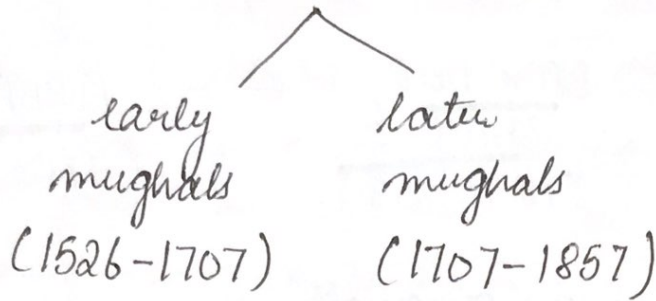
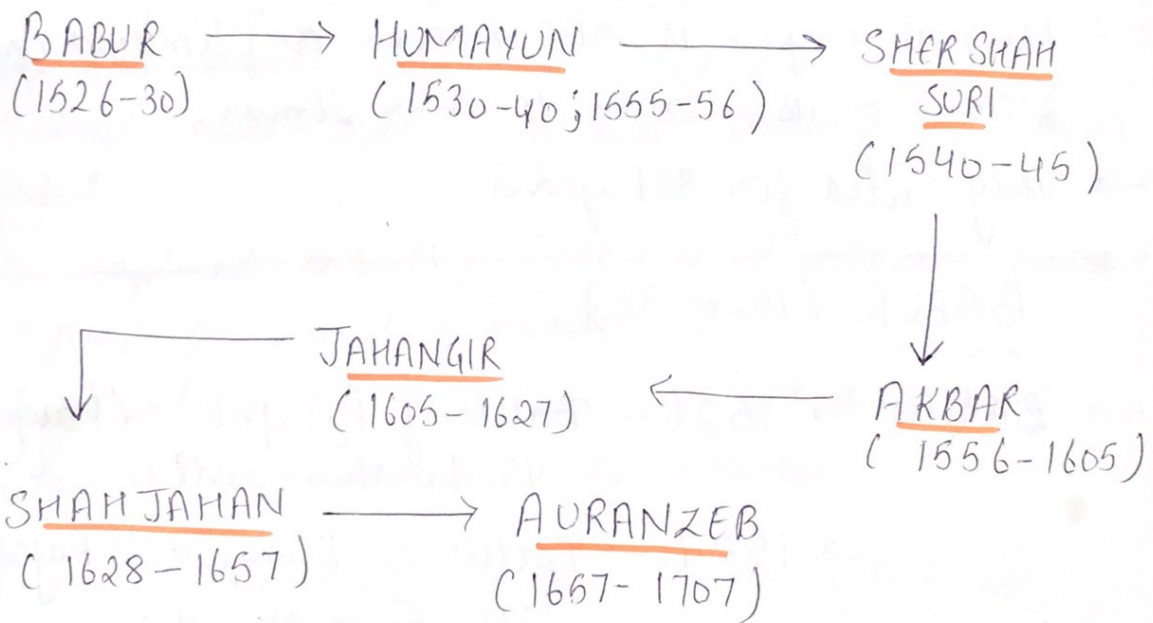


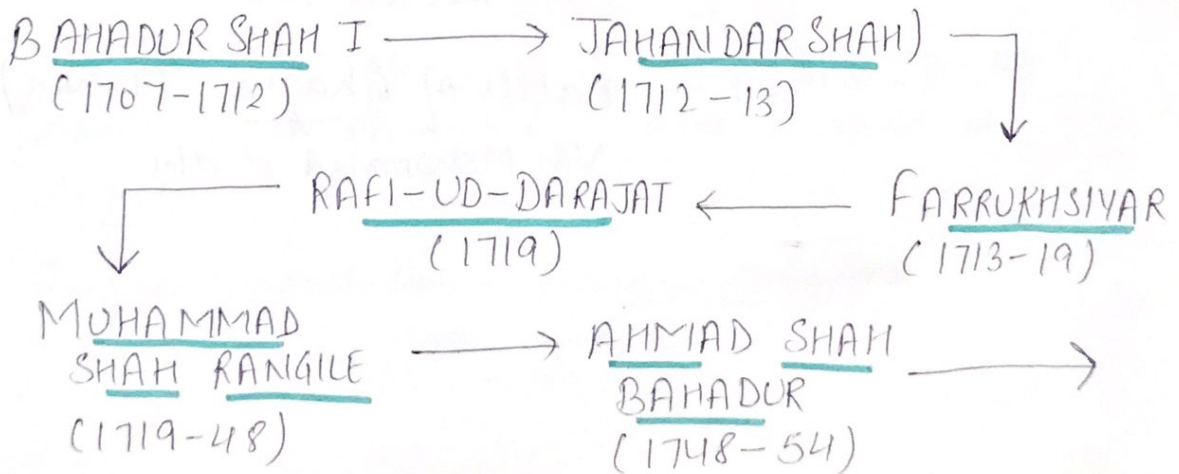
MUGHAL EMPIRE

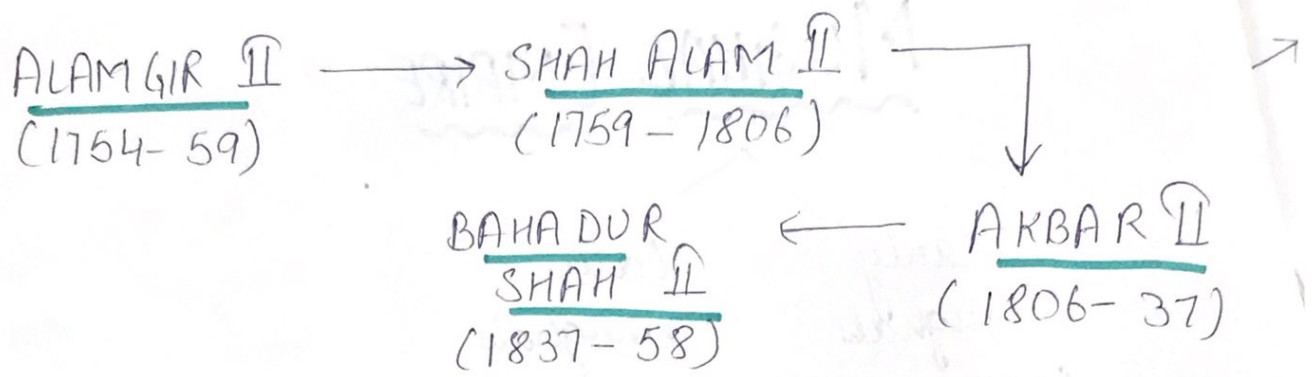


EARLY MUGHALS



LATER MUGHALS





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- The Mughals were originally the Turks. They belonged to the Chaghtai branch of Turkish race.
 - Mughal empire is also known as Timurid Empire because of its relation to Amir Timur.
 - They ruled for 331 years.
-

BABUR (1526-30)

- Battles → 1526 - Battle of Panipat (Haryana) VS Ibrahim Lodi
- 1527 - Battle of Khanwa (Rajasthan) VS Rana Sangha
- 1528 - Battle of Chanderi (M.P.) VS Mehdani Rai
- 1529 - Battle of Ghagra (Bihar) VS Mohammad Lodi

- he was founder of Mughal empire, was the 5th descendent of Timur on father's side and 14th descendant of Chengiz Khan on mother's side.
- he was born in Andijan (Farghana Valley) in Turkey (present day Uzbekistan) on 14 Feb 1483 as son of Umer Shiekh Muza and Nigar Khanum.
- he was eldest son of Umer, governor of Farghana and great grandson of Timur.
- in his early age, he ruled over regions of central asia like Farghana, Samauqand and Kabul.
- He captured Kabul in 1504 and attacked India 5 times for want of wealth.
- first attack on India was in 1519 and Bhera (Punjab) was the place he attacked.
- he used artillery and gun powder which was European technique.
- his autobiography — Tuzuk-i-Baburi / Baburnama was written in Turkish language.
It was translated into Persian language by Abdul Rahim Khan Khana and named it Baburnama.
- English translation — Madam Beveridge
Letter of Babur

→ Akbar compiled 2 anthologies of poem -

1) Diwan (Turkish)

2) Mubaiyan (Persian)

→ he also wrote 'Risal-i-Usaq' on letters of Babur.

→ 1527, Babur built Kabuli Bagh Masjid (Panipat) after his victory.

→ 1528-29 → Babri Masjid in Faizabad (UP) (Ayodhya)

It was said to be constructed by his commander Mir Baqi.

HUMAYUN (1530-40; 1555-56)

→ born in 1507 in Kabul as the son of Babur of Mahm Sultana.

→ became ruler at age of 23 on 29 Dec. 1530.

→ he divided the region among his 3 brothers namely Askari, Hindal, Kamran.

→ Battles → 1539 - Battle of Chausa (Bihar)
VS Sher Shah Suri (he won)

1540 - Battle of Kannauj (UP) / Bilgram
VS Sher Shah Suri (he won)

1555 - Battle of Macchivana (Punjab)
VS Sikander Shah Suri

- 1540 - Suri defeated Humayun 2nd time and founded Suri dynasty / 2nd Afghan Empire (Sher Shah Suri's real name was Faiz Khan and was an Afghan)
- Humayun after being defeated twice escaped and ruled for 12 years in Iran and came back in last 3 year.
- 1555 - he made a comeback, recaptured the empire by defeating Sikander Shah Suri (son of Sher Shah Suri).
- After that he could rule only for 6 months and died by falling from staircase of his library 'Shurmandal' in Puranagila in 1556.
- Hameeda Bano Begum (Haji Begum) was his wife who built Humayun Tomb after his death.
- 'Mumayun Nama' was written by Gulbadan Begum his sister in Persian language.
- Puranagila was constructed by Humayun but completed by Sher Shah Suri.
- 1533, he built a city of Dinpanah (world refuge) It was declared as 2nd capital first being Kabul.
- 1540 to 55 is known as the period of TEMPORARY ECLIPSE OF MUGHAL.

SHERSHAH SURI (1540-45)

- An ethnic Pashtun, Sher Shah took control over Mughal Empire in 1538.
 - He ruled only for 5 years but was very famous for his administration and land revenue policies.
 - He abolished Zamindari System and introduced a new system acc. to which farmers and peasants had to give $\frac{1}{3}$ of total produce to king.
 - he also standardized the weight and measurement in all over India and issued the first 'Rupya' from 'Taka'.
 - captured Chunar Fort and married Dad Malkha.
 - also captured - 1542 - Malwa
1542 - Ranthambhor
1542 - Mewar
1544 - Chittor
1545 - Kalinjar (M.P)
 - Also created a judicial dept. 'MUAWADMA'
 - Developed Dinpanah and named it Shergarh and revived the city of Pataliputra.
 - Extended the G.T. Road from Chittagong in Bengal to Kabul in Afghanistan.
-

AKBAR (1556 - 1605)

- Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar.
- 2nd longest ruler of Mughals after Aurangzeb. (49 year)
- Son of Humayun and Hamida Bano Begum and his guardian was Bairam Khan.
- Born on 15th Oct 1542 in Rajput Empire of Amarkot in Pakistan which was ruled by Maharaja Hirsala.
- Became king at the age of 13 on 14th Feb 1556 after defeating Hemu at II Battle of Panipat, with the help of his regent Bairam Khan.
- Became independent ruler at the age of 18 by dismissing Bairam Khan in 1560.
- later he married Bairam Khan's widow Jalima Begum.
- 1561 - he defeated the musician Sultan of Malwa - Baj Bahadur.
- 1562 - Ban on forcible conversion of war prisoners into slaves and release the war prisoners.
- 1562 - he married Harka Bai (Rajput Princess) later she was known as Mariam-ul-Zamani.
- 1563 - Abolished pilgrim taxes on Hindus.
- 1564 - Abolished Jizya Tax.
- 1574 - Captured Gujarat and built a city named Fatehpur Sikri near Agra.
Buland Darwaza was gateway of Sikri built by Akbar.

- 1575 - constructed a prayer house in Fatehpur Sikri known as IBADATKHANA.
- he also built agra fort, allahbad fort, dahore fort.
- he started a new revenue system known as TODARMAL BANDOFAST / ZABTI SYSTEM
- 1571 - started MANSAHDARI SYSTEM.
- 1576 - Battle of Haldighati b/w Maan Singh and Maharana Pratap.
- 1580 - first Jesuit Missionaries arrived at the court of Akbar.
- 1585 - Ralph Fitch (also called pioneer Englishman) was the first English to reach India.
- 1583 - he founded a new religion for universal peace known as din-i-ihahi
- 1600 - he was Mughal Emperor when East India Company was founded.
- 1604 - Portuguese produced Tobacco for the first time in India in Akbar's court.
- NAVRAATNA of AKBAR

① Birbal - chief Advisor, Administrator, court justice.

Real name - Mahesh Das.

② Raja Todarmal - revenue minister of Akbar's court. before that he was revenue minister of Sher Shah Suri.

③ Tansen - court musician; he composed raga, rajdarbari in honour of Akbar.
Real name - Ram Thanu Pandey

④ Maharaja Man Singh - Military Commander

⑤ Abul Fazl - Writer, wrote Akbar's biography Ain-i-Akbari.

⑥ Abul Faizi - poet, writer, scholar, brother of Abul Fazl.

Translated Mahabharata into Persian as Razam Namah.

and Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work Sulvasi into Persian.

⑦ Abdul Rahim Khan - only Hindi poet.
- son of Bairam Khan.

⑧ Mulla Do Pyaza - Religious Advisor

⑨ Fakir Azim-din - Religious Advisor.

→ Akbar started the translation of Sanskrit to Persian.

→ did in 1605 and buried at Sikandara near Agra.

→ Rajputana Policy of Akbar →

- 1) Hindu - Muslim unity
- 2) Inter religion marriage
- 3) Jizya abolish
- 4) Increased military strength.

→ Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas during Akbar's period.

→ Akbar is considered 'real founder' of Mughal in India.

→ Akbar was first ruler who divorced religions from politics.

→ Birbal was killed in Battle with Yusufzai Tribe in 1586.

→ Abul Fazl was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela (1601)

→ Akbar gave one official language (Persian)

→ Akbar's conquests

1560-62 — Malwa (MP)

1561 — Chunar (UP)

1568 — Chittoor

1569 — Ranthambhor

1570 — Marwar

1572 — Gujarat

1574-76 — Bengal - Bihar

1576 — Haldighati

1581 - Kabul

1585-86 - Kashmir

1590-91 - Sindh

1591-92 - Orissa

1595 - Baluchistan

1597-1600 - Ahmednagar

1601 - Asirgarh

JEHANGIR (1605-1627)

- Came to throne in 1605.
- son of Harka Bai and Akbar
- Old name - Dalim, Akbar called Shuka Baba.
- He married Mumtaz Mahal an Afghan widow and gave her titles of Noor Jahan, Noor Mahal, Padusha Begum.
- 1606 - he executed 5th Sikh Guru Arjan Dev 'coz he helped Jahangir's son Khurram to rebel against him.
- 1606 - he received William Hawkins, envoy of king James I of England to start trading in India.
- 1615 - he defeated Maharaja Amar Singh son of Maharaja Pratap
- he built Shalimar and Nishant garden in Agra.

- he suspended a chain of justice called as ZINDIRI ADAL
- he also married a Rajput Princess Jagat Gosain also known as Todha Bai. She was later known as Bilqis Bano Begum and had a son - Khurram.
- his period is also known as GOLDEN AGE OF MUGHAL PAINTINGS.

Ustad Mansur and Abul Hassan were famous painters in his court.

- he prohibited tobacco.
- made Lahore as its capital.
- Italian traveller Pietra Velle came in his period.
- His autobiography - Tuzukh-i-Jahangir is in Persian.
- died in 1627 and buried at Shahdara in Lahore.

SHAH JAHAN (1627-1667)

- born on 5th Jan. 1592 at Lahore
- childhood name - Khurram
son of Jagat Gosain
- destroyed portuguese settlements at Hubbli, 1631
Hoogly

→ He married Arjumand Banu Begum in 1612 she was daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Noor Jahan. She was later known as Mumtaz Mahal.

→ his period is considered as GOLDEN AGE OF MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

→ 1631 - Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz and completed in 1653

- 22 years.

- main structure was by Ustad Isa

→ 1638 - made new capital in Delhi ie - Shah Jahanabad from Agra. Persian architecture

→ Also built Jama Masjid.

→ 1639 - started construction of Red fort in Delhi on the model of Agra fort by Akbar. completed in 1648.

→ ~~Quated~~ Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam, Moti Masjid inside Red fort. by

→ Moti Masjid in Agra - Shah Jahan.

→ He built famous Peacock throne on which Kohinoor was mounted.

→ Portuguese introduced European paintings in India during the reign of Shah Jahan.

→ 1636 → Treaty with Bijapur and Golconda.

1657 → 2nd Treaty with Bijapur

→ 1658 - his son Aurangzeb imprisoned him along with his daughter Jahan Ara in Agra fort.
He died after 8 years.

→ French traveller Bernier, Tavernier and Italian traveller Manucci visited India during his time.

AURANGZEB (1657-1707)

→ he imprisoned his father and made himself the Padushah in 1658. by defeating and killing his elder brother DARA SHIKOH at Battle of Samudragarh.

→ Dara Shikoh converted the Geeta into Persian.

→ his actual coronation was conducted in 1659.

→ Alamgir was the name adopted by him when he became the Padusha.

→ he was called as ZINDA PIR due to his simple lifestyle.

→ he banned music, dance, artists in his court and he was an accomplished Veena player.

→ 1675 - he executed 9th Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur in New Delhi (Chandni Chowk) because of his reluctance to accept Islam.

The Gurdwara built there is Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib.

→ he reimposed Jizya Tax.

→ he abolished Sati practice.

out.

- he called Shivaji a 'mountain rat' and gave him the title Raja because of his Guerilla tactics
 - 1660 — he entrusted Shaistakhan to defeat Shivaji.
 - 1665 — the Treaty of Purandar was signed b/w Maharaja Jai Singh of Amber and Shivaji.
 - he built Moti Masjid in Red fort, Delhi.
 - he was the only Mughal who was not a drunkard
 - he was a temple breaker, he imposed prohibition against Hindu festivals.
 - he imposed an Islamic law, 'Fatwa-i-Alamgiri'
 - He died in 1707, Feb 20 in Ahmednagar. and his tomb is in Daulatabad (Maharashtra)
-

LATER MUGHALS

BAHADUR SHAH I

- ↳ Came to throne after the death of Aurangzeb.
- ↳ his real name was Muassam.
- ↳ He built the Bibi Ka Maqbara at Aurangabad in memory of his mother Dilras Banu Begum.

JEHANDAR SHAH

- ↳ abolished Jizya Tax in 1713.

FARRUKSIYAR

- ↳ 1717 gave permission to Britishers to do tax free trade in India.

MUHAMMAD SHAH (1719-48)

- ↳ Also called Rustan Khan
- ↳ defeated by Nadir Shah of Iran in the Battle of Karnal in 1739. and took away Shah Jahan's Peacock throne and Kohinoor.

AHMED SHAH (1748-54)

- ↳ the period saw invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.

ALAMGIR - II

↳ 1754-59

↳ Battle of Plassy was fought in 1757.

SHAH ALAM II

↳ 1760-88

↳ Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

AKBAR SHAH II

↳ 1806-37

↳ conferred the title of 'Raja' upon Ram Mohan Roy

BAHADUR SHAH II

↳ 1837-62

↳ also called Bahadur Shah Zafar. was the last Mughal ruler.

↳ he was a famous Urdu poet.

↳ 17th May 1857 he was declared the independent ruler of India by mutineers.

↳ He surrendered himself to Lt. W.S.R. Hodson at Humayun's Tomb.

↳ He was deported to Rangoon in Dec. 1859

↳ He died in 1862.

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