

## Arab Invasion

### Reasons for Arab Invasion:

1. Ilafi tribes (Arab rebels)
2. Imperialism of Hajjaj bin Yousaf
3. Help given by Hindu rulers to Persians in Kirman and Makran
4. Spread of Islam
5. Attitude of Raja Dahir, the ruler of Sindh
6. Plunder of Muslim ships by pirates near Daibul

### Conquests of Muhammad bin Qasim:

1. Failed attempts of Ubaidullah and Budail. Then MbQ, nephew and son in law of Hajjaj was sent with an army.
2. Daibul – the governor of Makran gave his men for service under MBQ. The locals also came to help the Muslim army. Rajputs & Brahmins defeated in 712
3. Nerun – Buddhists surrender without resistance
4. Sehwan – Dahir's cousin, Bajhra surrendered after some feeble resistance
5. Rewar – Dahir rode an elephant and marched against the Muslim army. During the war, his elephant went out of his control and took him into the Indus river due to which Dahir had to mount a horse. His army was demoralized as they thought that he had drowned. Dahir was killed on the sixth day and his army was defeated. His wife Rani Bai took shelter inside the fort of Rewar with some 15000 men and other Hindu women. The Muslims remained strong and laid siege. When defeat was imminent, the Hindus performed Jauhar.
6. Brahmanabad – Jai Singh, the brother of Dahir was defeated. Rani Ladi, another widow of Dahir was captured along with Dahir's daughters Suryadevi and Parmal Devi
7. Aror – Another son of Dahir was defeated and with the fall of Sindh's capital, the conquest of Sindh was completed
8. Multan – It was besieged and captured by cutting off the water supply in 713

### Policy of Invasions of Muhammad bin Qasim:

1. People were given a choice to submit or to fight

2. Capture was usually accomplished by some treaty – Sulh or Ahd e Wasiq (capitulation) or Aman (surrender/peace)
3. Combatants were executed as a policy
4. Descendants of combatants taken as captives/slaves

### Administration of Muhammad bin Qasim:

1. Civil administration established immediately after capture
2. Ruling class (Brahmins and in some cases Buddhists) included in the administrative set up
3. Some Hindus and Buddhists were even made trusted advisors
4. Muslims were to pay Zakat
5. Non Muslims were to pay Jizya, a poll tax but Brahmins were exempted from it
6. A Muslim Officer was stationed in every captured town with some troops for efficient patrolling for peace keeping
7. Shariah made the supreme law of the land but the locals were allowed to practice their own religious customs
8. Locals were allowed to resolve their private matters according to their own traditions/religion with the option of coming to the govt
9. Office for interpretation for the Shariah was set up

### Reasons for Success of the Arabs:

1. Superior army (had faced many armies on many terrains)
2. Superior navy
3. Military equipment (siege weapons etc)
4. Military strategy (used the environment etc everything not just swords)
5. Role played by the Ilafi tribes as spies
6. Continuous supply of provisions from the govt of the Caliph
7. United under the banner of Islam
8. Indians were divided by religion and by politics (Chach as usurper)
9. Buddhist's aversion to war
10. The locals, tired of their social caste system helped the Muslims
11. Hindus had a only a particular caste responsible for fighting
12. Folly of Dahir (no preparation even after Daibul etc had fallen)
13. Death of Dahir left the Hindus virtually leaderless

### Reasons for Impermanence of the Arabs:

1. Lane Poole and Elphinstone list several reasons for this
2. Power of Rajputs in the North and East could not be broken
3. Muslim army sent for India was inadequate for the task
4. Sindh was imperfectly subdued
5. Expedition proved to be unremunerative and was discontinued
6. No reinforcements were sent after MbQ
7. Pre mature death of MbQ in 715 left Muslims in India leaderless
8. Strategically Sindh was not a good starting point
9. Conflict b/w Umayyads and Abbasids was demoralizing
10. Muslims had split into political, religious and racial factions when nationalism was on the rise globally
11. Muslim kingdom lost touch with everything original and vital in Islam during Haroon al Rashid's reign

1. Seed of Islam was sown in India and the footing it got in India proved to be long lasting
2. The cultural effects were great especially as Islamic culture developed in an alien civilization
3. The political and administrative ambitions of the Arabs did not take root and were thus short lived

#### **Effects of the Arab Invasion:**

1. Coming together of 2 civilizations
2. Spread of Islam (Arabs settling in India)
3. Intensification of already existing trade links
4. Political links established b/w governors
5. Sindhi language written in Arabic script
6. Traces of Sindhi culture still found in Arabic music
7. Literary works were exchanged via translation to Arabic
8. Progress in fields of education (astronomy, medicine, mathematics, philosophy etc)
9. Amir Khusrau says that the Arabic astronomer Abu Mashar studied astronomy for a decade at Benares, the Hindu seat of learning
10. Many works in astronomy were translated into Arabic
11. Decimal nos were the greatest find and came to be known as Arabic numerals when they got to Europe
12. Indians proved their worth in medicine when they cured the Caliph Mansur and were appointed as chief physicians
13. Arabs came to know about the spices of India and took an interest in them
14. Indians began to realize the futility of their superstitions such as travel by sea bringing bad luck etc

#### **Conclusion:**

## Mahmud Of Ghazni

### **Indian Conquests of Mahmud:**

1. Frontier forts 1000 AD – towns near Khyber Pass were conquered
2. Hindushahi Kingdom 1001 AD – Jaypal at Peshawar
3. Bhira (Bhatiya) in 1002 AD – the ruler fled and stabbed himself to death when the Muslim forces closed on him
4. Multan 1006 AD – Anandapal & Abul Fateh Daud fled and Nawasa Shah (Jaypal's grandson who converted to Islam) was made in charge of Multan
5. Nawasa Shah defeated in 1007AD as he asserted independence
6. Battle of Waihind in 1008 AD – Anandapal gathered a large force by uniting the Rajput rulers of a number of cities. Mahmud faced the army at Waihind and due to Anandapal's elephant going out of control, the tables turned in favour of the Muslims who emerged successful. Anandapal managed to flee again.
7. The fortress of Nagarkot was captured in 1009 AD
8. Defeat of Abul Fateh Daud of Multan in 1010 AD
9. Punjab 1014 AD – Anandapal died at Nandana and his son Trilochanpal took over. He raised an army and faced Mahmud who defeated him. Trilochanpal fled towards Kashmir and forged an alliance with the Tunga of Kashmir. Mahmud pursued him and defeated their combined armies. Trilochanpal came back to Punjab and formed a Rajput alliance which was broken by Mahmud. Punjab was annexed to his empire and a governor was appointed. Trilochanpal was assassinated in 1021-22 AD and his son Bhimpal was assassinated in 1028. With Bhimpal's death, the Hindushahi dynasty came to an end.
10. Thaneswar was captured in 1014 AD
11. Conquest of Kashmir was attempted twice b/w 1015-21 AD
12. Qanauj (Baran, Mathura, Brindaban, 1018 & Qanauj, 1019)
13. Expedition to Kalinjar was taken to punish the Chandela Raja for overthrowing the Raja of Qanauj. The Chandela Raja fled and Mahmud returned victorious.
14. Gawalior in 1020-21 AD – the Raja of Gawalior surrendered after some feeble resistance
15. Kalinjar was captured next and the Raja surrendered and begged for mercy to save his life

16. Somnath 1025-26 AD – Mahmud led another campaign to show the futility of the beliefs of those who thought that his success was because of the displeasure of the Somnath god with the Hindus
17. Jats were defeated and many were killed in 1027 AD as they had molested the Muslim army when it was returning from Somnath

### **Political Motives:**

1. Jaypal's violation of his treaty with Sebuktigin
2. Jaypal's nefarious motives behind attack on Ghazni
3. Indians helping the enemies of Ghazni
4. Indians molesting Ghazni's allies in India
5. Those who violated their treaties had to be punished to set a precedent

### **Economic Motives:**

1. India was full of rich cities and towns
2. For his schemes to be successful Mahmud stood in need of money and India was a veritable El Dorado
3. War booty and elephants helped him in his campaigns in India and in the West as well against the Persians

### **Religious Motives:**

1. He grew up in a time when Sultans were conquerors and warriors, not preachers or scholars. He did what he had learnt and seen
2. Religion was one of the many tools used for motivation and unity
3. Was it really Jihad – the army consisted of soldiers of all religions
4. Propagation of Islam – he never cared if people converted to Islam or maintained their faith as long as they continued paying tributes
5. The religious scholars came to India on their own initiative
6. Extirpation of idolatry was not the motive either as he destroyed only the temples which showed signs of wealth

### **Conquest or Annexations as Motive:**

1. He seldom established an administration in conquered territories
2. Punjab was annexed only because it was a springboard for further expeditions and not because of annexations as a motive

### **Actual Motive:**

1. To set up a strong Central Asian empire
2. To enhance the culture of his own homeland and promote it
3. India provided him with all the wealth required for these tasks
4. Religion enhanced his image and got him immense support

**Effects of Mahmud's Invasions:**

1. Destruction of cities and forts of India
2. Even the richest cities were drained of wealth and economy staggered
3. Monuments, gardens etc were also destroyed
4. Vulnerability of India was exposed
5. Political disunity among Indian chiefs was also exposed
6. The religious scholars who came along Mahmud's army spread Islam

**Conclusion:**

1. As avarice is the great imputation against Mahmud in the East, so is bigotry among European writers. The first of these charges is established by facts, the other seems the result of misconception.
2. Mahmud's Indian conquests were motivated politically and economically and had little to do with religion.

**Muhammad Ghori**

**Ghaznawids vs. Ghurids (Ghoris):**

- 1) Mountainous region of Ghor was conquered by Mahmud in 1009
- 2) Ghaznawid Empire disintegrated quickly after Mahmud's death:
  - i) Seljuk Turks deprived them of Central Asian possessions
  - ii) Internally, the Afghans gave them a most serious challenge
- 3) Allaudin Hussain of Ghor (aka Jahansoz) occupied Ghazni during this struggle, plundered it and set fire to it (hence the nickname). Glorious buildings built by Mahmud and his predecessors were razed to the ground.
- 4) Ghazni was recovered but the Ghuzz Turks drove out the Ghaznawids in 1158
- 5) Ghiyasuddin of Ghor (son of Bahauddin Sam and nephew of Alauddin Jahansoz) conquered Ghzani in 1175. His army was led by his younger brother Shihabuddin alias Muizuddin (aka Muhammad Ghori).
- 6) Muhammad Ghori was appointed governor of Ghazni and was permitted by his brother to expand his dominions as he wished. Despite being virtually independent, he continued to show loyalty to his brother and struck coins and read the khutba in his name.

**Conquest of Multan, Sindh and Punjab:**

1. Entered through Omal Pass and captured Multan and Uchh in 1175
2. Was defeated by the Chalukya ruler of Gujrat in 1178 and returned to Ghazni to reorganize his army
3. Fought his way through Khyber Pass which was defended by the Ghaznawids and captured Peshawar in 1181
4. Peshawar was made stronghold to defend Khyber Pass
5. Lahore was attacked in 1181 and the son of Malik Khusrau was taken hostage thus enforcing a treaty
6. Daibul was taken over in 1182, by defeating the Sumras and thus Sindh was brought under control too
7. Sialkot (a gun pointed at Lahore) was conquered in 1185
8. Malik Khusrau attacked Sialkot and laid siege to it
9. Ghori marched towards Lahore forcing Khusrau to fall back

10. Lahore was besieged and Khusrau was defeated by treachery in 1186 AD. Khusrau and his son were imprisoned and later killed in 1192.

#### **Prithvi Raj Chauhan III of Delhi:**

1. Fortress at Bathinda was captured by Turks within days. Its news was brought to Prithvi Raj by Govind Rai (his governor at Delhi)
2. Prithvi Raj prepared for battle while Muhammad Ghori marched from Ghazni after reorganizing his army
3. First battle of Tarrain 1191 – Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeated the Turks and Ghori was injured badly in face to face battle with Govind Rai but was carried to safety by his slaves
4. Ghori punished his officials publicly except the Afghans and even jailed some of his men until they felt motivated to fight Prithvi Raj again. Muhammad Ghori is reported to have eaten and slept very little b/w the two battles of Tarrain (during preparation)
5. Second battle of Tarrain 1192 – Turks used new strategies and Prithvi Raj was no more supported by other Rajput Rajas and was defeated
6. Qutb ud Din Aibak was made in charge of Ghori's Indian conquests

#### **Qutb ud Din Aibak:**

1. Revolts at Merut and Ajmer were suppressed in 1192 AD
2. Govind Raja (a son of Prithvi Raj) was kept in charge of Ajmer until he revolted and Ajmer was then occupied
3. Revolts at Ajmer were suppressed in 1194 AD
4. Delhi was captured in 1193 by laying a siege to it, thus forcing the enemy to flee
5. Aibak assisted Ghori to conquer Kanauj and other territories in North in 1194 AD
6. He punished the Raja of Gujrat in 1197 AD
7. He captured the fortress of Kalinjar in 1202 AD
8. Brought other territories under control as well including Mahoba and Badaun

#### **Ikhtiyar Muhammad bin Bikhtiyar Khalji:**

1. An able lieutenant of Aibak was given a jagir in the Gangetic valley
2. Raided Bihar several times and brought it under Delhi by 1197

3. Several monasteries were raided and plundered by him
4. Attacked Nadia, capital of the Pala ruler Lakshmansena of Bengal in 1199
5. The Pala ruler fled from Nadia but controlled vast areas of Bengal till his death in 1206 AD
6. Nadia was recaptured by the locals and therefore Ikhtiyar made Gaur/Lakhnauti his capital
7. He captured large parts of Bengal by 1205 AD
8. He underestimated his enemy when he attacked Brahmaputra where the local Assamese tribesmen encircled his forces and inflicted heavy losses on them
9. He fell sick and returned to his capital where one of his men killed him in 1206 AD

#### **Last Years of Muhammad Ghori:**

1. Elder brother, Ghiyas ud Din died in 1203 AD
2. Ghori took the title of Muiz ud Din and became Sultan
3. He was defeated by Khawarizm Shah of Persia in 1205 AD
4. Came to India on request of Aibak to suppress revolts of the Khokhars of Punjab
5. Was assassinated by Khokhars on his return in 1206 AD

#### **Reasons for Success:**

- 1) They were persistent and a defeat was never final. They always sprung back and came with a new strategy, learning from their mistakes.
- 2) Their military equipment and strategies were far more superior
- 3) Their quick and mobile cavalry was no match for the slow and easily exhausted elephants
- 4) They were never reluctant to use tactics such as cutting off water supply of the enemy to win a battle whereas for the Rajputs, battle was a display of skill
- 5) The Hindus never differentiated b/w battle and war and gave everything in a single battle. Their suicidal tendencies (Jauhar) made the situation worse for them.
- 6) Their caste system worked against them as the fighting was handed over to people belonging to a single caste (less people fought than if all castes had contributed)

- 7) The caste system was also a source of grievances for many Hindus
- 8) The slave system of the Turks worked very well and raised men of great caliber as compared to the men produced by dynastic rule in India. They were loyal to each other (Ghori was loyal to his brother Ghiyas ud Din who sat on the throne at Feroz Koh and his slaves were loyal to him. Ghiyas ud Din heads the list of kings of Delhi at Qutb Minar)
- 9) Islam gave them three things:
  - i) Unity/brotherhood
  - ii) Fear of nothing/contempt of death
  - iii) Freedom from wine, intoxicants and other vices

**Conclusion:**

1. First one to have permanent conquests in India
2. Left someone behind to take over his conquests
3. Although he was defeated from time to time but he never backed down and every time he was pushed down, he rose up again with more vigor and courage
4. Although he was not an absolutely brilliant military commander but he had vision, knew when to change strategy and was a man of strong character
5. He realized how rotten the political system of India had become and exploited it completely to his advantage.

**Comparison of Mahmud and Muhammad Ghori**

**As Military Generals:**

1. Mahmud was a born leader, a genius in the art of war. Never suffered a defeat and never had to resort to cheap tactics.
2. Mohammad Ghori always had a strategy in mind. However, he suffered a number of defeats. But he prepared a new strategy and pounced back, often inflicting a worse defeat on his enemy. He was ready to use treachery if need be.

**Motives:**

1. Mahmud's motives were mainly economic to finance the establishment of a Central Asian empire and to promote his culture. He wanted to extend his empire Westwards as he could control Indian chiefs without an empire.
2. Muhammad wanted to establish a Muslim Empire in India. The Western borders were checked by Khawarizm Shah. So it was better to strengthen the position on the Eastern side.

**Permanence of Work and Empire Builders:**

1. Mahmud was not interested in setting up an empire in India. Punjab was annexed only to make it easier to launch attacks further.
2. Muhammad Ghori consolidated the captured territories to bring them under long term Turkish rule. He trained his slaves, delegated responsibilities and trusted his subordinates. He set up administration and laid down the foundations of Slave Dynasty.

**As Patrons of Scholars:**

1. Mahmud patronized men of letters, poets (Al Beruni, Utbi, Ferdausi etc). He built a museum, university and library at Ghazni. He also had a mosque (Celestial Bride) Made at Ghazni. He welcomed scholars from abroad and took interest in their works as well. He also worked to promote his culture.
2. Muhammad had only insignificant interest in such endeavors (Fakhr ud Din Razi and Nizami Uruzi). It was his brother Ghiyas ud Din who provided facilities to scholars and preachers.

### **Cause of Islam:**

1. Mahmud used religion as a tool to muster support and a good name for himself, though his services to Islam cannot be denied.
2. Muhammad Ghori had the propagation of Islam in his mind but did not use it to make a name for himself. His brother Ghiyas ud Din made arrangements for the spread of Islam in the backward areas of his empire.

### **As Statesmen:**

1. Both were guided by reason. Mahmud realized that building an Empire in Central Asia and India at the same time was impossible and he chose to expand his dominions and consolidate his Empire in Central Asia while financing his efforts using the wealth of India.
2. Muhammad Ghori realized that expanding his dominions in Central Asia meant coming face to face with the strong forces of Khawarizm Shah. Thus he chose to exploit the divisions among Indians and decimate their already weak political set up to establish a Turkish Empire. He did not discriminate on religious grounds as was clear when Ajmer and Delhi were kept under Rajput rulers and taken over only when they rebelled.

### **With Regards to Loyalty and Legacy:**

1. Mahmud was an absolute monarch who owed allegiance to no one. He trained no one in war and administration and after his death, the Ghaznavid Empire disintegrated and a death blow was dealt to it by the Ghuzz Turks and the Ghurids. He left behind no one as capable as him in his place.
2. Muhammad Ghori remained loyal to his brother Ghiyasuddin as he remained as his naib at Ghazni while Ghiyasuddin himself sat on the throne at the capital Feroz Koh. It would not have been a surprise if Muhammad Ghori asserted his independence but he kept on striking the coins and had the khutba read in his brother's name. Although Ghiyasuddin never set foot in Indo-Pak, his name heads the list of the Muslim kings of Delhi inscribed at the Qutb Minar. Even after Ghiyasuddin's death, Ghori entrusted vast territories to his brother's sons. Ghori trained his slaves in arts of war and administration and ensured a long lasting Turkish rule.

### **Qutb ud Din Aibak**

#### **Early Achievements/Life:**

1. A Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori
2. Became one of his most trusted lieutenants
3. Was in charge of a section of the Turkish army
4. He was also made in charge of the stables
5. Helped Ghori throughout his life in establishing an empire
6. Ghori made him in charge of his Indian conquests in 1192 AD
7. He set up his headquarters at Indraprastha near Delhi
8. He used force and diplomacy very wisely at Ajmer and Delhi
9. Suppressed revolts at Merut and Ajmer in 1192 and at Ajmer again in 1194
10. Brought Delhi under control in 1193 AD
11. Helped Ghori add Kanauj to his empire in 1194 AD
12. Punished the Raja of Gujrat in 1197 AD
13. In 1202 AD, he captured the fort of Kalinjar and moved on to Mahoba, Badaun etc
14. Ikhtiyar Muhammad, one of his lieutenants, added Bihar and Bengal by 1206 AD. Ikhtiyar Muhammad was killed in 1206 AD.
15. After the death of Ghori, people of Lahore invited him to assume sovereign powers while Taj ud Din Yildiz became the Sultan at Ghazni

#### **Taj ud Din Yildiz:**

1. Khawarizm Shah drove Yildiz out of Ghazni
2. He came to Punjab and invaded Lahore. Aibak marched against him and defeated him in battle though Yildiz was able to flee.
3. Aibak proceeded to Ghazni and announced 40 days of celebrations
4. When Yildiz came to Ghazni, Aibak however came back to Delhi and pursued the policy of cutting all ties with Ghazni due to expanding powers of Khawarizm Shah, Ala ud Din Muhammad.

#### **Issue at Bengal**

1. The Khalji chiefs had deposed and imprisoned Ali Mardan and appointed their own leader, Muhammad Sheran
2. Ali Mardan managed to escape and asked for help from Aibak

3. Aibak's lieutenant Rumi Khan, used diplomacy and force to solve the issue and Ali Mardan was reinstated as the governor of Bengal

#### **Other Problems and Aibak's Efforts to Retain Power:**

1. Ever since the death of Ghori, the Rajputs had started revolts and some of them had even been able to achieve independent status
2. Yildiz had not accepted his claim over Delhi
3. To muster support and retain power, he made matrimonial ties with powerful people of the time such as marrying his sister and daughter to Qabacha and Iltutmish.
4. He himself had married the daughter of Yildiz

#### **Buildings:**

1. Quwwat ul Islam mosque built in 1195 to commemorate Delhi's conquest
2. Qutb Minar built originally for purpose of Azan. It was made 225 ft high with four stories.
3. Arhai Din ka Jhompra, another mosque was built in 1200

#### **Conclusion:**

1. He died unfortunately in 1210 AD while playing a game of horse polo
2. He could not suppress the uprisings especially in the North India because he was preoccupied with Yildiz and the issue at Bengal. As a result many Rajas had reclaimed their territories.

## **Iltutmish**

#### **Ascension to the Throne:**

1. Aram Shah succeeded Aibak in 1210 AD
2. Aram Shah was incapable of handling the chaotic situation
3. The nobles and chiefs invited Iltutmish to Delhi
4. Iltutmish defeated Aram Shah in 1211 AD and became the emperor

#### **The Yildiz Problem:**

1. Iltutmish had diplomatically accepted Yildiz as the Sultan by accepting the chatr (canopy) sent by Yildiz on his ascension
2. Yildiz was driven out of Ghazni in 1215 AD by Khawarizm Shah
3. Yildiz came to Punjab and occupied Lahore
4. Iltutmish marched against Yildiz and defeated him in battle in 1216
5. Yildiz was taken prisoner and later killed

#### **Nasir ud Din Qabacha:**

1. Qabacha took over Lahore on defeat of Yildiz
2. Iltutmish marched against him and chased him up to Multan
3. Qabacha was defeated at Mansura in 1217 and retired to Sindh

#### **Mongol Menace:**

1. Mongols started their conquests in 1220-21 AD
2. Iltutmish stopped his expeditions
3. Khawarizm Shah driven out to Caspian Sea
4. His son Jala ud Din Mankbarni was chased by Mongols
5. Iltutmish's diplomatic refusal to help against Mongols
6. Mankbarni forged an alliance with the Khokhars and invaded Sindh
7. Mankbarni went back to Khorasan in 1224 AD

#### **Defeat of Nasir ud Din Qabacha:**

1. Sindh was attacked by Iltutmish in 1227 AD after death of Chengaiz
2. Qabacha fled to the fort of Bhakkar and drowned while escaping on boat in the River Indus
3. Governors were appointed at Multan and Sindh
4. Ruler of Daibul also accepted Iltutmish's suzerainty



**Request to the Caliph:**

1. Emissaries of the Caliph reached Delhi in 1229 AD on Iltutmish's request
2. The deed of investiture recognized Delhi Sultanate as a legal independent kingdom and gave it a hereditary status. Iltutmish became Sultan.

**Bengal Issue:**

1. Khalji chiefs replaced Ali Mardan with Hassam ud Din Iwaj Khalji
2. He attacked and occupied Bihar
3. Iltutmish recovered Bihar in 1225-26 and Hassam accepted his partial suzerainty. Upon Iltutmish's return, Hassam repudiated his allegiance and reoccupied Bihar.
4. Nassir ud Din Mahmud, Iltutmish's son defeated Hassam in 1226
5. Iltutmish appointed his son as viceroy of Bihar and Bengal
6. His son died and Iltutmish had to recover the territories in 1230-31
7. Separate governors were appointed for Bihar and Bengal

**Rajput Revolts:**

1. Iltutmish started in 1226 by defeating the Chauhans at Ranthambhor. Mandor, the HQ of Parmars fell next. The ruler of Jalor was also compelled to acknowledge Turkish suzerainty. A number of territories including Ajmer were recaptured. A slice of the state of Jodhpur including the town of Nagpur was annexed in 1230. Gwalior was also captured after a year long siege.
2. During the suppression of the revolts, Iltutmish's army had to suffer heavy losses as thousands of his soldiers got killed in sieges that lasted for more than a year. Moreover he suffered defeat first at Nagada and then at the hands of the Chalukya ruler of Gujrat.
3. Nonetheless he invaded Malwa in 1234-35 and plundered the towns of Bhilsa and Ujjain.
4. The campaign in Gangetic valley was led by Iltutmish's eldest son Nasiruddin Mahmud. Badaun, Qanauj and Benares were captured. Katehar was also captured although it is said that a lakh Turkish soldiers laid their life during its conquest.

5. Khokhars were also defeated and Baniyan, one of their important towns fell into the hands of the Sultan. But the Khokhars showed no signs of appeasement.
6. Iltutmish, tired of warfare, died in 1236

**Buildings:**

1. Huz e Shamsi built in 1203-09 AD
2. Jami Masjid built in 1223 AD
3. Qutb Minar was completed by Iltutmish

**Estimate of Iltutmish and Administration Under him:**

1. Real founder of the Delhi Sultanate, as India got for the first time a strong central government. He established the Iqta system and many writings on political theories surfaced during his reign.
2. Delhi got the status not only as the political and administrative centre of India but also became the hub of its cultural activities. Mosques, Minarets, Khanqas etc became common in Delhi and men of arts and history flourished at his court. Delhi became the second Baghdad.
3. What he accomplished, he accomplished himself with his own decisions without any help or support (which Aibak had)
4. He knew when to use force and when to use diplomacy
5. A brilliant general, administrator and builder
6. A patron of scholars, art and literature
7. Monetary contributions include the silver Tanka and the copper Jital
8. Finance and Revenue department were also made for the first time and although the system was not perfect, it was far better than the typical feudal system. Iqtadars and revenue officers were appointed in Iqtas who subtracted their own pay from the revenue collected and sent the rest to the Central government. They were not feudal lords who held permanent positions and could be transferred.

**Conclusion:**

1. Was able to establish the first legal, independent empire in India
2. Saved his empire from internal and external threats
3. Consolidated the territories that had been captured and probably gave the first proper govt even if it was monarchial in nature.

## **Successors of Iltutmish and Rise of the Forty**

### **Rukn ud Din Firoz (1236 AD):**

- 1) After his eldest son, Nasir ud Din Mahmud died, Iltutmish had wished that his daughter should succeed him but the Turks could not have a woman as their head
- 2) Iltutmish gave signs near his death that Firoz should succeed him
- 3) He was placed on the throne by efforts of the provincial governors
- 4) Firoz proved to be a good for nothing ruler
- 5) He was 'assisted' by his mother Shah Turkan who proved to be cruel and treacherous and when she had Qutb ud Din (Iltutmish's minor son) blinded, the nobles turned against her and Firoz
- 6) Firoz led a campaign against such revolts but even his army turned against him and thus he had to retreat to Delhi

### **Sultana Razia (1236 – 1240 AD):**

- 1) Taking advantage of Firoz's absence from Delhi, she appeared in front of the nobles of Delhi at Friday prayers, dressed up in red (a symbol of a grieving person asking for justice)
- 2) Her speech moved the nobility and with their help she became the Sultana. Firoz and Shah Turkan were imprisoned and later killed.
- 3) At the throne, she proved to be a shrewd diplomat and strategist
- 4) The provincial governors had not yet decided what stance to take with respect to Razia and their forces encamped in the vicinity of Delhi
- 5) Razia won over two of the four rebel governors and spread a rumour that the other two would be brought in chains thus unnerving them
- 6) She crushed such rebellions by force or by diplomacy, often through a combination of the two
- 7) The nobles and the ulema were not ready to have a woman lead them in affairs of the state
- 8) When revolts were suppressed by Razia and lost territories were recaptured (such as the fort of Ranthambhor), they resorted to character assassination
- 9) They spread a rumour that she had an affair with the Abyssinian slave Jalaj ud Din Yakut whom she had promoted to the rank of

'master of the royal stables'. He used to lift her from under the arms when she mounted a horse.

- 10) After she had suppressed rebellions at Multan and Lahore, the governor of Bathinda, Altunia raised the standard of revolt
- 11) She was unable to suppress his revolt and was captured while Yakut was killed at the royal camp
- 12) The Shamsi nobles of Delhi were helping themselves to the spoils of victory and placed Behram Shah at the throne. But they forgot to give an important position to Altunia.
- 13) This enraged Altunia who married Razia and marched against the Shamsi nobles (aka the forty). They were both captured and put to death in 1240 AD.

### **Muiz ud Din Behram Shah (1240 – 1242 AD):**

- 1) Behram (Razia's brother) was raised to the throne by Aitigin, the head of the treacherous conspirators at Delhi when Razia was captured by Altunia and was still alive
- 2) He tried to liberate himself from the influence of the forty by having Aitigin killed. But another of the forty usurped the Sultan's powers in no time. He too was killed by Behram.
- 3) However, the forty had the final say in the matters and when they saw Behram as a threat, they dealt him a death blow in 1242 AD.
- 4) Mongols attacked once during his reign in 1241 under their leader Tair. They were defeated at Multan but plundered Lahore and returned.

### **Ala ud Din Masud Shah (1242 – 1246 AD):**

- 1) He was the Sultan only in name as the real power lay with Qutb ud Din Hasan Ghorī who was one of the forty
- 2) The vazir was also one of the forty and had served as the same under previous sultans but was dismissed when he drifted away from the forty
- 3) Balban's influence and power grew during this era and he married his daughter to the Sultan
- 4) The Sultanate was marked by slow disintegration as Bengal, Multan and Uchh asserted their independence and the Khokhars became aggressive in the Gangetic valley

- 5) Masud Shah was deposed and supplanted by Nasir ud Din Mahmud by the forty
- 6) Balban is believed to have a primary part in his disposition though some historians tend to reject the theory on account of Balban being his father in law

**Nasir ud Din Mahmud (1246 – 1265 AD):**

- 1) He is believed to be the posthumous child of Iltutmish's eldest son Nasir ud Din Mahmud, born in 1229 AD
- 2) He held the position of governor of Bahraich during the period of other successors of Iltutmish, though he did not hold any real powers
- 3) He was only 17 years old when he ascended the throne
- 4) He was well educated and knew very well about the power of the forty and therefore decided not to go against them
- 5) It was perhaps luck that he survived for such a long time because had there been a split among the forty, he would have been among the first to be sacrificed in their quarrel
- 6) Mahmud followed his religion very strictly and kept himself busy in religious matters
- 7) Balban married his daughter to the Sultan and became his father in law as well. Balban's son Bugra Khan married the Sultan's daughter.
- 8) For all practical purposes, it was Balban who was the king during Mahmud's reign

**Ghiyas ud Din Balban**

**Early Life:**

1. An Ilbari Turk taken captive by Mongols at a young age
2. Was brought to Delhi and Iltutmish bought him in 1233 AD
3. Iltutmish promoted him soon to higher ranks and same was done by Sultana Razia though later he proved treacherous to her
4. Behram Shah and Masud Shah awarded him with jagirs
5. He played a vital part in deposing Masud Shah and putting Nassir ud Din Mahmud on the throne in 1246 AD
6. He married the Sultan's daughter and became the first among the most powerful nobles as for all practical purposes it was he who held the power of the State
7. He ascended the throne on Nassir ud Din's death in 1265 unopposed

**Problems During his Reign:**

1. The 'Forty' had become too powerful and State and Sultan had lost respect
2. Mongols were trying to expand their territories into India
3. Revolts, robberies etc had become common in Delhi, Doab etc

**Destruction of the Forty:**

1. He had set to this task during Nassir ud Din's rule
2. New and young Turks were promoted to high and important posts
3. Haibat Khan was flogged with 500 stripes and handed over to the widow of the slave he had killed when drunk
4. Another governor was flogged publically
5. Amin Khan was hanged at the city gates when he could not defeat Tughril Khan in Bengal
6. His own cousin, Sher Khan was poisoned due to jealousy and suspicion

**Military Reforms:**

1. A large army was kept to defend against Mongols and revolts
2. The lands allotted as grants were taken back from the old, widows and orphans and replaced with a pension system
3. Better and efficient officers were hired

4. Imad ul mulk was made the Ariz I Mamalik, in charge of recruiting and training the soldiers
5. The practice of proxies and of sending ill equipped soldiers in one's place were checked and punished
6. The army was trained to survive in harsh conditions as well
7. But certain demerits were also present in his military system (no salary system and governors allowed to keep their own armies)

#### **Spy System:**

1. Spies were placed all over the kingdom
2. They were to report directly to Balban about everything, though they never met him in the courts
3. Failure to do so resulted in punishment

#### **Suppression of Revolts:**

1. Mewats in the vicinity of Delhi were problematic
2. Forts were built in the four corners of Delhi and Afghan troops were stationed there
3. Mewats were attacked from there
4. Thieves, thugs and rebels were chased fiercely and forests were cut down to squeeze them and making escape impossible for them
5. Delhi's problems vanished within a year and the next year Oudh and Doab were also dealt with
6. Semi barbaric measures were adopted in Katehar to suppress the Rajputs there. Since then Katehar was never a home to rebels or revolts.

#### **Bengal:**

1. Balban appointed Tughril (a slave) as governor of Bengal
2. Tughril made a bid for independence in 1279 AD
3. Balban sent Amin Khan to deal with the issue
4. Amin Khan was unsuccessful and was hanged by Balban
5. Two more armies sent were unsuccessful
6. Then Balban marched himself at the head of an army of 2 lakh and Tughril Khan fled from Bengal. He was later chased and killed.
7. Balban captured every follower of Tughril Khan. They were impaled on long sticks and were displayed in 2 long rows on either side of the main bazaar.

8. Balban appointed his son, Bughra Khan as governor of Bengal

#### **Mongols and Death of Balban:**

1. Forts were repaired and new ones were built
2. Large army was trained by efficient officers
3. Prince Muhammad Khan was made governor of Punjab and Sindh after Sher Khan's death
4. Prince Bughra Khan was made the governor of Sunam and Samana
5. Mongols were repulsed in 1279 by combined forces of Muhammad, Bughra and Malik Mubarak of Delhi
6. In 1286, Mongols managed to penetrate some parts of Punjab but were driven back by Muhammad Khan who himself died
7. Balban died in 1287 after the shock of his son's death.

#### **Tomb of Balban:**

1. A simple structure of square domed chamber with arched entrance

#### **Estimate of Balban:**

1. Experienced administrator even before he became Sultan
2. Strong love of justice except in the case of family or state
3. Restoration of order, security and peace
4. Consolidation of the empire
5. Restored the respect for Sultan and the state
6. Theory of Kingship (preferred elite and nobles over the common man)

#### **Conclusion:**

1. Balban had evolved law and order out of chaos and rebellion
2. Balban dealt with every problem with great determination and success
3. In some places he took extraordinary measures as well
4. But he failed to establish an administrative set up
5. The system he introduced needed a strong leader
6. Due to his efforts, a sense of loyalty and peace had begun to develop around the throne of Delhi and had it not been interfered by the Khaljis, the overall result might have been different and the people more accepting and tolerant

## **Theory of Kingship of Balban**

### **Things Necessary for King's Salvation:**

1. Protect the religion and execute the propositions of Shariah
2. Fight against immorality, sinful activities and crimes
3. Appoint pious and noble men in important posts
4. Administer justice and equality to all subjects

### **His Principles:**

1. Office of kingship is God's creation and given by Him alone
2. King is God's representative on Earth
3. King must realize the significance and grandeur of his responsibility and must be grateful for it or someone else will replace him
4. King must maintain his prestige
5. King must keep himself at a distance from his subordinates and the general populace to inspire respect and prestige
6. Law and order must be maintained at all cost

### **Essentials for the State:**

1. Nobles, treasury and army essential for kingship
2. Justice, munificence and pomp & show necessary for success
3. Well disciplined and well equipped army necessary for stability and permanence of govt

### **Professor Nizami's View of Balban's Theory:**

1. Kingship is the vicegerency of God on Earth
2. King is God's shadow on Earth (Zil e Ilahi)
3. Heart of the king is the repository for divine guidance and radiance
4. The king is at all times inspired and guided by divine forces
5. The actions of the king are not subject to public scrutiny

### **Application of the Theory:**

1. Claimed to be a descendant of the mythical Turkish hero, Afrasiab
2. Gave up all jovial company and indecent activities including wine
3. Even handed justice except in the case of family or state
4. Appointed only noble people (people of status) on high posts and despised those who were not of noble descent

5. Court grandeur as magnified (Customs of zamin bos and pai bos, all those except the highest nobles were required to stand in his court, lavish and grand celebration of Nauroz)

## **Jalal ud Din Firoz Khalji**

### **Accession:**

1. The Turkish nobility at Delhi did not welcome a non Turkish ruler
2. He stayed for some period at Kaiqubad's palace at Kilokhari
3. Later he arrived at the palace of Balban in Delhi and cried while entering it

### **Reasons for Unpopularity:**

1. Turkish nobility of Delhi had an erroneous ethnocentric belief that the Khaljis were non Turks while they were Central Asians who had settled in Afghanistan and had adopted their customs
2. He was quite old for the situation of the kingdom
3. He was very generous but his generosity was misplaced

### **Administrative Setup:**

1. Followed the policy of appeasement and thus the chiefs and governors during Balban's time were allowed to continue
2. Malik Chajju remained the governor of Kara
3. His own sons and nephew were given important and high posts

### **Early Revolts:**

1. Malik Chajju rose in rebellion against the Sultan. He was defeated and captured. The Sultan forgave him and sent him to Multan. Ala ud Din was made the governor of Kara.
2. Taj ud Din Kuchhi was guilty of planning the Sultan's assassination. However, his plot was revealed and he was captured. The Sultan forgave him as well.

### **Policy for Thugs and Thieves:**

1. They were dealt with very generously. They were often sent to Bengal where they were set free.
2. Once some thieves were brought to him and instead of punishing them, he gave them a sermon on the evils of stealing and let them go

### **Siddi Maula Episode:**

1. Siddi Maula was a disciple of Sheikh Farid ud Din Ganj Shakkar. He came to Delhi during Balban's reign
2. He had a peculiar notion about religion and despite having no source of income, he expended lavishly
3. He hosted a hospice at Delhi where langar was distributed on daily basis in large amounts
4. Some nobles and chiefs including the Sultan's son Khan e Khana were his disciples and their meetings made people suspicious
5. Their plot to get Siddi Maula married to Sultan's daughter to make him eligible for the throne was exposed in time
6. Sultan ordered their arrest and they were all brought before him
7. In a heated argument, Sultan lost his temper and gave the order for the execution of Siddi Maula
8. A religious fanatic brutally stabbed Siddi Maula several times
9. A severe famine broke out which was attributed by the superstitious people to the saint's death

### **Ranthambhor:**

1. The Sultan led an expedition to Ranthambhor in 1290, leaving his son Arakali Khan at Delhi as Khan e Khana died some time after Siddi Maula
2. He captured the fortress of Jhain but when the Raja shut himself in the fortress of Ranthambhor, he returned not wanting to shed Muhammadan blood

### **Mongols:**

1. A large army of Mongols attacked Punjab in 1292 AD
2. Firoz repulsed the attack and took many prisoners
3. But he wisely converted his victory into a treaty and the Mongols did not attack during his reign again
4. Thousands of Mongols remained in India along Ulugh Khan and converted to Islam. They were known as the new Muslims.

### **Ala ud Din Khalji's Expeditions:**

1. In 1292 he entered Malwa and captured the town of Bhilsa after which he was made Ariz e eMamalik and was made governor of Awadh

2. In 1294 he led an attack on Deogiri and returned with valuable articles

#### **Murder of Firoz:**

1. When Ala ud Din was returning to Kara with spoils of war, Firoz was on his way to meet him there. Ala ud Din betrayed Firoz and had him murdered.
2. In 1296 AD, Firoz was murdered treacherously by his nephew and son in law, Ala ud Din Khalji who feared that the Sultan might enthrone his son Arakali Khan

#### **Conclusion:**

1. Firoz is often said to be a failure as a king but as a man he is praised because of his gentle nature and generosity
2. His generosity however, was misplaced and became a magnet for him pulling him away from achieving success and greatness
3. He was incapable of tyranny and followed a policy of peace and reconciliation
4. He would have made a great ruler in peace times
5. However, his murder was unfortunate, brutal and among the worst cases of treachery

## **Ala ud Din Khalji**

#### **Early Life:**

1. Nephew and son in law of Jalal ud Din Firoz Khalji
2. Governor of Kara after Malik Chajju's revolt
3. Captured Bhilsa in 1292 and was made governor of Awadh
4. Defeated Ram Chandra of Deogiri after 1194 AD
5. Murdered Firoz in 1196 AD by treachery

#### **A Bloody Accession:**

1. Malika Jahan, the Queen mother placed her son Qadr Khan on the throne
2. Ala ud Din bought the nobles, chiefs and army to his side
3. Supporters and loyal nobles of Firoz were crushed. Firoz's family was not spared either.

#### **Ala ud Din's Theory of Kingship:**

1. Similar to that of Balban
2. Believed that it was prosperity and wealth that encouraged people to revolt
3. He believed that gatherings and parties were a place for conspiracies
4. Separation of religion from the state

#### **Ala ud Din's Ambitions:**

1. A global conquest
2. Introduction of a new religion
3. The Kotwal of Delhi, Malik Al ul Mulk advised him to concentrate first on the matters at hand instead of pursuing wild dreams

#### **Measures for Internal Security (Revolts):**

1. Prohibition of gatherings and parties
2. Prohibition of drinking and use of intoxicating drugs
3. Confiscation of excess wealth and property to check revolts
4. Land revenue was increased to half of the produce
5. The living conditions of the Hindus were miserable as they were taxed heavily and were treated with discrimination
6. Efficient espionage system kept everybody on their toes

**Army:**

1. He created a large standing army for two main purposes (Mongols and revolts)
2. Efficient and loyal officers were employed in important military offices responsible for recruitment, training and salaries
3. The Diwan e Ariz kept detailed descriptive rolls of all soldiers
4. Consisted mainly of cavalry and infantry though elephants were used in wars as well
5. New equipment was made for the army
6. Fixed salaries were paid to the army as follows: 1<sup>st</sup> grade – 234 tankas plus an allowance of 78 tankas to those who kept two horses, 2<sup>nd</sup> grade – 156 tankas and 3<sup>rd</sup> grade – 87 tankas
7. He also started the process of branding military horses so that no one could replace them with inferior horses

**Spy System:**

1. His spies could be found in all departments of the state including army
2. They gave him detailed news of the household matters of the nobles as well
3. It was made impossible for anyone to conspire
4. News from all over the kingdom was available

**Mongols:**

1. Small raids in 1296 AD
2. Dava Khan sent an army under ruler of Transoxiana in 1297-98 which was defeated by Jafar Khan and Ulugh Khan
3. Dava Khan sent another army in 1299. Mongols captured Sehwan but it was recovered by Zafar Khan who took many prisoners as well
4. Mongols attacked Delhi in 1299 under Qutlugh Khan. Ala ud Din was able to defeat the army with immense help from Zafar Khan who broke their left flank. Zafar Khan died while defending Delhi.
5. A plot against the Sultan made by the New Muslims was exposed and thousands of them were massacred in a day
6. Mongols attacked Delhi again in 1303 but returned after an unsuccessful siege of two months
7. Ala ud Din appointed Ghazi Malik as the warden of marches
8. Ghazi Malik repulsed their attack led by Ali Beg in 1305 AD

9. In 1307 they attacked again under Iqbalmande but Ghazi Malik defeated them again and executed their chiefs by trampling them under elephants

**Northern Conquests:**

1. Gujrat captured by Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan in 1299 but the ruler fled to Deogiri with his daughter. Malik Kafaur was taken as captive and sent to Delhi as a slave.
2. Ranthambhor was besieged during which Nusrat Khan was killed. Despite initial failure, fort of Ranthambhor was captured in 1301
3. Chittor was captured in 1302 despite an attempt by Padmini (the ruler's wife) to defeat the Muslims by treachery. She performed Jauhar.
4. Malwa, Ujjain and other territories were annexed by 1305 AD

**Southern Conquests in Deccan (Malik Kafaur, slave of Ala ud Din):**

1. Deogiri 1306/07 – Malik Kafaur defeated the ruler of Gujrat and sent his daughter to Delhi. The ruler of Deogiri was treated generously and a large booty was collected
2. Warangal 1309 – Prataparudra Deva 2 surrendered after some resistance and promised an annual tribute. A large booty was obtained too.
3. Dwarasamudra 1310 – Bhallala was also defeated by Malik Kafaur and was obliged to pay war indemnity. He became a vassal of Delhi.
4. Madura 1311 – Malik Kafaur recovered a large booty from here and returned to Delhi. A Muslim governor was appointed at Madura.

**Buildings:**

1. Jamaat Khana Masjid built at Dargah of Ala ud Din Oliya at Qutb
2. Alai Darwaza built in 1311 as the Southern entrance to Iltutmish's extension of the Quwwat ul Islam mosque

**Economic Policy (Price Control):**

1. Ala ud Din had to keep a large standing army for which he needed financial sources. Major part of the treasury was used for maintaining and training the army, building forts etc.
2. Such a large army could be afforded only at low salaries



3. He also confiscated excess wealth and property due to which people did not have much left and many were living in miserable conditions
4. The only option he had was to ensure revenue collection and availability of things at low prices
5. His economic policy was mainly that of price control which in itself was a huge task and was seen as a wonder of his reign
6. The policy can be divided into three main parts: food, cloth and cattle market

#### **Food Control:**

1. Revenue collection
  - a) Existing corrupt Hindu officials were replaced by efficient and loyal revenue officers who did not take presents or bribes
  - b) Those who tried to evade were strictly punished
  - c) Revenue to be collected was increased from one third to one half of the total produce
2. Fixed prices (rates per mound) - wheat at 7.5 jitals; rice, mash, grans at 5 jitals; barley at 4 jitals
3. Royal granary to ensure collection of revenue from all over the kingdom at Delhi so that hoarding was not possible

#### **Cloth Control:**

1. Everyone who wanted to sell cloth had to bring it to the market at Serai Adl
2. Prices of cloth were also fixed – fine cotton at 20 yards per tanka, coarse cotton at 30 yards per tanka, bed sheets for 10 tankas etc
3. To purchase cloth of high quality such as silk, permission had to be taken from Diwan e Riyasat first
4. Merchants were encouraged to bring cloth from lands abroad and sell them at Serai Adl

#### **Control of Cattle Market:**

1. Middle men were completely eliminated from this market
2. Prices were fixed in this market as well – 1<sup>st</sup> grade horses of 100 to 200 tankas, 2<sup>nd</sup> class of 80 to 90, 3<sup>rd</sup> class of 65 to 70, ponies of 10 to 25, cows for 3 to 4 tankas, she goat of 10 to 14 tankas etc

#### **Measures for Keeping Prices Fixed:**

1. Diwan e Riyasat
  - a) Registration and getting license was necessary for all merchants
  - b) Profiteering and hoarding were checked strictly by the Diwan
  - c) Those who sold at prices higher than allowed were punished
  - d) Black marketing was also prohibited and checked
2. Sultan's personal interest made things efficient
3. The Sultan had his spies and slaves go out in the market to take a look at how the trade and commerce were going on
4. Transport of goods was also kept an eye on and controlled by the Sultan
5. Violators were severely punished and at times imprisoned
6. The officers appointed were loyal and efficient

## **Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq**

### **Early Life:**

1. Ghazi Malik's mother was Punjabi while father was a Turk – so he combined the two races together
2. Was a simple trooper early on but quickly rose to more prominent positions
3. Appointed as warden of the marches and governor of Dipalpur during Ala ud Din's reign
4. He repulsed the Mongols on a number of occasions
5. Khusrau Shah tried to conciliate him but failed
6. Helped by his son Juna Khan, he defeated Khusrau Shah and had him executed after which he ascended the throne in 1320 AD

### **Domestic Policy (Reforms):**

1. The nobles and chiefs who had helped Khusrau Shah were punished severely. Those who had kidnapped members of royal family were dealt with severity and the kidnapped members were rescued.
2. Other nobles and chiefs were shown leniency
3. People whose properties and land had been confiscated by Ala ud Din were traced and returned what was taken from them
4. People who had been unlawfully given grants by Khusrau Shah were brought to the book
5. Heavy taxation imposed by Ala ud Din was discontinued and a system similar to progressive taxation was introduced
6. Land revenue was decreased to one tenth or one seventh of the produce
7. More land was brought under cultivation by improving irrigation for which canals were dug
8. Justice was administered according to Quran and Sunnah
9. He improved the pay of his officers so that they may remain loyal

### **Foreign Policy (Annexations, Conquests and Mongols):**

1. Juna Khan was sent to Warangal in 1321 as Prataparudra Deva 2 had increased his power after Ala ud Din and had refused to pay the annual tribute. He returned unsuccessful.

2. Juna Khan was sent again in 1323 for the same task and was successful in capturing Bihar as well as Warangal which was divided into several districts placed under Turkish officers
3. On his return to Delhi, Juna Khan attacked Utkala and got a large booty
4. The Sultan had to intervene in the civil war going on in Bengal b/w three brothers Nasir ud Din, Shihab ud Din and Ghiyas ud Din (who had overthrown Shihab ud Din from the throne at Lakhnauti in 1319). The Sultan defeated Ghiyas ud Din and made Nasir ud Din the vassal of Delhi.
5. On his way back, the Sultan subdued the ruler of Tirhut
6. In 1324, Mongols invaded India but were defeated. Their officers were captured and brought to Delhi.

### **Death of the Sultan:**

1. Juna Khan prepared a reception structure to meet his father in 1325
2. Upon the arrival of the Sultan, the structure collapsed and Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq died
3. Some historians lay the blame on Juna Khan while others say that it was only an unfortunate accident

### **Estimate of Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq:**

1. Was a simple man and that reflected in his rule as well as he avoided pomp and show and worked hard to achieve all good things
2. Rose to power by sheer hard work and ability
3. Was brilliant in the field of battle
4. He was a man of high character who avoided indecent activities
5. Prosperity and peace were the most notable things in his reign
6. However, his treatment of the Hindus was a biased
7. He was a great builder and built the city of Tughluqabad

## **Muhammad bin Tughluq**

### **Early Life:**

1. Juna Khan was the son of Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq
2. Helped Ghazi Malik defeat Khusrau Shah and ascend the throne
3. Tried to capture Warangal in 1321 and was finally successful the second time in 1323. He also got a large booty from Utkala in 1323 AD.
4. The reception structure prepared by him for his father collapsed, thereby causing the death of Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq in 1325 AD

### **Increasing the Taxes in the Doab:**

1. Taxes imposed in 1326 were similar to that during Ala ud Din's reign
2. Strict policy of collection of taxes and revenue
3. Those unable to pay taxes were chased and hunted down like beasts
4. The main issue was bad timing as there was a severe famine
5. Although he did take some measures to relieve the people (especially irrigation and agriculture related reforms), these reforms came too late and the damage had already been done

### **Transfer of Capital to Deogiri (Daulatabad):**

1. Capital was transferred in 1326-27 for several reasons
  - a) To keep a check and control on the Southern territories
  - b) Delhi was under constant threat from the Mongols
  - c) Wanted to make Deogiri a centre for Muslim culture and learning
2. To facilitate the travel to Deogiri, he had roads built and serais (inns) built along them
3. However, the mistake made was to force the residents of Delhi to move to Deogiri. The forced migration caused their living and earning paradigm to collapse.
4. The hold over the Northern states began to slack
5. The decision was reverted very soon causing another wave of migration though smaller this time

### **Monetary Experiments:**

1. He had heard about the paper and parchment currency in China and Persia
2. He understood the principles of managed currency
3. He had to make these reforms because of depletion of treasury and shortage of silver
4. Copper coins were issued in 1330 and were declared equal in value to the gold and silver coins
5. However no measures were taken to prevent fraud and deceit
6. Soon the copper coins began to increase in number indefinitely
7. The Sultan was forced to call off the copper coins, original and counterfeit
8. To people copper was copper, inferior to gold and silver

### **Diwan e Amir Kohi:**

1. Development of agrarian economy
2. Land given out to poor and needy for cultivation
3. More land was made fit for cultivation

### **Attempt to Conquer Tibet and China:**

1. A large army of about 370000 was trained and paid for a year for an expedition to Khurasan
2. After a year due to the conditions of Khurasan, the project was canceled
3. A large army of about 100000 was sent to Qarajili in the Himalayas
4. The harsh conditions and strong resistance forced them to retreat
5. The army perished and only a handful of men reached back alive

### **Causes of Failure of Muhammad Tughluq:**

1. The worse side of his 'mixture of opposites' character
  - a) Lack of common sense
  - b) Hot headed and whimsical
  - c) Proud and impatient
  - d) Harsh and cruel (the way his cousin Baha ud Din was killed)
2. Unfavourable time for experimentation
3. Severe famine for a decade despite his measures (loans and irrigation)
4. Disloyalty of foreigners whom he treated as respectful guests and even gave some of them high posts

5. Role played by the Ulemas and Muslim nobles as he was a liberal man who gave Hindus important posts too
6. Vastness of the empire
7. The last decade or so of his rule saw too many revolts

#### **Estimate of Muhammad Tughluq:**

1. A learned scholar
2. A philanthropic and generous ruler (free hospitals, sirais, and good treatment of the foreigners)
3. Man of high character (never indulged in vices which had become common)
4. A religious man and ruler but not a religious bigot
5. Loved justice (Qazi even passed a sentence against him and he received the punishment)
6. A great general (suppression of a no of revolts)

#### **Death of Muhammad bin Tughluq:**

1. Died in 1351 near Thatta in Sindh on the road to pursue a rebel chief
2. On the whole the results of his rule were more calamitous than those of any other Indian reign

### **Firoz Shah Tughluq**

#### **Early Life:**

1. He was the cousin of Muhammad Tughluq
2. He was educated according to the strictest canons of Islam
3. He was instructed in matters of state by Muhammad Tughluq
4. He was unwilling to ascend the throne but did so on the insistence of the nobles and the chiefs

#### **Restoration of Peace and Order (Expeditions):**

1. Haji Ilyas of Bengal was defeated in 1353-54 but was not pursued when he shut himself in a fort
2. Bengal was revisited in 1359-60 and this time resulted in negotiated peace with the son of Haji Ilyas
3. Ganga kingdom of Jajnagar was attacked in 1360. The king fled but negotiations were made and an agreement was reached.
4. The fortress of Nagarkot was besieged and captured in 1360-61

#### **Administration and Reforms:**

1. Help to the people – compensations to those wronged by Muhammad Tughluq and declarations of satisfaction
2. Works for public utility – hospitals, mosques, serais etc
3. Diwan e Khairat – to help the poor and the needy and to arrange for the marriage of poor Muslim girls
4. Diwan e Istihqaq – for financial help
5. Dar ul Shifa – charitable hospital for medicine and diet
6. An employment bureau was set up for clerical and administrative jobs
7. Reduction of taxes and abolition of several duties – only the four taxes mentioned in the Quran were levied (Zakat, Khiraj, Jizya and Khums)
8. Coins – adha and biqh (half and quarter jetal)
9. Agrarian economy – loans previously given out were not to be collected and new loans were given to people
10. Irrigation system – 150 new wells were sunk and many canals were dug

11. Jagir system was reinforced and the army was developed on feudal basis. This restarted the inefficient and corrupt practices in the army which had been eradicated by Ala ud Din
12. Abolition of all kinds of torture
13. Slave system was developed – slaves were to be educated and trained properly in various fields so that they could contribute to the society like the slaves of the Turks did
14. Education and learning – madrassahs and makhtabs were made and ulemas and scholars were posted in them. He patronized scholars, poets, historians etc

#### **Buildings and Cities:**

1. He built four cities
  - a) Hisar Firozah – built in 2.5 years and also known as Hisar
  - b) Jaunpur – to commemorate the name of Muhammad Tughluq
  - c) Fateabad – many water courses were brought here
  - d) Firozabad – built during his second visit to Bengal in 1360 near Lakhnauti. A beautiful palace was made there and roads were made to connect it to other cities especially Delhi. People used to travel b/w Firozabad and Delhi very often.
2. He also built a number of forts and palaces including the palace of Firozabad, the Muhammad Wani palace etc
3. Asokan pillars were transferred to Delhi
4. Old monuments were repaired and restored
5. Mosques and madressahs were also constructed. The mosque at Firoz Shah Kotla deserves special mention. The madressah of Firoz Shah was also a great work among a total of 30 madressahs.
6. Gardens were planted in Delhi and in its vicinity. They not only contributed to the scenic beauty and the grandeur of the city but were also a source of revenue for the government.

#### **Religious Policy:**

1. Previous reigns
  - a) Ala ud Din had separated religious matters from the affairs of the state
  - b) The liberal Muhammad Tughluq had gone further and given important posts to Hindus and foreigners as well

- c) The role of the ulemas had been insignificant during the previous years and they had lost the importance they once held. That is why they even indulged in activities against the state and turned people against the state as well especially in Muhammad Tughluq's time
2. Position of Ulemas Restored
  - a) Firoz Shah was a staunch Muslim and respected the ulemas very much. His reign was a period of Sunnite supremacy.
  - b) During his reign the importance and the high position of the ulemas was restored and they had a say in every matter of the state. The Sultan consulted them before making decisions.
3. Sunnite Supremacy
  - a) The taxation schemes were according to the injunctions of the Holy Quran
  - b) He was a Sunni Muslim and was prepared to do everything to help those who belonged to his faith
  - c) The others were in 'error' and were treated with great discrimination
  - d) Hindus and Muslim dissenters were treated with intolerance
4. Hindus
  - a) Books of Hindus were burnt and temples were replaced by mosques
  - b) Religious leaders of Hindus who seduced others into error were punished severely. A Brahmin who invited Muslims to idolatry was captured and when he argued in favour of his faith and actions, he was burnt alive.
  - c) New temple built in cities and villages around Delhi were abrogated and the idols were treated with great mockery especially the idol of Jagannath after the capture of Jaj Nagar
5. Shias and Mulhids
  - a) Shias too felt the Sultan's wrath. Many were captured and were 'convinced' about their 'errors', while those who refused to accept their errors were inflicted with capital punishment. Their books were burnt too.
  - b) The Mulhids (unbelievers) were dealt with severity but could not be crushed
  - c) Ahmed Behari used to question about Islamic principles and was executed on the advice of the ulemas

6. Two Syeds were killed in Katehar due to which the Sultan gave an order of general massacre. About 23000 people are reported to have died. He went there for five years and repeated the story.

**Conclusion:**

1. His reign was a complicated mixture of good and evil. While his administrative policies deserve to be applauded, his brutal atrocities beyond doubt should be condemned.
2. Some say that his military policy was weak as he did not recover the provinces that had been lost previously
3. He definitely makes it into the list of the greatest rulers in India
4. His death in 1388 AD marked the end of an era

**Comparison of Firoz Shah Tughluq With Muhammad Tughluq:**

1. As scholars – Firoz was not as learned as Muhammad whose ideas have been compared to those of great philosophers like Aristotle though both were patrons of scholars and of art, literature and poetry
2. Religious policy – Firoz’s religious policy was an orthodox answer to Muhammad’s liberalism
3. Domestic policy – Firoz pursued a policy of philanthropic measures while Muhammad focused on revenue
4. Foreign policy – Firoz was determined for peaceful measures while Muhammad had to repel Mongols, suppress revolts etc
5. Coins – Firoz introduced adha and biqh which were not new concepts while Muhammad understood principle of managed currency and issued new copper coins
6. Theory of kingship – Firoz was not as high headed as Muhammad who believed in divinity of kingship and the whole zil e ilahi concept
7. New departments – Firoz introduces the employment bureau, Diwan e Khairat, Diwan e Istihqaq and Dar ul Shifa while Muhammad focused on agriculture and hence Diwan e Kohi
8. Experimentation – Firoz was averse to experimentation while Muhammad loved it
9. Clergy – Firoz very frequently consulted the ulemas and much of the prosperity was due to the ability of his minister, Malik Maqbul Khan e Jahan while Muhammad like to make decisions independently

**Comparison of Firoz Shah Tughluq With Akbar:**

1. Sometimes Firoz Shah is compared with Akbar but this comparison is unnecessary and unjust as the two were oceans apart
2. Akbar was a true genius who preached tolerance towards all people.

## **Timur's Invasion of India**

### **Timur (Tamerlane/Amir Timur):**

1. A Turk, born in 1313 AD
2. Became the head of his people at the age of 33
3. Became the king of Samarkand in 1369
4. His conquests reminded of the Mongols menace
5. In very short time he had plundered and conquered Central Asia, Persia, Turkistan, Khawarizm, Mesopotamia and Afghanistan

### **The Pretext and Stimulus:**

1. Timur seldom needed a pretext or a stimulus to invade. India provided him with both.
2. Pretext – Tolerance towards others of the Muslim rulers
3. Stimulus – Weakening of the Tughluq dynasty

### **Objective of the Invasion:**

1. Some say it was lust for conquests
2. Some historians refer to the claim made by Timur that he wanted to purify India from idolatry and spread the command of Muhammad (SAW)
3. But it seems that what he really wanted was to plunder and loot India and show his power in the way he shed blood and massacred people

### **Invasion of India and Sack of Delhi:**

1. Invaded India in 1398 AD
2. Combatants and people were massacred, cities were plundered and heaps of dead bodies and skulls were left behind as a signature
3. He crossed the Indus and defeated the Khokhars on Sutlej
4. He defeated Mahmud Tughluq on the outskirts of Delhi and Mahmud fled to Gujrat. Delhi was occupied without much difficulty and Timur was made the king.
5. He told the people that they would be spared in return for a large ransom
6. Quarrel broke out b/w the people and his soldiers during collection of the ransom. Things turned uglier as soldiers massacred the people.

7. Timur stayed at Delhi for a fortnight, busy in pleasure and enjoyment
8. Then he left India, plundering and looting Merut, Jammu, Nagarkot etc on his way back
9. He left Khizr Khan as viceroy of Lahore, Multan and Divalpur

### **Effects of Timur's Invasion:**

1. Poverty and destruction all around
2. Important and historic cities lost their grandeur and were left in a dilapidated state
3. Famine (due to burning of villages and fields) and pestilence (due to death and pollution of air and water) replaced prosperity
4. The end of Tughluq dynasty and beginning of the Syed dynasty
5. Paved way for Babur's invasion of India
6. Indian culture and art reached foreign lands as Timur took with him a number of Indian artisans, architects etc
7. Hindu Muslim bitterness intensified (Timur was a Muslim)
8. Social inequilibrium and chaos prevailed

## The Syed Dynasty

### **Khizir Khan (1414 – 1421 AD):**

1. Though he might have come from Arabia, it is doubtful if he was a Syed as he claimed to be
2. For 15 years there was no regular Sultan at Delhi
3. Khizir Khan established himself at Delhi in 1414 AD
4. He claimed allegiance to Timur as a politic fiction as the coins bore the name of the Sultan of Delhi
5. Suppressed revolts in Punjab and Doab
6. In 1414 he suppressed rebellions of Khar, Kambila and Sakit
7. Subdued the Rajput Raja of Etawah after attacking four times
8. In 1417, revolt of Malik Turkan of Sirhind was suppressed
9. Rebels of Mewat were crushed and ruler of Gwalior forced to pay tribute in 1421
10. He died on his way back from Gwalior in 1421

### **Mubarak Shah (1421 – 1433 AD):**

1. He was the son of Khizir Khan and succeeded him in 1421 AD
2. In all the years of his rule, he was busy in suppression of revolts
3. He repudiated allegiance to Shah Rukh and thus had to fortify Lahore due to invasions from other side of the Indus
4. He was assassinated on his way to Kalpi

### **Muhammad Shah (1434 – 1445 AD):**

1. A weak ruler, unable to cope with the rebellious situation
2. The governors and nobles wanted someone capable at the throne
3. Many governors declared independence
4. Nobles even a few miles away from Delhi repudiated allegiance
5. He died in 1445 and was succeeded by his son

### **Ala ud Din Alam Shah (1445 – 1451 AD):**

1. He was a pleasure seeker and retired to Badaun in 1448
2. Delhi was left to the warring factions
3. The nobles invited Bahlol Lodhi to take over and the 'Sultan' sent to him a letter of approval in 1451
4. He died in Badaun in 1478 AD

## Bahlol Lodhi

### **Ascension to the Throne:**

1. He was the chief of the Afghan tribe of Lodhis
2. He held the fiefs of Lahore and Sirhind
3. Was invited by the nobles to take charge at Delhi
4. Got the letter of approval from the last Syed Sultan in 1451 AD
5. Became the first true Afghan Sultan in India

### **Main Events of Bahlol's Rule:**

1. He first brought under control the central and minor principalities around Delhi and the Doab, including Gwalior and Divalpur
2. He waged a continuous war with the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur
3. Hussain Shah was ousted and Bahlol's son Barbak Shah was made the viceroy at Jaunpur
4. Frontiers of the kingdom of Delhi were extended to Bihar
5. Successful expeditions to Mewat, Dholpur, Kalpi, modern day Aligarh, Rewari and the rulers submitted to Bahlol
6. The ruler of Mewar also recognized the supremacy of Bahlol
7. Multan was lost and could not be recovered till Babur's time
8. He died in 1488 AD and was succeeded by his son

### **Estimate of Bahlol:**

1. He truly believed in the Afghan theory of kingship
2. He sat down on a carpet with his nobles and the general populace
3. Was kind to the poor and distributed huge amounts
4. Was a great lover of justice (not only punishment)
5. Though not a learned man himself, he enjoyed the company of learned men
6. A great soldier, full of energy and vigour
7. He enjoyed the love of his tribesmen and his relatives



## **Sikandar Lodhi**

### **Accession:**

1. Nizam Khan, son of Bahlol took the title of Sultan Sikandar Ghazi and came to be known as Sikandar Lodhi
2. His ascension was a simple matter when his father died in 1488

### **Conquests and Annexations:**

1. First he dealt with the nobles from whom he expected rebellion and suspected them of plotting with his brother Fateh Khan against him
2. Then he set out against his brother Barbak Shah who had assumed the title of an independent king at Jaunpur. Barbak was captured and imprisoned though was released later.
3. Hussain Sharqi was preparing to recover his ancestral dominions. He was defeated and whole of Jaunpur fell into the hands of Sikandar
4. Bihar was captured and annexed in 1495 AD. His own officers were appointed for the administration of Bihar.
5. A peace treaty was concluded with the ruler of Bengal
6. The princes of Gwalior, Dholpur and Chanderi were subdued
7. The city of Agra was founded from where it was easier to control the newly conquered territories

### **Administration:**

1. Individualistic tendencies of the Afghan nobles and chiefs were checked at an early stage of his rule
2. The governors were kept a strict eye on and their finances were checked regularly to check embezzlement
3. A strict and wide espionage system was developed
4. He kept himself at a distance from the general populace like Balban and appointed people of only noble birth at high posts
5. He took measures to help the poor. A list was made annually and the needy were given supplies for six months.
6. Old roads were repaired and new ones were built to enhance trade and commerce
7. Attempts to encourage agriculture were made and several duties were abolished

### **Religious Policy:**

1. He has been called a religious fanatic and a furious bigot
2. Took pleasure in persecuting Hindus
3. Temples were sacked and mosques built in their places
4. A Brahmin was also burnt once when he declared his faith to be as good as that of the Sultan
5. Building of new temples was prohibited
6. Barbers were told not to extend their services to Hindus
7. Hindus were also forbidden to bathe at the ghats of Jamna

### **Estimate of Sikandar Lodhi:**

1. Definitely the most successful of the Lodhis
2. A great conqueror
3. His administrative reforms were just what was needed
4. He loved justice
5. A patron of art and literature
6. Although he did not believe in Afghan theory of kingship, he did not bring upon himself his own destruction like Ibrahim Lodhi did
7. However his religious fanaticism sealed the fate of his dynasty by turning majority of the community against him
8. He died in 1517, leaving behind a prosperous kingdom

## **Ibrahim Lodhi**

### **Accession and Partitioning of Kingdom:**

1. His father, Sikandar Lodhi died in 1517 AD
2. A faction of shrewd nobles advocated the partitioning of the kingdom with his brother Jalal Khan on the throne of Jaunpur
3. Thus the kingdom was divided among the two brothers

### **Rebels Versus Royalists:**

1. With the help of some discontented nobles Jalal made an unsuccessful bid for the throne of Delhi
2. He fled to the Raja of Gwalior for protection
3. Upon capture of Gwalior he tried to escape to Malwa but was captured and killed by the Gond
4. Ibrahim then began to insult and punish the nobles
5. They rose up under the leadership of Azam Hamayun and Islam Khan
6. The royalists crushed the rebels though thousands of people got killed because of their feud

### **Everyone Turns Against Ibrahim:**

1. Ibrahim became distrustful of everyone and started taking strict and unnecessary measures against his own family and even his loyal nobles
2. His nobles were already dissatisfied by his policy of repression.
3. Dissatisfaction turned to hate when he alienated them due to his sense of superiority which went directly against the Afghan theory of kingship
4. Dariya Khan Lohani declared independence
5. Daulat Khan Lodhi in Punjab came to know that the Sultan had humiliated his son, Dilawar Khan and thus he too asserted independence
6. Ibrahim's uncle Alam Khan fled to Punjab for safety

### **Invitation to Babur:**

1. Babur was the ruler of Kabul and was invited by Daulat Khan and Alam Khan to invade India in 1524 AD
2. Daulat Khan turned hostile towards Babur when he entered India

3. Babur had to go back for reinforcements after defeating Daulat Khan
4. He returned in 1525 AD with 12000 men, reached Punjab and stayed for a while there
5. Ibrahim Lodhi also prepared an army of 100000
6. The two armies met at Panipat in 1526 AD
7. Ibrahim suffered a humiliating defeat within a day and was killed in battle
8. Delhi sultanate was annexed by Babur and this marked the end of Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal rule

### **Reasons for Babur's Victory:**

1. Babur's use of artillery
2. Babur's army was loyal to Babur and believed in a cause
3. Babur was a skilful general
4. Ibrahim's army was fighting because they were paid for it
5. Ibrahim was disliked by his people
6. The use of elephants by Ibrahim turned out to be a disadvantage

## Afghan Theory of Kingship

### **Main Principles:**

1. The king is not superior to the nobles. He is first among equals
2. The king cannot nominate his successor. The successor has to be elected by the nobility.
3. The chiefs and governors can keep their own armies. The armies of the governors and chiefs cannot be commanded by the Sultan without the will of the governors.
4. The Sultan enjoyed no special privileges

### **Reasons and Consequences:**

1. The theory is itself a result of pride and prestige of the Afghans
2. The position of the Sultan was no stronger than that of the governors
3. The governors and chiefs possessed large jagirs and kept large private armies which they could easily put against the Sultan's army
4. Through elections, the nobility could easily choose a person according to their wish as the general people were not included in elections

### **Bahlol Lodhi:**

1. Followed the theory strictly as he needed the support of nobles and ulemas to establish an empire on strong footing
2. Used to sit down on carpet with his nobles and general people
3. He even went to the house of people to apologize to them in person if he had done wrong by them or offended them
4. He enjoyed the company of his tribesmen etc
5. He allowed his nobles to increase their influence and power
6. It was more of a strategic move rather than something he really believed in

### **Sikandar Lodhi:**

1. He was more free than his father to experiment and deviate from the Afghan principles
2. The 22 nobles suspected of plotting with his brother Fateh Khan against him were either executed or driven out of the empire
3. He kept a sharp eye on the governors

4. The espionage system established by him also gave him the special privileges which he was not to have
5. He kept himself at a distance from the general populace
6. He appointed only those of noble birth at high posts
7. However, he respected his nobles especially those of old age
8. He never humiliated them and never punished them on mere suspicion without proof
9. He was generally good to the people and worked for their prosperity
10. He knew where to draw the line

### **Ibrahim Lodhi:**

1. Ibrahim Lodhi developed trust issues with his nobles in the very beginning
2. He was always suspicious about them
3. Many of his nobles and their families were humiliated by him and even given unnecessary punishments
4. His nobles therefore turned against him and even his friends and family became his foes
5. He tried to do everything against the Afghan theory and his nobles resented him for that
6. He went too far even if Afghan theory is not kept in mind
7. He brought upon himself his destruction
8. And with him ended the Delhi sultanate as well

## Reasons for the Fall of Delhi Sultanate

### **Fall of Slave Dynasty (Khalji Revolution):**

1. After Balban there was no one capable of ruling properly
2. Kaiqubad fell ill and the Turkish chiefs began to conspire against Jalal ud Din Khalji (non Turk) whose power was growing
3. Jalal ud Din had these chiefs killed and later Kaiqubad was also killed
4. Jalal ud Din became the regent of Kaiqubad's infant son who was later killed and Khalji claimed the throne
5. This marked the end of an era of racialism and consolidation. New kingship emerged with expansionist and humanitarian aims.

### **Fall of Khalji Dynasty:**

1. Weak successors of Ala ud Din
2. Weak political system of Ala ud Din (ruled on force)
3. Hindu opposition and revolts proved fatal
4. Treasury was exhausted
5. Absence of law of succession and weak central govt

### **Fall of Tughluq Dynasty:**

1. Muhammad proved to be a maniacal genius
2. Firoz Shah proved to be a religious fanatic
3. Revolts and rebellions could not be suppressed
4. Timur gave a death blow to weak successors of Firoz

### **Fall of Syed Dynasty:**

1. Incapability of last two rulers and too many revolts all over the empire
2. Dissatisfaction of the nobles with central leadership
3. Invitation to Bahlol and letter of approval by Ala ud Din Alam

### **Fall of Lodhi Dynasty:**

1. Ibrahim's self destructive campaign
2. Rise of nobility against Ibrahim
3. Babur's invasion as a death blow
4. This marked the end of the Delhi dynasty

## Government Structure of Delhi Sultanate

### **Sultan:**

1. Head of the state
2. Different theories were followed by different Sultans
3. Generally, his will was the law
4. Was expected to be a male (Issue of Razia)

### **Nobles:**

1. They kept a check on the Sultan's activities and his powers
2. Their role depended on how strong the Sultan was
3. They were tied together by the bond of Islamic ideology

### **Ministers:**

1. Heads of various important departments
2. Mainly four ministers (Wazir, Diwan e Risalat, Diwan e Ariz, Diwan e Insha)

### **Wazir:**

1. Basically a chief minister (head of all departments)
2. Bridged the gap b/w the Sultan and his subjects
3. Two types (partial power or absolute power)

### **Naib ul Mulk:**

1. A representative of the Sultan
2. His role depended on the character of the Sultan

### **Diwan e Risalat:**

1. Said to be a ministry of foreign affairs or for religious affairs
2. Responsible for diplomatic transactions with ambassadors and envoys

### **Diwan e Ariz:**

1. Department of defence headed by Ariz e Mamalik
2. Responsible for recruiting and training
3. Salaries were fixed and paid by this Diwan

### **Diwan e Insha:**

1. Dealt with royal correspondence and has rightly been called 'the treasury of secrets'
2. Sultan's orders were drafted here, verified and then issued

**Barid e Mamalik:**

1. The head of the 'news agency' and greatly enhanced espionage
2. There were local barids headed by him
3. Highly paid job to avoid corruption

**Sar e Jandar:**

1. A department related to the royal courts
2. Jandars were the bodyguards for the Sultan

**Wakil e Dar:**

1. Another department for the royalty
2. Dealt with all household matters of the Sultan, including education of the children etc

**Ulemas:**

1. Islam had taken a strong footing in India
2. Ulemas formed an important part of the society
3. Their role in the state changed with time – it diminished till Muhammad Shah Tughluq but was restored by Firoz Shah Tughluq
4. Religious policies varied depending whether they had a say in the matters of the state or not

**Army:**

1. A large army was kept to repulse Mongols, suppress revolts and conquer new territories and Diwan e Ariz was responsible for the army
2. Consisted mainly of cavalry and infantry (called payaks) though elephants were used in wars as well. Mainly four categories of soldiers (Sultan's army, provincial army, Muslims enlisted for jihad, temporary recruits)
3. Corruption of many forms were prevalent in the army and were eliminated by Ala ud Din though feudalism was reintroduced by Firoz Tughluq
4. Different systems were used to pay the army by different Sultans

5. The Sultan was responsible for the strategies
6. Forts were built for protecting the kingdom from invasions

**Finance:**

1. Mainly two taxes – religious imposed on Muslims (Zakat) and non religious imposed on non Muslims (Jizya)
2. Land revenue – there were methods of judging the amount to be taken as revenue depending on the land (Kharaj, Ushr etc). However, Ala ud Din charged the highest revenue (half of the produce)
3. Water rates – Firoz Tughluq had the canals dug using his private wealth and charged 10% from those who later used it. Muhammad Tughluq also had canals dug but the project was bundled due to inefficiencies and corrupt officials.
4. Presents – people were to give some present to the Sultan when they requested a meeting with him and it was up to the Sultan to accept or return the presents. Balban refused to take presents from a rich merchant who was offering all his wealth.

**Justice:**

1. Sadr u Sudur or Qazi e Mamalik - the chief judge responsible for dispensing justice according to the tenets of Islam. The Sultan could also hear appeals through the Diwan e Qaza. Complaints against govt officials were dealt with in the courts of mazalim.
2. Amir e Dad presided over the courts of mazalim in the absence of the Sultan and was otherwise responsible for executive and administrative business
3. The punishments for criminal activities varied from one period to another

**Police:**

1. Kotwal – the head of the police department for each town. He was responsible for maintaining law and order and kept a list of all the inhabitants with relevant details.
2. Muhtasib – responsible for keeping check and balance in the markets

**Provincial Government:**

1. Governor – head of the province and allowed to keep his army and jagirs. However, strength of the governors was largely dependent on the strength of the Sultan. Mainly two types of governors – Wali (only partial power), and Muqti (enjoyed full power)
2. Sahib e Diwan or Khawaja – basically an expert accountant appointed by the Sultan to keep a check on the finances and hence the powers of the governor
3. Iqta (province) was divided further into Shiqs (headed by Shiqdars) and Parganahs (defined as Qasba or a group of villages)

#### **Some Special Departments:**

1. Diwan e Riyasat – made by Ala ud Din to take measures for price control to be effective
2. Diwan e Kohi – made by Muhammad Tughluq due to the severe conditions of his time, for developing agrarian economy
3. Diwan e Khairat – made by Firoz Tughluq to help poor Muslims
4. Diwan e Istihqaq – made by Firoz Tughluq for financial assistance to the poor

#### **Conclusion:**

1. The administrative system was a product of many factors
2. It is called 'the Turk o Persian system in an Indian setting'

### **Mongol Policy of the Sultans of Delhi**

#### **Mongols:**

1. Nomadic race of North Asia without any morals or religion
2. United under Chengaiz Khan born in 1163 AD
3. Since then no army more disciplined or more cruel has walked on this earth
4. Conquered Central Asia, Turkistan, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, large parts of China and Southern Russia

#### **Ilutmish and Sultana Razia:**

1. Shah of Khawarizm was driven out to Caspian Sea by Mongols
2. His son Jalal fled to the Indus plain and was chased
3. Ilutmish killed the envoy of Jalal and sent a diplomatic refusal
4. Chengaiz Khan approved of Ilutmish's policy
5. Razia pursued the same diplomatic policy and refused to help Jalal's governor at Ghazni

#### **Unwritten Agreement Comes to an End:**

1. Lahore besieged and plundered in 1241
2. Multan attacked in 1247
3. Punjab invaded a no of times b/w 1246-65
4. Multan, Sindh and West Punjab captured by Mongols
5. Sher Khan was aggressive and was transferred in 1258 AD
6. Policy of avoidance followed upto 1266 AD

#### **Balban:**

1. Appointed Sher Khan warden of North West Frontier (NWF)
2. Forts were built in Lahore in 1270 AD
3. Prince Muhammad made governor of Punjab, Sindh and Multan
4. Prince Bughra made governor of Sunam and Samana
5. Mongols repulsed in 1279 by combined forces of the two princes and Malik Mubarak of Delhi
6. Lahore and Dipalpur invaded in 1285-86 but Mongols defeated by Prince Muhammad who died in battle
7. Kaiqubad appointed as warden of NWF and repulsed 2 attacks

#### **Jalal ud Din Khalji:**

1. Mongols defeated by the Sultan in 1292 AD
2. Another large army was sent and peace had to be negotiated
3. Formation of New Muslims

#### **Ala ud Din Khalji:**

1. Raids in 1296 AD
2. Dava Khan sent an army under Amir Daud, the ruler of Transoxiana in 1297-98. The army was defeated by Ulugh Khan and Jafar Khan.
3. Mongols under Saldi captured Sehwan in 1299 which was recovered by Zafar Khan and Mongols were defeated and many imprisoned.
4. Mongols attacked Delhi in 1299 under Qutlugh Khan but were defeated by the Sultan with immense help from Zafar Khan who died in battle
5. New Muslims were massacred in thousands
6. Led by Taghi, the Mongols besieged Delhi in 1303 but returned unsuccessful
7. Ghazi Malik was made the warden of marches, forts were built and a standing army placed in NWF
8. Ghazi Malik defeated the Mongols who attacked under Ali Beg in 1305
9. Mongols attacked again in 1306-07 under Iqbalmande, and Ghazi Malik defeated them again. Their chiefs were captured and trampled under elephants.

#### **Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq:**

1. Some feeble attempts were made
2. Mongols attacked seriously only once in 1324 but were defeated

#### **Muhammad bin Tughluq:**

1. The only attack came in 1327 when they tried to capture Delhi
2. They had to be bought off by the Sultan (differences of opinion exist)
3. Preventive measures were taken after that

#### **Fall of Mongols:**

1. Mongols had become weak and divided
2. Their own leaders were fighting among themselves

3. They had been unable to make serious progress in India despite several attempts
4. Continuous invasions had exhausted them financially and morally
5. The only battle they were good at was face to face and they had little experience in siege strategies
6. Amir Timur broke the once mighty Mongols towards the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century

#### **Effects of the Mongol Threat on Delhi Sultanate:**

1. Difficult to pursue expansionist ideas
2. A large budget was allocated for protection from the Mongols
3. A large army had to be trained and kept in the frontiers
4. Sultans could not go far from Delhi in case Mongols launched an attack
5. Plundering of cities did have negative effects overall
6. The foreign and domestic policies were greatly influenced by the Mongol menace

## Culture of the Delhi Sultanate

### **Introduction:**

1. The Turks had an intuitive sense of architecture and when Muslim architecture evolved in an Indian setting, the result was spectacular
2. The simplicity and grand features of Muslim architecture combined with the decorative and rich sense of Indian architecture produced buildings the likes of which had never been seen before
3. Poetry and literature too combined and evolved in a beautiful manner
4. Music and paintings were mostly ignored by the Sultans
5. Although efforts for educating the Muslims were made without discrimination, the education system for the Hindus was ignored
6. The education too lacked the scientific touch which later allowed rest of the world to progress much faster

### **Three Phases of Architectural Development:**

1. Slave and Khalji dynasties – buildings at Lahore, Ajmer and Delhi
2. Tughluq dynasty – evolved and advanced
3. Buildings and monuments in provincial capitals after the downfall of the Tughluq dynasty

### **Some Features of Muslim Architecture:**

1. Arched corridors
2. Arches (architectural structures with their strength dependent on the stones that are cut such that they are wide at the top and narrow at the bottom)
3. Massive and beautifully designed darwazas
4. Domed, high and vaulted roofs
5. Minarets and pillars
6. Pendentive and squint arches, honey combing and half domed portals
7. Stones of different colours
8. Gardens, balconies and open spaces
9. Extensive use of symmetry, geometry and complex patterns
10. Floral patterns, geometrical patterns and arabesque interwoven with calligraphy for decorative purposes

## **Buildings and Monuments of Delhi Sultanate:**

1. Quwwat ul Islam mosque – built in 1195 by Aibak to commemorate the capture of Delhi. Consisted of an open quadrangle enclosed by colonnades, one of them constituting the prayer chambers
2. Qutb Minar – started by Aibak and completed by Iltutmish at a height of 225 ft with 4 stories. Was later raised to 234 ft.
3. Arhai Din ka Jhompra – a mosque built by Aibak in 1200 at Ajmer
4. Huz e Shamsi and Jami Masjid – built by Iltutmish in 1203-09 and 1223 respectively
5. Tomb of Balban – a simple structure with a square domed chamber and an arched entrance
6. Jamaat Khana Masjid – built by Ala ud Din at the Dargah of Nizam ud Din Aulia at Qutb. Made with red stone.
7. Alai Darwaza – built in 1311 as the southern entrance to Ala ud Din's extension of the Quwwat ul Islam mosque. The notable features include its perfect symmetry and structural propriety of its parts
8. Tughluqabad – founded by Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq. The walls, bastions, battlements, landscape, narrow loop holes along its other fascinating features produce an impression of unassailable strength and melancholy grandeur
9. Firoz Shah's efforts – he built four cities (Hisar Firozah, Jaunpur, Fatebad and Firozabad) and erected in them palaces and forts. Of his mosques, the one at Firoz Shah Kotal and of his 30 madressahs, Madressah e Firoz Shah deserve special mention. His buildings when compared to those made during earlier periods, were architecturally advanced but simple and straight forward. He also had many gardens planted in Delhi. Tombs and mausoleums built by him are also well known.

### **Provincial Architecture:**

1. The Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur built grand and imposing mosques
2. Deccan was known for its military architecture
3. Shortage of stone in Bengal made architects completely dependent on brickwork. The designs and structure evolved accordingly such as sloping semi circular roofs, rich terra cotta ornamentation etc



**Literature and Poetry:**

1. Al Beruni visited India in the company of Mahmud of Ghazni before Delhi Sultanate and was well versed in Persian and Sanskrit
2. Iltutmish provided patronage to Khawaja Abu Nasr, Taj ud Din Dabir, Nur ud Din Muhammad etc for growth of Persian literature
3. Many Muslim scholars from Persia and Central Asia found shelter in the courts of Balban and Ala ud Din Khalji when the Mongol menace broke out
4. Balban's son, Muhammad was a patron of scholars and protected Amir Khusrau and Amir Hassan Dehlvi
5. Babur ud Din was a Persian poet in Muhammad Tughluq's courts and Muhammad was himself a poet too
6. Firoz Tughluq wrote an autobiography and provided patronage to historians like Barni and Afif
7. Sikandar Lodhi wrote a number of poems and provided protection to a number of scholars
8. Many scholars flourished at the provincial level as well

**Paintings:**

1. It is generally believed that the art of painting was neglected
2. New evidence (not conclusive) suggests that there was some work done in this field at least in some provincial kingdoms and during the rule of certain Sultans of Delhi

**Music:**

1. Prohibited in Islam so some Sultans forbade it
2. Balban loved Indian music and his son Bughra Khan founded a society for musicians, dancers and actors
3. Amir Khusrau was famous for combining Indian and Persian melodies, invented a number of ragas (melodies) and introduced qawalis
4. Jalal ud Din Khalji maintained a royal orchestra at his court
5. Ala ud Din Khalji called musicians from all over India
6. Ghiyas ud Din banned it but Muhammad Tughluq revived it again
7. Firoz Tughluq arranged music recitals for public entertainment
8. Provincial kingdoms also provided patronage to musicians and promoted music

**Education:**

1. Madressahs and maktabas were made common all over India
2. Islamic education like its Hindu counterpart was religious in nature
3. However, the Sultans planned and patronized only the Islamic system
4. Madressahs were almost exclusively financed by the state and run by the ulemas
5. Maktabas were privately funded and organized and generally associated with mosques, khanqahs, dargahs or some other place of worship. They were run by liberal minded people.
6. Child in a wealthy home had the option of a private tutor. Otherwise, education was free and open to all.
7. Curriculum of various madressahs included Quran, Hadith, fiqh (jurisprudence), tafsir (exposition of scripture), tasawwuf (mysticism), akhlaqiat (ethics), mathematics, falsafa (philosophy), mantiq (logic), tarikh (history) etc

**Social Conditions:**

1. Social interactions were dominated by religious beliefs
2. Muslims and Hindus considered themselves superior to each other
3. This sentiment was amplified among the Muslims by the general attitude of the Sultans who were largely influenced by ulemas' fanaticism
4. Even those not under the ulemas' influence treated Hindus with contempt like Ala ud Din Khalji
5. Indians were unaware of the charms of a friendly society and frankly mixing together
6. People were generally intolerant
7. They did not accept change very easily
8. Every section of the society including the nobility was characterized by ethnocentric tendencies
9. However, in very few parts of the country, people lived in harmony and peace and it was difficult to distinguish Muslims from the Hindus
10. The liberty of the workers was restricted and some Sultans such as Firoz Tughluq even forbade them from going to tombs etc
11. Generally people were hospitable and polite

### **Economic Conditions:**

1. Religion played an important part in the economics of the Sultanate as taxes were largely imposed according to religion
2. Sultans in every period made efforts for the growth of economy
3. The agrarian economy flourished despite the devastating famines which from time to time did cause problems
4. Irrigation system was developed largely by Tughluq dynasty
5. The currency introduced by Iltutmish was very successful and found the basis of the rupee later on
6. Muhammad Tughluq's experiment failed though it was only because of poor execution of the plan
7. Roads were made to facilitate trade and commerce
8. Ala ud Din's policy deserves a special mention

### **Political Conditions:**

1. Religion had a limited influence in this sphere
2. Several political factions existed but could not co-exist peacefully
3. The Mongol menace created further problems
4. There were always revolts or rebellions or power hungry rulers who needed no excuse to conquer new territories to expand their empires
5. These problems were amplified whenever a king or Sultan died as there was no law of succession
6. Absence of an absolute law led to 'the will of the Sultan is the law'

### **Conclusion:**

1. Muslim architecture was in its native phase and found maturity under the Mughals especially during Shah Jehan's period
2. Efforts for the growth and progress of Persian literature and poetry were made with sincerity. But, while the Persian literature suffered from religious bias, the Sanskrit literature suffered from originality
3. Music and painting had seen very limited activity and growth
4. The foundations of the Indo-Muslim culture had been laid down but the people were yet to find a way for peaceful co-existence and social intercourse
5. Every sphere of cultural activity had been influenced by religious beliefs even if in a limited capacity

## **Zaheer ud Din Muhammad Babur**

### **Early Life (Before the Battle of Panipat):**

6. Descendant of Chengaiz Khan and Amir Timur, born in 1483
7. Education from a personal teacher and grandmother
8. Inherited the kingship of Fergana in 1494
9. Attack on his kingdom from two sides by Ahmed Mirza of Samaraqand and Mahmud Khan
10. Both attacks were unsuccessful and were repelled
11. Samaraqand captured upon the death of Ahmed Mirza in 1497
12. Rebellion broke out in Fergana in 1497 and was lost to rebels by the time Babur reached there
13. Upon his return to Samaraqand he found his capital Andijan, in the hands of his enemies
14. Babur became a wanderer with a few followers b/w 1498 and 1500
15. He attacked Samaraqand and defeated its ruler Shaibani Khan in 1501
16. Shaibani Khan recaptured Samaraqand in 1502 by defeating Babur at Sar e Pull. Babur had to give his sister to Shaibani Khan and leave Samaraqand.
17. Babur again became a wanderer with only 200 to 300 followers
18. Shaibani Khan defeated the governor of Qunduz whose men then joined Babur who now had about 4000 strong men
19. Babur attacked Kabul and captured it in 1504
20. Babur captured Kandahar in 1507 and handed it over to his brother who lost it within a week
21. In 1508, Hamayun was born
22. By 1511 Babur had captured Herat and Badakhshan and had invaded India once where he ravaged Sindh
23. When Shah Ismail Safavi of Persia defeated Shaibani Khan, Babur entered into alliance with him (Babur's conversion to Shia faith was a part of their agreement) and by 1511 he had conquered Samaraqand along other territories, driving the Uzbeks to Turkistan
24. In 1512, Ubaidullah the leader of Uzbeks defeated Babur and Samaraqand was lost for the last time by Babur
25. Babur was defeated all over his newly conquered territories and by 1513 he had returned to Kabul with no gain
26. Babur's dream of ruling Samaraqand had come to an end

**Battle of Panipat:**

1. Invitation from Daulat Khan Lodhi and Alam Khan in 1524 AD
2. Babur invaded India in 1524 AD but had to face the unanticipated resistance of Daulat Khan
3. He gathered reinforcements at Kabul in 1525 and invaded again in 1526 AD this time facing no resistance
4. Ibrahim Lodhi marched to face him at Panipat
5. Some encounters took place for a few days
6. Finally, the battle was fought on 21 April 1526
7. By noon, the battle was over with Babur as victor

**Early Difficulties in India:**

1. Hostile attitude of the general populace
2. Opposition of the Afghan nobles
3. Rajputs were still very strong and posed a genuine threat
4. His men willing to go back to Kabul

**Rana Sanga:**

1. He had promised to help Babur against Ibrahim Lodhi by attacking him from the other side but had gone against his word
2. The Rana thought that Babur would go back like Timur did. But Babur had come to stay and the Rana saw this as a threat.

**Battle of Kanwaha:**

1. Rana Sanga attacked Nizam Khan, administrator of Bayana on behalf of Babur. Nizam fled to Ajmer to Babur for refuge.
2. Babur was enraged and thus marched towards Ajmer against the Rana
3. Rana Sanga was supported by other Rajput leaders and Mahmud Lodhi, the son of Sikandar Lodhi and brother of Ibrahim Lodhi
4. A fierce battle took place and despite valiant efforts of the Rajputs, the battle was decided in Babur's favour within hours

**Medini Rao of Chanderi:**

1. In 1528, Babur marched to Chanderi, the stronghold of the Rajputs
2. Medini Rao had shut himself with 5000 men in the fortress
3. Babur offered him Shamsabad in return for Chanderi but the Rajput ruler did not accept the offer

4. Upon finding no escape, he performed Jauhar
5. A final attack by Babur's army took care of the rest
6. Upon receiving the news of the fall of Chanderi, Rana Sanga died

**Battle of Ghaghara:**

1. The Afghan nobles had not accepted Babur and were against him
2. Mahmud Lodhi, along with some Afghan nobles had been resisting Babur and was plotting against him
3. On his way to Buxer, Babur crossed many cities in which the Afghan nobles submitted to him
4. Mahmud Khan found himself deserted and took refuge with Nusrat Shah of Bengal who at the time was also in alliance with Babur
5. This was seen by Babur as betrayal by Nusrat Shah and thus he prepared an attack against him
6. The Afghans fought Babur at Ghaghara where Babur was victorious and the battle ended in a new agreement with Nusrat Shah

**Significance of These Battles:**

1. Panipat
  - a) Babur found his consolidation prize
  - b) The end of Lodhi Dynasty and hence Delhi Sultanate
  - c) The beginning of Mughal Empire
  - d) New blood and vigour was injected into India
  - e) Latest war equipment was introduced in India
2. Kanwaha
  - a) Babur's military superiority established
  - b) A blow to the Rajput confederacy
  - c) Foundations of Mughal Empire laid down
  - d) A shift in the centre of gravity of Babur's empire
3. Chanderi
  - a) A final blow to the Rajput hold
4. Ghaghara
  - a) Established that even the slightest betrayal was intolerable
  - b) Afghan nobles had pledged allegiance
  - c) Afghan rebels had been defeated for the time being

**Reasons for Success of Babur in India:**

1. His men were willing to stay for Jihad

2. Use of military strategies Babur had learnt previously
  - a) Tughluma – attacking the enemy flanks from front and rear, used by the Uzbeks in central Asia
  - b) Artillery – use of firearms etc learnt from the Persians and Babur had his own production sites made
  - c) Mobile cavalry – learnt effective use from the Turks
  - d) Laying ambuscade – leading the enemy to a previously marked site to ambush them from two sides, learnt from the Afghans
3. Loyalty, unity and discipline of Babur’s men
4. Babur’s men were fighting for a cause they believed in
5. The Indians were divided into several political factions
6. Ibrahim Lodhi was disliked by his own people
7. Babur was a far better general than the local commanders
8. Patience, steadfastness etc in Babur’s character

#### **Babur’s Political Perception of India:**

1. India was divided into several political factions
2. According to Babur there were 5 Muslims and 2 Kafirs who ruled India
  - a) Ibrahim Lodhi of Delhi
  - b) Muhammad Muzaffar Shah 2 of Gujrat
  - c) Mahmud 2 of Malwa
  - d) Bahmanids of Deccan
  - e) Nusrat Shah of Bengal (Babur was most impressed by him)
  - f) Karishanadeva Raya of Bijayanagar
  - g) Rana Sanga of Mewar
3. Babur’s memoirs offer details about the Syeds and Lodhis of the Delhi Sultanate
4. Other small rulers and tribe leaders in jungles and small villages were not as important as those mentioned above

#### **Babur’s Negative Perceptions of India:**

1. A ‘different world’ when compared to his own country
2. ‘The gardens have no walls’ and the dilapidated and generally undeveloped state of the cities and towns was also criticized by Babur
3. People were not as handsome and they all looked alike to Babur

4. The people of India were unaware of the charms and enjoyment of friendly society and frank mixing together
5. The people did not have the ‘mechanical invention in placing or executing their handicraft works and no skill or knowledge in designing architecture.’

#### **Babur’s Positive Perceptions of India:**

1. He was fascinated by the variation in the landscape from high mountains to plain ‘flat boards’
2. The climate also pleased Babur as he clearly writes about the pleasant rains, and lesser heat when compared to Balkh or Kandahar
3. He took special interest in describing in detail the flora and fauna of India
4. Agrarian economy of India has also been described by Babur as flourishing
5. Babur was interested by the variety and quality of agricultural produce
6. The things he most liked in India were the large size of the country, its rich resources especially gold and silver
7. Availability of labour at such low rates also fascinated him

#### **Failures of Babur in India:**

1. Could never consolidate his conquests (his early death never gave him the time to do so)
2. He was a poor financier and spent unwisely all the wealth he found (distributed among his nobles, governors and relatives)
3. Allowed his nobles and governors to keep large jagirs and increase their influence and power
4. No new laws were introduced or reforms made to check corrupt practices and the growing influence of the nobles
5. Could not win the hearts of the people
6. Left for his son, a poor and weak kingdom

#### **Estimate of Babur’s Character:**

1. As a man he was a good son, an obedient and respectful grandson and an affectionate father (died while praying for his son in 1530)

2. Endurance, patience, confidence and never ending hope even during the times when he was a wanderer
3. A brilliant soldier and general who could give his men courage and command from them obedience and loyalty but was a poor administrator
4. A man who accepted his mistakes and learnt from them
5. A staunch Muslim who saw his successes and failures as the will of God
6. Lopsided pleasure seeker (regretted giving up wine)
7. A man of diverse tastes, he was as comfortable in battlefield on horseback as he was when reading literature and poetry and writing about it
8. High in aesthetic sense, he enjoyed the beauties and pleasures nature had to offer and wrote about them in detail
9. As a diarist, he displayed sharp observation skills. His memoirs give detailed but straight forward accounts of his experiences. He displayed passion and maturity simultaneously about his interests such as flora and fauna, gardening, horticulture etc.
10. Has been called 'an encyclopedia on a horse'
11. Invented the well known Muslim calligraphy style called Baburi Khat
12. Planted gardens at Agra

#### **Baburnama (Tuzk e Baburi):**

1. Straight forward but detailed accounts
2. Begins with 'In the province of Fergana, in the year 1494 when I was in the 12<sup>th</sup> year of my life, I became king'
3. Reflects his interests in nature, politics, society and economics
4. Shows that Babur was a high profile writer of Turki and Persian, a virile poet, a minute critic, a keen observer and an admirer of nature and beauty
5. A break in the manuscript b/w years 1508-19
6. The final section covers his experiences from 1525 to 1529 and contains his geographical, political, economic, and social perceptions of India along with detailed accounts of his battles
7. He comes off as a humble man, thankful to God for every blessing and every victory

### **Nasir ud Din Muhammad Hamayun**

#### **Afghan Rebels:**

1. Hamayun was busy against Mahmud Lodhi in 1531
2. He left after pre mature success to subdue Muhammad Zaman Mirza who had revolted at Kanauj
3. Zaman Mirza was given refuge by Bahadur Shah of Gujrat
4. Upon refusal to hand over Zaman, Hamayun announced war against Bahadur Shah

#### **Bahadur Shah of Gujrat:**

1. Marched against Bahadur Shah when he had besieged Chittor
2. Did not proceed because of Bahadur Shah's 'Jihad'
3. After fall of Chittor, Hamayun defeated Bahadur Shah
4. He fled to Mandu, then to Champanir and then to Cambay
5. Hamayun pursued him everywhere but could not capture him
6. Champanir with its immense wealth, fell into Hamayun's hand
7. Gujrat and Malwa were captured by Hamayun's army
8. Gujrat and Malwa were recaptured by Bahadur Shah due to Hamayun's incompetent governors at both places

#### **Battles With Sher Khan (Sher Shah):**

1. King of Bengal asked for help in 1536
2. Hamayun came from Gujrat to Agra and wasted a year
3. Siege of Chunar in 1537 was successful but useless
4. Hamayun occupied Gaur in 1538 and got busy in pleasure seeking
5. Sher Khan retreated to Benares and strengthened his position
6. He recaptured Chunar and drove Hamayun out of Jaunpur
7. Kanauj too was occupied by Sher Khan
8. Hamayun's communications with Delhi and Agra were cut off
9. Hamayun camped at Chausa in 1539 on his way to Agra
10. Sher Khan was pursuing Hamayun and also camped there
11. Hamayun was defeated when the rain came and almost drowned in the Ganges while escaping
12. Hamayun spent time at Agra and prepared for another attack
13. In 1540, Hamayun marched against Sher Khan
14. Hamayun defeated Qutb Khan (Sher Khan's son)

15. Sher Khan was already waiting at Kanauj where both armies camped for more than a month
16. Hamayun was defeated again when the rain came down

#### **Hamayun's Exile:**

1. Hamayun fled from Kanauj to Agra to Punjab
2. Kamran (his brother) stopped him from going to Kashmir
3. He then turned towards Sindh to prepare to face Sher Shah
4. In Sindh he laid siege to the fort of Bhakkar
5. He was then invited to Maldeva, whose ruler had planned to arrest and hand him over to Sher Shah so he turned to Amarkot
6. The ruler of Amarkot offered him refuge, for his help against Sindh
7. Akbar was born at Amarkot in 1542
8. They attacked Sindh but were unsuccessful
9. Then Hamayun fled to Persia. The Shah of Persia allowed him to stay there for 8 years.
10. Hamayun was given 14000 men after a deal was made b/w him and the Shah of Persia
11. Hamayun besieged Kandahar and captured it from his brother Askari
12. Kabul was also captured from his brother Kamran in 1553
13. Hamayun took out the eyes of Kamran and sent both his brothers to Makkah where they died
14. Bairam Khan, Hamayun's most trusted and loyal official stayed with Hamayun through thick and thin

#### **Hamayun's Return:**

1. The Sur dynasty in India was in decline
2. Sslim Shah, the successor Sher Shah died in 1554
3. Hamayun occupied Peshawar in December 1554
4. Lahore was occupied in February 1555 and then Dipalpur
5. Sikandar Sur thus sent an army which was defeted by Bairam Khan at the battle of Machhiwara in May 1555
6. Bairam Khan then occupied Sirhind
7. Sikandar Sur marched with a large army to Sirhind
8. Bairam Khan asked Hamayun for help and Hamayun came with an army
9. Sikandar Sur was defeated in the battle of Sirhind in June 1555

10. Delhi was occupied in July 1555 and then Agra too. Celebrations and merriments followed with Hamayun becoming the Sultan
11. Hamayun died in January 1556 by falling down from his library

#### **Difficulties Faced by Hamayun:**

1. Inherited a vast empire
2. The empire was weak and poor
3. His brothers were a nuisance for Hamayun – they rebelled against him and refused to help him when needed most
4. Babur's generosity towards his relatives had made them powerful. One of them even plotted to ascend the throne in place of Hamayun.
5. The army was divided with the men loyal to their tribal chiefs
6. Afghan rebels were creating problems

#### **Hamayun's Own Faults:**

1. His weak character
2. Addiction to opium and wine
3. Too much celebrations, merriments and pleasure seeking resulted in an empty treasury
4. His habit of doing things by halves (incomplete victories)
5. Extraordinary generosity and leniency esp to his brothers
6. Division of empire among his brothers – he lost Punjab and North Western provinces which were important sources of revenue and recruiting grounds for army
7. Assigning of jagirs was continued
8. Not attacking Bahadur Shah when he was busy at Chittor. Had he done so, Bahadur Shah would have been easily defeated and Rajputs would have helped him against Sher Khan.
9. Useless campaign against Gujrat
10. He wasted time and resources at Chunar when he should have attacked Gaur directly
11. No consolidation of conquered territories and appointment of incompetent governors

#### **Estimate of Hamayun's Character:**

1. A thorough gentleman and very kind

2. A staunch Muslim but not orthodox or fanatic though he did not hesitate to destroy temples when the need arose
3. Inherited Babur's keen sense of art and literature, mainly Persian
4. Was a brave and strong soldier but not a good general
5. He was not a good administrator either
6. Unwise generosity and other faults

## **Sher Shah Suri**

### **Early Life:**

1. His father came from Afghanistan to India during Bahlol Lodhi's rule
2. He was born in 1472 (previously said to be 1486) at Bajwara
3. Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan, son of Hassan Khan
4. Received education in Persian and Arabic
5. His father was given a number of jagirs
6. He administered his father's jagirs and eliminated from them corruption, robbery etc

### **Early Career:**

1. Started his career under the Mughal governor of Bihar
2. Jalal Khan sought the assistance of the king of Bengal, Ghiyas ud Din Mahmud Shah when he sensed Sher Khan's growing power
3. Sher Khan defeated Mahmud's army under Ibrahim Khan at Surajgarh in 1534

### **Victory of Bengal and Rohtasgarh:**

1. Mahmud, the king of Bengal made some allies
2. Sher Khan defeated them in battles of Teliagarhi and Sikrigali
3. Then he proceeded to besiege the fort of Gaur
4. Mahmud asked for Hamayun's assistance
5. Hamayun wasted a year in merrymakings giving Sher Khan time
6. Sher Khan had occupied Bengal and the fort of Rohtasgarh

### **Sher Khan and Hamayun:**

1. Hamayun's help to Mahmud came a little too late
2. In addition, he attacked the wrong place, wasting time at Chunar
3. Sher got the time needed to move his wealth and assets to Rohtas
4. In 1537, the royal forces occupied Gaur and Sher retreated to Benares
5. Hamayun again wasted time in pleasure seeking
6. Sher recaptured Chunar and drove Hamayun out of Jaunpur
7. Kanauj was also captured during this time by Sher Khan
8. Hamayun's communications with Agra and Delhi were cut off
9. Hamayun camped at Chausa on his way back to Agra in 1539
10. Sher pursued Hamayun and set up camp at Chausa as well

11. Hamayun was given a humiliating defeat there
12. Hamayun organized his army at Agra though his brothers took the course of diplomacy and refused to fight
13. Hamayun attacked Sher Khan again in 1540
14. Qutb Khan (Sher's son) was defeated first
15. Sher's and Hamayun's armies camped again at Kanauj
16. Hamayun was defeated again and had to flee
17. He assumed the title of Sher Shah and ascended the throne of Delhi
18. Sher's men pursued Hamayun, finally driving him out of India

#### **Conquests of Sher Shah:**

1. Sher Shah was in Punjab for 3 months in 1541. Many chiefs and leaders submitted to him. Sindh was occupied during this time.
2. Gakkhars – Rai Sarang refused to recognize his over lordship and was thus defeated. 50000 troops were stationed there to keep control over the neighbouring principalities.
3. Bengal – Khizr Khan, the governor of Bengal rebelled and was therefore dismissed and captured. Administration of Bengal was restructured from military to civil control and Bengal was divided into various districts.
4. Malwa – Mallu Khan (who had refused to help Qutb Khan who was killed in battle against the Mughals) declared independence. Sher Shah defeated him in 1542 but treated him generously. He was made governor of Lakhnauti but due to his suspicions he took refuge with Bahadur Shah of Gujrat.
5. Raisin – Chuhan Rajput ruler of this principality was very anti-Muslim, causing Muslims to flee from Raisin. Sher Shah besieged his fort in 1543. A deal was made but then Sher Shah went against his word and Rajputs were brutally massacred for unknown motive.
6. Maldeva – Rajput rulers were expanding their territories in Rajasthan and challenged Sher Shah's supremacy. Sher Shah defeated the rulers of Jodhpur, Mewar and Chittor.
7. Multan – His governor, Haibat Khan defeated Bakhshu Langah of Multan and annexed it to Sher Shah's empire. Bakhshu was treated generously.
8. Punjab – Haibat Khan also defeated Fateh Khan Jat at Pak Patan and added Punjab to Sher Shah's empire.

9. Bundelkhand – Raja Kirat Singh of Kalinjar had not accepted his over lordship so Sher Shah besieged the fort of Kalinjar. Sher Shah was burnt fatally during the siege and was moved to the tents. He ordered his forces not to give up and the fort was captured after which he died in 1545.

#### **Administrative Policy:**

1. Based on the will of the people
2. His aim was permanence of govt with stability
3. Believed that prosperity was the way to achieve it
4. Unlike Ala ud Din he did not prevent revolts by 'suppressing' people
5. Policies were made for prosperity of the general populace especially the peasants
6. Knew that the Afghan theory would fail in an Indian setting
7. Believed mostly in the Turkish theory of kingship and followed it
8. Kept religion separate from matters of the state and thus restricted the role of the ulemas
9. Strict control at the centre kept his officials in line

#### **Central Administration:**

1. Sultan – was the sovereign power and kept a strict control on all departments. He kept a regular check especially on the accounts of his officers. He interfered frequently with the workings of important departments such as the Diwan e Ariz and Qaza.
2. Diwan e Wazarat – headed by Wazir, mainly responsible for revenue but could exercise his control over other ministers
3. Diwan e Ariz – headed by the Ariz e Mamalik, responsible for recruitment, training and fixing wages of the army
4. Diwan e Risalat or Diwan e Muhtasib – responsible for foreign affairs including diplomatic correspondence with ambassadors etc
5. Diwan e Insha – headed by Dabir e Khas, the confidential clerk, responsible for drafting, verifying, registering and dispatching royal orders
6. Diwan e Qaza – headed by the chief Qazi, responsible for administering justice without discrimination
7. Diwan e Barid – the head officer had many news reporters and spies working in all districts and tehsils, thus making an efficient espionage system



8. Lord High Steward – responsible for the affairs of the royal household including food, provisions, children etc

#### Provincial Divisions and Administration:

1. Iqta or Suba – equivalent of a province, with the head called Hakim, Amin or Faujdar
2. Sarkar or District – the empire was divided into a total of 47 Sarkars, each with two main officials, the Shiqdar e Shiqdaran (chief Shiqdar) and the Munsif e Munsifan (chief Munsif)
3. Pargana or Tehsil – each pargana consisted of a no of villages and was headed by a Shiqdar (military officer for law and order), Munsif (Qazi for justice), Fotahdar (treasury officer) and 2 Karkuns (clerks or writers for maintaining records)
4. Villages – the local matters of every village were left over to their own administration consisting of chaukidars, patwaris etc

#### Revenue Reforms:

1. Aims of the reforms
  - a) Recognized that only a revenue system based on justice would be effective and efficient
  - b) For justice, taxes were to be levied according to the tax payer's capacity to pay
  - c) To assess the capacity, effective land measurement and inspection was needed
  - d) The policies were to be for the prosperity of the society as a whole without being a burden on the peasants
2. Land inspection and measurement (ryotwari)
  - a) Inspection officers measured the land in units of bighas (1 bigha = 3600 Sikandari square yards)
  - b) Land was judged and categorized as good, mediocre or bad
  - c) According to the size and quality, its produce was ascertained
  - d) Land inspection was done annually
  - e) Revenue system was mainly ryotwari though in some places like Malwa, Multan, Lahore etc the jagirdari system had to be continued
3. Different schedules were made for different crops and different localities owing to the difference in the yield of crops, the difference

in the quality of land in each locality and the difference in environmental conditions

4. Share of the Government
  - a) The government's share was fixed at 1/3 of the produce
  - b) However, according to Ain I Akbari, it was 1/4 of the produce
  - c) The revenue could be paid in cash (preferred) or in kind
  - d) Peasants were to pay it directly at the Fotahdar's office (treasury office) in every pargana
5. Other methods of revenue collection were also present
  - a) Ghalla Batai – sharing of the produce with the peasants. This was of three types (sharing before cultivation when field is standing, sharing after cultivation before separation of grain and husk, sharing after separation of grain and husk)
  - b) Nasq or Kankut – an estimate of the produce is made beforehand and the revenue is fixed according to that estimate, irrespective of the actual produce. This is disadvantageous for the peasants
  - c) Naqdi or Jamai or Zabti – a deal is made with the peasants for a certain period of time (usually 3 years) and revenue decided as a rate per bigha per year. Peasants are free to grow any crop they want and even if they produce more, they have to pay only what was decided. This was generally liked by the peasants.
6. Other revenue categories
  - a) Jaribana – for the maintenance of the land surveyors and tax collectors when they were on duty. It varied between 2.5% to 5% of the total produce.
  - b) Muhasilana – given as a commission to the tax collectors. It also varied between 2.5% to 5% of the total produce.
  - c) Dah Astri – a welfare tax at about 2.5% of the total produce which was kept by the state for people's benefit and utilized in time of a natural disaster or calamity
7. Patta (title deed) and Qabuliat (deed of agreement)
  - a) Patta was given to all peasants containing details of revenue to be paid by them
  - b) Qabuliat was to be duly signed by the peasants, signifying their consent to pay the revenue according to the terms of the Patta
8. Taqqavi loans or grants were given to the peasants on easy terms
9. Instructions for Benefit of Peasants

- a) Land was to be assessed annually
  - b) Peasants were to be dealt with leniency at the time of assessment (done yearly) but strictly at the time of collection
  - c) Peasants were encouraged to pay their revenues directly at the treasury office in order to establish a direct link between the peasants and the state
  - d) Troops were not to destroy any land or crops in their military maneuvers and if any damage was done, peasants were compensated for it
10. Defects in the revenue system
- a) Charges inequitable – by fixing the revenue at 1/3 or 1/4, the ‘bad’ quality land had been over charged
  - b) Extra charges – jaribana, muhasilana and dah-astri dramatically raised the total revenue from the fixed amount
  - c) Inconvenient practice for both, the peasants and the collectors due to its annual nature
  - d) Revenue officers were still very corrupt and Sher Shah transferred them every 2 years so that “a large no of men could benefit from Amildari”
  - e) Jagirdari system still prevailed and thus not all peasant could benefit from the revenue reforms

**Trade and Commerce:**

- 1. Many duties were abolished to encourage trade
- 2. Tax had to be paid at two points only – when the goods entered his kingdom and when they were sold
- 3. Roads and Sarais facilitated trade

**Currency:**

- 1. Old debased coins were replaced by new denominated and standardized gold, silver and copper coins
- 2. The rupee conceptualized by him was used throughout the Mughal rule and was the basis of current British currency system

**Communications (Roads and Sarais):**

- 1. Four main roads were made
  - a) GT road from Calcutta to Peshawar via Agra and Delhi
  - b) Road from Agra to Burhanpur

- c) Road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor
  - d) Road from Lahore to Multan
- 2. About 1700 Sarais were made on either sides of the roads and had with them separate compartments for Muslims and Hindus, a well, amosque and two horses at the ready
  - 3. Sarais were taken care of by the Shiqdars
  - 4. Lands or villages were associated with most of the Sarais in order to take care of their expenses
  - 5. Trees were planted along the roads to provide shade to travellers

**Justice:**

- 1. The Sultan was the supreme authority and held court once a week
- 2. The chief Qazi was the head of the Diwan e Qaza
- 3. Chief Munsif and Munsif were responsible for cases in their areas
- 4. Chief Shiqdars and Shiqdars were responsible for criminal cases in their areas
- 5. Justice was for all without discrimination and severe punishments were handed out to the guilty

**Police:**

- 1. No separate police department was present
- 2. The military officers were responsible for maintaining law and order
- 3. Failure to do so resulted in punishment of the officers

**Army:**

- 1. Army was established like that during Ala ud Din’s rule
- 2. A large standing army was established
- 3. Infantry, cavalry, elephants and artillery (weakest part of the army) made his army
- 4. Soldiers were given pay in cash
- 5. Officers were however, assigned lands or jagirs
- 6. Provincial heads, nobles etc were allowed to keep their own armies but were to be commanded by the Sultan if need be

**Spy System:**

- 1. Spies were spread all over the empire in all departments
- 2. The two horses kept at the sarais were mainly for their use
- 3. They reported to the Sultan on a regular basis

4. Failure to report resulted in punishment

**Religious Policy:**

1. The Sultan was tolerant towards Hindus
2. Hindus were allowed to practice according to their beliefs
3. Jizya was still imposed but not like that by Ala ud Din
4. Some incidents like the massacre of Rajputs at Raisin, replacing a temple by a mosque at Jodhpur etc show some religious bigotry and are a blot on his otherwise tolerant rule
5. Large no of needy people were fed everyday

**Education:**

1. The state financed the education institutions of the Hindus
2. Makhtabs were made and associated with every mosque
3. Madressahs were made for higher education and scholarships were given

**Buildings and Architecture:**

1. Rohtas fort at the banks of Jehlum, Purana Qila at Delhi
2. His finest building was his own mausoleum in Bihar, which has been called as his own character sketch

**Sher Shah's Place in History:**

1. A great sovereign among the rulers of India
2. A forerunner of Akbar and unconsciously, laid down the foundations of his greatness
3. A great nation builder whose efforts were based on the people's will, were inspired by national patriotism and were aimed for all his subjects irrespective of their religion, status, caste etc
4. Perhaps the first one to establish a successful secular state

**Reasons for his Success:**

1. His experiences under Babur taught him a lot
2. Administration of his father's jagirs also came in handy
3. The Afghans were desperate to restore Afghan rule
4. As a general and soldier
  - a) Difficulties faced by Hamayun
  - b) Weakness of Hamayun and his blunders

- c) Political weakness of Northern India
- d) Sher Shah's own experience in the art of peace and war

5. As an administrator, he not only had a clear and brilliant plan but executed it perfectly as well
6. Administering justice and equality was his constant job
7. His religious toleration helped him too
8. He knew when to be generous and when to be strict
9. Works for public utility were highly appreciated
10. Strong, disciplined and loyal army
11. Division of empire into iqtas, sarkars, parganas and villages
12. Keen interest in the workings of all departments
13. Administrative reforms discussed above, especially his revenue system
14. Did not neglect administration and consolidation due to his military campaigns

**Estimate of Sher Shah Suri:**

1. His family life was not so charming and thus he lacked the attributes of a born aristocrat
2. He rose to power by sheer hard work and capability
3. Was a devout but tolerant Sunni Muslim by faith
4. As a general he displayed courage, intelligence, strategy and bravery
5. But he did not have only a lion in him. He was a mixture of lion and fox though many fail to see the cunning and shrewd politician in him.
6. As an administrator he left far behind the previous Sultans
7. Generosity, justice and equal treatment of all defined him
8. He had the nation building instincts that were possessed by some of the greatest men of all times

## Jalal ud Din Muhammad Akbar

### **Early Life:**

1. Born in Amarkot in 1542 AD when Hamayun was in exile
2. Was brought up in the homes of his uncles, Askari and Kamran
3. Maham Anaga was his foster mother and Akbar had great love for her
4. Although he got some education but he was more interested in battle strategies and state affairs
5. He was appointed the governor of Punjab when Hamayun occupied India again, under the tutelage of Bairam Khan

### **Akbar's Accession of the Throne:**

1. Hemu – Muhammad Adil Shah's political advisor and military general rose to power by his hard work and intelligence
2. Hemu attacked and captured Delhi and Agra among other territories upon the death of Hamayun
3. Akbar and Bairam were at Kalanaur in Punjab
4. Tardi Beg fled towards Sirhind, where Akbar had gathered his army
5. An advance guard under Ali Khan captured Hemu's artillery in preliminary engagements at Panipat
6. Initially, Hemu's army had the upper hand owing to their strength in numbers but then Hemu caught an arrow in the eye
7. Chaos took over the Hindu army and Hemu was captured
8. Bairam beheaded an unconscious Hemu

### **Results of the Second Battle of Panipat (1556):**

1. Strength of the Hindu army was destroyed
2. All chances of Afghan rule's revival ended
  - a) Muhammad Adil Shah died in battle against Bengal's governor in 1557
  - b) Sikandar Sur was defeated in 1557 and died in 1558
  - c) Ibrahim Sur took shelter in Orissa where he died
3. Mughal army's might was established
4. Akbar ascended the throne and became the Mughal emperor

### **Conquests Under Bairam Khan:**

1. Mewat – Mulla Pir Muhammad captured Hemu's father who was treated generously
2. Sikandar Sur (1556-57) – he was in Siwalik hills. Akbar and Bairam Khan marched against him and besieged the fort of Mankot in Jammu and Kashmir where he had shut himself. He surrendered after 6 months when he heard about Muhammad Adil Shah's death. He was assigned a jagir in Bihar but was later exiled to Bengal where he died in 1558
3. Gwalior (1558-59) – Kya Khan besieged the fort of Gwalior and defeated the ruler despite help from the Rajputs
4. Jaunpur (1560) – Khan e Zaman was able to defeat the Afghan nobles at Jaunpur after some fierce resistance. He later occupied the neighbouring territory of Benares
5. Ranthambhor and Malwa (1560) – Habib Ali Khan led an unsuccessful campaign due to the political chaos in the Mughal empire

### **Bairam Khan's Dismissal:**

1. He was the de facto regent ever since the death of Hamayun
2. Akbar was the king in name while Bairam was the king for all practical purposes. He had usurped the power of the crown.
3. The execution of Tardi Beg just to silence those against attacking Hemu immediately made many nobles turn against him
4. He had misused the power for his own purposes
5. His policy of favouritism resulted in dissatisfaction of the capable and willing people
6. He was a Shia Muslim by faith and was opposed by the Sunni majority
7. The ladies of the household (Hamida Bano Begum the Queen mother and Maham Anaga) and thus the harem party conspired against him for several reasons
8. Akbar himself was 18 years of age and desired to be king in name and in fact
9. Akbar told Bairam to leave India for Makkah and Bairam though disheartened, obliged
10. The harem party grew impatient and their poisoning of Akbar's mind against Bairam coupled with Bairam's suspicious delaying tactics gave them what they wanted

11. Pir Muhammad, previously dismissed by Bairam from service was sent to chastise Bairam and ensure his quick departure
12. Bairam was enraged and therefore rebelled against Akbar
13. He was defeated but treated with dignity and allowed to leave for Makkah
14. On his way he was killed by some personal enemies in Gujrat in 1561

### **Triumph of Absolute Monarchy (1559 - 1564):**

1. Harem party or the petticoat government
  - a) It was a group of Sunni Muslims who replaced Bairam Khan as the de facto regent. They were responsible for the coup that resulted in Bairam Khan's dismissal.
  - b) Main leaders were Hamida Bano Begum, Maham Anaga, Adham Khan, Shihabuddin Atka Khan, Mulla Pir Muhammad and Munim Khan
  - c) Akbar had shaken off the tutelage of Bairam Khan only to find himself under the monstrous regiment of an unscrupulous woman, Maham Anaga
2. Four prime ministers within six months
  - a) Shihabuddin, then governor of Delhi was made PM
  - b) Maham Anaga joined him soon, establishing dual PM-ship
  - c) This experiment failed due to Maham's influence on Akbar
  - d) A no of Turkish nobles under Bahadur Khan opposed Shihabuddin
  - e) Maham saw through their rebellious plans
  - f) Akbar, Maham and Shihabuddin played them all by dismissing Shihabuddin and making Bahadur Khan the PM
  - g) Bahadur Khan cut himself from other rebels
  - h) All rebels were then dealt with suitably
  - i) Bahadur Khan was later dismissed. He retired from politics and was contented with the jagir of Etawah given to him.
  - j) Maham Anaga enjoyed PM-ship for a while but Mughals were not used to being ruled by women and Akbar found her over bearing
  - k) In 1560, she was asked to hand over the PM-ship to Munim Khan
3. Conquest of Malwa
  - l) Akbar's administrative restructuring was a stroke of genius which made the PM dependant completely on the monarch
  - m) This was the first step to absolute monarchy
4. New appointments were made in 1561
  - a) Unsatisfied by Munim Khan's performance, Akbar appointed Shamsuddin Atka Khan as his fifth PM
  - b) Adham Khan was replaced by Pir Muhammad as governor of Malwa
5. Adham Khan and Maham Anaga's death in 1562
  - a) In his rage due to his disgrace, Adham Khan killed Shamsuddin Atka Khan and tried to assassinate Akbar
  - b) Akbar subsequently ordered his execution
  - c) Akbar delivered the news to Maham personally. She died within two months of the sad news.
  - d) A lofty building was erected on their tombs by Akbar
  - e) Munim Khan was reinstated as PM
6. Mulla Pir Muhammad, who proved his incompetence in Malwa, died while crossing a river when retreating after defeat
7. Khawaja Muazzam, a half brother of Hamida Bano Begum, murdered his wife and was captured and confined in Gwalior where he died
8. In 1564 therefore, Akbar has established his absolute monarchy with utmost patience, diplomacy, force and brilliant execution of his strategies

### **Conquests:**

1. Malwa – Baz Bahadur was defeated by Adham Khan who was replaced by Mulla Pir Muhammad as governor. Pir Muhammad was defeated by Baz Bahadur and died by drowning when retreating. Abdullah Khan Uzbek finally defeated Baz Bahadur.
2. Jaunpur and Chunar – Khan e Zaman suppressed the Afghan rebels in Jaunpur but then rebelled himself but was chastised and forgiven

- by Akbar. Asaf Khan (Akbar's general) had captured fort of Chunar in 1561.
3. Gondwana – in 1562, Vir Narayan was defeated at Chauragarh and his mother stabbed herself to death
  4. Amber (Dialpur) – the ruler accepted Akbar's suzerainty and gave his daughter for matrimonial alliance
  5. Merta – the ruler was defeated in battle in 1562
  6. Mewar
    - a) Raja Uday Singh refused to accept Akbar's suzerainty
    - b) Akbar's forces thus marched against him but he fled while Jaimal and Fateh Singh defended the fort of Chittor which was captured by the Mughals in 1567
    - c) Akbar ordered a massacre of the Rajputs but felt bad about it later and had sculptures of Jaimal and Fateh Singh made
    - d) Uday Singh was succeeded by his son Partap Singh in 1572
    - e) Diplomatic talks with him failed and a battle was fought against him in 1576 at Haldi Ghati from where he fled with some help
    - f) Mughal armies under different generals tried to pursue him
    - g) By 1597, when he died, he had recaptured large parts of Mewar
  7. Ranthambhor – the ruler was a vassal of Mewar but he surrendered within a month and a half of the siege in 1569
  8. Kalinjar – the ruler submitted in 1572 without resistance
  9. Marwar – other Rajput rulers of Rajasthan also submitted one by one
  10. Gujrat
    - a) Akbar led the attack in 1572 and captured Ahmadabad and other territories without much difficulty
    - b) Upon Akbar's return to Agra, Muhammad Hussain Mirza who had fled to Daulatabad returned and besieged Ahmadabad in 1574
    - c) Akbar returned, defeated him and reinstated his governor at Gujrat.
  11. Bihar and Bengal
    - a) Bengal's ruler had accepted Akbar's suzerainty in 1568 but when he died in 1572, his son Daud declared independence
    - b) Akbar captured Bihar and left Munim Khan as governor with the responsibility of capturing Bengal and Orissa
    - c) Daud was defeated in 1574 but was assigned the jagir of Orissa
      - d) Munim Khan died and Daud rebelled in 1575
      - e) Khan e Jahan defeated and killed him in battle in 1576 and was made the governor
  12. Kabul – Akbar's half brother ruled Kabul and attacked Punjab in 1582 but was repulsed. Upon his death in 1585, Akbar annexed Kabul to the Mughal Empire.
  13. Kashmir – the ruler of Kashmir was known for his oppression against Hindus and thus Akbar sent an army. The ruler tried to make a treaty the terms of which were disliked by Akbar and he was defeated by the Mughal army in 1586 AD
  14. Sindh – the only part in Northern India left was captured by defeating the ruler of Thatta (then capital of Sindh) at Sehwan in 1591
  15. Orissa – governor of Bengal attacked Nisar Khan of Orissa who accepted Akbar's suzerainty in 1590. Nisar Khan rebelled and was defeated in 1592 and Orissa was captured.
  16. Balochistan – Baloch chiefs were defeated in 1595 and Balochistan was made a part of Mughal Empire
  17. Kandhar – the governor of Kandhar ruined his relations with his ruler of Persia and thus accepted Akbar's suzerainty in return for his help

#### **Rajput Policy:**

1. Reasons for a liberal policy
  - a) Stability of government
  - b) Afghans were still powerful in certain areas
  - c) Afghans, Uzbegs, Turks etc proved untrustworthy
  - d) Political and social synthesis necessary for a strong empire
2. Measures for improving relations
  - a) Rajputs and Hindus were given equal status in all matters
  - b) Matrimonial alliances – he married the daughter of Raja Behari Mal of Amber in 1562 and Jahangir (Salim) was born from her. He also married princess of Bikaner and Jaisalmer in 1570.
  - c) Abolition of religious taxes – pilgrimage tax was abolished in 1563 and Jizya was also abolished in 1564.
  - d) Grants for places of worship – Hindus were allowed to construct their places of worship. The non Muslim wives were also

allowed to worship their own Gods in their temples inside the royal palace.

- e) Social reforms – certain rituals were banned including early marriages, sati etc. Making slaves out of prisoners of wars was also stopped which led to a decrease in forced conversions to Islam.
  - f) High posts – many Rajputs were given high posts in the government such as Raja Todar Mal (finance), Raja Bi Bal (court wit), Raja Behari Mal and Man Singh (military generals) etc
  - g) Treatment by force – those who refused to accept Akbar's suzerainty were however dealt with force and military action was taken against them. This also worked in Akbar's favour as other Rajput rulers acquiesced almost immediately.
3. Effects of the liberal policy
- a) Rajputs became the bulwark of the Mughal Empire
  - b) Dependency on Afghans, Turks and Uzbegs was greatly reduced
  - c) They proved to be loyal and efficient
  - d) The policy served political and imperialistic aims of Akbar
  - e) Finance and military departments became efficient and stronger
  - f) Cultural and social interactions improved
  - g) Promotion of nationhood became easier
  - h) Previously, Rajputs had only been a source of annual tribute for the sultans but now they contributed much more

#### **Akbar's Religious Evolution:**

1. Akbar was always a broad minded person
2. He was a Sunni Muslim but was not orthodox
3. The political chaos and disunity he saw early on shaped his religious views as well
4. He had a religious and spiritual awakening at the age of 20
5. First stage (1562 – 1578 AD)
  - a) His broad minded nature shaped his liberal policies for the Rajputs and the Hindus (discussed earlier)
  - b) He had an Ibadat Khana made at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575
  - c) Weekly sessions were held there and Muslim theologians and scholars were invited there from various sects
  - d) Akbar was confused and dissatisfied by the divisions within the Muslims

e) He converted to Shia faith and then to Sufism but none could satisfy him

6. Second stage (1578 – 1582 AD)
- a) Akbar had come into contact with non Muslim scholars as early as 1558
  - b) Now he formally invited them to the Ibadat Khana
  - c) He was impressed by Zoroastrian beliefs and developed a reverence for sun, light and fire. He never let the palace fire go out.
  - d) He came into contact with Jain scholars and stopped eating meat. He even banned hunting etc and slaughtering of animals was not allowed for more than half of the days of the year.
  - e) Hinduism had the deepest impact and two Hindus visited the royal palace at night to answer his queries. He began to celebrate Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Basant etc and was often seen with a tilak on his forehead. He even mourned on his mother's death in Hindu style.
  - f) Christian scholars were invited from far away after which he developed respect for portraits of Jesus etc.
  - g) He said he found parts of the truth in all religions
  - h) Then he issued the 'Infallibility Decree' in 1579
7. Third stage (from 1582 AD)
- a) Akbar started promulgating Din e Ilahi
  - b) He pursued a policy of Suleh e Kul, based on toleration, grant of liberty of conscience and worship to all and removal of distinction between communities

#### **Din e Ilahi (Divine Faith):**

1. Infallibility Decree (1579)
  - a) Akbar's solution to a dispute on religious matters was to be accepted without question
  - b) Akbar's orders in accordance with the Quran were to be accepted and obeyed
  - c) It was signed by the ulema
2. Akbar's policy of Suleh e Kul was based on toleration, grant of worship to all and removal of distinction b/w communities
3. Main features
  - a) Only one God and Akbar is his Khalifa (vicegerent)

- b) Reverence for light, sun and fire
  - c) 'Allah u Akbar' and 'Jallah Jalalahu' when greeting each other
  - d) Abstinance from meat of all kinds
  - e) Giving dinner during their life time instead of giving it after their death
  - f) Giving party on anniversary of Emperor's birthday
  - g) Members not to dine with fishers, butchers and hunters
  - h) Four classes of members according to what they offered to the king
    - i) Who offered property
    - ii) Who offered property and life
    - iii) Who offered property, life and honour
    - iv) Who offered property, life, honour and religion
4. Nature and character of Din e Ilahi
- a) Not a new religion – it had no scriptures, no prophets etc. It can be classified as a cult at most. Apart from that, it was a mixture of parts of different religions that had impressed Akbar.
  - b) A monument of Akbar's folly – the allegations of it being 'the outcome of ridiculous vanity' by Smith and Wolseley Haig are not entirely true, otherwise he would not have continued to give favours to those who did not follow such as Man Singh
  - c) Crowning expression of Akbar's national idealism
    - i) Akbar was not the spiritual head of Islam
    - ii) Experimentation
    - iii) Experimentation with a political aim
    - iv) Synthesis of warring factions into a national religion
    - v) Akbar was a modest man, not a God
  - d) His aim was to unite the nation via religious uniformity
5. Consequences of Din e Ilahi
- a) Indian view of Muslim rulers changed – especially the Hindus came to see a more tolerant Muslim ruler and did not see him as a foreigner like they had perceived the sultans
  - b) Emperor commanded more respect and loyalty
  - c) A united nation though for a short time
  - d) Reduction in the power and influence of the ulemas
6. Reasons for its Failure

- a) Lack of royal patronage and support from the state especially after Akbar
- b) No compulsion or temptation – no punishments or rewards
- c) Lack of sincere efforts to convince people – only a handful of people followed it till end (Akbar, Bir Bal etc)
- d) A defective age – religious fanaticism was common in Europe as well
- e) Akbar's ideal of tolerance and peaceful existence was far in advance of time

### Mansabdari System:

1. Introduction
  - a) 'Mansab' is an Arabic word meaning post, rank or status
  - b) The system is believed to have been in place in other Muslim countries but evolved so well under Akbar that it is now associated with him
2. Definition – it was a measure of status which determined a Mansabdar's rank, salary and office in the royal court
3. Main features
  - a) Maintenance of troops – all mansabdars were supposed to maintain a number of troops not necessarily equal to their rank no but in some proportion to it. A descriptive roll of their troops was made at the time of appointment or first muster and they were evaluated at regular intervals. The troops were answerable to the emperor who had absolute authority over them.
  - b) Fixed status and salary – although the salary of the mansabdars was fixed according to their ranks but a mansabdar with lower rank could serve at a post higher than that of a mansabdar with a higher rank. Abul Fazal served at a high post while many others with higher rank and salary served at lower posts.
  - c) No regular posts or duties – some mansabdars were employed to serve the person of the emperor and to perform whatever duty was required of them
  - d) No distinction between military and civil services – civil administrators (except qazis and sadars), were expected to perform military duties as well. Abul Fazal and Bir Bal were sent at the head of military campaigns as well.



- e) Organization of ranks – initially, the ranks ranged from 10 to 10000 though later they were increased to 12000 and to 20000 under later Mughal rulers. There were four main categories
    - i) Mansabdars: 10 to 400
    - ii) Amirs: 500 to 2500
    - iii) Amir e Azam: 3000 and above
    - iv) Imperial princes: above 7000 though some other officers enjoyed these ranks as well including Man Singh and Todar Mal
  - f) Zat and sawar ranks – even in the same rank, mansabdars were divided into 3 grades
    - i) 1<sup>st</sup> grade: sawar no = zat no
    - ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> grade: sawar no = zat no/2
    - iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> grade: sawar no < zat no/2
  - g) Vassals in independent states were recognized as mansabdars and were supposed to perform all the duties
  - h) Salary – the mansabdars were paid regular annual salaries from which they were to pay for their establishment and the expenses of the troops as well. They were usually paid in cash which had threefold advantages (authority of the emperor was increased, power of fief holders was diminished and revenue was increased)
  - i) Appointments, transfers, promotions and dismissals were all made at the will of the emperor. Performance was evaluated at regular intervals b/w one and three years.
  - j) Escheat system – all properties and possessions of the mansabdars were to go the state in case of their death. They could not leave it to their heirs in their will. This resulted in the mansabdars spending all they had to live a luxurious life.
4. Comparison to European feudal system
- a) Feudal lord was absolute in his power, mansabdar not
  - b) Feudal lords were not transferred, mansabdars were
  - c) Feudal system was not characterized by escheat
5. Merits of Mansabdari system
- a) More efficient army than under previous systems
  - b) A source of tapping military strength of the country
  - c) Competition (ranks) promoted efficiency as there was a chance to get promoted and earn more

- d) Loyalty to the emperor increased as he appointed, evaluated, transferred and promoted everybody himself
  - e) Army was paid in cash which meant uniform payments, checked power and influence as jagirs were not assigned, increase in the revenue and the authority of the emperor
6. Demerits of Mansabdari system
- a) Escheat promoted leisure, inefficiency and laziness
  - b) No uniformity in military as every mansabdar had his own standards
  - c) Weak artillery
  - d) The army was not national (or central) in nature
  - e) Expensive military as due to regular and fixed salaries
  - f) Absence of military hierarchy as all troops were directly under the mansabdar
  - g) Govt's carelessness in implementation under later rulers
  - h) False muster (attendance by proxy) was a common practice which resulted in inaccurate evaluations as civilians 'dressed up' were passed on as soldiers and efficient horses issued by the state were replaced by poor quality horses
  - i) Corruption was common
  - j) Troops were paid through the mansabdars, which gave them another chance at corruption

#### Revenue System:

1. Before Akbar
  - a) Jagirdari system resulted in exploitation of the peasants
  - b) It also led to decreased revenue for the government
  - c) Fief holders and jagirdars exercised undue and absolute power over the peasants even though they had submitted to the emperors
  - d) Even under Sher Shah, there was no uniformity and implementation was relatively poor
2. Division of land
  - a) Khalsa land – under the control of the emperor
  - b) Jagir land – assigned as a jagir and jagirdari system was practices in this land
  - c) Sayughal land – granted on free tenure

3. Sources of revenue can be divided under the heads of central (or imperial) sources and provincial sources. The central sources included the following
    - a) Land revenue
    - b) Customs (port and inland transit duties)
    - c) Trade tax (import and export)
    - d) Salt tax
    - e) Inheritance
    - f) Spoils from newly conquered territories
    - g) Tributes from vassals
    - h) Income from mints
  4. Todar Mal in Gujrat
    - a) Akbar appointed Todar Mal to introduce revenue reforms in Gujrat in 1572
    - b) He implemented his Zabti system which impressed Akbar
    - c) In 1582, Todar Mal was made the Diwan e Ashraf, the head of the revenue department to implement similar system all over the empire
  5. Zabti system of Todar Mal
    - a) Land measurement – land was divided into bighas after measurement done by using a Jarib made of bamboo wood, connected with iron rings
    - b) Categories of land – land was divided into four main categories
      - i) Polaj: fertile land cultivated once or twice a year
      - ii) Parauti: land cultivated after 1 or 2 years
      - iii) Chachar: mediocre land cultivated after 3 years
      - iv) Banjar: infertile land cultivated once after 5 years
    - c) Share of the govt – land of each category was further divided into good, mediocre and bad categories according to its produce and revenue was fixed at 1/3 of its ascertained produce
    - d) Revenue payment – revenue was to be paid in cash or in kind, though in case of perishable goods, cash payment was necessary. The amount of cash to be paid was determined by using the average prices in the last decade.
    - e) Revenue collection – revenue was collected by officers called Amil or Amulguzar who were assisted by the Qanungo, the Poddar, patwaris etc.
  6. Dahsala revenue system – revenue to be generated by the lands was estimated by using the average produce of the land in the last decade. Detailed schedules of the produce were made for the first time from 1571(72) to 1581(82).
  7. Patta (title deed) and qabuliat (deed of agreement)
  8. Other revenue systems
    - a) Ghalla Bakhshi – the produce was shared b/w the cultivator and the govt. This was used in areas like Kashmir, Thatta etc. There are three types in this system.
    - b) Nasq or Kankut – an estimate of the produce is made beforehand and revenue fixed irrespective of the actual produce.
  9. Benefits to the peasantry
    - a) Remission policy in case of natural disaster, calamity etc
    - b) Taqqavi loans on easy terms
    - c) Loans for banjar land were given in return for very small revenue
    - d) Grains were made available at cheap prices
    - e) Measurements of the land were made accurately
    - f) Burden of 22 imposts was relieved
    - g) Compensation for destruction of crops in military maneuvers
    - h) Removal of intermediaries b/ peasants and state so that they could not be exploited
  10. Benefits to the state treasury
    - a) State treasury became richer
    - b) Elimination of jagirdari helped to increase revenue
    - c) Fluctuations were greatly reduced in revenues due to uniform implementation, efficient collection and reduced corruption
- Comparison of the Revenue Reforms of Sher Shah and Akbar:**
1. Units – Sher Shah recognized the bigha as 3600 square Sikandari gaz. Akbar recognized tannab, gaz and bigha as standard units and the bigha was based on the gaz (41 digits or 33 inches), measuring 3600 square yards
  2. Measurement of land – Sher Shah's hempen rope was subject to expansion and contraction with seasonal changes. Akbar's bamboo wood was more accurate.

3. Division of land – Sher Shah categorized land as good, mediocre or bad while Akbar's system was complicated but better
4. Extra charges – Sher Shah charged jaribana, muhasilana and dah atri taxes which Akbar did not impose
5. Revenue payment – in both times, payment could be made in cash or in kind. Akbar enforced cash payment for perishables more strictly. Sher Shah used current prices to determine cash payment while Akbar used the average price of the last decade.
6. Remission policy – Sher Shah did not have a remission policy. He used the Dah Atri taxes while Akbar had a remission policy.
7. Taqqavi loans – both gave out taqqavi loans
8. Bnajar lands – Sher Shah did nothing for the banjar lands while Akbar gave out special loans for their cultivation
9. Collateral damage of military maneuvers – Sher Shah gave strict orders to army to avoid destruction of crops etc. Akbar gave no such orders. Both compensated the peasants for their losses.
10. Implementation – Sher Shah was lenient in implementation as compared to Akbar especially when it came to middlemen, checking of corruption etc
11. Nature of settlements – Sher Shah had ordered an annual settlement while Akbar preferred a decennial settlement, which was less expensive and more standardized
12. Language of records – Sher Shah had used Hindi while Akbar used Persian to keep records
13. Import duties and other taxes – both abolished man taxes though Akbar's reforms gave more relief as he abolished 22 imposts
14. Uniformity – Sher Shah was unable to replace the jagirdari system in Multan and Rajasthan while Akbar's system was uniform except for a few places which were conquered in the later years
15. Patta and qabuliat were used by both

#### **Akbar as the Founder and a National King:**

1. Babur laid down the first stone of the Mughal Empire
2. Hamayun lost the empire but gained back the throne. However, he left for Akbar, a precarious empire with a shaky throne.
3. Akbar built what he had in 1605, with help from people loyal to him, by conquest, strategy, patience, tolerance and consolidation

4. He was a king not only to people of his race or religion, but to the whole nation. He created a national sense via the union of interests.
5. The country which was in chaos when he succeeded the throne in 1556 AD was united politically, socially, economically and culturally when he died in 1605 AD.

#### **Akbarnama (by Abul Fazal):**

1. Written by Abul Fazal b/w 1590 and 1596 AD
2. Illustrated by a number of artists b/w 1592 and 1594 AD
3. The primary language in its manuscripts is Persian
4. Volume 1 deals with Akbar's birth, history of Timur's family and the reigns of Babur, Hamayun and the Sur dynasty
5. Volume 2 is a detailed history of Akbar's reign
6. Volume 3, known as Ain e Akbari contains details of the administrative system of the Empire and the 'Account of the Hindu Sciences'. This volume is further divided into five books, each dealing with different aspects of the administration

## Nur ud Din Muhammad Jahangir

### **Early Life:**

1. Born in 1569 to Akbar and the daughter of Raja of Amber
2. Received education of modern sciences along the traditional subjects
3. Akbar trained him on the field from an early age
4. He had a large no of women in his harem
5. His habit of drinking was despised by Akbar

### **Salim's Revolt DurignAkbar's Rule:**

1. Akbar was in Deccan in 1599 when Salim declared independence in Ahmadabad
2. He decided to march to Agra at the head of 30000 troops to 'meet' Akbar
3. Akbar sent him a polite warning after which he marched to Agra without his troops to meet Akbar
4. In 1602, he had Abul Fazal murdered because he spoke ill of him in public
5. He went to Agra and threw himself at Akbar's feet
6. Akbar forgave him again but when Akbar marched to Mewar, he returned to Ahmadabad
7. Akbar did not greet him properly when Salim's grandmother died and he came to attend the funeral
8. But the death of Akbar's other two sons left him with no choice but to forgive Salim

### **Ascension to the Throne:**

1. Nobles were divided b/w Jahangir and his son Khusrau
2. Akbar resolved the matter himself before his death
3. Jahangir was crowned eight days after Akbar's death

### **Twelve Ordinances (Datur ul Amal):**

1. Prohibition of taxes (Zakat)
2. Inheritance made free from state interference, in case of an heir
3. Prohibition of wine and other intoxicants
4. Regulations regarding highway robbery and theft in Khalsa & Jagir

5. Prohibition of occupation of houses and cutting off of nose and ears of criminals
6. Prohibition of ghisba (occupation and cultivation of ryot land)
7. Confirmation of aima land to charities and saints
8. Grant of mansabs and jagirs to Akbar's servants
9. Construction of hospitals and appointment of physicians
10. Amnesty for all prisoners
11. Slaughter of animals prohibited
12. Sunday made respectful (like Akbar did)

### **Revolt of Khusrau (April – May 1606 AD):**

1. Khusrau was humiliated by Jahangir when still contending for the throne
2. Khusrau fled from the fort of Agra with a few hundred horses to 'pay respect at Akbar's mausoleum'
3. On his way he was joined by others with thousands of horses
4. He laid siege to Lahore which was defended by Dilawar Khan
5. Jahangir marched against Khusrau and defeated his forces at Bhairowal
6. Khusarau and his men were caught when crossing Chenab
7. His men were severely punished while Khusrau was imprisoned and blinded, though he never lost complete sight

### **Execution of Guru Arjan Dev (1606 AD):**

1. Guru Arjan Dev, the Sikh Guru had helped Khusrau
2. He was told to pay a fine and alter the passages of Granth Sahib which were offensive to Muslims and Hindu
3. He refused to do either and Jahangir ordered his execution
4. Although he is called a martyr, it is doubtful because it was a single execution and was for political aims
5. However, it was a mistake on Jahangir's part

### **Campaign in Mewar:**

1. Rana Partap Singh had been successful in keeping a large part of Mewar under him when he died in 1597
2. He was succeeded by Rana Amar Singh
3. Prince Pervaiz was sent first to conquer Mewar
4. Imperial forces were called back when Khusrau rebelled

5. A number of battles were fought for Mewar
6. Rajputs were able to defeat the Mughals once
7. Cat and mouse game was played till 1615
8. A peace treaty was made after the Rana was convinced by the advice of his son and men
9. Prince Khurram welcomed the offer and directed the Rana to Jahangir and both sides accepted the terms of the treaty
  - a) Acceptance of Mughal suzerainty
  - b) No matrimonial relations to be made
  - c) Rana's son Karran to enter Mughal service instead of the Rana
  - d) The fort of Chittor could be kept by the Rajputs if it was not repaired
10. Thus, the honour of the Rajputs was kept intact by the treaty and peace was made
11. Mewar honoured the treaty up to Aurangzeb's rule whose annexation policy compelled them to resist the Mughals again

#### **Campaign in South India:**

1. Akbar had started with parts of Khandesh and Ahmadnagar
2. Ahmadnagar could not be captured while Bijapur and Golconda remained untouched
3. Jahangir made several attempts to conquer these territories but Malik Ambar, the vazir of Ahmadnagar defended them well
4. Khusrau's revolt gave Malik Ambar time to strengthen his defences by training his men in guerilla warfare and by mustering support of the Persians
5. When Mughals became busy in Mewar, Malik Ambar got time once again to regain his strength
6. Mughals defeated them in several indecisive wars which led to nothing.
7. They defeated the combined forces of Ahmadnagar, Golconda and Bijapur
8. Prince Khurram was given the title of Shah Jehan in 1617.
9. Efforts were made for a treaty in 1617 which was broken by Malik Ambar in 1620 by besieging the fort of Ahmadnagar
10. Another treaty was made in 1621 with which ended the campaign in Deccan

11. Malik Ambar helped Shah Jehan when he rebelled though he died in 1626
12. This campaign was not very fruitful though it did bring some revenue. But this territorial expansion was relatively insignificant.

#### **Kandhar Lost to Persians:**

1. Shah of Persia attacked Kandhar in 1606
2. Mughal governor repelled their attack and they fled in 1607
3. The Shah blamed it as a mistake of his governors and sent presents to Jahangir from 1611 to 1620 AD
4. Persians attacked and captured Kandhar in 1621 when Jahangir was busy due to Shah Jehan's revolt

#### **Kangra and Other Territories Captured:**

1. The strong fort of Kangra was captured in 1620 though a failed attempt was made earlier as well
2. Other territories captured included
  - a) Kharda (Orissa) in 1611
  - b) Kamrup in 1613
  - c) Khokhar (Bihar) in 1615
  - d) Kistwar (south of Kashmir) in 1620

#### **Two Sides of Jahangir's Character:**

1. Bright side
  - a) Affectionate heart (homage to Akbar, a loving husband)
  - b) Educated and cultured man (Tuzk e Jahangiri, art, music etc)
  - c) Love of justice
  - d) Religious policies (liberal irregular Muslim)
2. Dark side
  - a) Wine drinking
  - b) Love of ease and pleasure
  - c) Excessive influence of Nur Jahan
  - d) Incidents of religious bigotry
3. But he was not a mixture of opposites as the incidents which show his dark character are only a few and that too when he was enraged or not completely in his senses

## Nur Jahan

### **Early Life:**

1. Her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg belonged to a noble family of Tehran
2. Upon the death of his father, he left for India for employment
3. Mehr un Nisa was born in 1577, near Kandhar on their way to India
4. Her father entered the service of Akbar and rose to Diwan quickly
5. Jahangir awarded him the title Itimad ud Daula

### **First Husband and Second Marriage:**

1. Mehr un Nisa was married to Ali Quli Beg
2. He was given the title Sher Afghan for killing a tiger single handedly
3. During Jahangir's revolt, he sided with the imperialists
4. Jahangir forgave him and assigned him a jagir in Bengal
5. Sher Afghan was dissatisfied and was unenthusiastic about suppressing Afghan revolts
6. Qutb ud Din was made the governor of Bengal the same year
7. Sher Afghan was charged with disloyalty and told to present himself before the governor
8. Qutb ud Din was disrespectful to him
9. He got enraged and killed Qutb ud Din
10. Qutb ud Din's men attacked and killed him brutally
11. Mehr un Nisa and Ladli Begum (daughter) were sent as prisoners to Agra
12. Mehr un Nisa was appointed in the service of a widow of Akbar
13. Jahangir saw her at a festival of Nauroz in 1611 and married her the same year. He gave her the titles Nur Mahal and Nur Jahan

### **Two Periods of Nur Jahan's Ascendency:**

1. Nur Jahan's junta (1611 – 1622 AD)
  - a) Comprised of Nur Jahan, Itimad ud Daula, Asaf Khan (her brother) and Prince Khurram (Asaf Khan's son in law)
  - b) Whole administration was virtually under them
  - c) Nur Jahan patronized many works of art, literature etc
  - d) Emperor still exercised great control
  - e) Nur Jahan's ambitions were restrained by her parents
2. Nur Jahan's ascendency (1622 – 1627 AD)

- a) Nur Jahan's interests changed due to Shahryar becoming her son in law
- b) There was a divide in the junta (Nur Jahan vs Asaf Khan)
- c) Jahangir was moved into the background
- d) Power blinded her to a large extent
- e) She was 'able' to dissatisfy a large no of faithful servants of Jahangir
- f) Shah Jahan's rebellion and Mahabat Khan's coup were reactions to her policies that served her own interests

### **Her Influence on Jahangir:**

1. Improvement in Jahangir's conduct
2. Reduction in Jahangir's drinking activities
3. Positive effect on economy by cutting off unnecessary expenditures in the administration
4. Magnificence and grandeur of court increased
5. Catastrophic political influence

### **Favours to Family:**

1. She gave high posts to her father, brother and other relatives
2. She promoted the interests of her own family and later just her own interests at the cost of the state's interests
3. Assistance was given to her relatives to enrich themselves at the expense of the state

### **Shah Jahan's Rebellion:**

1. Nur Jahan wanted every possible 'threat' to be as far away from the throne as possible
2. She wanted Shah Jahan to deal with the Kandhar situation in 1622
3. Shah Jahan saw through her designs and rebelled in defence
4. The rebellion was quelled by royal forces in 1626

### **Mahabat Khan's Coup:**

1. Mahabat Khan was made governor of Bengal
2. Later he was charged with disloyalty and treated disrespectfully
3. So he rose in rebel, managed a coup and arrested Jahangir
4. Nur Jahan was able to free Jahangir and reinstate him with her genius plan and help from the loyal officers

### Her Character:

1. Gifted with beauty and intelligence
2. Creative nature allowed her to develop new fashions and designs of clothes especially for women
3. She excelled in artificial ornamentation
4. Fashions introduced by her were to last for a long time
5. Her social work and charity were well known
6. She helped Jahangir reduce his wine consumption
7. Her ability to compose extempore verse is said to have captivated Jahangir
8. Her interest in administration couple with her creativity allowed her to gain what she wanted
9. She was an ambitious woman and for her ambitions she interfered in politics which led to chaos

### Life After Jahangir:

1. Asaf Khan defeated Shahryar, her son in law near Lahore
2. Shah Jahan had defeated his chief rivals early on
3. She was allowed to live a life of peace
4. She busied herself in social work and charity
5. She died in 1645 AD

## Shahab ud Din Muhammad Shah Jahan

### Early Life:

1. Born in 1592 AD
2. Favourite grandson of Akbar
3. Showed little interest in traditional education
4. Developed military skills quickly at an early age

### Early Career:

1. Led successful campaigns in Mewar and Deccan
2. Rebelled in 1622 mainly because of Nur Jahan

### Succession:

1. Nur Jahan supported Shahryar (Shah Jahan's brother)
2. Shahryar was proclaimed king at Lahore
3. Asaf Khan (Shah Jahan's father in law) proceeded to Lahore and defeated Shahryar near Lahore
4. Shahryar was captured and blinded
5. Shah Jahan told Asaf Khan to take measures to ensure non vacancy of the throne till he reached Agra
6. Ascended the throne at Agra in early 1628
7. Asaf Khan was subsequently promoted
8. Nur Jahan was allowed a peaceful life which she spent mostly in charity and social work

### Early Difficulties:

1. Bundella problem (1628 – 1635 AD)
  - a) Jahangir had assigned jagir to Bir Singh Dev
  - b) Bir Singh was succeeded by his son Jujhar Bundella
  - c) Jujhar was oppressive in his jagirs
  - d) Shah Jahan's forces forced him into submission in 1629
  - e) Jujhar served Mughals till 1634
  - f) He made plans and besieged fort of Chauragarh at Gondwana
  - g) Aurangzeb then pursued and chase him into forests
  - h) He and his son were killed by the Gonds
  - i) Bundellas continued to pose problems under Champat Rai
2. Khan Jahan Lodhi (1628 – 1630 AD)
  - a) Sided with Shahryar when Jahangir died

- b) Before he could capture any territories, Shah Jahan had succeeded and taken control
  - c) He was forgiven and sent on an expedition (unsuccessful)
  - d) He planned and escaped to Deccan
  - e) First Mughal attack was repulsed by him
  - f) Second time, he was defeated but he fled
  - g) Bijapur's ruler refused to help him but he found shelter in Ahmadnagar
  - h) Mughal forces continued to pursue him until he was killed in a small skirmish
3. The Portuguese (1631 – 1632 AD)
- a) They had been indulging in human slave trafficking
  - b) Mughal forces marched against them
  - c) Their fort on Hugli river was besieged
  - d) Their factories were razed to the ground
  - e) Thousands were taken captives
  - f) Tenets of Islam were taught to them
  - g) They were told to accept Islam or remain captive
4. The Sikhs
- a) Shah Jahan's hunting hawk flew into Guru Har Govind's camp
  - b) They refused to return it and the relations were spoiled
  - c) Some of the Guru's disciples asked Shah Jahan to leave the matter as it was and he complied
5. Famine and pestilence (1630 – 1632 AD)
- a) Many areas including Gujrat and Deccan suffered a famine
  - b) People began to starve and die and pestilence followed
  - c) Shah Jahan took some measures to give relief
  - d) Taxes were partially remitted and state kitchens were opened to the general populace

#### Deccan Campaigns:

1. Ahmadnagar (1633 AD)
  - a) Fateh Khan placed Hussain Shah, a minor king on the throne by treachery (last king was captured and murdered)
  - b) Shahji Bhonsla and Bijapur forces marched against him
  - c) Shah Jahan sent forces to help Fateh Khan, his ally
  - d) The attackers were defeated and sent back
  - e) Fateh Khan refused to give the Daulatabad fort to the Mughals

- f) The fort was besieged and captured after 2 months
  - g) Later efforts to recapture the fort by Shahji were foiled
2. Bijapur (1631 – 1656 AD)
    - a) First attack in 1631 was repelled by Maratha soldiers
    - b) Second attack was made when they helped Shahji in 1635
    - c) Capital of Bijapur was besieged by the Mughals
    - d) The siege was unsuccessful so they resorted to looting and plundering of the neighbouring areas
    - e) Bijapur's ruler then made a treaty which lasted till 1656
    - f) Aurangzeb attacked Bijapur in 1656 without provocation
    - g) Fortress of Bidar was besieged and captured in 27 days
    - h) Then Mughal forces defeated Bijapur forces at Gulburga
    - i) Mughals proceeded to fort of Kalyani and captured it
    - j) An agreement was made by which Mughal suzerainty was accepted and Mughals were to keep the territories
  3. Golkunda (1655 – 56 AD)
    - a) Golkunda had been unable to pay the annual tribute
    - b) Mir Jumla, a governor in Golkunda had been wrongfully treated and came to Mughals for help
    - c) Aurangzeb responded without hesitation
    - d) After brief skirmishes, a treaty was made
    - e) Golkunda came under the Mughals along with large 'booty'
  4. Marathas
    - a) Two Mughal armies were initially sent against them
    - b) One was unsuccessful while the other one had captured some territories including Chunar
    - c) Aurangzeb's business in Bijapur and Golkunda gave them the time and opportunity to recapture lost territories esp Chunar
    - d) After Shahji, they were led by Shivaji and continued to be nuisance for Aurangzeb throughout his rule

#### Campaigns in Central Asia:

1. Kandhar captured (1638 AD)
  - a) It was under Ali Mardan, under the Shah of Persia
  - b) Mughals occupied it without difficulty
2. First expedition of Balkh (1640 AD)
  - a) Civil war in Balkh
  - b) Expedition led by Prince Murad



- c) Nazar Muhammad patched up his differences with his son
  - d) Prince Murad and Nazar Muhammad knew each other's intentions but indulged in a 'game' of diplomacy
  - e) Murad occupied Balkh virtually without resistance
3. Diplomatic stance of Shah Jahan
- a) Murad and his forces wanted to return (they were ease loving and the climate did not suit them)
  - b) They returned and Shah Jahan sent his PM to take care of law and order at Balkh
  - c) He was forced to adopt a diplomatic stance with the Shah of Persia and Nazar Muhammad
  - d) But the damage had been done and his enemies were not naive
4. Second expedition of Balkh (1647 AD)
- a) Aurangzeb led an army of 25000 to face 100000 Uzbegs
  - b) Mughals won the fierce battle and occupied Balkh again
5. Aurangzeb's battles (1647 AD)
- a) Three days after capturing Balkh, Aurangzeb led an attack on Akcha where they fought the Uzbegs
  - b) News of attack on Balkh brought them back
  - c) Aurangzeb bravely and successfully defended Balkh
  - d) Mughals again began to tire and desired to return
  - e) Uzbegs sensed their disheartened attitude and attacked persistently
6. Nazar Muhammad attacks Afghanistan (1648 AD)
- a) Nazar Muhammad Returned from Persia to attack Mughal outposts in Afghanistan
  - b) Shah of Persia helped him in attacking Afghanistan
  - c) Shah Jahan advised Aurangzeb to accept an apology from Nazar Muhammad. The apology however came thorough his grandson.
  - d) Mughal forces misinterpreted it as if Nazar Muhammad was to be restored to his country
  - e) Aurangzeb returned to Kabul
7. Kandhar lost (1649)
- a) Shah of Persia sent a 'diplomatic demand' for Nazar Muhammad to be restored at Balkh and Kandhar be vacated
  - b) This was reinforced by force
  - c) Troops were stationed at Herat to invade Kandhar in winter when reinforcements from would be impossible

- d) Grains were stored at important stations
  - e) Shah Jahan's courtiers were against sending reinforcements
  - f) At the end of 1648, Persian forces were given the green signal
  - g) Mughals resisted for 2 months under Mahabat Khan
  - h) Kandhar was lost again in February 1649
8. Efforts to reconquer Kandhar
- a) Aurangzeb made 2 attempts in 1649 and 1652 AD
  - b) The boastful Dara made another attempt in 1653 AD

#### Contributions to Architecture:

1. Taj Mahal
  - a) Built for Arjuman Banu aka Mumtaz Mahal who died when giving birth to their 14<sup>th</sup> child
  - b) Built b/w 1632 and 1653 AD at Agra
  - c) Thousands of artisans and craftsmen were employed
  - d) Ustad Isa played a key role in its architectural designing
  - e) Lavish use of white marble, finial floor tiling, beautiful gardens with walkways beside the reflecting pool present a picturesque view. At the night, moonlight and the Taj's calm reflection add a supernatural beauty to it.
  - f) The interior has been decorated with expensive gems an stones of several varieties
  - g) It is rightly considered as a wonder of the world
  - h) Its cost is estimated at 5 million rupees
2. Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque)
  - a) Built inside the Agra fort
  - b) Took four years to be constructed
  - c) The beauty lies in its simplicity and purity
  - d) Built in white marble which shines like pearls, with calligraphy done in black marble
  - e) Three bulbous domes, seven bays divided into aisles supported by piers and lobed arches
  - f) It suggests the struggle of the soul to soar above worldly entanglements
3. Musammam Burj
  - a) One of the many features of Agra fort made by Shah Jahan
  - b) Built b/w 1631 and 1640 AD
  - c) An octagonal structure made of white marble

- d) Offers an exotic view of the Taj Mahal
  - e) Shah Jahan died here in 1666 AD
4. Red Fort (Lal Qila of Delhi)
- a) Built b/w 1638 and 1648 AD at Shahjahanabad (Delhi)
  - b) Was constructed when capital was transferred
  - c) Exterior walls were made of red sandstone
  - d) Contains many exotic buildings by Shah Jahan
    - i) Rang Mahal
    - ii) Moti Mahal
    - iii) Hira Mahal
    - iv) Diwan e Aam
    - v) Diwan e Khas – decorated with gems and stones and a water channel made of marble used to run through it
5. Jama Masjid (Masjid e Jahan Numa)
- a) Foundation was laid in Shahjahanabad (Delhi) in 1650 AD
  - b) Was constructed on a raised platform made of steps
  - c) Was made with red sandstone
  - d) Its cost was about a million rupees
6. Mausoleum of Jahangir
- a) Opened in 1627 and was completed in 1637 AD
  - b) Built near Shahdra in Lahore
  - c) Built within an attractive walled garden
  - d) Has four tiered minarets in all four corners
7. Shalimar gardens
- a) Made in 1641 – 1642 AD
  - b) Contain three levels of terraces
  - c) Each level has more than a hundred fountains, totaling 410
  - d) A number of buildings were made inside the gardens including gateways, pavilions, halls, resting places etc
  - e) A variety of trees were planted in the gardens
8. Takht e Taus (Peacock Throne)
- a) The throne was made in 7 years
  - b) Worth estimated b/w 40 and 100 million rupees
  - c) Consisted of a bed supported by 4 golden feet for elevation
  - d) 12 columns rose from there to support a canopy
  - e) Ascent of the throne was made of three steps
  - f) All parts were decorated lavishly with jewels and gems including rubies, emeralds, diamonds, pearls etc

- g) The famous diamond Koh e Nur and the Timur Ruby were also placed in it
- h) It had figures of 2 peacocks standing behind it, with their tails expanded
- i) Nadir Shah invaded India in 1748 and took the throne with him to Persia. The throne was either lost or its parts taken apart and its whereabouts are believed to be unknown
- j) Takht e Taus was later used to describe thrones of Persian rulers

#### Reasons for the Failure in Central Asia:

1. Treachery of Mughal generals and mansabdars who joined the Uzbegs
2. Laziness and ease-loving attitude of the Mughals
3. Mughals were fighting in unknown conditions and terrain
4. Weakness of the courtiers and Shah Jahan
5. Strength of the Persians was greatly underestimated

#### Positive Results of Shah Jahan's Rule:

1. General prosperity and peace
2. Development of foreign trade
3. Architecture reached an amazing height
4. Promotion of art, literature and music in many languages
5. Justice was for all and was quick
6. Works of public utility (canals for irrigation)

#### Negative Results of Shah Jahan's Rule:

1. Political divisions among governors took root
2. Governors and nobles were oppressive
3. Religious bigotry and intolerance
4. Opposition against the Shias (Deccan states were Shia states)
5. Gap b/w people due to social status widened like never before
6. Central Asia policy drained the Empire of wealth and men, allowed the rise of the Marathas in the Deccan and resulted in a loss of moral prestige of the Mughal army
7. Military weakness had been exposed
8. The magnificent buildings were very costly
9. Taxes must have increased due to all these expenses
10. Shah Jahan's weakness during wars of succession

## Wars of Succession

### **The Four Brothers:**

1. Dara – Governor of Delhi and Punjab. He spent most of his time at the court and was Shah Jahan's favourite. This hindered development of leadership qualities in him. Arrogance and pride made him a disliked person. He was liberal like Akbar.
2. Shuja – Governor of Bengal. He was a fickle minded pleasure seeker. Though a slave to his pleasures, he was resourceful in a time of crisis. He was a Shia by faith.
3. Aurangzeb – Governor of Deccan. He was the ablest among his brothers. He possessed diplomatic, political and military qualities of leadership. He enjoyed the support of ulemas. He was an orthodox Sunni.
4. Murad – Governor of Gujrat. He had a weakness for wine and was a pleasure seeker who could not keep secrets even of the most delicate nature. He hated heresies.

### **Reasons for the Wars of Succession:**

1. Shah Jahan's illness
2. Absence of law of succession
3. Dara's self aggrandizing behaviour
4. Shah Jahan's attitude to Aurangzeb
5. Ideological differences and support of ulemas

### **Shah Jahan's Illness:**

1. Fell ill in September 1657
2. Nominated Dara as his successor and Jahan Ara (sister) sided with him
3. Dara took measures to prevent any news from spreading
4. But the news spread like fire in a forest

### **Measures Taken by Other Princes:**

1. Murad declared himself Emperor at Gujrat
2. Shuja did the same at Bengal
3. Aurangzeb proposed to act not in his own name but in the name of Islam and also sought help from Bijapur and Golkunda
4. Aurangzeb was getting all reports from Roshan Ara (sister)

5. Aurangzeb assumed imperial prerogatives early in 1658

### **Alliance of Aurangzeb and Murad:**

1. Aurangzeb (an orthodox Sunni) proposed an alliance with Murad (a hater of heresies)
2. They agreed to divide the empire b/w themselves
3. Their combined armies camped at Dharmat in Dipalpur

### **Shuja and the Battle of Bahadurpur (February 1658):**

1. Shuja marched with his army, plundering the towns that came in the way
2. Dara sent army under his son Suleman Shikoh and Jai Singh
3. Shuja was defeated at Bahadurpur

### **Battle of Dharmat (April 1658):**

1. Jaswant Singh and Qasim Khan were sent with an army against Aurangzeb and Murad
2. Dialogue failed and battle took place at Dharmat
3. Dara's army was defeated and Jaswant fled but his wife refused to give him shelter on account of his cowardice
4. Aurangzeb and Murad marched towards Gwalior and camped at Samugarh

### **Battle of Samugarh (May 1658):**

1. Dara marched with an army to Samugarh
2. Waited for a day before launching an attack and this was a bad move on Dara's part
3. His hesitation was taken as a sign of Aurangzeb's military superiority
4. A mere incident of Dara coming down from his elephant and mounting a horse turned the tide in favour of Aurangzeb
5. Dara's army was struck with chaos and a large part got trampled

### **Dara's Flight:**

1. Dara fled from the battle to Agra via Delhi
2. Shah Jahan ordered the governor of Delhi to have all treasures at Dara's disposal

### **Aurangzeb and Murad Reach Agra:**

1. They camped at Bagh e Nur
2. Agra fort was besieged and water supply cut off
3. Shah Jahan was taken captive and imprisoned there till his death in January 1666 AD

#### **End of Murad:**

1. Murad was dissatisfied by Aurangzeb's assumption of all power
2. No division of empire took place
3. Aurangzeb came to know of Murad's intentions and invited him to a feast
4. Murad passed out due to too much wine and was captured
5. He was found guilty of murder, imprisoned and executed at Gwalior in 1661

#### **Dara's Last Efforts at Deorai:**

1. Dara was driven out of Punjab into Gujrat
2. The ruler of Ahmadabad gave him 20000 men
3. His appeal for help was turned down by many
4. He made a last stand at Deorai where he was defeated in a small battle
5. He took shelter with a Balochi chief
6. He betrayed and handed him over to Aurangzeb's generals

#### **Dara's Humiliation and Execution:**

1. Dara was brought to Delhi
2. He and his son were paraded on the streets on a filthy elephant
3. He was found guilty of kufr and executed
4. After identifying his head, Aurangzeb had his corpse paraded once again

#### **End of Suleman Shikoh:**

1. Suleman Shikoh had been making efforts to help his father
2. Aurangzeb's forces had been successfully countering him
3. He was finally captured and imprisoned at Gwalior
4. Drugs were administered to him for long till he died

#### **End of Shuja:**

1. Aurangzeb wrote a friendly letter to Shuja

2. But Shuja knew the meaning of his words
3. A battle took place at Khawaj in January 1659 and Shuja was defeated
4. Shuja escaped to Arakan where he was killed for conspiracy

#### **Reasons for Aurangzeb's Victory:**

1. Shah Jahan's weak attitude
2. Aurangzeb's superior artillery wreaked havoc in lines and ranks of Dara's forces
3. Aurangzeb's diplomacy and abilities
4. Aurangzeb's orthodoxy led to Sunni support
5. Imperial forces were divided and had no cause
6. Dara's own faults
  - a) Could not use his liberal attitude to muster support
  - b) Not waiting for Suleman and Jai Singh after Dharmat
  - c) Waited for a day at Samugarh to launch attack
  - d) Getting down from the elephant caused confusion

#### **Political Effects:**

1. An orthodox ruler was catapulted to the throne
2. All threats to Aurangzeb had been eliminated
3. Imprisonment of Shah Jahan
4. The Shia states of Bijapur and Golkunda were not to be attacked for the next 30 years

## Muhi ud Din Muhammad Aurangzeb

### Early Life:

1. Born in 1618
2. Was younger than Dara Shikoh and Shuja
3. Had to learn cautious diplomacy at an early age due to the influence enjoyed by Dara
4. He learnt various tactics and strategies in military and diplomacy
5. Led many campaigns all over the empire
6. He was a staunch and an orthodox Muslim

### Accession:

1. He fought in the wars of succession
2. He eliminated everybody who could potentially lay a claim on the throne before ascending
3. Formal coronation took place in June 1659 AD

### Revolts of the Jats:

1. Abdul Nabi, a Muslim officer at Mathura destroyed temples
2. Mosque was built in the ruins of a temple in 1661AD
3. Jats revolted under Gokul in 1669 and killed Abdul Nabi
4. Aurangzeb ordered destruction of temple of Keshav Rai in 1670
5. Jats rose again under Gokul but were defeated at Tilpat
6. They rose again under Raja Ram
7. He gave trouble from 1686 till he was killed in battle in 1688 AD
8. The continued under Churaman, till Aurangzeb's demise
9. They finally achieved an independent kingdom

### Revolt of the Satnamis:

1. They were a religious sect in Narnol and Mewat
2. Quarrel b/w a Satnami peasant and Mughal soldier took place
3. Local officers were unable to suppress the revolt
4. A small Mughal force sent by Aurangzeb was also defeated
5. Satnamis were thought to be magicians
6. A large force with artillery was sent
7. Charms written on papers were tied to the flags for morale
8. Satnamis were defeated in battle

### Revolts of the Sikhs:

1. Har Bai (1645 – 1661 AD)
  - a) Had good relations with Dara Shikoh
  - b) Aurangzeb was displeased with him
  - c) His son Ram Rai went to Aurangzeb's side
  - d) He nominated his other son Har Kishan for Guru
2. Har Kishan (1661 – 1664 AD)
  - a) He was ordered to come to Aurangzeb's court
  - b) Died before going to the royal court
3. Tegh Bahadur (1664 – 1675 AD)
  - a) Son of Har Govind
  - b) Openly opposed Aurangzeb's religious policy
  - c) Was imprisoned by Aurangzeb at Delhi
  - d) Was tortured to death to make him embrace Islam
4. Govind Singh (1675 – 1708 AD)
  - a) Opposed Aurangzeb's religious fanaticism
  - b) Converted Sikhs into a strong military community
  - c) The present Sikh culture was established by him
  - d) Gave them the 'Five Ks' or the 'panj kakkar'
    - i) Kesh (uncut hair)
    - ii) Kirpan (an iron dagger)
    - iii) Kara (an iron bracelet)
    - iv) Kanga (a comb)
    - v) Kachha (underwear)
  - e) Fought against Aurangzeb all his life
  - f) He won some battles but had a life of a fugitive
  - g) He lost his sons in his life long struggle
  - h) He helped Aurangzeb's son Bahadur Shah in war of succession

### North East Frontier Policy:

1. Shuja's weak administration and the chaos of the wars of succession had provided the Ahoms of Assam and Kooch-Bihar an opportunity to assert their independence
2. Mir Jumla's expedition to Assam
  - a) Mir Jumla marched with a large army
  - b) Temples were razed and mosques built
  - c) Assam and Kooch-Bihar were annexed to the empire

- d) This proved disastrous as the Ahoms cut off supplies to Mughal garrisons when the territories were flooded in the rainy season
  - e) Mir Jumla was able to get them to sign a treaty
  - f) Mir Jumla died of exhaustion
3. Shaista Khan's conquest of Chatagaon
- a) He replaced Mir Jumla as Bengal's governor
  - b) Ruler of Arkan was helping the dacoits of Chatagaon
  - c) He defeated the ruler of Arkan in 1665
  - d) In 1666 he also occupied Chatagaon and renamed it Islamabad
  - e) This became a permanent Mughal outpost in future
  - f) With the capture of Chatagaon he was able to subdue the Portuguese pirates who were selling Bengalis as slaves
4. Ahoms recovered their territory
- a) Ahoms recovered Assam after 4 years
  - b) Other territories were also occupied
  - c) In 1670 – 1681 Mughals were able to get the Ahoms to sign a treaty
  - d) Mughal suzerainty was accepted by them

#### North West Frontier Policy:

1. A difficult problem
  - a) The people of this region were divided into several tribes
  - b) Every tribe had its own leader (multiple leaders were difficult to defeat)
  - c) They practice highway robbery as their profession
2. Rebellion of the Yousaf Zais (1667 AD)
  - a) These were rebellious tribes in Swat and Bejapur districts
  - b) They attacked Mughal district of Hazara and plundered Attock
  - c) They also occupied Mughal outposts
  - d) Governors of adjoining areas were given instructions
  - e) Imperial forces defeated the Yousaf Zais and lay waste their lands. Yousaf Zais were killed in large numbers.
3. Rebellion of the Afridis and defeat of the Mughals (1672 AD)
  - a) Akmal Khan, an Afridi chief proclaimed himself king
  - b) He declared holy war against the Mughals and others joined him
  - c) Mughal governor Muhammad Amin marched with an army
  - d) Amin Khan was defeated at battle of Ali Masjid
  - e) Amin Khan fled, leaving all his property and wealth

- f) Many Mughals were taken prisoners and sold as slaves in Central Asia
4. The revolt of the Khattaks (1674 AD)
- a) Khushal Khan stirred patriotism by his poems
  - b) This clan in Bannu, Kohat and Peshawar rose under their leader
  - c) Aurangzeb sent Mahabat Khan to deal with them
  - d) Mahabat Khan betrayed and made a pact with the rebels
  - e) Aurangzeb sent Shujat Khan but he was defeated and killed
5. Afghan's National Rising
- a) Khushal Khan had been taken prisoner by stratagem
  - b) He was released on the condition that he would suppress the national revolt of the Afghans
  - c) Upon reaching his country, he joined hands with Akmal Khan
6. Aurangzeb's war
- a) Aurangzeb marched with an army himself
  - b) He directed operation for a year and a half
  - c) After much fighting, reverses intermixed with victories, the imperial forces emerged triumphant
  - d) Aurangzeb had used diplomacy and force together
  - e) Many tribes had been won over by presents, jagirs etc
7. Amir Khan as viceroy at Kabul
- a) Aurangzeb returned in 1675
  - b) Amir Khan remained viceroy at Kabul till he died in 1698 AD
  - c) He followed Aurangzeb's policy of setting clans against each other successfully
  - d) His financial success can be determined from the fact that when Aurangzeb assigned to him 6 lakhs for the job, he used 1.5 lakhs and reserved the rest for the state

#### Anti Rajput Policy:

1. Initial Years
  - a) Aurangzeb was liberal in his policy initially
  - b) Jai Singh of Mewar and Jaswant Singh of Marwar were loyal to him
2. Death of Jai Singh and policy of persecution
  - a) It is said that Jai Singh was poisoned by his son at Aurangzeb's instigation
  - b) He also treated Jai Singh's family with great indignity

- c) Orders for destruction of the temple at Mathura were given
  - d) Rajputs therefore rose in revolt
3. Annexation of Marwar and imposition of Jizya (1679 AD)
    - a) Jaswant Singh died in the North West frontier campaign in 1678
    - b) Marwar was then virtually without a ruler
    - c) Mughal forces occupied Marwar easily and it was annexed
    - d) All matters were resolved by Aurangzeb personally
    - e) All posts were given to Muslims
    - f) Jizya (abolished by Akbar) was imposed within the same year
    - g) Temples were razed and idols were broken and trampled
  4. Attempt to capture Jaswant Singh's family
    - a) Jaswant Singh's posthumous children and his family were treated in a humiliating manner by Aurangzeb
    - b) Durga Dass, a prominent Rathore mobilized a rebellion
    - c) He spent a quarter of a century, battling for Marwar's freedom
    - d) He scorned the temptations which the wealth and power of the Mughals placed in his way
  5. War with Marwar
    - a) Aurangzeb ordered an invasion of Marwar for re-conquest
    - b) Anarchy and slaughter were let loose on the province
    - c) Marwar was divided into districts, placed under Mughal faujdars
    - d) It was a clear case of wanton annexation
  6. Reasons for Mewar standing against Aurangzeb
    - a) Aurangzeb demanded Jizya from them
    - b) After fall of Marwar, Mewar became vulnerable
    - c) Desecration of Hindu temples forced the Rana to join hands with Durga Dass
  7. War with Mewar
    - a) Chittor had been fortified
    - b) Aurangzeb's arrival made the Rana flee
    - c) Temples were destroyed in large numbers
    - d) Chittor was handed over to Prince Akbar
    - e) The Rana then returned and with surprise attacks and guerilla tactics, inflicted heavy losses on the Mughal army
    - f) Prince Akbar was transferred to Marwar and Prince Azam entrusted with Mewar. Prince Muazzam was also called from Deccan.
  8. Prince Akbar's revolt (1681 AD)

- a) This three pronged attack did the trick
  - b) Just as victory was in sight, Prince Akbar raised the standard of revolt and entered into alliance with Rajputs
  - c) But Akbar's delay due to his pleasure seeking nature allowed Aurangzeb to arrange for the defence of Ajmer
  - d) Prince Muazzam also joined Aurangzeb
  - e) Aurangzeb then sent a letter to Akbar congratulating him on fooling the Rajputs
  - f) This led to chaos in Akbar's ranks and he fled
  - g) Durga Dass however realized what had happened
  - h) He took Akbar under his protection
  - i) Later Akbar fled to Persia where he died in 1704 AD
9. Peace treaty with Mewar (1681 AD)
    - a) Aurangzeb's presence in Deccan had become necessary
    - b) So he made a treaty with the Rana of Mewar

#### **Criticism of Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy:**

1. Mughal Empire was deprived of Rajput support
2. Deccan might not have been an ulcer if Rajput support was present
3. Rajputs could have been useful against the Marathas and the Pathans
4. Military weakness of Mughals was exposed especially by Durga Dass
5. Peace and loyalty was replaced by lawlessness and reactions
6. Efforts against the Rajputs led to a direct and an indirect loss in wealth and men of the empire

#### **Deccan Campaigns:**

1. Condition of Deccan states in 1681 AD
2. Reasons for attacking Bijapur and Golkunda
  - a) They provided shelter and support to the Marathas
  - b) They were Shia states
  - c) The states happened to be very rich
  - d) Imperialistic ambitions of Aurangzeb
  - e) For Aurangzeb, an immobile army was a waste of resources
  - f) They had been contemplating to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Shah of Persia instead of Aurangzeb
3. Siege and annexation of Bijapur
  - a) First expedition in 1665 – 66 under Jai Singh was a failure

- b) Sikandar Shah of Bijapur was told to accept some terms
  - c) Sikandar Shah refused and invited Mughal invasion
  - d) Prince Azam was sent in 1685 but his siege failed
  - e) Aurangzeb sent reinforcements and later proceeded himself
  - f) His own arrival sealed the fate of Bijapur
  - g) Bijapur surrendered in 1686 AD
4. Additional reasons for attacking Golkunda
- a) Qutb Shah (the pleasure seeking ruler) had handed over Golkunda into the hands of two Brahmin brothers
  - b) Golkunda had friendly relations with Shivaji
  - c) Helped Bijapur against Aurangzeb
5. Siege and annexation of Golkunda
- a) Aurangzeb defeated Golkunda's armies in 1687
  - b) Then a tight siege was laid to Golkunda
  - c) Prince Shah Alam requested Aurangzeb to treat the Sultan of Golkunda generously
  - d) Prince Shah Alam was consequently imprisoned for 7 years
  - e) Mughals remained strong in the face of stiff resistance
  - f) But bad weather favoured Golkunda
  - g) Aurangzeb was finally able to win over to his side some of his enemies who proved treacherous to Golkunda
  - h) City gates were opened before dawn and Mughals stormed in
  - i) Golkunda was captured and annexed
6. Wars with the Marathas
- a) Aurangzeb remained busy in these wars till his death
  - b) Shivaji's efforts were remarkable
  - c) Marathas continued their efforts under various leaders
    - i) Shivaji (up to 1680 AD)
    - ii) Sambhaji (1680 – 1689 AD)
    - iii) Raja Ram (1689 – 1700 AD)
    - iv) Tara Bai (1700 AD onwards)

#### Results of Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy:

1. Annexation of Bijapur and Golkunda was a political blunder - they had served as barriers b/w the Mughals and the Marathas. This barrier was no more.

2. Economic break down of the Mughal Empire – Deccan wars were fought for about a quarter century. Soldiers were unpaid and the govt made empty promises with the people.
3. Loss of prestige of the Mughals
4. Dislocation of administration in North India – difficulty to wage war in the south from the centre required Aurangzeb to spend long times away from the capital
5. Set back to agriculture – forests and crops were destroyed due to the wars. Marathas on the run consumed what they could and lay waste to the lands and crops to create difficulties for the Mughals.
6. Trade almost ceased in the Deccan – caravans could travel only under strong escorts. English and French were unable to find goods for trade due to chaos at Madras coast.
7. Peasants and poor villagers were robbed especially by the royal servants (messengers, day labourers etc)
8. Instead of reconciling with the Marathas, Aurangzeb waged war against them
9. Mughal Empire became too large to be ruled from the centre

#### Orthodox Religious Policy:

1. General destruction of temples in Mathura, Orissa, Gujrat etc and temples were destroyed in hundreds during wars
2. Imposition of Jizya (difference of opinion on the nature and purpose of Jizya imposed by Aurangzeb)
3. Customs duties – initially imposed all over the kingdom but then special orders were given to obtain it from the Hindus
4. Removal of Hindus from state services
5. Other measures
  - a) Sati was abolished (implementation of this law was not strict)
  - b) Stopped practicing Hindu practices common among his predecessors
  - c) Muharram traditions of Shias were also stopped
  - d) Stopped the custom of weighing of his body against gold
  - e) Prohibition of music and dismissal of court musicians
  - f) Royal astronomers and astrologers were also dismissed
  - g) Drinking, gambling and prostitution were banned
  - h) Women were forbidden to visit shrines
  - i) Fashion was discouraged and simplicity encouraged



## Comparison of Aurangzeb and Akbar

1. Similarities
  - a) Men of character, great in general ability and strength of will
  - b) Both had very ideals of kingly duties
  - c) Both were ideal and simple in their private lives
  - d) Both refrained from too much pleasure and laziness
  - e) Both were men of culture and refined nature
2. Points of contrast
  - a) Aurangzeb believed strongly in Islamic theory of kingship while Akbar was liberal and believed in Sulh e Kul
  - b) Religious policies were antithesis of each other
  - c) Aurangzeb pursued the dream of an Islamic state while Akbar united everybody into a single nation
  - d) Aurangzeb was suspicious of non Muslims which was the cause of his bigotry while Akbar trusted them more than his Muslim nobles
  - e) Aurangzeb became unpopular among the general populace as well as the administration leading to an inefficient administration while Akbar remained popular and his subjects were loyal to him
  - f) Aurangzeb waged wars against the Rajputs, Deccan states and the Marathas driving all of them against the Mughals while Akbar had been able to make friends out of the Rajputs
  - g) Aurangzeb stuck to the Islamic culture and promoted it while Akbar was a patron of arts, literature and music

## Shivaji

### Early Life:

1. Born in 1627
2. His father was Shahji Bhonsla, the Maratha chief
3. His mother was Jija Bai and gaurdian was Dadji Kondeo
4. His actions were based on the two commands of his spiritual advisor, Ram Das
  - a) Unity of the Marathas
  - b) Propagation of the Dharma

### Quarrel With Bijapur:

1. He captured a no of territories and forts of Bijapur
2. He even sought the help of Murad (Aurangzeb's brother)
3. When Aurangzeb was busy at Bijapur in 1655 during Shah Jahan's rule, Shivaji started capturing Mughal territories as well
4. Aurangzeb was unable to do much due to the wars of succession
5. When war of succession was going on, Shivaji treacherously killed Afzal Khan, the Bijapur general

### Shivaji During Aurangzeb's Rule:

1. Shaista Khan's attempt
  - a) Aurangzeb sent Shaista Khan against Shivaji
  - b) But Shivaji proved to be too strong by this time
  - c) Shaista Khan was barely able to escape alive
2. Treaty of Purandhar (1665 AD)
  - a) Treaty was signed b/w Shivaji and the Mughals
  - b) Shivaji visited the imperial courts
  - c) He was put under guard for his indiscreet remarks
  - d) Shivaji managed to escape from there
3. Renewal of hostilities and coronation of Shivaji
  - a) Shivaji returned from Agra and stayed silent for some time
  - b) In 1670 he rose again and captures a no of territories and forts
  - c) Several Mughal Faujdars were expelled by Shivaji
  - d) His formal coronation took place in 1674 at Raigarh
  - e) Raigarh was declared as his capital
4. Shivaji's death
  - a) His last days were full of domestic troubles

- b) He died in 1680 due to fever
- c) He was succeeded by his incompetent son Sambhaji

**Estimate of Shivaji:**

1. He was a military genius and a brave soldier
2. Maratha army and navy held its own against the Mughals, British, Portuguese and Dutch
3. He was moderate in his religious policy
4. His administration included modern features like cabinet, foreign affairs, internal intelligence etc
5. His political farsightedness was evident in the way he exploited Mughal weaknesses
6. It was due to his statesmanship that the Maratha Empire became a powerful contender in India

**Reasons for the Fall of the Mughal Empire**

**Aurangzeb’s responsibility:**

1. Deccan ulcer
2. Rajput policy
3. Intolerance towards non Muslims
4. North West Frontier policy

**Vast size of the empire:**

1. The empire reached its maximum spread under Aurangzeb
2. It had become difficult to rule from the centre
3. Going from one part to another would take too long
4. Revolts and rebellions became too strong by the time the imperial forces reached their destination

**Weakening and demoralization of the Mughal army:**

1. Impotency of the Mughal army had been revealed earlier during Shah Jahan’s reign
2. Rajputs had been the bulwark of the Mughal Empire
3. They had been turned into foes by Aurangzeb
4. Large number of men died in pursuit of fruitless territories
5. Wars of succession claimed the lives of many soldiers as well
6. The Deccan wars by Aurangzeb demoralized the army
7. Neglect of sea power (navy) was another issue
8. The soldiers started caring more for their own comforts and less for winning battles

**Formation of court factions:**

1. The nobility was divided into two groups
  - a) Hindustanis – included Afghans and the Sayyeds
  - b) Mughals – these were the ‘foreigners’ subdivided into two groups according to the land of their origin
    - i) Transoxiana and other lands of Sunni majority
    - ii) Persia and other lands of Shia majority
2. Each faction opposed the other and tried to persuade the Emperor to their point of view
3. Every faction worked for its own interests instead of working for the state

**Corruption in the administrative system:**

1. Exaction of presents and gratitude from the public had become common among officers and their subordinates
2. Bribery had become common in all ranks
3. Even the Emperor was not above it

**Degeneration of the nobility:**

1. Their 'harems' became full
2. They indulged too much in wine drinking
3. They preferred pleasure seeking and leisure over riding on horseback in a battle field
4. This was however, only a reflection of the character of the Emperors

**Absence of a law of succession:**

1. Aurangzeb's son Prince Muazzam defeated his brother in battle and ascended with the title of Bahadur Shah
2. Aurangzeb's long reign had left 17 claimants to the throne (including grandchildren and great grandchildren)
3. More bloodshed followed in the next 7 years
4. Muhammad Shah (Aurangzeb's great grandson) succeeded in 1719 to reign till 1748

**Weak Successors of Aurangzeb:**

1. Bahadur Shah (1707 - 1712) was 69 years old when he ascended
2. Jahandar Shah (1712 - 1713) was a profligate fool
3. Farukhsiyar (1713 - 1719) was a coward
4. Muhammad Shah (1719 - 1748) was addicted to wine and women
5. Ahmad Shah (1748 - 1754) was blinded and deposed by a wazir due to his incapability

**Economic bankruptcy:**

1. Long futile wars drained the state treasury
2. Destruction of crops and agriculture ruined the economy
3. Trade also ceased for long periods due to chaos, wars and revolts all around the empire
4. Trade had been taken over largely by the East India Company
5. Emperors did not give up their lavish life style

6. Financial collapse came under Alamgir who had to walk to Eidgah as he had no conveyance

**Intellectual bankruptcy:**

1. The madrassahs and the makhtabs taught only the religious subjects
2. Only the traditional education was being imparted to the Hindus and the Muslims of India
3. On the other hand, the Industrial Revolution had taken place in Europe b/w 1760 and 1820 AD
4. When the Indians finally came into contact with the Europeans, they were no match for them

**Rise of the Marathas:**

1. Aurangzeb had tried to crush their power
2. But they emerged more powerful than before
3. They were perhaps the most formidable of the Hindu powers that made a bid for supremacy
4. Aurangzeb had been on the offensive for almost 25 years
5. By the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, the situation had been reversed – the Marathas were on the offensive and Mughals on the defensive
6. They even took on the role of the defenders of India when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India
7. They could not establish a stable empire of their own
8. But they played a key role in the disintegration of the Mughal Empire

**Invasions of Nadir Shah (1738) and Ahmad Shah Abdali (1748):**

1. Nadir Shah's invasion was a no less than a death blow
2. Much wealth was lost as he plundered and looted the empire
3. The way in which he marched across the empire unchecked was humiliating and exposed not only weakness of the military but its collapse
4. His successors continued to do the same
5. Ahmad Shah Abdali deprived the empire of its frontier provinces, Punjab and Sindh

### **European intervention:**

1. Economic competition in Europe led to the formation of trading companies of many countries including Britain, France, Portugal, Dutchland etc
2. They had their sights on the rich bounties of India
3. They came as traders and proved their worth to India as international traders
4. Factories were set up and they slowly took over important locations as their headquarters for trade
5. With the economic bankruptcy of the Mughal Empire, Europeans became more important
6. The Mughal Emperors even granted them important territories
7. Soon, the Mughal power was completely undermined by these companies
8. Different companies began to back different factions in India, especially when the question of succession of governors rose
9. The time these companies had spent in India helped them in understanding their tactics, cultures and traditions. Their knowledge of the country proved beneficial when they fought against the Mughals and defeated them at Buxar in 1765
10. Soon the Europeans were able to take over the charge of India by their diplomacy and force due to the weakness of the Mughal Empire

### **Administration of the Mughals**

#### **Features of the Mughal Administration:**

1. Absolute monarchy without check and balance
2. Theory of divine right of kingship (vicegerency)
3. Enlightened despotism (from Babur to Aurangzeb)
4. A police state (not a welfare state) with 2 aims
  - a) Maintenance of internal law and order
  - b) Protecting the state from foreign aggression
5. State was not responsible for education, health etc
6. A Perso-Arabic system in an Indian setting
7. The administration had a military character (Mansabdari system)
8. A theocratic state
9. Mughal justice was not in accord with the local traditions
10. A paper government (nothing was done verbally, everything was written from assigning of jagirs to royal military orders)

#### **Central Administration:**

1. The Emperor
  - a) Head of the state and source of all authority
  - b) Had the final say in all matters of all departments
  - c) No legal limit on his power and authority
  - d) Mughals were perfect but enlightened despots
  - e) They believed in the theory of divine right of kingship
  - f) Akbar increased the prestige and power of the Emperor far beyond that of his predecessors or successors especially when he issued the 'infallibility decree'
2. Nobles
  - a) Their power and influence was duly recognized and realized by the Emperor
  - b) They used to advise the Emperor on important matters
  - c) But they did not have decision making powers
  - d) Emperor had the final say after they had advised him
  - e) The Delhi Sultans had derived their despotism by crushing their nobles while the Mughals derived their despotism from the loyalty and power of their nobles
3. The Ministers
  - a) They were heads of departments

- b) They gave advice on matters related to their departments
  - c) Only 4 ministers during Akbar's reign – waqil, wazir or diwan, mir bakhshi and sadr us sadur
  - d) Other ministers were added later on
  - e) Waqil, wazir and Diwan were combined into Waqil e Mutlaq later on
4. Waqil e Mutlaq, Prime Minister or Diwan
- a) Akbar handed the post of Waqil to Bairam Khan
  - b) The Waqil e Mutlaq was the second in command
  - c) Primary duties of the Diwan included looking after the revenue and the administrative works
  - d) The Prime Minister supervised the workings of all the departments, collected news of provinces and dispatched the Emperor's orders to the governors. He was also in charge of correspondence of the state
  - e) Under him were many other officers such as
    - i) Diwan e Khalisa – looked after Emperor's lands
    - ii) Diwan e Tan – looked after jagirs and officers' salaries
    - iii) Mustaufi (Auditor General)
    - iv) Wakia e Navis – in charge of correspondence and records
    - v) Musrif (Office Superintendent)
  - f) Powers of the PM were largely dependent on the Emperor's character
5. Mir Bakhshi
- a) In charge of the military department
  - b) His primary duties included recruiting, training, maintaining supplies, keeping detailed records etc
  - c) He could be told to command the army but was not the commander in chief
  - d) He was also responsible for royal security
  - e) Provincial Mir Bakhshis reported to him
  - f) He advised and assisted the Emperor in military affairs
6. Sadr us Sadur (Chief Sadr)
- a) He advised the Emperor on religious matters
  - b) He was a guardian of the Islamic law
  - c) Looking after charity, religious education, endowments, assigning of jagirs to religious scholars were his main duties
  - d) Akbar did not consult the Sadr us Sadur and passed his own judgements
  - e) Sometimes this post was combined with that of the chief Qazi
7. Chief Qazi (Qazi ul Quzat)
- a) Highest judgement was that of the Emperor
  - b) Emperor was assisted by the chief Qazi who could also pass judgements in the Emperor's absence
  - c) Muftis were also present for interpretation of Islamic law
  - d) Appointments of Qazis in provinces, districts etc were made by the chief Qazi
8. Muhtasib
- a) Main duty was to ensure the moral and ethical development of the people
  - b) He kept a check and balance on the practices of shopkeepers
  - c) Depending on the Emperor's liberal or conservative nature, he was also supposed to check drinking, gambling etc
  - d) It is said that Aurangzeb even ordered him to check the growth of Hindu schools and temples
9. Khan e Saman
- a) He was raised to a minister after Akbar
  - b) He looked after the personal necessities of the Emperor, his family, the harem and the palace
  - c) Personal servants of the Emperor were under his control
  - d) He accompanied the Emperor everywhere
10. Daroga e Topkhana (Mir e Atish)
- a) He was not a minister
  - b) He was in charge of the artillery and was usually a Turk or a Persian
11. Daroga e Dakchauki
- a) He was the head of the postal and spy departments
  - b) He collected news from various Waqia e Navais and Khufta e Navais appointed by him
  - c) He kept the Emperor informed about everything
12. Other important offices
- a) Mir e Barr (Superintendent of the forests)
  - b) Qur Begi (Lord Standard Bearer)
  - c) Masharif (Chief Naval Officer)
  - d) Mir Bahri (Revenue Secretary)

- e) Khawan Sadar (Superintendent of the royal kitchen)
- f) Awarijah e Navais (Superintendent of daily expenditure at courts)

#### Provincial Administration:

1. Subedar
  - a) Head of the provincial administration
  - b) Financial power of the Diwan was the only thing that limited his powers in his province
  - c) Advised the Emperor for appointments, promotions and dismissals within his province
2. Diwan
  - a) Financial officer for land revenue and tax collection
  - b) Was lower in rank than the subedar but not his subordinate. He was under the Diwan at the centre
  - c) But he depended on the Subedar for help as he himself commanded no soldiers
3. Provincial Bakhshi
  - a) In charge of the army of the province
  - b) Can be said to be the Mir Bakhshi at the provincial level
4. Provincial Waqia Navais
  - a) Head of the spy department of the province
5. Kotwal
  - a) A military officer with a small number of soldiers with him
  - b) He performed police duties and kept law and order
6. Sadar and the Qazi
  - a) Both posts were generally given to the same person at the provincial level
  - b) He performed the duties of the Sadr us Sadar and the Qazi
  - c) However, he could only recommend to the Sadr us Sadar, people who could be given jagirs and rewarded due to their services to Islam
  - d) Sensitive cases were referred to the Emperor
7. Sarkars or districts (Provinces were divided into a no of Sarkars)
  - a) Faujdar
    - i) A military officer for maintaining law and order
    - ii) Appointed by the Emperor, subordinated to the Subedar
    - iii) Helped the Amal Guzar in tax collection

- iv) Foremost officer in the Sarkar
- b) Amal Guzar
  - i) Financial officer subordinated to provincial Diwan
  - ii) Collected land revenue, punished the guilty and protected the treasury
- c) Bitikchi
  - i) Kept detailed records of the lands
  - ii) Subordinate of the Amal Guzar, helped by Qanungo
  - iii) Also gave receipts to those who paid revenue etc
- d) Khazandar
  - i) Treasury officer for the district
  - ii) Worked under the Amal Guzar
8. Parganas (Sarkars were divided into Parganas)
  - a) Shiqdar
    - i) A military officer like the Faujdar
  - b) Amil
    - i) Financial officer like the Amal Guzar
  - c) Fotadar
    - i) Treasurer like the Khazandar
  - d) Qanungo
    - i) Head of the village patwaris
    - ii) Kept revenue records like the Bitikchi
  - e) Karkuns
    - i) Clerks who helped different officers in record keeping
    - ii) They also did most of the paper work concerning the pargana
9. Administration of the City
  - a) It was in the hands of a Kotwal
  - b) He did all tasks done by the police and the municipalities in the modern times
  - c) He had a large no of soldiers under him
  - d) He also appointed his subordinates
10. Administration of the Village
  - a) Mughals saw it best not to interfere
  - b) Villages had their own panchayats, chaukidars and patwaris

#### Military Administration:

1. Mansbdari system

- a) It worked well under Akbar despite its defects
  - b) Improvements were not made to reduce its demerits
  - c) The later Mughals failed to maintain it efficiently
2. Ahadi soldiers
- a) Personal soldiers of the Emperor
  - b) Looked after by the Mir Bakhshi and the Diwan
  - c) Their salaries were much higher than of the ordinary soldiers
  - d) Their loyalty was to the Emperor alone
  - e) Their numbers increased or decreased according to the wishes of the Emperor
3. Dakhili soldiers
- a) Recruited on behalf of the Emperor
  - b) Put under the charge of the Mansabdars
  - c) Served as a link b/w the Emperor and the mansabdars
4. Units of the Mughal army
- a) Infantry
    - i) Mughal infantry was more efficient than that of any other Indian army
    - ii) Divided mainly into 2 parts
      - (1) Bandukchi (gunmen)
      - (2) Shamshirbaz (swordsmen)
    - iii) Other weapons used included arrows, spears etc
    - iv) Servants, water carriers were also included in them
  - b) Cavalry
    - i) Mughals largely dependent on efficiency and mobility
    - ii) Cavalry was divided into 2 main parts
      - (1) Bargir (govt provided them with horses)
      - (2) Siledar (brought their own horses)
    - iii) Cavalry was ranked and paid according to the quality and quantity of their horses
  - c) War elephants
    - i) Large no of elephants were kept by the Mughals
    - ii) They were used to carry heavy loads and for fighting
    - iii) Unlike the Rajputs, Mughals used them properly
  - d) Artillery
    - i) Mughals had superior artillery second only to Turkish artillery in Asia
    - ii) During Akbar's reign, Mughals had developed small guns which could be carried on elephant backs and used more efficiently and effectively
    - iii) However, Persians had better artillery when they defeated them at Kandhar
    - iv) The British too had superior artillery when they faced the Mughals
5. Camp management
- a) Mughals had a large army
  - b) When they camped, they occupied a lot of ground
  - c) The beauty lied in their organization and discipline
  - d) All arrangements for encampment, despite the large area were made within hours

## Cultural Heritage of the Mughals

### Architecture:

1. Babur's Masjids
  - a) Erected a mosque at Panipat to celebrate his victory
  - b) Imported artisans due to his poor opinion of Indian's skills
  - c) Employed 680 men to execute his architectural plans
  - d) He also built the Baburi Masjid
  - e) Most of his works have perished and only 3 have survived
    - i) Large mosque in Kabul Bagh at Panipat
    - ii) A mosque in Ajudhia
    - iii) Jami Masjid at Sambhal
2. Hamayun's wooden architecture
  - a) He did not get the time to erect large magnificent buildings
  - b) Use of wood instead of marble or bricks was the most striking feature of his architecture
  - c) Most marvelous of his works were
    - i) Qasr e Rawan (floating palace)
    - ii) Bazar e Rawan (floating bazar)
    - iii) Bagh e Rawan (floating garden)
  - d) These were built on boats and set afloat on river Jamna
3. Sher Shah's buildings
  - a) Two of his outstanding contributions are
    - i) Qila e Kohna (old fort) near Delhi
    - ii) His tomb at Sasram
  - b) His tomb is one of the best designed and surpasses many buildings of the northern provinces in grandeur and beauty
4. Akbar's contributions
  - a) Fatehpur Sikri became the nucleus of architectural splendor
  - b) Akbar's buildings reflect his own mind – they symbolize Hindu Muslim unity
  - c) Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri include
    - i) Buland Darwaza (lofty gateway) built in 1601 to commemorate his victory of Gujrat. Red stone was used liberally in it. It is approached by 52 steps. It is about 53 meters high and 35 meters wide.
    - ii) Jami Masjid, described as the glory of Fatehpur Sikri
    - iii) Shrine of Shaikh Salim Chishti
    - iv) The Diwan
    - v) The Sati Burj to commemorate the self immolation (Sati) of a wife Raja Behari Mal
    - vi) The Sonhala Makan (house of Raja Bir Bal)
    - vii) The palace of the princess of Amber
    - viii) The palace of Jodhabai
  - d) Akbar's tomb at Sikandra is also a unique structure
5. Buildings of Jahangir
  - a) These were actually the works of Nur Jahan
  - b) Jahangir was more interested in art and paintings
  - c) Buildings include
    - i) Tomb of Itimad ud Daula (Nur Jahan's father) at Agra is an architectural gem of Jahangir's reign
    - ii) Tomb of Jahangir built by Nur Jahan during Shah Jahan's rule is also a magnificent site
6. Shah Jahan's buildings
  - a) Mughal architecture reached its pinnacle during his rule
  - b) Works of architecture include
    - i) Taj Mahal at Agra
    - ii) Musammam Burj in Agra fort
    - iii) Moti Masjid at Agra
    - iv) Red Fort at Shahjahanabad (Delhi)
    - v) Jama Masjid at Shahjahanabad (Delhi)
    - vi) Shalimar gardens at Lahore
    - vii) Other pleasure gardens at many places
    - viii) Takht e Taus (Peacock Throne)
7. Aurangzeb's contributions
  - a) He also made some contributions
    - i) Marble mosque within the fort of Delhi
    - ii) Badshahi Masjid at Lahore
    - iii) Alamgiri gate (1673 AD) serves to the present day as the main entrance to the Lahore Fort

### Paintings:

1. Babur's collection
  - a) He brought with him finest pieces of artwork from the library of his Timurid ancestors
  - b) They were treasured by all Mughal Emperors



- c) Nadir Shah looted them when he invaded India
2. Bihzadian school of Indo Mughal paintings
  - a) Their paintings were manly and vigorous though some of them also possessed sentiments of chivalry and romance. There was no dearth of piety and mysticism in their paintings either.
  - b) The paintings were clear and even the leaves on the trees could be counted. Men, women, trees, flowers, birds etc were drawn clearly and with clever technique
3. Hamayun's interests
  - a) Hamayun had great interest in painting
  - b) His taste in paintings developed during his exile in Persia
  - c) He brought back from there, two master painters to India
4. Akbar's ideas and contributions
  - a) He gave a new perception of art and paintings
  - b) They were generally considered as an extension of idolatry
  - c) Akbar gave arguments of how paintings could make one think of God
  - d) Mughal School of Painting was established on Akbar's ideas
  - e) He also opened a state gallery
  - f) His architectural monuments were also decorated with paintings of unparalleled splendor
  - g) Many artists flourished at the imperial courts
5. Paintings under Jahangir
  - a) Amalgamation of Persian and Indian art reached its completion
  - b) Jahangir was a very keen and sympathetic critic
  - c) Mughal painters excelled in portrait painting
  - d) Painters became so good that their copies of European pieces were hard to distinguish from the original ones
6. Shah Jahan's works
  - a) He was himself a master in the arts of illuminating books, miniature and portrait paintings
  - b) Pictures were considered incomplete without borders of carefully painted butterflies, flowers etc
7. Aurangzeb and others
  - a) Since Aurangzeb, painters were not patronized like before but the art of painting still flourished and the Emperors continued to take delight in it

8. Mughals actually saved the art of painting from decaying. The paintings serve not only as an inspiration for modern artists but also shed light on the life and thoughts of the people of their era.

#### Music:

1. Babur was well versed himself in this art
2. Hamayun had divided his people into three classes out of which one was reserved purely for the musicians and the singers
3. Music reached its height under Akbar who understood its technicalities and was a most powerful patron. Musicians from Persia also came to his court. Tan Sen was a true gem of this art in his court.
4. Jahangir spent a good deal of time listening to the sweet voices of the court musicians who flourished under his patronage
5. Shah Jahan was a good singer himself and used to listen to songs of women during the night time
6. With the exception of Aurangzeb, the later Mughals were more devoted to this art than their ancestors to the extent of neglect of their duties.
7. During the Mughal rule, the musicians understood music well and could produce any music to suit the seasons or the months or the mood
8. Many instruments were used for music many of which were even invented by the Muslims. Instruments in use included sitar, tambura, rabab, sarangi, dilruba, tabla, nakkara, dholak, bansuri etc
9. Dancing also developed side by side especially due to its importance in Hinduism
10. Celebrations were considered incomplete without music and music was considered incomplete without dancing

#### Economic Developments:

1. Agriculture
  - a) Akbar's revenue reforms
  - b) Majority of the population were involved in agrarian activities
  - c) They depended largely on rain, wells, irrigation canals etc
  - d) But Mughals did not make any significant improvements in man made irrigation system
  - e) Many famines occurred

- f) Famines were usually followed by pestilence
- g) State helped the people during such hard times
- h) Except during the reign of Akbar, the revenue burden was quite heavy for the peasants
- i) Till the reign of Shah Jahan, peasants were still better off as compared to many parts of the world

## 2. Industry

- a) This was mainly developed by the Europeans
- b) Industries were set up for clay, wood works, iron, arms and ammunition, utensils, idols etc
- c) Gold and diamonds were extracted from rivers and mines in large amounts
- d) Salt was taken out of the salt mines of Punjab and extracted from sea water
- e) Largest industry was the cloth industry which produced silk, cotton and wool cloth. The carpets were inferior to those produced in Persia but were still of fairly good quality. This industry was also destroyed by the British after the Industrial Revolution.
- f) Only a few industries had the ability to earn foreign exchange

## 3. Trade

- a) Trade also flourished
- b) Mughals had constructed roads and sarais for the purpose
- c) Roads and rivers were used for internal trade
- d) Roads and seas were used for foreign trade
- e) Gold and silver had to be imported along other goods
- f) Many goods were exported as well

## Education:

1. Mughals made no attempt to make a uniform system of education
2. Madrassahs and makhtabs for Muslims were established by all from Babur to Aurangzeb
3. Akbar made efforts for Hindu education as well by establishing Hindu pathshalas and vidyapiths. This policy was continued by Jahangir and Shah Jahan but Aurangzeb ordered to check the growth of Hindu institutions.
4. Akbar also introduced sciences like mathematics, geography etc

5. Hindus were taught Persian as well and the Muslims were taught Sanskrit as well along traditional education. This facilitated translation of works from one language to another.
6. Akbar's idea of education was that the student was to learn himself and the teacher was only to assist and give a direction
7. The later Mughals neglected education almost completely
8. Same education was imparted to both sexes in same institutions
9. However, generally girls did not get higher education due to 'traditional roles' of the genders

## Literature:

1. Persian
  - a) Babur was well versed in Persian and Turki and wrote poems in both languages
  - b) Hamayun also had good command over both languages and was a patron of scholars of all subjects
  - c) Akbar himself was not educated but was patron of scholars of various languages and made special arrangements for translation of literature in different languages to Persian. Akbar made Persian the official languages of the empire.
  - d) Jahangir did not do much for translation but some original works of repute were written during his time
  - e) Shah Jahan gave protection to scholars and his son Dara Shikoh made arrangements for translation of Sanskrit works into Persian
  - f) Aurangzeb was a scholar but he hated verses and history books
  - g) Later Mughals kept Persian as court language till Muhammad Shah
  - h) Then it was replaced by Urdu but Persian flourished for long
2. Sanskrit
  - a) It did not grow as much as Persian but compared to the Sultanate period, it made significant progress especially under Akbar
  - b) Akbar gave protection and patronized scholars of Sanskrit
  - c) A Persian-Sanskrit dictionary titled Farsi-Parkash was prepared
  - d) Jahangir and Shah Jahan continued Akbar's policies for Sanskrit
  - e) Aurangzeb put a stop to such policies, though Sanskrit continued to receive patronage from Hindu rulers

3. Urdu
  - a) It developed as a literary language during the Sultanate period
  - b) There are differences of opinion regarding its origins
  - c) Amir Khusrau was the first great scholar to write Urdu poems
  - d) Many Sufi saints and preachers of the Bhakti cult expressed themselves in Urdu which gave it quite a boost
  - e) Muhammad Shah was the first Mughal ruler to encourage its learning
  - f) From then on, it became popular more and more and eventually became the official language of Indian Muslims
  - g) It became so important that Sir Syed based his two nation theory on a conflict b/ Hindi and Urdu
4. Hindi
  - a) Hindi had developed as a literary language when Mughal rule was established in India
  - b) Babur and Hamayun mad no efforts for Hindi
  - c) Akbar recognized scholars of Hindi language and patronized them. During his rule, Hindi flourished due to personal initiative, patronage of Akbar and the Hindu rulers
  - d) Jahangir and Shah Jahan did the same for Hindi
  - e) Aurangzeb gave no patronage to Hindi
  - f) It continued to grow under the patronage of Hindu rulers

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