

For XAT , CMAT , SNAP , MAT , IIFT Exam

9. Mughal Empire

- **1st Phase:** Early Mughals-1526-1707 A.D.
- **2nd Phase:** Later Mughals- 1707-1757 A.D.

Early Mughals	Important Events
Babur (1526-30 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was invited by Rana Sangram Singh, Sisodia king and Daulat Khan Lodi. • His autobiography is called as Tuzuk-i-Babri, written in Turkish language. • <u>He introduced guns and canons in India.</u> ❖ <u>Four battles fought by Babur:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Battle of Panipat (1526)- Defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established Mughal Sultanate. 2. Battle of Kanwa (1527)- He defeated Rana Sangram Singh. In this battle he declared "Jihad"(Religious war). 3. Battle of Chanderi(1528)- He defeated Medini Roy of Chanderi. 4. Battle of Gogra (1529)- He defeated Nusrat Shah, Sultan of Bengal.
Humayun (1530-40 A.D & 1555-56 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A biography written on Humayun called as Humayun Nama by his sister Gul Badan Begum. • <u>Fought three battles with sher shah suri:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Battle of Chunar (1538)- Sher Shah Suri got defeated and was pardoned. 2. Battle of Chusa (1539)- Humayun got defeated and escaped from battlefield. 3. Battle of Kannuj/Bilgram(1540)- Humayun got defeated and

	<p>empire was taken by Sher Shah Suri.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He took the support of Iranian forces and fought Battle of Sirhind(1555) with Sikander sur, son of Sher Shah Suri. Defeated Sikander Suri.
Akbar (1556-1605 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three great historians were there in the court of Akbar. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abul Fazal wrote Akbar Nama which dealt with Taimur to Akbar. And, Ain-i-Akbari which dealt with the administration. 2. Abdul Khadir Badauni wrote Muntakab-ul-Tawarik. 3. Nizamuddin Ahmed wrote a book called Tabaqat-i Akbari. • Fought Second Battle of Panipat(1556 A.D) and defeated Hemu, senapati of Bihar Sultanate. • He was assisted by Bairam Khan. • He built a city in Fathepur sikri and there he built Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) • He abolished pilgrimage tax and Ziziya. He banned forced conversion. • He founded Din-e-Illahi, consisting of principles like worship of fire and sun, abandon meat eating, celebrating birth days etc. • He transferred capital to Lahore in 1585. Earlier he shifted capital from Agra to fathepur sikri. • Akbar period was popularly known as 'the renaissance of Persian literature'. • He built Ibadat khana meaning house of worship where debates on religion took place.
Jahangir (1605-27 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He wrote autobiography called Tuzuki Jahangiri in persian language. • He executed 5th Sikh Guru, Arjun Dev which began the conflict between Mughals and Sikhs. • He enacted 12 firmans (GOs) for public welfare: Banning intoxicants, abolishing of taxes, release of political prisoners, Hospitals were built for poor. • Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe, two ambassadors from England, were in the court of Jahangir.

Shah Jahan (1627-58A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His court historian Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote Badusha nama. He conquered and annexed Ahmednagar. His eldest son Daro shiko, liberal and translated Bhagavad gita into Persian; and translated 52 Upanishads and named as "Sirr-e - Akbari". Shiko wrote a book called "Majma-ul-Bahrain".
Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important historians of his period: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ishwardas- wrote a book called Futuh-at-I Alangir Mohd. Kazimi wrote Alangir nama. Mustaid Khan wrote a book named Masir -i-Alangiri. Bhimsen wrote a book Nushka-i- Dilsukha. Kafi Khan wrote a book Kitab-ul-lubab. He is the most orthodox. Fought two battles with Darashikho at Dharma and Samugar. He suppressed revolts of Jats of Agra, Sikh revolt, Bundela revolts, Rajputs, satnami revolts. He annexed Bijapur and Golconda.

▪ **Literary works during Akbar Reign**

- He started a **department for translation of works**: Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Atharva –Veda, the Bhagavad Gita and the Panchatantra were translated from Sanskrit to the Persian language.
- Ramayana and Singhasan Batasi** were translated by **Mulla Abdul Qadir Badayuni** into Persian.
- Panchatantra** was translated in Persian by **Faizi**.
- Atharva Veda** was translated by **Ibrahim Sirhindi**.
- Rajatarangini** was translated by **Maulana Shah Mohammad Shahabadi**.

▪ **Dahsala System**

- Raja Todar Mal, as finance minister of Akbar, brought new system of revenue
- collection known as **zabti system** and dahshala system, which was a system of taxation.
- Under the system, he took a careful survey **of crop yields** and prices cultivated for a **period of 10 years**.
- The Dahsala system as instituted by Akbar, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years was calculated and **one-third share of the average produce was apportioned to the state**.

▪ **Major features**

- A new gaz or yard, gaz-i-Ilahi was used as 41 digits (anguls) or 33 inches in length

▪ **Classification of land as**

- Polaj**-annually cultivated land
- Parauti**- land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength
- Chachar**-land that is follow from three to four years
- Banjar**-land uncultivated for five years
- Graded system of revenue collection from different type of land
- Loan for agriculture development

▪ **Mansabdari System**

- Mughal emperor Akbar as new administrative machinery and revenue system introduced the Mansabdari System.
- The term mansab literally means position, status or rank, but in context of the

structure of the Mughal administration, it indicated the rank of Mansabdar- that is holder of mansab - in the official hierarchy.

- Mansabdars were paid either in cash (naqd) or in the form of assignments of areas of land (jagir) out of which they had the entitlement to collect the land revenue and all other taxes through an authority appointed by the emperor.
- The revenue that was generated through their jagir was handed over to them and the same was deducted from their salary.
- The mansabdar paid the salary of cavalrymen that he maintained out of his salary.
- Those who received pay in cash were known as **naqdi** and those paid through assignments of jagirs were called jagirdars.
- Thus, the mansabdari system became an integral part of the agrarian and the jagirdari system of Mughal administration under Akbar.

▪ **Religious Policy**

- Akbar was not an extreme Muslim rather he is known for his tolerance towards all the religions.
- Akbar made many religious matrimonial alliances through which he sent a message of unity and togetherness. His marriage to the Rajput princess Jodha, says volumes about his kindness. Akbar got a temple constructed for Jodha in his palace, even though there was a lot of opposition for the same.
- To develop better understanding of religion he **organized debate in ibadat khana**.
- **Proclamation of Mazhar:** he declared himself the chief interpreter of Islam.

- **Sulh-i-kul:** he proclaimed that under his rule people of all faith should live peacefully.

- He banned Sati and allowed widow remarriage
- Minimum Age of marriage was fixed for both boys and girls.

▪ **Mughal foreign policy**

- Mughal maintained cordial relation with Safavid (Iran), Uzbek (central Asia), Ottoman ruler
- They promoted trade and commerce by friendly relation with neighboring countries
- By maintaining Kabul, Qandahar, Gazani line the also secured the defense of the country.
- Their foreign policy was on the basis of equality.

▪ **The administrative terminology of Mughals**

- **Mir Bakshi**-pay master general
- Diwan -i-ala- finance minister
- Sadar-us-sadar-minister of grants
- Akhabarat-i-darbar-i-mulla- news paper which contain the record of royal activity
- Chahar taslim- a type of salut

▪ **Fine arts under Mughal period:**

Fine Arts	Important Aspects
Art & Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babur built four mosques at Agra, Ayodhya, Panipat and sambal. • Humayun tomb at Delhi, UNESCO site, built by his widowed wife Amida Benu Bhegum. • Octagonal shape. • Raised platform.

- Double dome.
- Red sandstone & Marble



- **Akbar** built 3 palaces fortress complexes- **Red fort** (Agra), Allahabad and Lahore ports.
- **Akbar tomb** at **Agra** and built monuments at Fatehpur Sikri: - **Jama Masjid**, **Shaik Saleem chisti dargah** and **Buland Darwaja**.



- Akbar built **Diwan -i-am** (hall of public audience), **Diwan-i-Khas** (private hall), **Pancha mahal** and **Ibadat Khana**.
- **Jahangir tomb** at **Shahdara**, Lahore; **Itmat-ud-daula** tomb (father-in law of Jahangir; second-best monument after Taj mahal).



- **Pietratura**, was used for the first time in Itmat-ud-daula tomb, is the inlay of colorful gemstones over white marbles.
- Shah Jahan built many monuments in Agra fort such as **Diwan -i-am** and **Diwan-i-Khas**.
- **Taj Mahal** was built by Shahjahan. It is a tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- He built **Red fort** and **Jama Masjid** in Delhi.



- Aurangzeb built **Bibi Ka Maqbara** (replica of Taj) at Aurangabad, **Moti Masjid** (Near Red fort, Delhi).

Paintings

- Mural, miniature and Illustrative paintings were present in Mughal Period.
- **Hamza nama** -Iranian epic, was illustrated in painting.
- The technique of **fore sighting** is used in painting.
- Mughal paintings reached zenith during Jahangir period.
- **Ustad Mansour** (title shirin Qalam), great painter lived in Jahangir court.
- Abul Hasan, Govardhan and Bishanu Das were important painters.

Music

- Ramtanu pande, greatest musician in the court of Akbar.
- He was given title **Tansen** by Akbar.
- He invented a musical instrument called "**Rudraveena**".
- He wrote two books on Music **Sangeeta sara** and **Raja Mala**.

Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of sanskrit books were translated into Persian. • Mahabharat was translated as Razma nama. • Ramayana was translated by Abdul Khadir Badauni. • Bhagavat Purana by Todarmal. • A jain scholar in the court of Akbar – Padma Shankara wrote Akbar Shahi Sringara Darpanam. • Jagannada Pandit in shahjahan court wrote “Rasagangadhara Gangalahiri”.
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- **Nicolai Manucci:** Italian Doctor under Dara Shikoh's army. Settled in Lahore. Book called “*Storia del Mogor*” popularly known as Mirror of 17th Century.

▪ **Reason for decline of Mughal-Related to Aurangzeb**

- Neglect of northwest frontier
- Rigid religious policy
- His aloof attitude

▪ **Over all**

- Breakdown of mansab jagirdari system
- War of succession
- Mutual jealousy among nobles
- Competition from foreign trading companies
- Rich regional powers separating them from Mughals

▪ **Foreign Travellers during Mughal period**

- **Ralph Fitch:** First Britisher to step foot on India. Visited Fatepur Sikri, Agra and Varanasi. Talks about Poverty during Akbar's Reign.
- **Peter Mundy:** British under Shah Jahan. Reports about Famines and Agrarian unrest in Gujarat.
- **Francois Bernier:** French doctor during Shah Jahan Period. Reports on Famine and social evils like Sati. Describes Shah Jahan as “king of beggars and barbarians”
- **Travernier:** French diamond merchant. He traces origin of Kohinoor Diamond to Kollur Mines in Andhra Pradesh.