Aurangzeb declared himself as emperor.

Shah Jahan was angry with Aurangzeb because of his capture of Agra. However, one of Shah Jahan's daughters managed to resolve his annoyance. But, according to one tradition, in those days a letter was intercepted in which Shah Jahan had advised Dara Shikoh to stay in Delhi and his

successor would be decided very soon. After reading this letter, Aurangzeb was harsh and confined Shah Jahan in the Fort. He died in 1666AD during his confinement.

FOURTH BATTLE: AURANGZEB VS SHUJA:

Finding Aurangzeb busy with Dara Shikoh, Shuja decided to try his luck once again. With his army and artillery, he left Bengal and reached Allahabad and then marched towards Agra. Aurangzeb decided to leave the pursuit of Dara Shikoh and deal with Shuja first. In January 1659AD, the two brothers fought and Shuja fled to East Bengal after defeat.

FIFTH BATTLE: AURANGZEB VS DARA SHIKOH:

Because of friction between Aurangzeb and Shuja, Dara Shikoh got enough time to make thorough preparations. He was in Multan, from where he went to Sindh and then to Ajmer. He appealed to many rulers for help. Some of them assured their cooperation, but turned their faces away right at the time of fight. Dara Shikoh suffered a defeat and fled from the battlefield. He was arrested while struggling to seek help. Dara Shikoh was tried and afterwards killed. After the murder of Dara Shikoh, his son Suleiman Shikoh tried to take revenge but he was also arrested and then murdered. Thus, after he had eradicated all competing claimants of the throne, Aurangzeb established himself as the undisputed emperor of the Subcontinent.

Abul Muzaffar Muhiuddin Aurangzeb Alamgir

(1658AD-1707AD)

EARLY LIFE:

Aurangzeb, the third son of Shah Jahan was born in 1618AD. His early education and training was completed under learned scholars, as was the custom. He was taught Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi languages. He also excelled in arts of war. Shah Jahan appreciated his ability and wisdom. That is why Aurangzeb took part in important military expeditions of the era. He was endowed with a strong personality and will power. These qualities helped him to win the war of succession during last days of Shah Jahan, and he became the emperor of India. He considered the kingship as a sacred responsibility and held himself accountable before Allah almighty for all his doings. In his view, the royal treasury was trust of his people. He worked hard and dutifully to run his official affairs. Aurangzeb was highly impressed by the teaching of Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani (R.A), so he took some measures to establish a pure Islamic society.



Aurangzeb Alamgir

DIFFERENT STAGES AND PROBLEMS IN THE AGE OF AURANGZEB

For the purpose of understanding, we can divide the age of Aurangzeb in two stages or parts:

1. First period: 1658AD to 1681AD; during which Aurangzeb was busy in the settling issues of northern India.
2. Second period: 1682AD to 1707AD; when Aurangzeb's was fully absorbed in the affairs of Deccan, southern India.

Mughal Empire had grown too vast in the time of Aurangzeb. Because of political upheavals, he could not give full attention to administrative affairs. Some territories were annexed in his reign.

1. NORTHERN INDIA

During the war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons, the rulers of Assam, Cooch Bihar started making incursions into the Mughal territories. Because of internal conflicts, Mughals could not pay sufficient attention. When Aurangzeb finally became emperor, he captured Assam, Uch and Bihar through military action.

Relations with Rajputs:

When Shah Jahan was ill and his sons were fighting to get the throne, the Rajput states formed an alliance on political basis. Rajput raja of Mewar took active part to forge this alliance. Aurangzeb fought many battles after his accession to the throne. Finally, the Mughals annexed Mewar and also brought other Rajput territories under their control. Aurangzeb appointed his son Akbar as administrator of these areas. Prince Akbar soon revolted against Aurangzeb. Consequently Aurangzeb himself marched against his son. Prince Akbar fled to Persia and spent his whole life there. In 1701AD, Rajputs revolted once again. During these constant fights and compromises with Rajputs, Aurangzeb died.

Insurrection of Sikhs:

During the reign of Aurangzeb, Sikhs started their looting adventures in Punjab and Kashmir. Royal army responded and defeated them in many

battles. Finally, the head of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh made his submission to Aurangzeb.

Revolt of Jats:

In 1669AD, Hindu Jats in the suburbs of Mathura revolted against Aurangzeb and started attacking the nearby areas. Aurangzeb sent his grandson Bedar Bakht to teach them a lesson. Bedar Bakht defeated the Jats after a bloody fight.

2. SOUTHERN INDIA (BIJAPUR, GOLCONDA, AHMADNAGAR ETC.)

In Deccan, Southern India, the states of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmadnagar etc had many ports for sea trade. Southern territories had been a constant source of worry for Mughal rulers. Southern India was very far from the capital. Consequently, it was difficult to keep these areas under administrative and military control. A slight negligence of the centre might have caused political unrest in these parts and government had to take action again and again. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Mughals won a number of battles in this area, but Aurangzeb was obliged to spend the last 25 years of his life there.

Deccan Expedition and Marathas:

Marathas tried to consolidate their political power in southern India. Shivaji (born in 1627AD) helped to organize Marathas. He formed a close knit group of Marathas and started causing unrest. In 1649AD, he was powerful enough to defeat the royal troops of Bijapur and capture a fort. A large treasury found in this fort also helped him to enhance his military power. After this success, Shivaji captured other forts. Ruler of Bijapur struck a powerful blow and arrested the father of Shivaji. To save his father, Shivaji relinquished two forts as ransom and promised to live peacefully in future.

In 1656AD, Shivaji captured a Hindu state. In those days Shah Jahan health was deteriorating and his sons had begun tug of war to get the throne. Taking advantage of this situation, Shivaji stepped up his efforts and attacked many of the Mughal controlled areas. Aurangzeb, after assuming the power, sent an army which took back many forts through continuous attacks against Shivaji. Soon he was forced to surrender and make peace. Shivaji and his sons were brought to the royal court.

Aurangzeb honored Shivaji's wishes by offering him many high positions. But he ran away and reached Deccan. During the next three years, he quietly consolidated his power and then proclaimed himself as king in Rai Garh. After this he seized control of the vast Karnataka territory. Shivaji ruled there for six years, and died in 1680AD at the age of 53.

Shivaji transformed unorganized Marathas into a disciplined political force who in future played an important role in Indian politics.

After Shivaji his son Sambhaji assumed the leadership of Marathas. He sought help from the Deccan states of Bijapur and Golconda and started damaging Mughal interests and political effectiveness in this area. In 1682AD, Aurangzeb himself visited Deccan. He was well aware that Marathas power will not end until their helping states of Bijapur and Golconda were defeated. Therefore he annexed these states and confronted the Marathas with full force. In 1689AD, a general of Aurangzeb, Muqarab Khan arrested Sambhaji and had him executed.

After the death of Sambhaji, his step brother Raja Ram took the power. Aurangzeb ordered to attack Maratha stronghold, Rai Garh. Raja Ram fled from there in disguise. Aurangzeb's army lay a siege to the place. Meanwhile, Raja Ram died and his widow Tara Bai assumed the leadership. She tried to make peace with Aurangzeb who refused. In 1705AD, Aurangzeb defeated her and conquered the territory.

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF AURANGZEB

For many years after his enthronement, Aurangzeb did not entertain any bias against the people of any faith. However, with the passage of time he took some measure as an orthodox Muslim:

1. Aurangzeb banned all kind of music in the royal court.
2. A *Jiziyah* tax was levied on non-Muslims. This *tax* had been held in abeyance for about one hundred years.
3. All corrupt officials were dismissed.
4. Sale of alcohol, cannabis, etc. was prohibited.
5. Since the age of Akbar, the emperor used to appear for some time everyday in a window, but now this custom was abolished.
6. Women were prohibited to visit tombs.
7. Aurangzeb appointed an ombudsman whose duty was to monitor people's attitudes towards Islam and other faiths.

STATUS OF AURANGZEB IN THE HISTORY OF THE SUBCONTINENT

Aurangzeb has an important position in the history of the subcontinent. Since childhood, he was very intelligent, faithful and virtuous person. He was a hardworking and dutiful ruler. He had learnt the Quran by heart and developed a deep knowledge of Islamic sciences. He appointed leading religious scholars to compile a voluminous book on *Hanfi* jurisprudence and adopted this book as a manual of government.

Aurangzeb paid full attention to his administration. He held the kingship as an endowment from God and believed that if a king is negligent in the fulfilment of his duties, Allah will question him on the Day of Judgment.

He was too cautious in the matter of justice. Oppressed people and petitioners were allowed to come to his court without any hindrance.

Aurangzeb was the emperor of India but lived a very simple life. He never took anything from official treasury for his personal expenditure. He earned his living by preparing handwritten copies of the Holy Quran and by sewing caps. Aurangzeb was a follower of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani and enforced his reforms under his influence.

Aurangzeb also had a great passion for architecture. During his reign, he built a beautiful marble mosque in Red Fort of Delhi, now known as *Moti Masjid* (the Pearl Mosque). The *Badshahi Mosque* of Lahore was also built by him. He appointed ombudsmen in big cities to guide people in Islamic teachings. Aurangzeb was a born soldier. He spent the greater part of his life in the battlefield. He fought with Uzbeks, Jats, Sikhs, Rajput and Marathas, and suppressed many insurrection. We can say that in passion for faith, bravery, hard work, decision making power and love for justice, he had no equal to him among Mughal emperors. Aurangzeb Alamgir died in 1707, at the age of 90, after ruling for 50 years.

Exercises

Part I

1- There are four options for each question. Tick the correct one.

- i. From 1682 to 1707AD, Aurangzeb was fully absorbed in:
 - a) Kabul.
 - b) Deccan.
 - c) Bengal.
 - d) Agra.
- ii. After the death of Nasiruddin Humayun in 1556AD, who was crowned as king?
 - a) Sher Shah Suri.
 - b) Jahangir.
 - c) Zaheeruddin Babar.
 - d) Akbar.
- iii. Second battle of Panipat was fought in:
 - a) 1556AD.
 - b) 1526AD.
 - c) 1456AD.
 - d) 1446AD.
- iv. Prince Saleem was crowned as king under the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir in:
 - a) 1655AD.
 - b) 1625AD.
 - c) 1605AD.
 - d) 1555AD.
- v. The son of Shah Jahan, Jahangir became king in:
 - a) 1628AD.
 - b) 1638AD.
 - c) 1648AD.
 - d) 1658AD.

2- Write down short answers of following questions.

- i. Second battle of Panipat was fought between which opponents?

- ii. What is meant by *Manisabdari* System?
- iii. When Akbar conquered Bengal?
- iv. In the times of Jahangir, Ustad Mansur was a master of which art?
- v. Write down the names of important buildings as representative of the culture and architecture of Shah Jahan's reign?

3- Fill in the blanks according to the original text.

- i. Jahangir was born in at Fatehpur Sikri.
- ii. Aurangzeball kind of music in royal court.
- iii. Ancestors of Noor Jahan came from Persia
- iv. Mughal Emperor Akbar took control of Amber (Jaipur) in
- v. Shah Jahan died in

4- Mark the right answer with (✓) and wrong answer with (✗).

- i. Aurangzeb lived a very simple life.
- ii. Shah Jahan had appointed Shuja his heir apparent while he was alive.
- iii. Noor Jahan died in 1655AD.
- iv. Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule.
- v. Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556AD.

5- Match column A with B and write down the correct answer in column C.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
Jalaluddin Akbar	born in 1618AD.	
Jahangir	laid 3 month long siege of Hooghly.	
Portuguese are	was born in 1542AD.	
In 1682AD, Mughal army	born in 1569AD at Fatehpur Sikri.	
Aurangzeb	the people of Portugal.	

Part II

Write down detailed answers in the light of the original text.

- 1- Describe the role of Jalaluddin Akbar in the expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire.
- 2- Review the administrative measures and reforms by Akbar.
- 3- Write about succession of Akbar.
- 4- Give an analysis of culture in the times of Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- 5- Explain why the reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule.
- 6- Describe the culture and architecture in the time of Shah Jahan.
- 7- Write down the detail of war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons.
- 8- Describe Aurangzeb's Deccan expedition for chastising of Marathas.
- 9- Analyze the status of Aurangzeb in the history of the Subcontinent.

Activities:

- 1- Paste the photos of Mughal Emperors on a chart and display it in the class.
- 2- Arrange a discussion in class about problems of succession of Mughal Emperors.

CHAPTER 3

MUGHAL EMPIRE: SOCIO- CULTURAL CONDITIONS

Teaching Objectives:

By studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Describe the policy of social and religious tolerance by Mughal Emperors.
2. Highlight the salient feature of Bhakti movement, Din-e-Ilahi and the teachings of Mujadid Alaf Sani^(RA).
3. Describe the features of Sikhism.
4. Analyze the social and cultural conditions and change in society during Mughal period.
5. Describe the progress of science, arts and architecture during Mughal Period.
6. Highlight the education system of Mughal period.
7. Getting knowledge about central and provincial administrative structure in Mughal Empire.
8. Discuss the historiography in Mughal period.

Religious Policy of Mughal Emperors

In Mughal period, special attention was paid to interfaith harmony and tolerance. Friendly behaviour and accommodating policy of Mughal emperors impressed the non-Muslims deeply. Mughal emperors rooted out the discontentment and bias. Akbar appointed the non-Muslims on high posts and positions. In Mughal times, Hindi language was also given importance, as well as Persian. The lives and property of non-Muslims was also made secure. Non-Muslims were recruited in Mughal army. We can say that the religious policy of Mughal emperors won the hearts and souls of all their subjects.

HAZRAT MUJADID ALIF SANI^(R.A)

Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the Subcontinent, Mujadid Alaf Sani^(RA) was born in famous historical city of Sirhind in 1564AD. He received his early education from his father, and then was placed under the guidance of great scholars and teachers of Islamic sciences of his time. After completing his education, Hazrat Mujadid^(RA) started teaching in his ancestral village and endowed his people with the blessing of knowledge.

After spending some years in Sirhind, he left the home to Bait-Allah for the purpose of pilgrimage. In Delhi, he stayed with his class fellow Sheikh Hassan who was a loyal follower of Hazrat Khawaja Baqi-Billah (R.A). He praised Khawaja Sahib to such an extent that Hazrat Mujadid also went to see him. Khawaja Sahib invited him to stay for some days. Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani (R.A) also becomes his devotee. On his request, Khawaja Baqi-Billah (R.A) accepted him as a disciple. After two or three weeks, Khawaja Sahib permitted him to leave for Sirhind.

After returning to Sirhind, he initiated his reforming and motivational work. He, first of all, formed relations with influential courtiers and incited

them to promulgate Shariah. On the other hand, he prepared a group of faith loving followers who spread his mission and message in the all corners of the country.

Hazrat Mujadid (R.A) communicated with his disciples through letters. His disciple used to prepare hundred of copies of his letters and distribute them on a large scale. These letters were a type of newsletters and helped in spreading his views.

Results of Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani's work started appearing during the last days of Akbar. The unfaithful companions of Akbar died one by one and the emirs replacing them knew about the teachings of Hazrat Mujadid. Prince Saleem was enthroned through the efforts of these emirs; otherwise the arrangements of the crowning of Khusro were almost final. Promulgation of Islamic teachings in the age of Jahangir was also influenced by the reformist movement of Hazrat Mujadid.

Jahangir was under the influence of his faithful emirs. Their power was reduced after the death of Nawab Murtaza Khan Farid Bukhari, and Persian emirs took their place. They opposed Hazrat Mujadid's (R.A) reform movement. So they instigated Jahangir against Hazrat Mujadid who ordered for his imprisonment. He spent some part of his detention in Gwalior fort where many moral offenders were converted on his hand.

During his detention, Jahangir heard the stories of Hazrat Mujadid's (R.A) piety and good intentions. So, he set him free and appointed him as his counselor. Hazrat Mujadid died in 1624AD after spending three years with Jahangir. His sons carried on his mission.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF HAZRAT MUJADID ALIF SANI^(R.A)

Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani^{RA} achieved the following goals through his work:

1. Reform in Sufism

One of his great achievements is the reform of Sufism. All Sufi orders of the Subcontinent in his age were heavily influenced by Hindu rituals and thoughts. Hazrat Mujadid pointed out these non-Islamic elements in Sufism and promoted *Naqshbandi* order in the Subcontinent which considers following of Shariah as the pivot of Sufi's spiritual progress. He negated the philosophy of *Wahdat al-wujūd* (unity of being) and presented his philosophy of *Wahdat ash-shuhūd* (oneness of appearance).

2. Opposition of Bhakti Movement

Hindus like Ramanuja, Ramanand and Bhagat Kabir adopted the monotheism of Muslims and initiated a movement which ridiculed the fake piety of pundits and mullahs. They forged a middle path between Islam and Hinduism by preaching that Ram and Raheem are two different names of one and same deity. Religious leaders had created this division to cause discontent among people. Din-e-Ilahi of Akbar was also influenced by this movement. Bhakti movement was very powerful in the time of Hazrat Mujadid. In a letter to a Hindu named Hirday, he condemned and refuted these ideas in clear terms.

3. Opposition of Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi

Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani^(RA) confronted the unorthodox ideas and apostasy of Akbar. Through written letters, he advised the court officials to follow Islamic Shariah. He also sent letters to appreciate efforts of any faithful for Islam. Nawab Qaleech Khan constructed a mosque in Lahore where he himself taught and preached. Hazrat Mujadid was very pleased with him. On his prompting, court officials became passionate to serve the religion more and more. The negative propaganda by the fellows of Akbar that Islam is an old religion and now there is a need of some new religion, Hazrat Mujadid^(RA) and his companions demonstrated a practical example of

abiding the Shariah. They reiterated that Islam is as fresh and beneficial as it was centuries ago.

4. Confrontation with Hindus

Because of Akbar's pro-Hindu policies, Hindus became so fearless that they started demolishing tombs and mosques, and constructed temples in their place. Muslims were facing hard times in Hindu majority areas. Muslims were not able to observe their religious obligations freely. Persistence of their faith could cost them their lives. In this situation, Hazrat Mujadid (R.A) opened a front against Hindus and draw the attention of court officials of Akbar and then of Jahangir toward these excesses. In the result of these efforts by Mujadid Alif Sani (R.A), Islam prospered in the age of Jahangir. After them came the practical Muslim rulers like Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb who further enhanced the following of Shariah.

SIKHISM

Founder of Sikhism, Baba Guru Nanak was born in 1469AD, at Nankana Sahib in Punjab. His father Mehta Kalu was a Hindu. Teachings of Hinduism could not impress Baba Guru Nanak. He founded a new religion Sikhism. His teachings are recorded in sacred book of the Sikhs, Guru Garanth Sahib. He was deeply impressed by Muslim mystics. He instructed his followers to forget all racial biases, believe on oneness of God and follow the principles of equality.



Founder of Sikh Religion: Baba Guru Nanak

In mid 18th century, when Mughal rule started declining, Sikhs got powerful in north western provinces and Punjab. They got hold of entire Punjab. Sikhs ruled Punjab from 1801 to 1849AD. Famous raja during Sikh rule was Maharaja Ranjit Singh who died in 1839AD. After him the Sikh power declined sharply, and at last in 1849AD, British invaders defeated them and annexed Punjab to British territory.

SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITION AND TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY DURING MUGHAL PERIOD

People of different areas live their life according to specific cultural norms and follow their life styles. These styles keep changing with time and age. In the same way, customs and mores are also subject to change. People in cities and villages keep adopting new customs while abandoning the old ones. Rites and customs are a very important part of any civilization and culture. They influence the personality of individuals deeply. Every country has its own rites and customs as an integral part of their culture and gives a specific identity to its people.

Mughal emperors adopted the golden principles of Islam: equality and justice, accountability and answerability to law. These principles were a cause of pleasure for non-Muslims.

Mughal emperors established schools, seminaries and mosques in different parts of their empire. They aimed to guide the Muslims in leading a life according to Islamic code. Notable and great scholars were appointed in these schools and were paid from the state treasury. Islamic libraries were also established in these schools. In Mughal Empire everyone had the liberty to practice his religion. Taxes were justifiable and free from any religious bias or discrimination.

Muslim society was based on the principle of human equality and brotherhood. These principles were new for Hindu society, because they

were divided in a brutal caste system which condemned *Sudras* to the lowest status. Just and equitable system of Islam impressed the Hindus deeply. Muslims treated them very fairly. They enjoyed full religious freedom in going to their temples and offering their worship. Equal opportunities were provided to everyone. Even a slave was able to reach a high social status on the basis of his intelligence and abilities.

In Mughal period, non-Muslims also participated in court celebrations. Farmers enjoyed a respectable and high status in society. At the time of need, government would withdraw the revenue demand. Loans were granted to cultivators which promoted general prosperity. Muslims developed the handloom industry of the Subcontinent. Bengal was famous for its silk and cotton cloth. Traders too had a high status in society. Mughal emperors provided inns and temporary residences for travelers.

DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENCE, ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE DURING MUGHAL PERIOD

Arts and science were patronized during Mughal period. Great respect was accorded to scholars and government was responsible for providing their needs. Humayun constructed observatories to facilitate astronomical research. Many emperors had personal interest in knowledge. They valued the men of letters in true sense. Scholars of Samarkand (ancestral land of Babar), Bukhara and Balkh were celebrated everywhere. Babar was brought up in this environment, and is considered one of the great writers in Turkish language. *Tuzk-e-Baburi* is a masterpiece which has been translated in many languages of the world.

Babar sent his sons to collect good and valuable books from anywhere. Thus, he inspired in them a love for knowledge. While distributing the booty after the battle of Panipat, he remembered the scholars of Samarkand and Kabul. This is just a small example of his knowledge loving.

Humayun is famous for his love of knowledge. He had a good library and used to ask books for reference. He was well versed in geometry and sometimes gave lectures on this subject. His sister Gulbadan Begum was also a scholarly woman. His book *Humayun Nama* is famous.

Special attention was paid to schools and educational institution during Mughal period. Although, Akbar was illiterate but he patronized arts and letters in his age. Foreign scholars and poets frequented his court. Books of Arabic, Turkish and Greek etc languages were translated into Persian during Mughal period. Sciences were also taught as well as philosophy, Quran and Hadith, history and geography.

Babar himself was a good calligrapher. Faizi, Naziri and Urfi were notable poets of Mughal period. Humayun had a great passion for poetry, mathematics and geography. Faizi was well versed in Arabic as well as Persian. He also wrote an exegesis of the Holy Quran. Abu al-Fazal and Abdul Qadir were famous writers and historians of the age. Mughal emperors paid special attention to Hindi language. Development of Urdu was greatly encouraged. Prominent poet of Hindus was Tulsidas. Urdu was born during Muslim period and became franca-lingua of the Subcontinent.

PAINTING, CALLIGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE

Arts of painting, calligraphy and architecture prospered immensely during Mughal Period. Humayun had a great passion for calligraphy and painting. Khawaja Abdul-Samad Shirazi was great artist of his time. Among Hindus, Khem Karam and Tara were renowned. Mughal emperors gave an impetus to architecture. Building constructed by Mughal emperors are a proof of their originality. They constructed vast and windy building. Inner walls were decorated with intricate and subtle patterns.



Congregation Mosque, Delhi, India



Taj Mahal, Agra, India



A view of Shalamar Garden, Lahore



Shahi Fort, Lahore

Many building constructed by Mughal emperors are a masterpiece of art, like Taj Mahal Agra; Red fort Delhi; congregation mosque Delhi; Shalamar Garden Lahore; Badshahi mosque Lahore; Wazir Khan mosque, Lahore, etc. All these building are unique in their style and design. Traveler from all over the world come to see these wonders.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DURING MUGHAL PERIOD

Every Mughal emperor considered education as his religious obligation. Many emperors established schools in different parts where free education was imparted and prominent scholars were appointed to spread the light of knowledge. Emperors had fixed their remunerations, along with scholarships for students.

Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Ambala, etc. were centres of Islamic learning and education during Mughal period. Paternal aunt of Akbar, Gulbadan Begum built a vast education establishment for girls' education. In the reign of Akbar, through the efforts of Mullah Abdul-Nabi and Maulana Abdullah Sultanpuri, seminaries were established and means of subsistence were provided to scholars. Abu Al-Fazal was himself a historian and critique.

In the same age, Akbar compiled a book to instruct children. His method was very similar to basic education of our time. According to Abu Al-Fazal, in past children had to spend months to learn the letters, but this method enabled them to read within some weeks. Schools were built at Lahore, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and other cities.

Jahangir was considered an authority in natural sciences. In his time, Jahangir reopened abandoned schools. Shah Jahan too had very good taste for knowledge and scholarship. His handwriting can be seen on some books of court library. Aurangzeb was a grammarian. His writings are a wonderful piece of Persian language and letters.

Shah Jahan opened many schools on his own expense. He established a magnificent seminary in congregation mosque of Delhi. All the expenses of this seminary were paid from his personal account. These centres of knowledge, universities and schools played an important part in promotion of Islam and greatly benefitted the Muslim population. Muhammad Shah, known as Muhammad Shah Rangeela, also paid attention toward

establishment of schools. He spent on education bounteously. Shah Waliullah's famous centre of knowledge was run on official grants. Free education was the most prominent feature of education system of this region.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE MUGHALS

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION:

Details of administrative system of Mughal Empire are as under:

1. King/Emperor

King or emperor had a central place in the administrative system of the Mughals and he was source of authority. His powers were unlimited. His every word was law. Mughal rulers considered kingship as a grant from God. Name of the king was mentioned in *Jumma* address and engraved on coins. It was a sign of his sovereignty and independence.

Duties of king included providing safety to his subjects, maintaining law and order, safeguarding the faith, providing justice, helping the oppressed, defending his country and overseeing the administrative affairs. He also had the powers to appoint and dismiss any officials.

2. Wakeel-e-Saltanat

Wakeel-e-Saltanat was considered second to emperor. He had full powers to run the affairs of the state. Being head of army and also prime minister, his powers were unlimited. At the time of Humayun's premature death, Akbar was still a child. So, Beram khan was appointed as *Wakeel-e-Saltanat* and all affairs of the state were given under his authority. Beram Kahn was succeeded by Mun'am Khan, Mirza Aziz and Asif Jah as *Wakeel-e-Saltanat*.

3. *Vizier (Minister)*

Word "vizier" mean one who bear the burden. Vizier takes over many responsibilities on his own shoulders, that is why he is called a minister. A minister was able to carry the affairs of the state. Abu Al-Fazal, Asif Jah, Allama Sa'adullah and Asad khan were some of the able ministers during Mughal period.

4. *Diwan*

In the central system of government under Mughals, *diwan* was an important post. He was second to only prime minister. He kept the records of income and expenditure of the government. In modern terms, he was finance minister, but somewhat more powerful. His functions were to advise the emperor in financial affairs, reform and review the revenue system and ensure the state income. For every expenditure his approval was needed.

5. *Mir Bakhshi*

Akbar created the post of Mir Bakhshi to lessen the powers of Wakeel-e-Saltanat. A Mir Bakhshi was head of armed forces department. His functions included the following: paying salary to soldiers, recruitment, presenting the troops and cavalry of emperor's inspection, bringing the army officers from provinces to emperor. Presenting the reports received from province for emperor's review and consideration. He was very close to the emperor. He would accompany the emperor on any tour or inspection. Appointment of royal guards was also his responsibility. He was also the supervisor of military excursions.

6. *Mir Saman*

This post was of administrative nature. He was responsible for monitoring governmental workshops and warehouses. His subordinate *Diwan-e-Betab* would maintain financial records. Treasury and stores were

under the care of a *Tehweel Dar*. Different *Daroghas* under *Mir Saman* were heads of different departments. Their responsibilities were to oversee the work of artisans and monitor their performance.

7. *Sadr-al-Sudoor*

Sadr-al-Sudoor was subordinate to Mir Saman. In a sense, he was minister of religious affairs. Knowledgeable and pious persons were appointed as Sadr-al-Sudoor. They were representatives of religious scholars and clergy and contact persons between emperor and laity. He was responsible of superintending the seminaries, fixing the allowances and scholarships of intellectuals, religious scholars and students. Eradicating anti faith elements was also his duty. He could ban any subjects in schools which were in his view injurious to faith.

8. *Chief Qazi*

Head of justice department was called Qazi-ul-Quzat or Chief Qazi. He was incharge of provincial Qazis. His functions were: deciding the cases, preparing oaths, taking measures according to deceased will, act as proctor in widows' marriage agreements, getting testaments, managing ownerless property and goods, maintaining the record of Qazis and taking care of the property of minors and insane individuals. Usually some scholar of Shariah and pious person was appointed as Qazi so that people could not criticize his character.

Sometimes emperor would himself hear the proceedings of a case. For this purpose, Jahangir had set up a "chain of justice" in his palace. Any victim or petitioner was capable of pulling the chain and having a personal hearing from Jahangir himself. Qazis were also appointed in army to settle the disputes among soldiers and conflicts with shopkeepers in cantonments. Qazis often accompany the army. Muftis were appointed as assistants to Qazis. In complicated issues, he used to ask them to define and elaborate the law to make an authentic decision.

9. Ombudsman

Ombudsman is a responsible official in Islamic society. According to Holy Quran, accountability is a necessary task. So, Muslim rulers of any age appointed ombudsmen in their realms. In Mughal era, ombudsman was responsible for insuring ethical behaviour of common people and monitoring the price and measuring systems.

10. Mir Atish

In Mughal army, Mir Atish was the incharge of artillery. He was responsible for the movement of cannons and manufacturing new cannons. During sieges of forts he would personally monitor the artillery attack. Supply of gunpowder and cannonballs was also his responsibility. In Mughal periods, the Turks excelled in this field. Mir Atish of Humayun Rumi Khan was also a Turk.

11. Diwan Bureed

Diwan Bureed was responsible for the delivery and collection of official letters. Posts were established along main roads at regular distances where speedy messengers were always ready for the service. They used to deliver official letters to next post. King received news from all far flung areas through postal system. Surveillance system was also based on this.

12. Mint

Mints were established in every part of the country where coins of gold, silver and copper were minted. Honest officers were appointed as superintendents of these mints. Holy Kalima and names of four rightly guided caliphs were embossed on one side of the coins while king's name, year of enthronement and name of mint was mentioned on the other side. King used to take a portable mint with him during travel.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

For administrative purposes, the Mughal emperors divided their realm into provinces. Extension of kingdom caused an increase in the number of provinces. Provincial system of the Mughals is described below:

1. *Subedar or Governor*

In every province one Subedar was appointed who was incharge of civil as well as army matters. Usually some prince or emperor's confidant was made Subedar. His functions included the following: maintaining law and order in his province, punitive action against rebels, helping famine affected population, providing troops to the emperor in the time of need, providing justice and supervising his subordinates. His tenure was subject to will of the emperor.

2. *Diwan*

A *Diwan* was appointed in every province on behalf of centre. He was incharge of financial matters, maintain the records of income and expenditure, and report to emperor or central *Diwan* about financial situation of the province.

3. *Sadar*

Sadr-al-Sudur appointed a *Sadr* in each province who was incharge of religious affairs. His functions included appointment of Imams and *mu'azans*, management of pensions for teachers and students, financial help of religious scholars, supervising seminaries, eradicating any anti-faith elements. He was also superintendent of justice department.

4. *Bakhshi*

Bakhshi was head of troops stationed in his province. Payment of salaries to troops, recruitment of soldiers and supervision of military expeditions were also his duties.

5. Kotwal

A *Kotwal* was appointed in each city that was head of police force. His functions and responsibilities included: maintaining law and order in his city and monitoring the criminals, guarding the prison, elimination of brothels, taking action against drug trafficking, implementing the decisions of Qazi.

6. Historiography

Historiographer was responsible for dispatching important reports and news to centre, informing about law and order situation, monitoring the officials and reporting their atrocities and deviance to emperor.

7. Fota Dar

An officer of treasury was appointed in each province that was called *Fota Dar*. He collected revenue from cultivators and issue them receipts, as well as maintain the records of income and expenditure. He was not authorized to spend any amount without prior approval from *Diwan*.

8. Faujdar

Faujdar was an army official, who was also the commander of troops in his area. His function was to take action against rebels and control the crimes.

9. Aamil

Chief officer of *Pargana* was called *Aamil*. His function included collection of cultivators from cultivators, deciding about administrative affairs of *Pargana*, measuring cultivatable lands, examining the registers of land record holders (*Patwari*) and revenue officer facilitator (*Muqaddam*).

10. Butuqchi

Aamil of each Pargana had a counterpart named *Butuqchi*. He was responsible for preparing the annual accounts statements of revenue and maintaining regular records of the lands. *Qanungo*, *Muqaddam* and *Patwari* were his subordinated.

11. Sarkar

For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into *Sarkars*. This measure was taken to deter any insurrection in the provinces. Two main officers in *Sarkar* were:

i. *Shiqdar-Shiqdaran*

This official was responsible for law and order in the province and for this purpose a small body of troop was placed under him. He was to control the rebels in his area, enforce official orders and monitor the *Shiqdar* of *Pargana*.

ii. *Munsif-e-Munsifan*

He performed his duties in *Sarkar* as a judge. Hearing civil suits, appointment of *Munsifs* in *Parganas* and monitoring their work was his responsibilities. His additional function was to settle any dispute among *Parganas* regarding boundaries.

12. Pargana

Each *Sarkar* was subdivided into *Parganas*. Each *Pargana* consist of many villages. Following five officers were appointed in each *Pargana* to administer local affairs:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| i. <i>Shiqdar</i> : | Maintained law and order in <i>Pargana</i> . |
|---------------------|--|

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ii. <i>Munsif:</i> | Performed the duties of judge in <i>Pargana</i> . |
| iii. <i>Muqaddam (Amin):</i> | Collected revenue in <i>Pargana</i> . |
| iv. <i>Fota Dar:</i> | Functioned as revenue collector in <i>Pargana</i> . |
| v. <i>Qamungo:</i> | Maintained the records of cultivatable lands. |

13. Villages

One Chaukidaar (watchman), Patwari (land records assistant) and *Muqaddam* (facilitator) was appointed in every village. Watchman was responsible for keeping an eye on thieves. He served as night watchman for his village. *Patwari* maintained the records of land and prepare and estimate of revenue demand, whereas *Muqaddam* collected the revenue and deposit it in treasury. There was a *Pinchayat* in every village which included prominent local personalities. They were responsible for settling local disputes and provide relief to oppressed ones.

The Mughals empowered local population and officers by subdividing their country into *Sarkars*, *Parganas* and villages. This participation gave them a sense of responsibility. After Mughals, British rulers kept this system intact.

HISTORIOGRAPHY DURING MUGHAL PERIOD

1. TUZAK-E-BABARI

Tuzak-e-Babari is a famous book of history written by Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babar, the founder of Mughal Empire. He described conditions and observations of his own times. This book informs us about the events, situations and history of his period. It is counted among authentic history books.



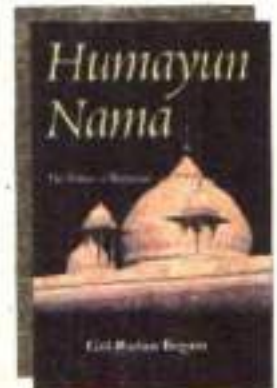
2. TUZAK-E-JAHANGIRI

Renowned Mughal emperor Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir wrote his autobiography, *Tuzak-e-Jahangiri*, which is now considered one of the authentic sources about that period. Other Mughal rulers also chronicled their age.



3. OTHER BOOKS OF HISTORY

Other important history books of Mughal period are *Humayun Nama*, *Akbar Nama* and *Badshah Nama*. These books provide us valuable information from royal palaces to the events of the battlefield. In these sources of history, we find the description of emperors' personal life, royal customs and relations with other countries. There is also a good deal of knowledge about culture, geography and officials of their age.



Exercises

1- There are four options for each question. Tick the correct one.

- a) Delhi.
c) Agra.
- b) Multan.
d) Sirhind.

- a) Emperor. b) Prime Minister.
c) Diwan. d) Wakeel-e-Saltanat.

- a) Towns. b) Parganas.
c) Villages. d) Sarkars.

- a) Monitoring of treasury.
- b) Sending report from provinces to centre.
- c) Performing Hajj rites.
- d) Collecting revenue from cultivators.

- a) Akbar.
c) Aurangzeb.
- b) Jahangir.
d) Shah Jahan.

2- Write down short answers of following questions.

- i. Who was the founder of Sikhism?
- ii. How Mughal emperors won the loyalties of their subjects?
- iii. What were the functions of *Sadr-al-Sudur*?
- iv. Which five officials were appointed in a *Pargana*?
- v. What were the responsibilities of *Diwan*, appointed in province by centre?

3- Fill in the blanks according to the original text.

- i. Babar sent his to collect good and valuable books from anywhere.
- ii. Chief officer of *Pargana* was called
- iii. Function of *Diwan-e-Bureed* was to collect and deliver..... letters.
- iv. of many seminaries were paid from Shah Jahan's personal account.
- v. Bakhshi was troops stationed in his province.

4- Mark the right answer with (✓) and wrong answer with (✗).

- i. Founder of earliest Islamic movement in the Subcontinent, Mujadid Alaf Sani^(RA) was born in the famous historical city of Sirhind.
- ii. Founder of Sikhism, Baba Guru Nanak was born in 1469AD, at Nankana Sahib (District Lahore) in Punjab.
- iii. An officer of treasury in each province was called *Fota Dar*.
- iv. For administrative purposes, provinces were further divided into *Subas*.
- v. *Qanungo* Maintained the records of cultivatable lands.

5- Match column A with B and write down the correct answer in column C.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
Aaamil	Sending reports from provinces to centre.	
Fauj Dar	Head of police	
Fota Dar	Commander of troops	
Historiographer	Chief officer of <i>Pargana</i>	
Kotwal	Incharge of treasury	

Part II

Write down detailed answers in the light of the original text.

- 1- Describe the religious policy of the Mughal emperors.
- 2- Highlight the role of Hazrat Mujadid Alaf Sani (R.A) in diffusing the influence of Bhakti movement and Din-e-Ilahi.
- 3- Describe the salient feature of Sikhism.
- 4- Analyze the social and cultural conditions in Mughal period.
- 5- Discuss the architecture of Mughal period.
- 6- Describe the educational system of Mughal period.
- 7- Explain the central government system of Mughal Empire.
- 8- Describe the system of provincial government of Mughal Empire.
- 9- Discuss the contribution of Mughal emperors in the field of historiography.

Activities:

- 1- Discuss with your teachers and elders, and write a note about some historical building in your area.
- 2- With the help of your teacher, organize a discussion about present educational system of Pakistan.

CHAPTER 4

MUGHAL EMPIRE: DISINTEGRATION

Teaching Objectives:

By studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Describe about war of succession and coronation of Bahadur Shah I.
2. Describe the policy of Bahadur Shah I regarding Jats, Rajputs and Marathas.
3. Analyze the rise of Sikhs and action by Jahandar Khan.
4. Describe the struggle of the Mughals for maintaining their power from 1712 to 1739AD.
5. Discuss the emergence of Kalhora and Talpur families in Sindh.
6. Describe the backdrop of Nadir Shah's attack and its effects on Mughal imperial power.
7. Discuss the faults of Mughal administrative structure.
8. Critically review the decline of central Mughal authority and establishment of main states like Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad.
9. Discuss the background of the battle of Palasi (1757AD) and British rule in Bengal.
10. Discuss the socio-economic situation of India in Mughal period after the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir.
11. Discuss the arrival of European nations in the Subcontinent and supremacy of British.

Bahadur Shah I (Shah Alam I)

(1707AD-1712AD)

Real name of Bahadur Shah I was Muhammad Mu'azzam. He was born in 1643AD. He was crowned as king in 1707AD, after winning the war of succession on the death of his father Aurangzeb Alamgir. He adopted the title of Bahadur Shah I. He was a courteous, benevolent and tolerant ruler. His kindheartedness allowed the governors to muster their independent power. These emirs included Asad Khan and his son Zulfiqar Khan. Emperor was helpless against them. They made it impossible to run the affairs of the empire. He died in 1712AD.

WAR OF SUCCESSION

Aurangzeb had three sons: Muhammad Mu'azzam, Muhammad Azam and Kam Bakhsh. He had divided his empire among all three sons in his life, and advised them to rule their respective territories. After the death of Aurangzeb, three brothers started the struggle to press each of his claim as emperor. Consequently, a state of anarchy was repeated. Muhammad Mu'azzam reminded his brother about the advice of their father and proposed to them to divide the empire in three parts. But his brothers paid no attention and each of them started fantasizing himself as sole ruler of whole of India. So, the first battle for succession was fought at Jaju, near Agra, between Muhammad Mu'azzam and Muhammad Azam. Army of Muhammad Mu'azzam was more numerous and well prepared, so he got an upper hand. Muhammad



Bahadur Shah-I

Azam was defeated and killed while fighting. Meanwhile, Kam Bakhsh crowned himself as king in Bijapur. Now Bahadur Shah-I turned towards Deccan to handle him, and defeated him too in 1708AD after a battle. Kam Bakhsh and his son Feroz Mand both were killed.

RELEASE OF MARATHA CHIEF SAHU

Bahadur Shah-I appointed Mun'am Khan as minister. Mun'am Khan was his *Diwan*, and helped him in accession. Asad Khan showed him the will of his father that after his death Asad Khan should remain as minister. He was appointed as *Wakeel-e-Mutaliq*, while his son Zulfiqar Khan was entrusted with the post of Bakhshi Awal. Zulfiqar Khan had supported Muhammad Azam in the war of succession, but changed sides in last moments to join Bahadur Shah-I. Aurangzeb had kept Sahu, grandson of Maratha Shivaji, in prison. Zulfiqar was in favour of Sahu from the very beginning. So, on his request, Sahu was released. He reorganized Maratha power in his ancestral territory of Deccan and announced to reinstate his government.

The forts captured by Alamgir after a great struggle during the last 25 years were taken away by Sahu in some years. After this, Maratha power got so much powerful that no northern area was safe from their atrocities. After Punjab and Rohelkhand, they looted the capital Delhi and created great hardships for the Mughals. In the Third battle of Panipat, Ahmad Shah Abdali crushed them and broke their power.

RAJPUT INSURRECTION

When Bahadur Shah I marched towards Deccan against his brother Kam Bakhsh, Rajput chief Ajit Singh and his father-in-law Raja Jai Singh were with him, but they deserted him during the journey and turned back. They

organized an attack on Mewat and killed local Mansabdar Hussain Khan. In spite of this, Bahadur Shah ignored this and kept them in their position.

In Jodhpur, Ajit Singh revolted against Mughal rule. He expelled the officials and vexed the Muslims. They prohibited the slaughter of cow, destroyed the mosques and turned them into temples. He had full support of the Rajput Raja of Udaipur, and his father-in-law Raja Jai Singh was also helping him. Emperor Bahadur Shah I issued orders of strict action against Rajputs and appointed his son Prince Muhammad Azeem as commander of military expedition against them. Many Rajputs were killed in this battle and their chiefs took refuge in mountains. Temples erected by them were torn down. Royal officials took control of Jodhpur and its surrounding areas. They appointed Qazis, Muftis, Imams and Mu'azzins. Emperor once again treated Ajit Singh and Jai Singh with kindness and forgave them.

JATS AND MUGHAL POLICY

In 1695AD, Jats unanimously elected a Hindu landlord Churaman as their leader. He was the Raja of Bharatpur state. Before him they were scattered and disordered. Churaman banded them together into an organized force. Jats made a city called 'Sinsini' and their centre and started mugging activities against Mughal government. In 1690AD, a combined army of Mughals and Rajputs defeated the Jats and dispersed their power. To take revenge, Churaman assembled anti-Mughal groups and prepared a large army.

In 1705AD, Mughal army once again attacked on Sinsini to stop the rising tide of Jat power. This time Jats were successful in spite of heavy losses. This gave them a great courage. After the death of Aurangzeb, Churaman exploited the weaknesses of the Mughals and extended their domain to organize and strengthen the Jats more. In 1707AD, on his accession Bahadur Shah I adopted a lenient policy toward Jats. After him, Churaman announced to end his excursions and declared his loyalty. He

came to Bahadur Shah I's court with precious gifts and assured his cooperation on behalf of his people. In 1710AD battle against Sikhs, he was supporting Bahadur Shah I. He also accompanied him to Lahore. In 1713AD, after the death of Bahadur Shah, Churaman gathered a great deal of wealth. In these circumstances, he encouraged his people and enhanced his strength. Churaman died in 1721AD.

EMERGENCE OF SIKH POWER

Because of Aurangzeb Alamgir's policies, Sikhs rose against him. However, in the time of Bahadur Shah I, Sikhs and Mughals developed cordial relations. Guru Gobind Singh, was serving in Mughal army and according to Sikh traditions, the battle of Jaju was won through his force. Unfortunately, in 1708AD, Pathans murdered him because of some old enmity. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, a look like disciple of him claimed to be the real Guru Gobind who had miraculously resurrected to lead Sikhs in the war against Muslims. He called himself the *True King*. Many Sikhs followed him. He attacked Sonipat, some 25 miles from Delhi, and defeated the local *Faujdar*. This victory made him the centre of Sikhs'attention. After this he led an army of 40,000 men and ruthlessly killed the Muslims in Sidhura, near Saharanpur. Then he reached Sirhind and did a great deal of looting and killing. Like Saharanpur, Sirhind was also plundered and looted. Then Sikhs tried to march toward Sultanpur, but the local *Faujdar* Shams Khan Khaweshgi resisted and stopped them. Sikhs had to face many defeats during the reign of Jahandar Shah and their power dispersed. However, Sikhs remained a nuisance for Mughal government and caused them considerable losses.

ADMINISTRATION DURING THE REIGN OF BAHADUR SHAH-I

In 1711AD, a sad occurrence of internal rift among Muslims happened in Lahore. Bahadur Shah I, under the influence of his minister Mun'am Khan, attempted to introduce an amendment in Jummah sermon which was disliked by a certain Muslim school of thought. A number of people gathered in Badshahi mosque for Jummah prayers and decided to resist this attempt by the monarch. Emperor cancelled his intended amendment, but arrested confined seven leading religious scholars in Gwalior fort. This type of action was repeated in Delhi and Ahmadbad, which undermined emperor Bahadur Shah I's position.

Bahadur Shah-I (Shah Alam I) was a kindhearted and just ruler. He was 65 at the time of coronation. He lacked the decision power and did not prefer to keep things as they are. He avoided any decisive action in any issue. His non performance disheartens many emirs who also stopped their work. Differences between emirs escalated. After some days of these events and happenings, Bahadur Shah I fell ill and passed away in 1712AD.

Jahandar Shah

(1712AD-1713AD)

Bahadur Shah I had four sons: Jahandar Shah, Azeem-ul-Shan, Jahan Shah and Rafi-ul-Shan. Among them Azeem-ul-Shan was ablest and dearest to his father. However, due to the death of minister Mun'im Khan and old age of Asad Khan, their son Zulfiqar Khan was extraordinarily influential and powerful. He apparently tried to bring all brothers on dialogue table. But actually he was supporter of Jahandar Shah. He maneuvered the



Jahandar Shah

other three brothers against Jahandar Shah and they planned an assault on Azeem-ul-Shan. In this fight Azeem-ul-Shan suddenly disappeared and was never seen again. After this Jahan Shah and Jahandar had a conflict and consequently they were at arms against each other. In ensuing battle, Jahan Shah was killed by a cannon fire and Zulfiqar Khan managed to get his dead body. Therefore, victory of Jahandar Shah was announced. In the darkness of night, Jahandar Shah killed his brother Rafi-ul-Shan and became the emperor of India. Minister Zulfiqar Khan usurped all executive powers.

Eleven month long rule of Jahandar Shah declined rapidly. He himself kept busy in merry making while matters of the government were ignored, which caused many favourite persons to interfere in state matters.

The struggle to get the throne was yet not over. Azeem-ul-Shan, when he was governor of Bengal, had appointed his son Farrukhsiyar as his

deputy. Farrukhsiyar refused to recognize Jahandar Shah's authority and in 1712AD on hearing the news of his father's death, announced himself as king in Patna. He had the support of two very powerful generals and emirs like Syed Hassan Ali and Syed Hussain Ali who were his deputies in Patna. With the help of these Syed brothers, he defeated Jahandar Shah in the battle of Sahu Garh in 1713AD. Jahandar Shah escaped. His minister Zulfiqar Khan and his father Asad Khan gave him shelter, but afterward handed him over to Farrukhsiyar to save their positions. Farrukhsiyar first arrested Jahandar Shah and then killed him. Afterwards, the plotting minister Zulfiqar Khan was murdered too.

Farrukhsiyar **(1713AD-1719AD)**

Farrukhsiyar was crowned as king in 1713AD. Immediately after assuming power, he gave orders to blind all possible claimants to throne, including the son of Jahandar Shah, son of Muhammad Azam and his own younger brother. Real power was in the hands of Syed Hassan Ali and Syed Hussain Ali. Syed Hassan Ali became army chief under the title of Qutab-ul-Mulk Abdullah Zafar, while Syed Hussain Ali assumed the post of Mir Bakhshi

with the title of Amir-al-Umara'. Qazi Abdullah of Jahangir Nagar was appointed as chamberlain of the king with a special title of Mir Jumla. He made many friends among emirs through his bounteous attitude.



Farrukhsiyar

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE REIGN OF FARRUKHSIYAR:

An important event of Farrukhsiyar's period was the appointment of Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur Fateh Jang as *Subah-dar* of Deccan. He was an able and brave chief. Immediately after his appointment, he fixed the administrative structure in Deccan and revived the royal dignity. He thrashed Marathas and stopped them from collecting different taxes. He also ended their interference in administrative affairs. However, after some years he was called back and Syed Hussan Ali was sent to replace him as *subah-dar*. This same Nizam-ul-Mulk established his independent government afterwards.

Rajput chief Ajit Singh was already in revolt since the reign of Bahadur Shah-I. Although, he submitted to Bahadur Shah's authority twice, but during the reign of Jahandar Shah he once again revolted. Farrukhsiyar sent Syed Hussain Ali with his maternal uncle Shaista Khan to tackle him. On hearing the news of royal army's march, Raja Ajit Singh and his partisans took refuge in mountains. However, afterwards he requested for pardon through a representative. Meanwhile, Syed Hussan Ali received information that his opponents are trying to end his rule in Deccan. Hussain Ali accepted Ajit Singh's request and turned back.

Farrukhsiyar had acquired throne with the help of Syed brothers and now was dependent of them to maintain his rule. Although he was a king, but actual power was in the hands of Syed brothers. Two brothers were so much intoxicated with power that other Amirs had to worry about their interests. There were friction between Syed brothers and different Amirs. During this internal struggle, the loyalties of Syed brothers became divergent. Mughal court was divided into two factions. Syed Hassan Ali had nominated a Hindu, Ratan Chand Baqal, as *Do Hazari* and permitted him to exercise some of his own powers. He was interested only in his own and his masters affairs. On the other hand, Mir Jumla Qazi Abdullah performed his work without such discrimination. He created suspicion in

king's mind about Syed brothers. Now Farrukhsiyar was constantly worried about getting rid of them.

Reign of Farrukhsiyar was characterized by general internal rift and external weaknesses. However, he achieved an important task. A Sikh named Banda Baragi, who had disappeared in the time of Bahadur Shah I, suddenly reappeared and started marauding in northern Punjab. Abdul-Samad, governor of Lahore, chased him. He caught him and his gang near Gurdaspur and brought them to court. Farrukhsiyar ordered to execute all of them. With this a nuisance for peace and order of Punjab was ended.

MURDER OF FARRUKHSIYAR:

To get rid of Syed brothers, Farrukhsiyar sent a confidential message to the governor of Ahmadabad, Daud Khan to disobey Syed Hussain Ali. If he would counter and kill him, he will be appointed as governor of all Deccan. In 1715AD, they fought a bloody battle. Fortunately for Hussain Ali that Daud Khan was killed. His death gave a serious shock to Farrukhsiyar.

Interference of Ratan Chand, *Diwan* of Syed Hassan Qutab-ul-Mulk, in royal land and unlawful use of treasury were also cause of discontention. Farrukhsiyar demanded Syed Hassan Ali to dismiss his *Diwan* Ratan Chand which he declined. Meanwhile, the news of Hussain Ali's interference in royal authority was causing pain for emirs.

There was disorder and unrest in the capital. No one was paying attention towards common man's issues. Because of Mir Jumla's presence in Agra, relation between Syed Hassan Ali Qutab-ul-Mulk and the king had become strained. At last he decided to take action against the king and sent a letter to the chief of emirs requesting him to bring back his forces from Deccan to Agra. Hussain Ali Khan also brought 11000 Maratha soldiers

with him. Syed Brothers announced the dismissal of Farrukhsiyar in 1719AD. He was blinded, sent to prison and then killed.

Rafi-ul-Darjat (Shah Jahan II)

(1719AD)

Rafi-ul-Darjat was born in 1699AD. Syed Brothers crowned him as king after the dismissal of Farrukhsiyar. Rafi-ul-Darjat was grandson of Bahadur Shah I and son of Rafi-ul-Shan. At the time of coronation, he was only 20 years old.

In fact, Rafi-ul-Darjat was a prisoner of Syed Brothers and was in jail for a long time. He was just a puppet monarch. His ruling age was a period of turmoil and unrest. He ruled for three months and died in the same year.



Rafi-ul-Darjat

Rafi-ul-Daulah (1719AD)

After the death of Rafi-ul-Darjat, Syed brothers installed his older brother Rafi-ul-Daulah as king. He was born in 1696AD and spent a large part of his life in prison, which affected his health badly. He was a puppet king too, and real powers were in the hands of Syed brothers. Unfortunately, he died in 1719AD, after only four months of rule.

Muhammad Shah (1719AD-1747AD)

One of the grandsons of Aurangzeb Alamgir was Muhammad Shah. Syed brothers called him from Fatehpur Sikri and installed him as king with the title of Abu-al-Muzaffar Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah Ghazi. At first for some years, he was also a puppet of Syed brothers, but eventually he wanted to become a sovereign king.



Muhammad Shah

Syed brothers had come into power with Farrukhsiyar. After the death of Farrukhsiyar, their position was that of king makers. By installing four consecutive kings, they considered themselves the real power. Muhammad Shah was not allowed to take any decision or issue an edict. They had the support of Hindus, Rajputs and Persian chiefs, but annoyed many people by their looting, mismanagement and improper behaviour. They appointed many Hindus on high posts who were busy in plundering. Slowly, the number of the opponents of Syed brothers was rising.

DECLINE OF SYED BROTHERS

When Muhammad Shah decided to get rid of Syed brothers, Nizam-ul-Mulk (who was in Malwa) contacted them. On his behalf, Nizam-ul-Mulk started advance toward Deccan. Syed Hassan Ali did not want that Nizam-ul-Mulk would capture the throne, so he sent a large army to counter him. But Nizam-ul-Mulk defeated this army. Syed Hussain Ali was murdered in 1719AD. In the beginning of 1720AD, Syed Hassan Ali resisted against the king but was defeated and arrested. He was murdered after two years. Thus king Muhammad Shah got rid of Syed brothers.

The contributing factors of the fall of Syed brothers were lenient attitude toward enemies of Mughal rule, favouritism for Hindus and plunder of economic resources.

RELATIONS WITH RAJPUTS

After the fall of Syed brothers, officials and governors congratulated king Muhammad Shah. At that time, one more point of conflict between Hindu Rajputs and Muslims was the imposition of *Jiziyah*. This tax is levied on non-Muslim population of the state as a charge for their safety. *Jiziyah* was imposed by Aurangzeb, but his successors cancelled it. In the early years of Muhammad Shah's reign, this tax was revived for economical purposed, but was repealed due to the opposition by Hindu Rajputs.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NIZAM-UL-MULK

After Syed brothers, Muhammad Shah called Nizam-ul-Mulk to the capital and appointed him as minister. Nizam-ul-Mulk was a very strict administrator and stern observer of moral codes. He despised the immoral and unrighteous environment of royal court. To revive the honour of king, Nizam-ul-Mulk reiterated formal royal manners and customs as well as obedience of royal edicts. But courtiers disliked his demands. Meanwhile Nizam-ul-Mulk, with king's permission, left for Deccan and Malwa to curb the revolt of Marathas and restored law and order there.

JAT REBELLION

In the age of Muhammad Shah, Jats of Akbarabad revolted and started pillage. Muhammad Shah sent an army to crush their rebellion. Royal army chased them down and forced them to leave their hiding places.

RISE OF MARATHAS

Nizam-ul-Mulk had kept Deccan safe from Marathas, but did not try to stop their activities in other areas. So they captured Gujrat, Bundelkhand, and some other areas. Royal army defeated them, but their power could not be crushed completely. The reason behind this was perhaps the demoralization of royal army. Muhammad Shah indulged himself in revelry and was thus called Muhammad Shah *Rangeela*.

EMERGENCE OF KALHORAS (1701AD-1783AD) AND TALPURS (1783AD-1843AD) IN SINDH

Kalhoras ruled Sindh and its adjoining areas from 1701AD to 1783AD. Kalhora ruler were called Kalhora Abbasi or Kalhora Nawab. A prominent ruler from Kalhora family was Ghulam Shah Kalhora who, in 1761AD helped Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Third battle of Panipat against Hindu



A fort built by Kalhora rulers



Entrance to the tomb of the Talpur

Marathas. Many Kalhoras ruled Sindh. Abdul Nabi Khan was the last ruler of Kalhora family. They played an important role in art, literature and development of irrigation system of Sindh.

After the battle of Halani in 1783AD, the Talpurs ended Kalhora rule and captured their powers. They belonged to Baloch tribes who migrated to Sindh. Because of the tussle between these two families, Sindh was in turmoil. At last Mughal king Akbar Shah II issued an edict which permitted Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur to become the ruler of Sindh. In this way, a furious fight came to an end. Talpur family ruled Sindh from 1783AD to 1843AD.

In 1843AD, British East India Company, under the leadership of General Charles Napier, dethroned the Talpur ruler and established their government.

Nadir Shah Afshar

Nadir Shah Afshar belonged to a middle class family. In young age, he was recruited in Persian army and promoted to high ranks rapidly through his in born abilities. At that time Persian kingdom was crumbling. Powerful emirs used to depose kings and install their favourite puppet princes as kings. Nadir Shah captured the throne in 1738AD and assumed the title of Nadir Shah Afshar.



Nadir Shah Afshar

BACKGROUND OF NADIR SHAH DURRANI'S INVASION

Nadir Shah had received some complaints against Muhammad Shah Rangeela. For example, he had not recognized him as king. At the time of

capturing Ghazni and Kabul, Nadir Shah had to face the resistance of Muhammad Shah. Moreover, Muhammad Shah had provided shelter to Nadir Shah's enemies. Nadir Shah was an adventurous man. When he heard about the internal rift and riches of India, he at once planned an attack on her. He led his attack in 1738AD. First he captured Peshawar. After vanquishing Lahore, he reached very near to Delhi. Then Muhammad Shah Rangeela sent an army of 200 thousand men who were not well prepared. This army could not stop Nadir Shah who arrested Muhammad Shah and issued congregation address on his name. Nadir Shah's army plundered and pillaged for three days. Nadir Shah gave back the government of India to Muhammad Shah and took its riches with him. Although, Mughal Empire had to live for one hundred years more, but attacks of Nadir Shah had broken its back.

After the departure of Nadir Shah, Muhammad Shah could not reorganize his empire. Because of the weaknesses of royal palace, emirs and provincial governors had a trend to establish their own governments. Nizam-ul-Mulk had already established his government in Deccan. In Bengal, Nawab Ali Wardi Khan Azad was sovereign. Nawab of Oudh was not only independent, but being a minister he also interfered in central affairs. In Punjab, Sikhs were plundering. In Sindh, Kalhoras and Talpurs were fighting against each other. Marathas were gaining strength. So, Muhammad Shah's domain was confined to central areas only.

In his final year, Muhammad Shah's reign revived the honour of Mughal Empire to some extent by gaining a victory. In 1748AD, when Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked on Sirhind, a royal force under the leadership of Muhammad Shah's son Ahmad Shah resisted him. Ahmad Shah was defeated and forced to retreat. This was the last victory of Mughal Empire against a foreign assailant. Muhammad Shah Rangeela died in 1748AD.

Ahmad Shah (1748AD-1754AD)

After the death of Muhammad Shah Rangeela, his son Ahmad Shah was enthroned. He relegated all administrative powers to an Afghan eunuch Nawab Bahadur Javed Khan and indulged into revelry. Common people were suffering badly. Sikhs were gaining power in Punjab. Other enemies of the empire got courage. So, Ahmad Shah appointed Ghazi-ul-Din Imad-ul-Mulk, a grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk as minister who proved no better than others. He adopted a policy of suppressing his opponents. After assuming his powers, he started befriending Marathas. In the passion of becoming a king maker, he deposed and blinded Ahmad Shah, and then enthroned Jahan Dar's son as Alamgir II.



Ahmad Shah

Alamgir II (1754AD-1759AD)

Real name of Alamgir II was Azizuddin Ahmad. He was the son of Jahan Dar Shah. He was born in 1699AD and crowned as king in 1754AD at the age of 55 years. Like Aurangzeb Alamgir, he was pious and virtuous. He wanted to take some measures for strengthening the empire, but minister Imad-ul-Mulk's conspiring with Marathas never allowed him to do anything. Through his help, Marathas got hold of northern Indian territories and started plotting to usurp the Mughal throne. Imad-ul-Mulk managed to murder Alamgir II in 1759AD.



Alamgir II

Shah Jahan III (1759AD-1760AD)

After the murder of Alamgir II, minister Imad-ul-Mulk enthroned a Mughal prince under the title of Shah Jahan III. His real name was Muhi-ul-Mulk-ul-Millat. Meanwhile, a son of Shah Alam II announced himself as king in Bihar, under the title of Shah Alam II. In the same period Ahmad Shah Abdali led his greatest attack on the Subcontinent. He defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat. Before his return, Ahmad Shah Abdali named Shah Alam II, who was in Bihar, as emperor of Delhi.

Factors Contributing to Administrative Failure of the Mughals

Factors contributing to the failure of Mughal administrative structure were as follows:

1. INEFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Official policies made the Muslim population politically irresponsible. Efficient people were neglected and parasitic, flatterers, clowns, politically immature and non-serious persons joined the royal retinue who were more worried about their personal position and wealth than longevity of Mughal Empire. The same people caused the failure of Nizam-ul-Malk's reforms and forced him to turn towards Deccan after being disappointed in Muhammad Shah's court.

2. IMPERFECT ORGANIZATION OF ARMY

In the beginning, Mughals had constituted a permanent salaried army. There was a proper hierarchy; cash salary was paid in cash, although

sometimes lands were also granted as an award. On the death of a title holder, his grant was reverted to the emperor. With the passage of time, this practice had fallen into disuse. Land grants became hereditary and military posts were given to landlords and Amirs.

3. EXPANSION OF THE EMPIRE

In the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir, the southern borders of the Mughal Empire were extended to the farthest point. His empire was biggest in the history of the Subcontinent. It was somewhat impossible to manage northern and southern India together. Because of inner weaknesses, Aurangzeb's successors could not run the state effectively.

4. LACK OF PASSION FOR KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The advancement in knowledge and scientific during Mughal period was less than the other parts of the world. Same old education system was intact. New social problems were not brought into consideration and the need to acquire scientific knowledge was compromised. Shah Wali Allah Muhadith Dehlavi pointed out this situation, but blind following for centuries had dulled the minds. European nations adopted new techniques of war, whereas Muslims were still fighting from the palanquin. Use of gunpowder was introduced by Muslims, but Europe had invented arms and ammunition. Once Muslims were the masters of oceans, but now Mughal government was obliged to get license from European scamen and pirates for travelling to Mecca. Leaders of the Ummah could not find enough time to reevaluate social issues. They failed to explore common points of unity among different Muslim sects.

5. ECONOMIC CRISIS

In the final phase of Mughal rule, the economic crisis was evident. On some occasions, emirs were not able to take efficient measures because of financial constraints. Center was losing its grip on provinces and consequently income was reduced. Anarchy, rapid change of monarchs and marauding had severely affected trade and agriculture which in turn affected financial system. In spite of this, emperors had ample wealth to carry on their revelry, but they were not ready to finance the military expeditions.

6. INCOMPETENT RULERS

The latter Mughal rulers were not capable to rule. They usually appointed some minister or counselor as incharge of the government and themselves immersed in merrymaking. Not only emirs and favorites were bribe, but emperor also accepted precious gifts. Any one was able to get a post of *Mansabdar* or *Subahdar* by paying an ample amount.

7. RISE OF THE SIKHS, MARATHAS AND RAJPUTS

Because of poor governance of the Mughals, Sikhs looted the masses of Punjab for several years and also caused a great loss to the lives and property of Muslims. Even in this catastrophic situation, they did not try to take any corrective measures.

In the beginning, Marathas received military training as soldiers in the forces of Muslim ruler of Deccan, and then usurped their treasuries to build their own resources. They showed obedience to and revolted against Mughal Empire according to situation and opportunity. If Ahmad Shah Abdali had not crushed their power in the Third battle of Panipat, they would have become new rulers of whole India.

Rajputs were once close relatives of Mughal rulers, but now they were leading the efforts to undermine their power. They helped the Marathas to acquire strength and whenever they were sent to stop a rebellion, they always offered them a truce.

8. FOREIGN INCURSIONS

Although Mughal Empire faced a sharp decline after 1707AD, but it was so deeply rooted that it took 150 years more to end. In 1739AD, Nadir Shah ruined Delhi, carried on killing for three days, and took away royal treasury, peacock throne, Koh-i-Noor diamond and even masterpieces of paintings and art with him. Ahmad Shad Abdali's incursions also weakened the Mughal rule.

Intrusion of European Nations in South Asia

Arab traders used to visit different countries to buy and sell goods. They would travel to Europe frequently and managed to establish cordial and pleasant relations with European nations.

European merchants wished to turn toward south Asia to sell their goods. In those days land routes were very difficult as compared to sea travel. In the end of 1498AD, famous Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama, anchored at Malundi harbor of East Africa.



Vasco da Gama

At Malundi, Vasco da Gama met an Arab sailor with whose guidance he crossed the Arabian Sea and landed at Calicut. Soon, most of the countries knew about this discovery of the new sea route which made travelling very

easy. First of all, Portuguese merchants came to south Asia and earned considerable profit. British and French traders followed them. British traders were already waiting for such a discovery of easy route. After finding these sea routes, British traders managed to get hold of south Asia's trade and left French, Dutch and Portuguese behind. With the passage of time British were able to influence and participate in political matters. Affairs of south Asia were not satisfactory. Government was facing internal rifts and demand of independence by provinces which weakened the provinces. Last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, proved too helpless to do anything.

Founding of East India Company (1600AD)

British took full advantage of internal politics and in the end started capturing this region step by step. Consequently India became a colony of Britain. Queen Elizabeth, through a charter established East India Company, whose apparent purpose was to do trade, but insidiously planning to subjugate India.



*One Rupee coin, Issued by
East India Company*

Emperor Jahangir provided many privileges to East India Company and annulled many taxes. The British were joyous on this, because their trade became more profitable. They established their business houses. In the reign of Shah Jahan, British managed to get more trade facilities and tax exemptions. Duty on merchandise was also lowered. Mughals were losing their grip on the subcontinent because successors of Aurangzeb were very weak. They had no control over their empire and could not perform their administrative responsibilities satisfactorily. Whole empire was engulfed in crises. British took advantage of this situation and increased their control on some areas and parts of the Subcontinent. East

India Company also issued its own currency. Now they were confident that soon whole Subcontinent will be theirs.

Resistance to Foreign Occupation

British interference in the subcontinent was increasing. Local Muslim rulers opposed them severely and hastened their efforts to expel the British from their homeland. Muslims were sure that the British were planning to capture this country. Muslim rulers could not achieve their objectives, but sternly resisted the British colonialism. These rulers included Siraj-ul-Daulah, Mir Qasim, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, among others.

Independent Governments in Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad

After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, many Mughal rulers came into quick succession which undermined the central authority. Governors of some provinces declared their sovereignty. Among such provinces, Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad were very important. Murshid Quli Khan in Bengal, Sa'adat Ali Khan in Oudh and Qamar-ul-Din in Hyderabad Deccan established their independent states. Consequently, central authority of Delhi was weakened because these provinces had a special geographic, political and economic importance.

Battle of Plassey (1757AD)

After Alivardi Khan, his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah was made the Nawab of Bengal. At that time, British had only a nominal relation with Mughal emperors. British were planning to capture the Subcontinent from

the very start. They joined forces with the opponents of Siraj-ud-Daulah. There were many Hindus among these dissidents.

Alivardi Khan had given many privileges to please the British and had established their business houses, but he did not allow them to fortify themselves. Alivardi Khan was well aware of the consequences of this permission. After the death of Alivardi Khan, British started fortification. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah sensed the seriousness of this and attacked to capture their business houses. This action by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah caused a great exasperation and insult for British and they decided to get rid of Siraj-ud-Daulah. They sought help from British officer of the company in Bengal who were in Madras (Chennai) at that time. So British sent a small force under the command of Lord Clive. When Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah learned about this, he came out to resist them. In 1757AD, the two armies confronted each other at the battlefield of Plassey.

Mir Jaffer was the military chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah. British bribed him heavily and managed to make him their ally. Because of Mir Jaffer's conspiring with British, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated. Mir Jaffer's son Mecran killed Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. Mir Jaffer is remembered as a traitor in history. As a prize for his treason, British appointed him as ruler of Bengal. He was too much pleased with this and provided many undue privileges to the British. Moreover, he sent precious gifts to company's high officials as bribe.



Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah

Exercises

Part I

1- There are four options for each question. Tick the correct one.

- i. Bahadur Shah I was born in:
a) 1593AD. b) 1643AD.
c) 1707AD. d) 1713AD.
- ii. Who was enthroned in 1713AD?
a) Farrukhsiyar. b) Bahadur Shah I.
c) Muhammad Shah. d) Rafi-ud-Daulah.
- iii. In 1739AD, Nadir Shah led an attack against:
a) Delhi. b) Agra.
c) Lahore. d) Bengal.
- iv. Who was the army chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah?:
a) Mir Qasim. b) Ahmad Shah.
c) Meeran. d) Mir Jaffer.
- v. Who was Vasco da Gama?:
a) Employee of East India Company. b) A British General.
c) Portuguese sailor. d) Arab trader.

2- Write down short answers of following questions.

- i. How Muhammad Shah got rid of Syed brothers?
- ii. How local Indians resisted against foreign occupation?

- iii. What were the reasons of economic crisis in the last years of Mughal Empire?
- iv. How important state like Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad were established?
- v. How Kalhoras and Talpurs got power in Sindh?

3- Fill in the blanks according to the original text.

- i. After the death of Muhammad Shah Rangeela, his son Ahmad Shah was
- ii. Nadir Shah captured the throne in 1738AD and assumed the title of
- iii. After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, many came in quick succession.
- iv. Farrukhsiyar had acquired throne with the help of.....
- v. After Alivardi Khan, his grandson was made the Nawab of Bengal.

4- Mark the right answer with (✓) and wrong answer with (✗).

- i. Real name of Bahadur Shah I was Muazzam Khan.
- ii. Mughal Emperor Jahangir banned East India Company's trade in the Subcontinent.
- iii. After the murder of Alamgir II, minister Imad-ul-Mulk enthroned a Mughal prince under the title of Shah Jahan III.
- iv. After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Mughal Empire got strength.

- v. In the beginning, Mughals had constituted a permanent salaried army.

5- Match column A with B and write down the correct answer in column C.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
Farrukhsiyar	Was fought in 1757AD.	
Real name of Alamgir II	Marathas in the Third battle of Panipat.	
Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated	Ruled for only 11 months.	
Battle of Plassey	Was Azizuddin.	
Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah	Was enthroned in 1713AD.	

Part II

Write down detailed answers in the light of the original text.

- 1- Describe the event leading to the enthronement of Bahadur Shah I.
- 2- Describe the policy of Bahadur Shah I regarding Jats, Rajputs and Marathas.
- 3- Analyze the action of Jahan Dar Shah against Sikhs.
- 4- Describe the state of Mughal rule between 1712AD and 1739AD.
- 5- Discuss the background of Battle of Plassey (1757AD) and establishment of British rule in Bengal.
- 6- Describe the effects of Nadir Shah's attack on Mughal power.
- 7- Discuss the factors contributing to administrative failure of the Mughals.
- 8- Describe the struggle of European occupation in India.
- 9- Analyze the social and economic condition of the Subcontinent under Mughal rulers, after the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir.

Activities:

- 1- Organize a debate about causes of the decline and fall of the Mughal Empire.
- 2- Organize a discussion about the battle of Plassey (1757AD).

CHAPTER 5

MUGHAL EMPIRE: ASCENDANCY OF THE BRITISH

Teaching Objectives:

By studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Describe the entry of Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Subcontinent, role of Shah Wali Allah^{RA} in controlling the insurrection of Muslim emirs and Marathas.
2. Explain the consequences of battle of Buxar and civil rights given to East India Company in Bengal.
3. Analyze the state of Mughal periods during the rule of last two Mughal Emperors, Akbar II and Bahadur Shah Zafar.
4. Discuss the establishment of Sikh power in Punjab and NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhawa), Rohilla rule in Rohilkhand and strengthening of Marathas in Deccan.
5. Explain the rise of Hyder Ali Tipu and founding of Saltanat-e-Khudadad.
6. Describe the objective of Tipu and the battle of the Srirangapatam with the British.
7. Discuss the role of Shah Wali Ullah^{RA}, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Jihad movement and Haji Shariat-ullah's movement.
8. Describe the main points of British policy in Hyderabad Deccan, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Oudh during 19th century.
9. Discuss the reasons, main events and consequences of 1857 War of Independence.

Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Third Battle of Panipat

(1761AD)

Ahmad Shah Abdali was a general of Nadir Shah Durrani. In 1747AD, when Persian emirs killed Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali declared himself as king in Kandahar area of Afghanistan. As a successor of Nadir Shah, he claimed the ownership of Punjab and led an attack in 1748AD to take Punjab. After defeating the governor of Punjab, he marched forward but Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah defeated him near Sirhind. He was forced to return to Afghanistan. Next year he led a fresh attack against Punjab and this time Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah accepted his claim on Punjab and Multan. In 1757AD, when Ahmad Shah took back Lahore, Abdali attacked on Delhi, Agra and Oudh, but soon returned back.

THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT (1761AD)

After the death of Aurangzeb Alamgir, the subcontinent was facing severe administrative problems. Marathas and Sikhs were up in arms against Muslims and their empire. Mughal Empire was becoming weak and lawlessness was prevalent. Riots and disorder were widespread. Shah Wali Ullah considered this state of affairs dangerous for Islam and Muslims. So he convinced Ahmad Shah Abdali to fight against Marathas.



Ahmad Shah Abdali

To curb the rising force of Marathas, Ahmad Shah Abdali once more attacked India in 1761AD. He forced the Marathas to leave Punjab, and then led his army toward the battlefield of Panipat. Marathas were waiting for him. Ahmad Shah blocked all roads leading to battlefield and cut off the supplies of Marathas. In the ensuing battle, Marathas were vanquished completely and Muslims got a new strength. Ahmad Shah Abdali appointed Shah Alam II (who was in Bihar) as the emperor of Delhi and returned.

BATTLE OF BUXAR (1764AD)

After the battle of Plassey, Mir Jaffer's treasury was badly affected by giving undue privileges to British. Demands of British were increasing which he could not fulfill and as a result relations between British and Mir Jaffer were strained. At last British deposed him and appointed his son-in-law Mir Qasim as governor of Bengal. Financial situation of Bengal was already perilous. Mir Qasim increased the number of tax collecting posts to



Mir Qasim

ensure the proper handling of merchandise. Moreover, he imposed some extra restrictions on Company's officers, which were considered an insult by the British. Having serious reservations against Mir Qasim, they called Mir Jaffer back and reappointed him as governor of Bengal.

Mir Qasim forged an alliance with Shah Alam II and Nawab of Oudh, and declared a war against the British. The British prepared themselves and reached Buxar under the command of Major Hector Munro. In the ensuing battle, Mir Qasim was defeated and fled to Delhi. He died in oblivion in

1778AD. After capturing Bengal, British were in high spirits. Now they started political maneuvering to conquer other provinces.

SHAH ALAM II (1759AD-1806AD)

Shah Alam II, Son of Alamgir II, was born in 1728AD. He was also known as Ali Gohar. He was defeated by the British in 1764AD at the battlefield of Buxar and yielded the territories of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company.

It was promised that Company would pay 26 lakh rupees per annum. In 1772AD, he reached Delhi with the help of Marathas. In 1788AD, Ghulam Qadir Rohilla blinded Shah Alam II, but he remained emperor. He also wrote some poems. In 1803AD, the British captured Delhi and granted a pension for Shah Alam II. He died in 1806AD.



Shah Alam II

AKBAR SHAH II (1806-1837AD)

Akbar Shah II was born in 1760AD. He was son of Shah Alam II and father of the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. He is also known as Mirza Akbar. His powers were practically confined within Red Fort of Delhi. We find cultural flowering during his rule. He was also a pensioner of the British. He died in 1837AD after ruling for 31 years.



Akbar Alam II

BAHADUR SHAH II [BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR]

(1837AD-1858AD)

Last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II, also known as Bahadur Shah Zafar, was son of Akbar Shah II. He was also a nominal emperor and pensioner of the British. People chose him as their emperor at the time of 1857 war of independence, but he was incapable of running the state. War of independence concluded in May 1858AD. British sent him to Rangoon as prisoner. Thus the flickering lamp of Mughal Empire was blown off forever. He died in Rangoon in 1862AD, and is buried there.



*Last Mughal Emperor
Bahadur Shah II*

Bahadur Shah Zafar is also famous for his literary aspect. He was a good poet and patronized a number of poets. Poets like Ghalib and Zauq were attached to his court. Momin Khan Momin, Mustafa Khan Shefta and Sadr-ul-Din Khan Azurdah were also prominent poets of his literary gatherings.

SIKH RULE IN PUNJAB AND NWFP [KHYBER PAKHTUNKHAWA]

(1801AD-1849AD)

In the mid 18th century, when central Mughal power was weakened, Sikhs started to consolidate themselves in Punjab & NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhawa). Then they prevailed over the whole of Punjab and NWFP

(KPK). A famous and powerful Sikh leader was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sikhs rule in Punjab & NWFP (KPK) was extended from 1801AD to 1849AD. Then Sikh rule declined and in 1849AD the British annexed Punjab after defeating them.

PREVALENCE OF ROHILLAS IN ROHILKHAND AND CONSOLIDATION OF MARATHAS IN DECCAN

Rohillas belonged to different Pashtun (Pathan) tribes of Afghanistan. These people came to Rohilkhand during 17th and 18th centuries. Daud Khan and his foster son Ali Muhammad Khan were the founders of Pashtun state in Rohilkhand. After the death of Daud Khan in 1721AD, Ali Muhammad Khan became the ruler of Rohilkhand. At that time, Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah was on the throne. Ali Muhammad Khan refused to pay taxes to central government. Emperor Muhammad Shah sent his force to punish him. He was arrested and brought to Delhi. He asked forgiveness for his rebellion and was made the governor of Sirhind. He reached his territory Rohilkhand in 1748AD and recaptured his lost lands. After the death of Ali Muhammad Khan, many Pashtun Rohilla chiefs ruled over Rohilkhand. In 1857AD, War of Independence, they fought zealously against the British. After the failure of War of Independence, Rohilkhand was annexed by the British.

After the death of Aurangzeb, Marathas consolidated themselves in Deccan and were dreaming to rule India. They caused a great loss to Mughal government. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated them in the battlefield of Panipat and destroyed their power for ever.

HYDER ALI (1761AD-1782AD)

Famous Muslim general, Hyder Ali, was born in 1720AD. He started his practical life as a soldier but got immediate promotion and reached the rank of general. State of Mysore was ruled by a Hindu raja. His minister was Nand Raj. They both started confrontation and situation became worse. Hyder Ali suggested to Nand Raj to go back to his lands because it was



Famous Muslim General Hyder Ali

now dangerous for him to stay as a minister. When he went back, Hyder Ali deposed the raja and captured the control of the state.

BRITISH ATTACK ON MYSORE STATE

Marathas were brave people, but they were fearful of Hyder Ali. In 1767AD, the joint forces of the British, Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked the state of Mysore. Through his personal ability and prudence, Hyder Ali succeeded in breaking the alliance of Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad with the British. Now British forces were alone in the battlefield and Hyder Ali vanquished them. After this defeat, the British were very angry and started plotting against Hyder Ali. Now they were fully aware that Hyder Ali was a formidable and brave person.

The British managed to break Hyder Ali's alliance with Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad. Now Hyder Ali was without any aid and support. In spite of all these problems, he fought single handedly against the British. Moreover, a contingent was sent from Bombay (Mumbai) to capture Malabar, whom Hyder Ali repelled successfully. Most of his life was spent in fighting and struggling against the British. He showed exemplary

courage and remained steadfast. This great and brave general of the Subcontinent died in 1782AD. He had a deep political vision.

TIPU SULTAN (1782AD-1799AD)

Tipu Sultan was born in 1750AD. He was a brave soldier, able politician and competent administrator. He was fully convinced that the British were arch enemies of the Muslims and wanted to destroy them and get hold of the Subcontinent. So he decided to carry on the mission of his father, Hyder Ali, and fought against the British zealously.

Tipu Sultan also contacted the other countries to tackle the British. He sent an embassy to France and also to the ruler of Afghanistan Zaman Shah, but they rejected the request to help. A dissident prince of Persia came to him. Tipu treated him respectfully. When conditions in Persia were favorable, he sent him back with precious gifts. The prince promised to help him. On learning about this, the British sent Mehdi Ali Khan as their ambassador to Persia.



Tipu Sultan

He compelled and pressed the Persian king so much that he did not come to Tipu Sultan's assistance. In another move, the British managed to forge an alliance with Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad, because the British wanted to kill Tipu Sultan and capture the Subcontinent at any cost.

Moreover, the British bribed many officials of Tipu Sultan who were working on important posts. They became British aides and supporters. Tipu Sultan decided to fight against the British. Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad and many important people were on the British side.

In 1799AD, forces of Tipu Sultan and the British fought a severe battle at Seringapatam. Because of some traitors, Tipu sultan was defeated and



Tomb of Tipu Sultan

won the honours of a martyr. His two sons were held as hostage. With his fall, the independence of the Mysore came to an end. In the last moments of his life, a British general suggested him to surrender. But Tipu Sultan replied: *"To live like a lion for a day is far better than to live like a jackal for a hundred years."* After the martyrdom of Tipu Sultan and

end of the Islamic state of Mysore, the British annexed Punjab, Sindh and other territories.

HAZRAT SHAH WALIULLAH^[RA] **(1703AD-1762AD)**

Hazrat Shah Waliullah^[RA] was born in 1703AD in Delhi. His name was Ahmad and title Shah Waliullah. His father Abd-ul-Rahim^[RA] was respected for his knowledge and piety. He founded the seminary of Rahimiya. Hazrat Shah Waliullah^[RA] received his basic education from his father and learnt Holy Quran by heart at the age of seven.

He was a teacher par excellence, and had a deep knowledge of Quran and Hadith. He penned 50 books. His most famous book is Hujatullah-al-Baligha. He adopted Quranic education and preaching as his mission. For this purpose, he translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which enabled a great number of people to understand and disseminate the meaning of Holy book.

Shah Waliullah^[RA] started his movement at such a time when despair and hopelessness was widespread. He visited foreign lands and tried to strengthen the Muslim rule. He was well aware that Sikhs and Marathas were the worst enemies of the Muslims. He persuaded Ahmad Shah Abdali to attack on India.

He invited the Muslims towards fight for Allah Almighty, because they were engulfed in anarchy and conspiracies. He encouraged the Muslims to join Islamic army.

He also carried on his services on religious front, as well as uniting the Muslims politically. His translation of the Holy Quran is known under the title of "فتح الرحمن في ترجمة القرآن." He was famous for his knowledge of Hadith. He wrote exegesis of موطا امام مالك in Persian and Arabic, under the titles of "المسوى" and "المصفى." Along with his political and religious services, Shah Waliullah also tried to eradicate social evils. Consequently many reformist movements were started from Madrassa of Rahimiya.

Sectarian rifts were common in his age. False cults and ideologies were muddled with Islamic teachings. He united the Muslims and tried his best to make them conscious of Islamic values. Through his teachings, the Muslims rejected un-Islamic customs and became true followers of Islam. He passed away in 1762AD. Then his son Shah Abdul Aziz furthered his mission.

SYED AHMAD SHAHEED AND JIHAD MOVEMENT (1786AD-1831AD)

Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born in 1786AD in the Indian city of Bareilly. He was a disciple of Shah Waliullah's son Shah Abdul Aziz. He received his basic education from Rahimiya religious school of Delhi. He visited many places to guide the Muslims and for preaching of Islam. At that time,

Punjab and NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhawa) were ruled by Sikhs who had become a nuisance for the Muslim community. Syed Ahmad Shahheed resolved to take sword against them. He prepared an army of faithful warriors. He conquered Peshawar in 1830AD, enforced Islamic law and banned all type of intoxicants. Local chiefs became his enemies. Faithful warriors (*Mujahidins*) defeated the Sikhs at Akora and Hazro. After this victory, Syed Ahmad Shaheed announce his caliphate (*Khilafat*). Islamic warriors carried on their incursions. In 1831AD, these pious warriors fought a final battle against Sikhs at Balakot. Syed Ahmad And Syed Ismail earned the honour of martyrdom. After his death Maulvi Naseeruddin Dehlavi and Maulvi Sadiq Ali carried on his mission.

HAJI SHARIATULLAH AND FARAIZI MOVEMENT (1781AD-1840AD)

Faraizi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah, was the most effective and popular movement of Muslim Bengal. Its main purpose was to encourage the Muslims to follow basic obligations of faith, like prayer, fasting, zakat and hajj. He tried to eliminate heresies and supported the farmers against suppressive behaviour of Hindu landlords. After him, his son Haji Muhammad Hassan (also known as Dudhu Mian) carried on this objective. He popularized the Faraizi movement. Along with insistence on following of basic obligations, this movement also paid special attention toward cultivators' problems. Empowering effect of this movement encouraged the Muslims to raise their voice against the exploitation by Hindu landlords.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH IN HYDERABAD DECCAN, SINDH, BALOCHISTAN AND OUDH IN 19TH CENTURY

1. HYDERABAD DECCAN

After the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, the Mughal Empire was declining. Ruler of many states separated themselves and established their own independent governments. Hyderabad Deccan was an affluent state. In 1724 AD, Mir Qamaruddin Khan established his rule in Hyderabad Deccan under the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk. After that the ruler



Nizam-ul-Mulk Asif Jah

of Hyderabad Deccan was called Nizam. The British counted him among their friends because he had refused to join the 1857AD War of Independence. So, they kept Hyderabad state intact after 1857AD. Seven rulers came to power in this state from 1724AD to 1948AD. In 1948AD, Nizam surrendered to Indian army. Therefore, Hyderabad Deccan became a part of Indian Union.

2. SINDH

The British captured Sindh after deposing Talpur family. They made Sindh a part of Bombay (Mumbai). Charles Napier was the first governor of British Raj. 40% of lands of Muslims were allotted to Hindus. Muslim leaders continued their efforts to separate Sindh from Bombay. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (R.A), in his Fourteen Points, also demanded this separation. At last in 1935, the British government acceded to this

demand and separated Sindh from Bombay. Railway system was established in Sindh in British period. Printing press was introduced. The British also laid down irrigation system and built many bridges. In the same age Mirza Qaleech Beg did a great deal of research work and compiled the history of Sindh.

3. BALUCHISTAN

Prior to the British arrival in the Subcontinent, Baluchistan was an autonomous state. The ruler was Khan of Qalat Mir Mehrab Khan. The British killed him in 1839AD and then divided Balochistan in two parts: British Balochistan and State Balochistan. Former part consisted of Quetta, Sibbi, Chaghi, Naseerabad, Lora Lai, Zhob, Pishin, Qila Abdullah, Qila Saifullah, Dera Bugti, Noshki, Kohlu, Barkhan, Dhadar and Bolan areas; while in State Balochistan Qalat, Makran, Kharan and Lasbela states were included. The British purposely kept Balochistan backward. Baloch people took active part in independence movement.

4. PUNJAB

In 1849AD, the British defeated the Sikhs and annexed Punjab to their empire. Punjab had a special status during British era, because it was not only famous for good agricultural yield, but became a political and cultural centre. In 1857AD, War of Independence, some nations living in Punjab had rebelled against the British government, but failed to achieve any goals due to lack of unity and planning. The last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed and sent to Rangoon (Burma), whereas safety of *loyal* rulers was assured. Until then British East India Company was ruling the Subcontinent. British government used to issue a charter to the company after every 20 years. According to specific conditions of this charter, the company was given the right to rule under patronization of British

government. After the war of independence, the charter was cancelled and a new law was passed in 1858AD. According to this law, whole of the Subcontinent including Punjab became subject to Queen Victoria.

5. OUDH

Nawab of Oudh state, Shuja-ud-Daulah, had sided with Mir Qasim in the battle of Buxar in 1764AD. After the defeat, Nawab was arrested by the British. Nawab acceded some areas to the British. In 1765AD, the British captured some more areas of Oudh. Nawab of Oudh Shuja-ud-Daulah died in 1767. The British ignored his able and intelligent son and enthroned his incompetent brother as ruler of Oudh. This was the beginning of line of British supported puppet rulers of Oudh state. The British increased their interference in administrative matters step by step. In 1856AD, they annexed the whole state.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1857AD)

The British came to the subcontinent for trading purposes. With the passage of time they fought several battles with local rulers and started capturing their states. 1857AD, War of Independence was a crucial point in the history of the Subcontinent, because in this war the population of this region struggled as a united nation. After the failure of this war, there remained no challenge to the British rule. Secondly, the Mughal Empire founded by Babar came to an end. One more result of this war was also significant: at the end of war, the British adopted a policy of uneven treatment against Muslim population. But failure of the Muslims in 1857AD became a foundation for their success in 1947.

CAUSES OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:

Every event or revolutionary action has some immediate and other secondary basis in the history. In the same way, the immediate reason of the War of Independence was the use of tallow-greased cartridges and misbehaving with Indian soldiers, but most reasons were of social, religious and economic nature. Lava suddenly erupted with full force.

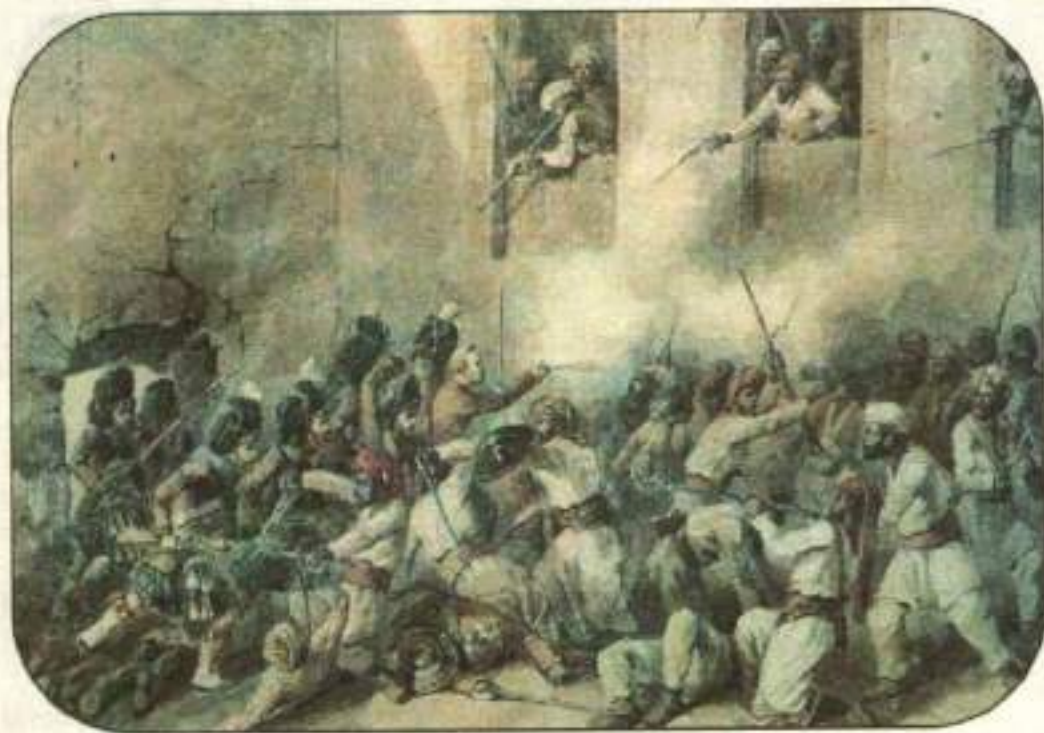
1. By 1857AD, the British rule was established over most of Indian territories. The British maintained their colonies through force and suppression. Such British policies were a nuisance for the people of the Subcontinent. Their dislike for British imperial domination was natural. People of the Subcontinent started a struggle to get rid of this colonial yoke. Role of the Muslims was prominent in this struggle. After the battles of Plassey, Buxar and Mysore, the War of Independence was a proof of their efforts.
2. Muslims and Hindus were annoyed by interference of the British in their faith matters. British preachers also showed non-respectful attitude for sacred personalities of other religions.
3. Use of tallow-greased cartridges was a result of a new type of gun. The cartridges for such rifles were greased with fat and it was rumoured that it was cow's and pig's fat which was contrary to religious principles of the Muslims and Hindus. Sepoys had to bite the cartridge open to release the powder. They refused to do this and rebelled. In March 1857AD, soldiers in Calcutta cantonment protested against this.
4. Wajid Ali Shah, ruler of Oudh, was forced to abdicate the throne and 80,000 soldiers were dismissed. This unemployment increased the level of unrest.
5. East India Company's trade policies (e.g non payment of taxes, import and export of goods without paying customs) affected the

economy badly and treasury was exhausted. Moreover, because of East India Company's financial exploitation, forced collection of land revenue and imposition of several taxes a large part of society had become an enemy of the British.

6. In 1835AD, the official status of Persian was abolished and English was adopted as official language. This affected the Muslim population more severely as compared to Hindus. The whole fabric of Muslim society was almost destroyed and consequently they reacted with rage.
7. British government encouraged the culture of feudalism and created a privileged class. This not only helped them to govern effectively but also engendered hate among common people. Local rulers of the Subcontinent had treated them good and provided basic facilities to people. The British abolished these facilities, confiscated the lands of the feudal and grants of land for mosques and temples were also cancelled. Moreover, the rate of revenue was increased. In this situation, the Subcontinent was engulfed in poverty and helplessness. Indians were deprived of government jobs. Unemployment and other problems compelled the local people to revolt.
8. A British army colonel ordered the soldiers of Meerut to gather in parade ground and tried to teach them the way to use tallow greased cartridges. Nearly all Hindu, Muslim and Sikh soldiers refused to use the cartridges. Colonel punished them with one year prison with hard labour. Consequently, soldiers became more aroused and angry.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1. On 6 May 1857AD, soldiers in Meerut cantonment were punished for refusing to accept tallow greased cartridges.



A Scene of War of Independence 1857

- Imprisonment of these soldiers instigated others. When British officers were busy in their religious service in church, soldiers attacked the prison and released their colleagues. They killed many British officers and looted the ammunition. After declaring a war against foreign rulers, they marched towards Delhi to reinstate former Mughal Empire.
2. Fire of revolt spread to Delhi and Ambala cantonments. Then thousands of Indian soldiers captured Delhi, announced Bahadur Shah Zafar as emperor and constituted an administrative council under general Bakht Khan.

3. The British left Uttar Pardesh, Madhya Pardesh and Bihar, and enclosed themselves in the forts of Agra and Allahabad. Freedom fighter also took control of Shah Jahanpur and Badaun. Flag of freedom was also unfurled in Azamgarsh and Banares.

4. In Kanpur, religious leader Nana Sahib and Azimullah Khan expelled the British. Meanwhile, Rani of Jhansi Lakshmi Bai rebelled against British Raj. In Oudh, Ahamad Ullah Shah and Nawab Mahal Begum caused the British to run for their lives. British forces tried to take back Delhi under the command of General



Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi

Bernard, but defeated and died with grief. Then General Reed took the command, but he was defeated too and resigned.

5. Now the British realized that it was impossible to defeat General Bakht Khan and recapture Delhi by force. So they resorted to their usual tactics of dividing, bribe and causing rift. A traitor blasted away the ammunition depot of General Bakht Khan. Freedom fighters started showing suspicion against each other. Some misunderstandings emerged between Bakht Khan and last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. Bakht Khan left Delhi and disappeared in the mountains of Nepal, and was never seen again.

6. The British killed and captured the freedom fighters after recapturing Delhi. Then they recovered Jhansi, Lakhnow and Bareilly. Thus partly through intrigues and partly through traitors, the dream of freedom could not be realized for one hundred years.

RESULTS OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1. War of Independence was fought without any formal planning, without any prominent leader and with little resources. However, the zeal and fervour of freedom fighters was exemplary. Treason of local people caused its failure, which had permanent and long lasting consequences.
2. After the conclusion of the War of Independence, East India Company's rule was abolished and India became under the British Crown. A British viceroy was appointed who had all administrative powers.
3. Muslims played a prominent role in War of Independence. So, they were the main target of vengeance by the British. Common people and Islamic scholars as well as freedom fighters were killed. Their properties were confiscated and dismissed from jobs. The Muslims suffered badly and their economy was destroyed. They were engulfed in poverty and deprivation. Hindus left them behind in government jobs, trade and education.
4. Quota of government job for the Muslims was minimized. They were denied any opportunities, no matter how capable they were. Land revenue was increased and tenants lost all of their rights. The British levied many new taxes and duties.

- iv. How Sikh rule was established in Punjab?
- v. How Tipu Sultan earned the honour of martyrdom?

3- Fill in the blanks according to the original text.

- i. In 1835AD, the official status of Persian was abolished and English was adopted as
- ii. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born in 1786AD in the Indian city of Bareilly.....
- iii. The great and brave general of the Subcontinent, Tipu Sultan died in
- iv. Rohillas belonged to different Pashtun (Pathan) tribes of
- v. Shah Waliullah^[RA] translated the Holy Quran into language.

4- Mark the right answer with (✓) and wrong answer with (✗).

- i. Nawab of Oudh state, Shuja-ud-Daulah had sided with Mir Qasim in the battle of Buxar in 1764AD.
- ii. Ahmad Shah Abdali was a general of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- iii. Bahadur Shah Zafar was a good poet and patronized a number of poets.
- iv. In 1767AD, joined forces of the British, Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked on Bengal.
- v. Prior to British arrival in the Subcontinent, Baluchistan was an autonomous state.

5- Match column A with B and write down the correct answer in column C.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
Shah Alam II	1849AD	
Tipu Sultan	1858AD	
Akbar Shah II	1760AD	
Annexation of Punjab	1728AD	
Conclusion of the war of independence	1750AD	

Part II

Write down detailed answers in the light of the original text.

- 1- Describe the attacks of Ahmad Shah Abdali against India.
- 2- Analyze the Battle of Buxar.
- 3- Describe the situation of Mughal Empire during the reign of last two emperors: Akbar II and Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- 4- Discuss the establishment of Sikh rule in Punjab, ascendance of Rohillas in Rohilkhand and Maratha consolidation in Deccan.
- 5- Describe the efforts of Hyder Ali against foreign domination.
- 6- Describe the objectives of Tipu Sultan and his battle with the British in Sirangapatam (1799AD).
- 7- Discuss the role of movements initiated by Shah Waliullah^[RA], Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Hajir Shariatullah.
- 8- Describe the main point of British policy in Hyderabad Deccan, Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab and Oudh at the end of 19th century.
- 9- Discuss the reasons, main events and consequences of 1857AD war of independence.

Activities:-

- 1- Relate the story of the war of independence to your classmates.
- 2- Prepare a Tiplchart featuring the life sketch of Tipu Sultan Shaheed and display it in your class.

Glossary

Difficult Words	Meaning/Explanation
Abandon	To surrender one's claim to, right to, or interest in; give up entirely.
Abdicate	To renounce (a throne, power, responsibility, rights, etc.), esp formally
Abolish	1. To do away with; annul. 2. To destroy completely.
Accountability	Liable to being called to account; answerable.
Alliance	Loyalty or the obligation of loyalty, as to a nation, sovereign, or cause.
Ammunition	Projectiles, such as bullets and shot, together with their fuses and primers, that can be fired from guns or otherwise propelled.
Amnesty	A general pardon granted by a government, especially for political offenses.
Annex	1. To append or attach, especially to a larger or more significant thing. 2. To incorporate (territory) into an existing political unit such as a country, state, county, or city.
Archery	The art, sport, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.
Arouse	To awaken from or as if from sleep.
Artillery	1. Large-caliber weapons, such as cannon, howitzers, and missile launchers, which are operated by crews. 2. The branch of an army that specializes in the use of such weapons.
Artillery	1. Large-caliber weapons, such as cannon, howitzers, and missile launchers, which are operated by crews. 2. The branch of an army that specializes in the use of such weapons.
Artisan	A skilled manual worker; a craftsman.
Assume	1. To take upon oneself: assume responsibility; assume another's debts. 2. To undertake the duties of (an office): assumed the presidency. 3. To take on; adopt
Atrocity	Behaviour or an action that is wicked or ruthless
Bias	An unfair act or policy stemming from prejudice.
Bounteous	Giving or inclined to give generously.
Calligraphy	The art of fine handwriting.

Capture	1. To take captive, as by force or craft; seize. 2. To gain possession or control of, as in a game or contest
Cartridges	A cylindrical, usually metal casing containing the primer and charge of ammunition for firearms.
Complacence	1. Contented self-satisfaction. 2. Total lack of concern.
Compose	To put together or make up by combining; put in proper order
Confidant	One to whom secrets or private matters are disclosed.
Confrontation	A conflict involving armed forces.
Consolidation	1. The act or process of consolidating. 2. The state of being consolidated.
Conspire	To plan together secretly to commit an illegal or wrongful act or accomplish a legal purpose through illegal action.
Constraint	1. The state of being restricted or confined within prescribed bounds. 2. One that restricts, limits, or regulates; a check.
Contention	1. The act or an instance of striving in controversy or debate. 2. A striving to win in competition; rivalry.
Contingency	1. Happening by chance or without known cause; accidental. 2. That may or may not happen; uncertain
Contingent	3. (Military) a part of a military force, parade, et
Coronation	The act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign or the sovereign's consort.
Demolish	1. To tear down completely; raze. 2. To do away with completely; put an end to. 3. To damage severely.
Destitute	1. Lacking resources or the means of subsistence; completely impoverished.
Disperse	To drive off or scatter in different directions.
Disseminate	To scatter widely, cause to become widely known.
Domain	A territory over which rule or control is exercised.
Domination	1. Control or power over another or others. 2. The exercise of such control or power.
Ecstatic	A trancelike state of great rapture or delight.
Edict	1. A proclamation issued by an authority and having the force of law. 2. A formal pronouncement or command.
Emboss	1. To mold or carve in relief; emboss a design on a coin.

	2. To decorate with or as if with a raised design; emboss leather. 3. To adorn; decorate.
Emir	A prince, chieftain, or governor.
Engrave	To carve, cut, or etch into a material.
Engulf	To swallow up or overwhelm by or as if by overflowing and enclosing.
Enthronement	1. To seat on a throne. 2. To invest with sovereign power or with the authority of high office.
Equitable	Marked by or having equity; just and impartial.
Eradicate	1. To tear up by the roots. 2. To get rid of as if by tearing up by the roots.
Exasperation	1. The act or an instance of exasperating. 2. The state of being exasperated; frustrated annoyance.
Excursion	(Military) a raid or attack.
Execute	1. To put into effect; carry out. 2. To perform; do: execute a U-turn.
Expedition	A military operation conducted by an armed force to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country.
Exquisite	Of such beauty or delicacy as to arouse intense delight.
Fantasize	To portray in the mind; imagine.
Favouritism	The practice of giving special treatment to a person or group.
Flatterer	To compliment excessively and often insincerely, especially in order to win favor.
Flowering	The period of highest development; the peak.
Garrison	1. A military post, especially one that is permanently established. 2. The troops stationed at a military post.
Grooming	To prepare, as for a specific position or purpose.
Hierarchy	A body of clergy organized into successive ranks or grades with each level subordinate to the one above.
Hinder	1. To be or get in the way of. 2. To obstruct or delay the progress of.
Historiographer	A historian employed to write the history of a group or public institution.
Instigate	To urge on to some drastic or inadvisable action.
Instigation	1. To urge on; goad. 2. To stir up; foment.

Insurrection	The act or an instance of open revolt against civil authority or a constituted government.
Integral	Essential or necessary for completeness; constituent.
Intoxicate	1. To stupefy or excite by the action of a chemical substance such as alcohol. 2. To stimulate or excite.
Intricate	Having many complexly arranged elements.
Jurisdiction	1. Authority or control: islands under U.S. jurisdiction. 2. The extent of authority or control:
Lenient	Inclined not to be harsh or strict; merciful, generous, or indulgent.
Mahout	The keeper and driver of an elephant.
Maneuvering	A strategic or tactical military or naval movement.
Marauding	To rove and raid in search of plunder.
Minor	1. Lesser or smaller in amount, extent, or size. 2. Lesser in importance, rank, or stature.
Mint	A place where the coins of a country are manufactured by authority of the government.
Miraculous	1. of, like, or caused by a miracle; marvellous 2. surprising 3. having the power to work miracles
Monitoring	1. To keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information. 2. To keep close watch over; supervise
Mosaic	A decorative design made by setting small colored pieces, as of stone or tile, into a surface.
Muddle	A disordered condition; a mess or jumble.
Mugging	An assault upon a person especially with the intent to rob.
Muster	1. To call (troops) together, as for inspection. 2. To cause to come together; gather: Bring all the volunteers you can muster. 3. To call forth; summon up.
Nominal	1. Existing in name only. 2. Insignificantly small;
Nuisance	1. One that is inconvenient, annoying, or vexatious; a bother.
Obligation	A social, legal, or moral requirement, such as a duty, contract, or promise that compels one to follow or avoid a particular course of action.
Offender	One that offends, especially one that breaks a public law.

Ombudsman	A man who investigates complaints and mediates fair settlements, especially between aggrieved parties such as consumers or students and an institution or organization.
Orthodox	Adhering to the accepted or traditional and established faith, especially in religion.
Palanquin	A covered litter carried on poles on the shoulders of four or more bearers, formerly used in eastern Asia.
Parasitic	1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a parasite. 2. Caused by a parasite.
Patronize	One that supports, protects, or champions someone or something, such as an institution, event, or cause; a sponsor or benefactor.
Persist	To hold firmly and steadfastly to a purpose, state, or undertaking despite obstacles, warnings, or setbacks.
Persuade	To induce to undertake a course of action or embrace a point of view by means of argument.
Perturb	1. To disturb greatly; make uneasy or anxious. 2. To throw into great confusion.
Petitioner	A request to a superior authority; an entreaty.
Plunder	To rob of goods by force, especially in time of war; pillage.
Privileges	A special advantage, immunity, permission, right, or benefit granted to or enjoyed by an individual, class, or caste.
Projectile	A fired, thrown, or otherwise propelled object, such as a bullet, having no capacity for self-propulsion.
Promulgation	To make known (a decree, for example) by public declaration; announce officially.
Prosper	To be fortunate or successful, especially in terms of one's finances; thrive.
Punitive	Inflicting or aiming to inflict punishment; punishing.
Rampart	1. A fortification consisting of an embankment, often with a parapet built on top. 2. A means of protection or defense; a bulwark.
Realm	A community or territory over which a sovereign rules; a kingdom.
Relegated	1. To assign to an obscure place, position, or condition. 2. To assign to a particular class or category; classify.
Relinquish	1. To retire from; give up or abandon. 2. To let go; surrender.
Repel	1. To ward off or keep away; drive back: repel insects. 2. To offer resistance to; fight against.
Repository	A place where things may be put for safekeeping.

Resurrect	1. To bring back to life. 2. To bring back into practice, notice, or use.
Retinue	The retainers or attendants accompanying a high-ranking person.
Revolt	1. To attempt to overthrow the authority of the state; rebel. 2. To oppose or refuse to accept something.
Scenic	Constituting or affording pleasing views of natural features.
Scribe	1. A public clerk or secretary, especially in ancient times. 2. A professional copyist of manuscripts and documents.
Seminary	A school for the religious education.
Sepoys	An indigenous soldier serving in the army of a foreign conqueror, especially an Indian soldier serving under British command in India.
Siege	The surrounding and blockading of a city, town, or fortress by an army attempting to capture it.
Sobriety	1. the state or quality of being sober 2. the quality of refraining from excess
Sovereign	1. One that exercises supreme, permanent authority, especially in a nation or other governmental unit, as: a. A king, queen, or other noble person who serves as chief of state; a ruler or monarch. b. A national governing council or committee. 2. A nation that governs territory outside its borders.
Steadfast	Firmly loyal or constant; unswerving.
Subjugate	1. To bring under control; conquer. 2. To make subservient; enslave.
Succession	The act, process, or right by which one person succeeds to the office, etc., of another.
Suppressive	1. To put an end to forcibly; subdue. 2. To curtail or prohibit the activities of.
Supremacy	1. The quality or condition of being supreme. 2. Supreme power or authority.
Surrender	1. To relinquish possession or control of to another because of demand or compulsion. 2. To give up in favor of another.
Surveillance	1. Close observation of a person or group, especially one under suspicion. 2. The act of observing or the condition of being observed.
Swordsman	1. A man who is skilled in the use of swords.

	2. A fencer.
Tallow	Hard fat obtained from parts of the bodies of cattle, sheep, or horses.
Traitor	One who betrays one's country, a cause, or a trust, especially one who commits treason.
Truce	A temporary cessation or suspension of hostilities by agreement of the opposing sides; an armistice.
Tussle	A rough or vigorous struggle; a scuffle.
Unanimous	1. Sharing the same opinions or views; being in complete harmony or accord. 2. Based on or characterized by complete assent or agreement.
Undermine	To weaken by wearing away a base or foundation.
Uneasy	An uneasy or troubled condition.
Upheaval	A strong, sudden, or violent disturbance, as in politics, social conditions, etc.
Usurp	To seize and hold (the power or rights of another, for example) by force or without legal authority.
Valour	Courage and boldness, as in battle; bravery.
Vanquish	1. To defeat or conquer in battle; subjugate. 2. To defeat in a contest, conflict, or competition.
Voluminous	Having great volume, fullness, size, or number.
Yoke	an oppressive power; "under the yoke of a tyrant"; "they threw off the yoke of domination"