

# MUGHAL EMPIRE





- In 1601, Akbar's expedition towards Fort of Aseergarh of Khandesh

↓  
Won, however his son Jahangir revolted in Delhi

### Jahangir: 1605-27

- Original name: Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim
- Established: Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra → For seekers of royal justice
  - Known for his strict administration of justice
- 1611: married Mehr-un-Nisa (widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman of Bengal)

Other family members including brother (Abul Hasan Asaf Khan) and father were given positions at Jahangir's court

→ Later known as Nur Jahan

- She was made official Badshah Begum
- She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs

- Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess

→ Son: Shahjahan

- 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)

↳ Was given Mansab of 400

- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court

• Jahangir granted English to establish a port in Surat

• He captured a part of Ahmadnagar → Malik Amber ceded him the territory of Balaghat

• Killed: 5th Sikh Guru → Arjan Dev

↳ Khusrau (son of Jahangir) revolted against his father and Arjan Dev gave refuge to Khusrau

• Prince Khurram and Mahavat Khan revolted against him

• Memoirs written: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language

• Buried in: Lahore

→ Shahjahan

Shahjahan: 1628-58

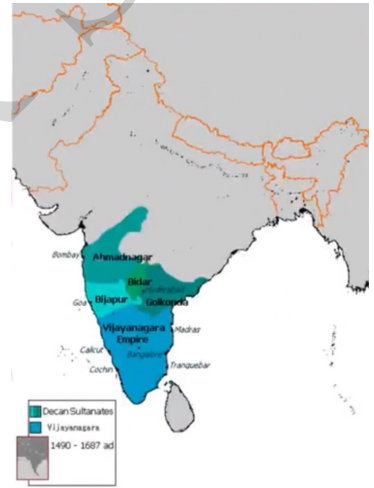
- Mother: Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh)
- Best known for his Deccan and Foreign policies
- Wife: Mumtaz Mahal → Died in 1631, 3 yrs after Shahjahan's accession to the throne

→ Original name: Arzumand Banu Begum  
 • Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in her memory in Agra in 1632-53

- 1632: defeated Portuguese
- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda accepted his suzerainty
- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci

Book: Travels in the Mogul Empire

Book: Travel in India



- Peter Mundi: described famine that occur during his reign
- His reign is said to have marked Pinnacle of Mughal Dynasty and empire
- He is known to promote: Art, Culture, Architecture
- Built: Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal

Delhi

First excavated by Kakatiya Dynasty (South India)



Kohinoor

Stolen by Nadir Shah



Peacock Throne

- Made in elevated part
- 1100 kg Gold (roughly)

Agra  
Shahjahan built:  
 → Diwan-i-aam: where common people gathered  
 → Diwan-i-Khas: all the important people: King and nobility sat here  
 → in Delhi

- 1657: his failing health set off the war of succession among his sons
- July 1658: Aurangzeb emerged to be victorious

→ Imprisoned his father in **Agra Fort** where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra) next to Mumtaz's tomb

Why?

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- 1658: He defeated Dara Shikoh at Dharmat (1658), Samugarh (1658), and Deorai
- After victory: he was crowned at Delhi → Title: Alamgir
- He captured Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru of Sikhs) and executed him

→ Why?

Because he refused to embrace Islam

→ Guru Govind Singh (10th and last Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Teg Bahadur organised his followers into a community "**Khalsa**" to fight Muslim tyranny and avenge father's death

- 1708: assassinated by an Afghan at Nander in Deccan
- Disciple: Banda Bahadur continued the war against Mughals

→ Original name: Lachhman Dev

Became a saint and named as **Madho Das** (earlier)

Named as "**Banda Bahadur**" by Guru Govind Singh

- During the first 23 years of rule (1658–81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India

### Aurangzeb: 1658–1707

- Shivaji (most powerful Maratha King) → Enemy to Aurangzeb
  - To eliminate
- Aurangzeb conspired with Jai Singh of Amber (Rajput) in 1665
- Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court and was imprisoned but managed to escape in 1674
  - Proclaimed himself as Chatrapati
    - Death: 1680
    - Successor: Sambhaji → Executed by Aurangzeb in 1689

- 1686: Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb
- 1687: annexed Golconda
- Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers
- Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)
- He re-introduced Jaziya
- Death: 1707
  - Aurangabad → (Now Shambhaji nagar)
- Buried at: Khuldabad (Daulatabad)
- He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint
- The Hindu Mansabdars maintained their high proportion

### Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah: 1707–1712  
Also known as Shah Alam I

Jahandar Shah: 1712–1713

- Ascended to throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan
- Abolished Jaziya



Farrukh Siyar: 1713-1719

- Ascended throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers

Again killed him with the help of Marathas

Muhammad Shah: 1719-1748

- Invasion of Nadir Shah (1739)  
Was also known as "Rangeela"

• Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754

• Alamgir II: 1754-1759

• Shah Alam II: 1759-1806

• Akbar II: 1806-1837

• Bahadur Shah II: 1837-1857

### Administration

- Suba (lead by Subedar/Nizam) was divided into Sarkar (District) which further divided into: Pargana (Taluka) and Gram (Village)

Siqdar

↓  
Quanungo

↓  
Revenue collector

Muquaddam  
(Village headman)

Revenue collector  
(Amalguzar)

Fauzdar

## Mughal Culture

### ➤ CHARBAGH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Humayun's tomb



- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum



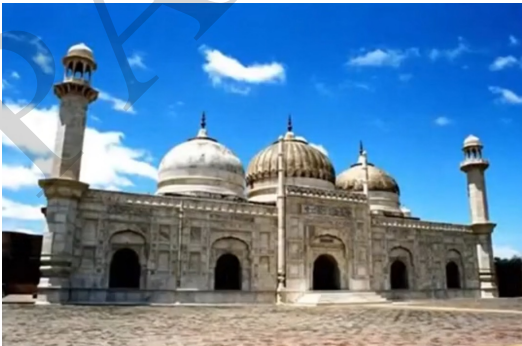
- Built by: Akbar
- Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri



- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by → Built by: Akbar Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble. Palace of Birbal, Palace of Tansen (Akbar's navaratnas) are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri



- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore)



- Some of the important buildings by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (Only Mosque of Marble)





- Khaas Mahal → Diwan-i-khaas
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



- Diwan-i-aam
- Where common people gathered
- Built by: Akbar



- Musmman Burz
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palce where he spent his last years in captivity



Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid



Only monument by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife Rabbi-ud-daura

↳ Dilras Banu Begum (other name)

→ Shambhaji Nagar

- Where Aurangzeb spent his last years

### One Liners (MCQs)

- Mahzarnama (Petition) in 1579 was started by: Akbar
- City "Makhsudabad" later known as Murshidabad, was built by: Akbar

- Saraj Nurmahal is centrally protected monument of India, it is situated in: Punjab

↳ Nur Jahan



- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra Dura decoration is located at: Agra

↳ Built by: Nur Jahan in memory of her father



- "Sultan Buland Iqbal" is title given by Shah Jahan to: Dara Shikoh

The art of decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during reign of: Shah Jahan

