

Chapter 2

India (Bharat) during the Struggle Period

1206 AD – 1757 AD

India (Bharat) was continuously attacked by foreign invaders. The Indians (Bhartiyas) bravely opposed and struggled against these invasions. Indians (Bhartiyas) defeated the initial Arabian and Muslim invaders and ousted them out of the country. During the time of Amar Khalifa in 636 AD, the First Naval invasion of the Arabians took place at Thane. It is mentioned in the book named Futuh al-Buldan that this invasion of the Arabians was unsuccessful. After this, the Arabians invaded Badwas (Baruch) and Debal port of Sindh. These invasions too were unsuccessful. In 'Chach Nama', it is written that in the struggle for Debal, the Arabian army commander Mudhaira was defeated and killed.

In 712 AD, a battle took place between Muhammad Bin Qasim and Dahir, the king of Sindh. Baba Dhuri has written that it was a fierce battle, which was never heard ever before. It is mentioned in 'Chach Nama' that – The Kafirs (Non-Muslims) surrounded the Arabians from all the four sides and the Islamic army got confused and was disarrayed by the brave and rigid way of fight of the defenders. In between all this, coincidentally an arrow struck Dahir's chest who was riding an elephant and the king died. Even after this, warriors like Rajkumar Jaisiya and empress Rani Bai stood firmly to protect the fort.

Mahmud Ghaznavi had to fight fiercely against the royal rulers of Kashmir Jayapala and Anandapala. Muhammad Ghori was defeated several times by Prithviraj Chauhan. But, due to some circumstances, Muslim rule started in India (Bharat) by 1206 AD. Even after this, the Indians (Bhartiyas) continued their struggle against foreign invaders and this struggle continued till the Indian

(Bhartiya) Independence Movement. The Indians (Bhartiyas) continued their retaliation and struggle.

I. Delhi Sultanate (1206 AD – 1526 AD)

Yamini, Ilbari or Ghulam Dynasty-

Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (1206 AD – 1210 AD), also known as 'Lakshbaksh', was coronated in 1206 AD. Lahore was his capital. Hasan Nizami was sheltered in his court. Aibak built the first floor of Qutub Minar. The rest was completed by Iltutmish. Qutub Minar was built in the memory of the renowned Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki. This has been mentioned in the contemporary Islamic Literature. Aibak died in 1210 AD after falling down from a horse while playing Chaugan (polo).

Iltutmish (1210 AD – 1236 AD)

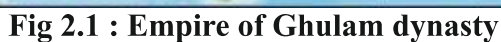
He was the son-in-law and successor of Aibak. He can be hailed as the real organizer of Muslim Empire. Iltutmish conquered Ranthambore in 1226 AD. In 1223 AD, the Sultan invaded Malwa and occupied the fort of Bhilla. He had also occupied Gwalior and Jalore. By not providing an assistant to Khwarizm Shah's son Mangbarni, Iltutmish avoided enmity with the Mongol Ghengis Khan.

Razia Sultan (1236 AD – 1240 AD)

After the assassination of Rukn-ud-din Firuz Shah, Iltutmish's daughter Razia became the Sultan. Iltutmish had chosen Razia as his successor. The Turkish aristocrats opposed Razia. Razia discontinued wearing veil (purdah) and had started wearing Kuba (coat) and Kulah (cap) just like men. She had appointed an Abyssinian named Malik Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut as Amir-i-Akhur (superintendent of the royal stables), due to this,

Balban (1265 AD – 1286 AD)

Mangolians. He started the practice of Sijda and Paibos (bowing in front of the emperor and kissing his feet) in the royal court. Balban is counted among the major builders of administrative structure of Delhi Sultanate. He adopted the policy of Iron and Blood against his enemies, in which, the men were killed and the women and children were enslaved. After the death of Balban in 1286 AD, the struggle between various groups of aristocrats took a bloody turn. Jalaluddin Khilji assassinated Cumers in 1290 AD and declared himself as Sultan. Ruling and administration of Balban was famous. Balban believed that king is a representative of God on earth. Balban Turk was aware of aristocratic revolt. Therefore, he maintained strict discipline in the court. His (King's) major functions included keeping law and order under control, elimination of



thieves and robbers and crushing the anti-administration revolts of Rajput landlords.

Khilji Dynasty/ Empire (1290-1320 AD)

Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji (1290 AD – 1296 AD) was the first ruler of Khilji Dynasty. He was 70 years old. His nephew and son in law Alauddin deceived and assassinated him in 1296AD and became the Sultan. In 20 years of rule , Alauddin is

remembered for reforms. He was alluded as 'The Second Alexander' on the coins issued by him. Kashmir and Bengal were not included in his empire. He carried out a military campaign against Baghela Rajput king Rai Karandev of Gujarat. Alauddin invaded and looted Ranthambore in 1301 AD and Chittor in 1303 AD. During Gujarat campaign, he accumulated massive wealth. He was

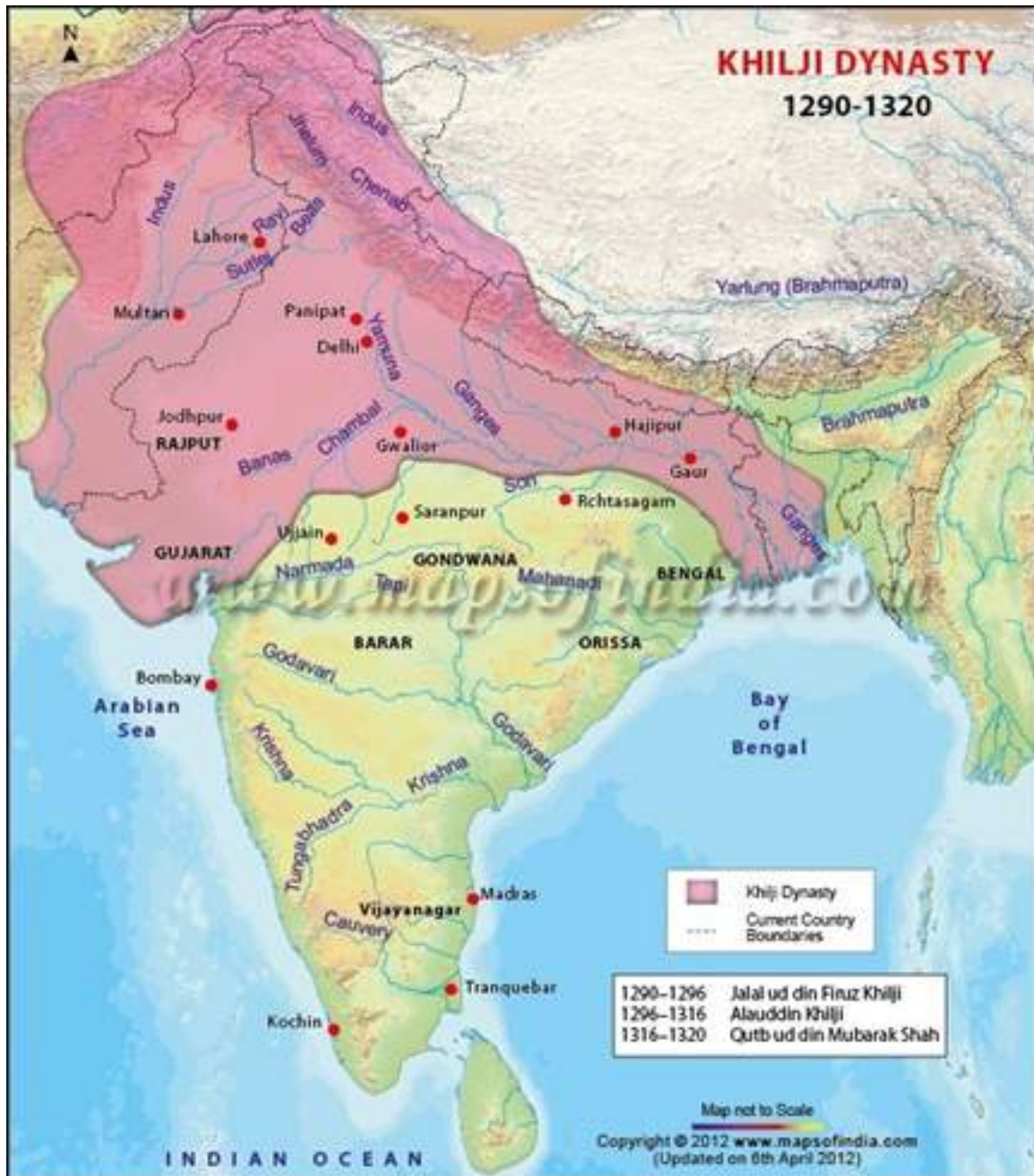


Fig 2.2 Khilji Dynasty

assisted by an army commander Malik Kafur who was converted to a muslim from Hindu. With Allauddin Khilji's help, he could enter South India (Bharat). Malik Kafur invaded Devagiri, Hoyasala region and Pandya region. According to Amir Khusrau, Kafur reached Rameshwaram. Revenue system was restricted during the reign of Alauddin. He issued four orders to control the revolts – annexing the property of aristocrats and increasing the revenue by changing barren land into agricultural land, ban on alcohol in Delhi, formation of intelligence system and banning the get togethers of aristocrats. He approved the reign of Khalifa and entitled himself as “Yaasmin-ul-Khilafat-Nasiri-Amirul-Muminin.” In 'Khazain ul futuh', Amir Khusrau has adorned Alauddin with titles such as 'Sultan of the World' and 'Public's Herdsman'. The Sultan made several reforms in police, espionage, postal and provincial administration system. The most important among these was control on markets. He developed his administration by creating new designation such as Diwan-i-Riyasat (market controller), Shahana or Dandadhikar (market inspector), Muhhtasib (protector of the common people and in inspector of weights and measures) and Barid-i-Mumalik (intelligence spying officer).

He introduced economic reforms to maintain a huge army. He encouraged bargaining but banned black marketing and profiteering. Sarai-i-Adal was a market of local and imported goods. Alauddin was the first ruler who paid his soldiers in cash.

In 1303 AD, Alauddin built the Alai Fort or Kosh-i-siri (Kushke Siri), which had seven gates. After the death of Allauddin, his son Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Khilji became the king. He discontinued all the rigid orders of his father and declared himself to be the Khalifa and took the title of “Ul Vasik Billah”. After his assassination, Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah became the Sultan. He was the last ruler of Khilji dynasty.

Tughlaq Rule -

Tughlaq Dynasty

In 1320 AD, Ghazi Malik or Ghiyas-ud-Din

Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi after assassinating Khusro Shah. As soon as he became the Sultan, he had to face provincial revolts. He sent his son Jauna Khan to Warangal to fight against King Pratap Rudradeva of Telangana. A military expedition was sent to Jajnagar (Orissa) in which Ulugh Khan (Juna Khan) emerged as victorious. Crushing the Bengal revolt was the last military expedition of Ghiyas-ud-Din. During a reception ceremony organized in Delhi to celebrate his return, a wooden structure collapsed, because of which he died in 1325 AD. After this, his son Jauna Khan became the Sultan in the name of Muhammad Tughluq. His name was associated with various titles, such as –“An astonishing mix of Contradictions”; “Thirsty of Blood”, etc. During the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq, Tughlaq dynasty was divided into 23 Muktas (provinces). Ziauddin Barni mentions five major policies of the Sultan- Tax increase in Doab, making Devagiri as the capital, circulation of token currency, attack on Khorasan and expedition towards Karachil.

Sultan retained Devagiri as his capital from 1327 AD to 1335 AD and renamed it as Daulatabad. In 1330 AD, he circulated token coins made of mixture of copper and bell metal. People started making forged currency. Therefore, token currency had to be discontinued. Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta visited India (Bharat) in around 1333 AD. Sultan appointed him as the Qazi of Delhi and he sent him to China as his ambassador in 1342 AD. Muhammad Tughluq died in 1351 AD.

In 1351 AD, Muhammad Tughluq's cousin Firuz Shah Tughluq became the Sultan. Firuz Shah sent two military expeditions against Haji Ilyas of Bengal who had declared himself independent. But he remained unsuccessful both the times. Firuz Shah made government and military jobs hereditary and discontinued the system of checking for one's qualification. He appointed his son Fateh Khan as his successor and got his son's name inscribed on the coins along with his own name. Firuz gave importance to architecture. He populated some towns such as Hisar Firoja, Firozabad, Jaunpur, etc. Ashoka's pillars were

brought from Topra and Meerut to Delhi. But the scholars were unable to interpret them. The most important achievement of Firuz was digging of canals in Haansi and Sirsa regions to solve the problem of water shortage. One canal was dug from Sutlej river towards Dipalpur and another was dug from Yamuna river to Sirmur. A sound policy was adopted to increase agriculture produce and face droughts. Firoz Tughlaq was under the influence of fanatic aristocratic Islam. Jazia (a type of tax) was imposed on the Brahmins. Leaders of Shia sect were sentenced to death. Non-Islamic punishments were abolished. Non Shariyat taxes (24) were eliminated, only four types of taxes were retained-Kharaj, Zakat, Khums and Jazia. There was an unnatural increase in the number of slaves. Firuz Shah died in 1388 AD. Nasiruddin Mahmud was the last ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty. During this time in 1398 AD, Turkish invader Taimur Lang invaded India (Bharat) and plundered.

Sayyed Dynasty

Taimur conquered Delhi and appointed Khizr Khan as his representative. Khizr Khan founded the Sayyed dynasty. Even after ruling from 1414 AD to 1421 AD, Khizr Khan neither gained any shah title, nor did he circulate coins in his name. After him, Mubarak Shah remained the ruler from 1421 AD to 1434 AD. He gained the title of 'Sarva Shah'.

Lodi Dynasty

Last Sayyed ruler Alamshah willfully renounced rule upon Delhi and Bahlol Khan Lodi occupied Delhi in 1451 AD. For the first time after the Turks, Afghan Dynasty ruled Delhi. The efforts made by Mahmud Shah Shirqi of Jaunpur to rule Delhi became unsuccessful. After ruling for 38 years, he died in 1489 AD. After his death, his second son Nizam Shah took the title of Sikandar Shah and became the Sultan. He extended his empire till Tirhut, Bihar and Bengal. His judicial system and revenue reforms were famous. He performed the work of measuring the land and fixing land revenue on that basis. He started the use of measurement unit named 'Guz'. One Guz was

generally equal to 30 inches. For a long time, Guz continued to be used by the name of 'Sikandar-i-Guz'. In order to maintain his sovereignty over the rulers of Etawah, Bayana, Kol, Gwalior and Dholpur, he built the town of Agra in 1504 AD. His nickname was Gularu Khan. He also composed poems by this penname. After his death, his son Ibrahim Lodi ascended the throne in Agra in November, 1517 AD. In 1517 – 1518 AD, Lodi was defeated in the battle which was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Rana Sanga. In the Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD, the Sultan Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur. In history, this battle is famous as the First Battle of Panipat. This battle proved to be a landmark in history and Mughal dynasty.

Administration during the sultanate Period

Sultan- The tradition of acquiring the title of Sultan was started by Turkish rulers. Mahmud Ghaznavi was the first ruler to acquire the title of Sultan. The entire power of the kingdom used to be in the hands of Sultan. He was the Chief Justice as well as the political and religious commander in absolute terms. It was expected from the Sultans that they adhere to the advice given by Ulema section.

Amirs (Aristocrats)- The Amirs used to influence the power of Sultan. There were two sections of these Amirs- Turkish and Non-Turkish. During the reign of Iltutmish, a group of 40 Amirs was called Chahalgani. According to the skills and disqualification of the Amirs, their influence continued to increase and decline in the royal court.

An organization of central administration, named Majlis-i-Khalwar used to function just like a Council of Ministers. Its four components were- Wazir, Ariz -i-Mumalik, Diwan-i-Insha and Diwan-e-Risalat.

The office of wazir was called Diwan-e-Wizarat. It can be regarded as the Finance Department. Mustaufi (Chief Auditor), Khazin (Treasurer), Majamadaar (Accountant) used to be the employees of this department.

Jalaluddin Khilji established a department

named Diwan-e-Wakuf and Alauddin established a department named Diwan-e-Mustakhraj. These came under the Finance Department. Muhammad Tughluq established Diwan-e-Amir-Kohi to change land into agricultural land. He used to be the commander of the army.



Fig 2.3: Mughal Empire (1605-1707 AD)

Diwan-e-Insha was responsible for royal postal system. The function of Diwan-e-Riyasat was like that of a foreign minister. Sadr-us-Sudur used to be the head of the religious department. This had a separate treasury in which the money which was derived from Zakat was collected. Kazi-ul-Kuzaat was the Judicial Department, while Barid-e-Mumalik was the Department of Information. There were six employees to handle the court and matters related to palace. They were Wakir-e-Dar, Barbak, Amir-e-Hajib, Amir-e-Shikar, Amir Majlis and Sar-e-Jahandar. The booty which was seized during war times was called Khams. Provinces were called Wali or Nazim. The provincial heads were appointed by the Sultan. Shik used to be the revenue officer of the district.

From 1206 AD to 1526 AD, the frontiers of

Delhi Sultanate empire continued to expand or decline according to the power of the ruling Sultan of that time.

India (Bharat) during the Mughal period (1526-1858AD)

Babar

Babar established the Mughal empire in India (Bharat) in 1526 AD after defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat. He was a Turkish Muslim and Taimur's descendant. Along with his connection with Chughtai Turkish clan, he was also associated with the clan of Mongolian commander-in-chief Changez Khan. His mother was Changez Khan's descendant. Initially, after his father's death, Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad ascended the throne of Fargana with the title of 'Badshah'. He was the first Taimur clan ruler to acquire this title. In Khanwa, 40 km away from Agra, a battle took place between Babar and Rana Sanga in March, 1527 AD. Babar fought this battle using Tulghuma strategy and gave the slogan of 'Jihad'. After standing victorious, Babar acquired the title of Ghazi. In 1528 AD, Babur defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi. In 1529 AD, Babur defeated the Afghans in the Battle of Ghaghra. Babur died in on 26th December, 1530. He was buried in Aaram Bagh in Agra on the banks of river Yamuna. Later, he was buried in Kabul as per his wishes. Babur wrote a book *Baburnama* or *Tuzk-e-Babri* in Turkish language. The book is a record of his daily life. Later, Abdul Rahim Khan-Khana translated this book in Persian.

Humayun

After Babur, his son Nasir-ud-din Humayun became the ruler. Humayun gave Kabul and Kandhar to his brother Kamran, Sambhal to Askari, Alwar and Mewat to Hindal and Badkhan region to his cousin Suleman. Humayun established a new town called Din Panah. He invaded Malwa and Gujarat. A battle took place between Humayun and Sher Khan at a place called Chausa near Buxar in 1539 AD, in this battle, the Mughals were defeated. After victory in Chausa, Sher Khan attained the title of 'Sher Shah' and circulated coins in his name. Farid Khan was the

real name of Sher Shah. In 1540 AD, the battle of Kannauj or Bilgram took place between Shershab and Humayun. Humayun was defeated and ran away. The Delhi Sultanate was occupied by Shershab. During his term of exile, Humayun got married to Shaikh Ali Akthar's daughter Hamida near Bhatkat, who later became Akbar's mother. Gradually, Humayun conquered

Kandhar and Kabul. In an attempt to regain his power in India (Bharat), he occupied Lahore in 1555 AD. He occupied the Punjab by defeating the army of Nasir Khan and Tatar Khan in the Battle of Macchiwara. In June 1555, he again defeated the Afghans near Sarhind. The Afghans were led by Sikandar Sur and the Mughals were led by Bairam Khan. After this, Humayun ascended the throne of Delhi for the second time on 23rd July, 1555, but after a short time, on 24th January, 1556 AD, he suffered a major injury due to slipping on the steps of a library at Din Panah and died. Humayun was always under perpetual influence of opium. He believed in astrology and therefore formed a rule of wearing clothes of seven different colours for seven days in a week.

Soor Empire

Hasan Khan was a landlord of Sasaram (Bihar) (under Jaunpur region). Hasan Khan's son Farid (Sher Khan) was the founder of Sur Empire. An unarmed Farid killed a lion, thus was adorned with a title of Sher Khan by the ruler of South Bihar-Bahar Khan. His empire extended from western Kannauj towards the hills of Assam in the East and from Northern Himalayas towards the Bay of Bengal in the South. Sher Shah occupied Malwa too. In 1544 AD, Sher Shah defeated Maldeo and established control of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Mewar. Sher Shah won the war against Maldeo with great difficulty. At the time when Jaita and Kumpa bravely struggled against him, Sher Shah said-“I had nearly lost the Sultanate of Hindustan for a handful of millet.” He also attained in a symbolic control on Mewar. In 1545 AD during the Battle of Kalinjar, Sher Shah died due to an explosion of gunpowder. After Sher Shah, Islam Shah ruled till 1553 AD, but later, due to mutual conflicts between incapable successors, the Sur

Empire declined. Sher Shah's reforms and buildings are famous. He organized land measurement and lagan (a type of tax) and formed the Gallabakshi or Batai, Naqsh, Muqtai or Kankut and Cash or Zabti system. He built 4 big roads and several guest houses. His longest road was from Sonar village to Peshawar, which exists even today. This road is famous as the Grand Trunk Road. He reformed coin minting and issued a copper coin of 380 grain value and a silver coin of 178 grain value. He built his own mausoleum in a lake in Sasaram (Bihar). This mausoleum has impact of a Hindu temple in style and is in the shape of hand drum.



Fig 2.4: Coins of Sher Shah Suri's period

Akbar (1556 AD – 1605 AD)

Akbar was born in 1542 AD at Amarkot Fort Sindh (Pakistan). At the age of thirteen, Bairam Khan built a throne of bricks in Kalanaur and coronated him on 14th February, 1556 AD. Bairam Khan became his guardian. The Second Battle of Panipat took place between Afghan commander Hemu and Mughal representative Bairam Khan on 5th November, 1556 AD. Shot by an arrow in neck, Hemu fainted and the Afghans lost the battle. Hemu was a very capable Hindu commander of Bihar's Afghan ruler Muhammed Adil Shah. He had emerged victorious in 22 battles and he gained the title of 'Raja Vikramjit'.

Akbar occupied Malwa, Fort of Chunar and Gondwana from a music lover Baz Bahadur in 1562 AD. He also won the Ranthambore Fort from Surjan Hada. Raja Ramchandra handed over the Kalinjar fort to Akbar. In 1570 AD, both Marwar and Bikaner handed over their forts to Akbar.

Akbar also snatched Gujarat from Muzaffar Shah and Bengal region from Daud Khan.

The world famous Battle of Haldighati took place in 1576 AD in which Maharana Pratap (Mewar) fought against the Mughal army which was led jointly by Man Singh and Asaf Khan. The Mughals remained unsuccessful in this battle. Pratap did not accept the sovereignty of the Mughals. Just after the Mughal army returned, Pratap reoccupied his regions and granted his estates to the lords.

Led by Akbar, the Mughal army gained decisive victory on Kabul (Mirza Hakim), Kashmir (Yusuf), Sindh (Mirza Jani beg), Orissa (Nisar Khan), Kandhar (Hussain Mirza), and Khaled (Ali Khan). Akbar re-named Khandesh as 'Dhandesh'. The Mughal army confronted the fierce opposition of Chand Bibi and gained over Ahmednagar in 1600 AD. The Mughals gained control of Asirgarh in 1601 AD. This was Akbar's last victory. In 1564 AD, the Uzbeks revolted under the leadership of Malwa's Governor Abdullah Khan. Akbar crushed both the revolts of Uzbeks. As he had crushed the Gujarat revolts in 1584 AD, Abdul Rahim was entitled as "Khan-e-Khana". During the invasion of Yusufjahis, one of the nine gems- Raja Birbal died. Akbar too died in 1605 AD after a prolonged illness. He was buried at Sikandra. His tomb is influenced by Buddhist style of architecture.

Akbar called Portuguese missionaries from Goa. He built Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575 AD to conduct religious discussions. He started a religion named Din-e-Ilaahi through voting in 1582 AD. Raja Birbal was the first Hindu to join this religion. Sheikh Mubarik announced Akbar as "Inam Adil" (Mujat hind). He provided protection to Chishti order of Sufi clan and built churches for Christians at Lahore and Agra. He provided protection to Jain Muni Harivijaya Suri by honouring him as 'Jagadgura'. Abul Fazal was the head priest of Din-e-Ilahi religion. In 1583 AD, Akbar issued a new calendar called Ilahi Era.



Fig 2.5 : Silver coins of Akbar

According to the policy adopted for the Rajputs, Akbar established sovereignty over Rajputs through marriage alliances and by manifesting power. Kachwaha ruler Bharmal was the first Rajput ruler to enter into an alliance with Akbar. He appointed Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh to high posts in his court. Royal dynasties of Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh accepted the sovereignty of the Mughals, but they remained independent. In 1564 AD, Akbar abolished Jazia tax completely.

Fatehpur Sikri remained the royal capital from 1569 AD to 1584 AD. Buland Darwaza built on the Southern gate of the mosque was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujrat.

Jahangir (1605 AD – 1627 AD)

After the name of Shaikh Salim Chisti, he was named 'Salim'. Owing to his military services, he had obtained 12,000 Mansabs. Salim revolted against Akbar in 1599 AD. To crush the revolt, Akbar sent Abul Fazal in 1602 AD, but Jahangir got him assassinated. In 1605 AD, Jahangir gained the title of Nur-ud-din Mohammad Jahangir Badshah and occupied the Mughal throne at Agra Fort in 1605 AD. Jahangir got the Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) built.

He got the Sikh guru Arjan Dev sentenced to death. Jahangir's victory of Kandhar is considered important from military and commercial view point. In 1611 AD, Jahangir married a widow Mehr-un-nisa and gave her the title of 'Nur Mahal' Noorjahan. Later she was entitled as Badshah Begum. British ambassador



Fig 2.6: Fatehpur Sikri

Captain Hewkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited his court. Jahangir died in 1627 AD.

Shahjahan (1627 AD – 1658 AD)

His childhood name was Khurram. In 1612 AD, he married Asaf Khan's daughter Arjumand Banu Begum (Mumtaz Mahal). He was coronated at Agra in February, 1628 AD. During his reign, Khanjahan Lodi and Jujhar Singh (Bundela) revolted against him. Shahjahan defeated the Portuguese at Hooghly in 1632 AD. He merged Ahmednagar in the Mughal Empire. He defeated Bijapur's Sultan Adil Shah. In 1652 AD, Shahjahan made his son Aurangzeb the Viceroy of Deccan. In 1657 AD, Aurangzeb imprisoned Shahjahan in Agra Fort. He assassinated his brothers Dara, Murad and Shuja and himself ascended the throne. Shahjahan died in 1666 AD. A succession battle called the Battle of Dharmat took place between Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb. French traveller Francois Bernier and Italian traveller Niccolao Munucci have described Shahjahan's reign.

Aurangzeb (1658 AD – 1707 AD)

After becoming the ruler, Aurangzeb

defeated the Rathores of Marwar, Assam, Kutch, Bihar, Rangpur and Kamrup. He appointed King Jai Singh as the Governor of the Deccan. Treaty of Purandar took place between Shivaji and King Jai Singh in 1665 AD, Shivaji gave 23 forts to king Jai Singh. In 1666 AD, Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court with the efforts of king Jai Singh, but Aurangzeb did not behave respectfully and deceived and imprisoned Shivaji, who secretly moved out of the fort and escaped to Maharashtra. In 1686 AD, Aurangzeb occupied Bijapur and in 1687 AD, occupied Golkonda. During his reign, 5 percent additional tax was imposed on Hindu traders. Aurangzeb ordered to demolish temples in 1669 AD. In 1679 AD, Jazia was imposed on Hindus. Aurangzeb used religion as a weapon. He banned the practice of Jarokha Darshan and music which was prevalent from Akbar's time. Aurangzeb died in Ahmednagar in 1707 AD. During his reign, the Jats revolted under the leadership of Gokul in 1668 AD and the Satnamis revolted in 1672 AD.

Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur also raised voice against the atrocities of Aurangzeb. He was killed for this reason.

After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal dynasty became weak and inefficient and due to weak successors, the Mughal Empire started declining gradually. In 1707 AD, Bahadur Shah ascended the Mughal throne. In 1711 AD, East India Company of Surat sent its deputies in Bahadur Shah's court, the influence of a Christian lady named Juliana Dias da Costa is evident. She attained titles such as Khatum, Biwi and Fidvi Duago Juliana. She largely protected the interests of the Portuguese.

Administration during the Mughal period

Mughal administration system was a fusion of Indian (Bhartiya) and foreign administration system. The emperor was the supreme power. Waqil-e-Mutaliq (Wazir) was the second biggest officer after the emperor. A head named Sadra-Mir-e-Sama was the chief of Finance Department.

Provincial administration was divided into Subas, which were 15 in number during the reign of Akbar and increased to 21 during the reign of Aurangzeb. District administration was in the hands of Faujdar, Amal-Guzar (warehouse keeper), Bitikuchi (assistant), Shiqdar (head of the Pargana), Amil (munsif), and Fotdar (treasurer and Kanungo (officer of the patwaris).

Emperor used to be the Chief Commander. Army was organized as per Manasbdari system. Mansabdari was divided into Zaats and Sawars.

Opposition and Cooperation with the Rulers in Context of Rajasthan (Rao Shekha, Hammir Chauhan, Maharana Pratap, Chandrasen, Rai Singh of Bikaner, Sawai Jai Singh and Amar Singh Rathore)

Rao Shekha

Maha Rao Shekha was born on 24th September, 1433 AD. His father's name was Mokal and his mother's name was Nirvan. Rao Mokal was the chieftain of Nan in Amer (Jaipur) state. At the age of 12, Shekha took up his father's responsibilities in 1445 AD. Udaikaran, the ruler of Amer (Jaipur) had adorned Shekha with the title of

Maharao. At the age of 16, he performed a sudden attack on Sankhla Rajputs of Naharchal, Multan and Sevar and emerged victorious. This was the first successful expedition of Maha Rao. From 1473 AD to 1477 AD, Rao Shekha took assistance of Pani Pathans and gained victory on Nopsingh Jatu up to Dadri and on other Jatu Rajputs. He extended the boundaries of his empire by gaining victory on Istarkhan till Hansi and by occupying Hisar from Heda Khan Kayamkhani. He made Amersar his capital in 1449 AD. Shekha built the temple of Lord Jagdish in Amersar and Shikargarh Fort in 1477 AD.



Fig 2.7 : Rao Shekha

He died at Ralawata in 1488 AD, where a chhatri (cenotaph) has been built in his memory. Maha Rao Shekha fought 52 battles in his lifetime. He is considered to be the founder of Shekhawat sub-clan of Kachwaha dynasty. His wife Ganga Kumari built Kalyanji temple in front of Amersar fort.

Hammir Dev Chauhan 1282 AD -1301 AD)

After Bagabhatt, his son Jaitra Singh (Jaisimha) became the ruler of Ranthambore. During his term, Jaitra Singh appointed his



Fig 2.8: Hammir Dev Chauhan

younger son Hammir Dev as his successor and enthroned him in 1282 AD.

Soon after ascending the throne, Hammir Dev adopted the policy of Digvijay and collected tax from Mandalgarh by defeating king Arjun of Bhimras. He defeated Parmar ruler Bhoj of the South and proceeded towards the North and returned to Ranthambore via Chittor, Abu, Vardhanpur (Kathiawar), Pushkar and Champa. In Ranthambore, he performed Koti-yajna to commemorate his victory. Hammir fought 17 battles, out of which, he emerged victorious in 16.

When Jaluddin Khilji Delhi noticed the increasing power of Hammir Dev, he proceeded towards Ranthambore.

Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji proceeded from Jhain towards Ranthambore and surrounded the fort. After many efforts, when the Sultan did not succeed, he thought of winding up his enclosure. Jalaluddin Khilji remained unsuccessful in demolishing the strong frontier of Hammir Dev. Finally, in June 1291 AD, Sultan left Ranthambore fort and proceeded towards Delhi.

In 1296 AD, Jalaluddin's nephew and son-in-law Alauddin Khilji assassinated him and became the Sultan of Delhi. Alauddin Khilji could not tolerate the power of the Chauhans and started planning to annex Ranthambore. At the same time, he got an excuse to attack the fort. According to 'Hammir Mahakavya', this excuse was Hammir

providing protection to Alauddin's Mongolian rebel Muhammad Shah. Mongolian commander Muhammad Shah gathered the entire booty, revolted against Alauddin's army and sought refuge at Hammir's place. Hammir clearly refused to hand over the people who had come to him for protection. Alauddin was furious at this and ordered the invasion of Ranthambore.

Alauddin Khilji sent his royal army under the leadership of Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan to invade Ranthambore fort at the end of 1299 AD. The royal army attacked Jhain which was regarded as the 'key to the road towards Ranthambore'. At that time, Hammir Dev was observing silence after the conclusion of Koti-yajna. Hammir sent his two soldiers named Bhim Singh and Dharam Singh to confront the enemies. Both of them defeated Alauddin's army. Bhim Singh and Dharam Singh proceeded towards Ranthambore, taking the booty along. As they reached near Ranthambore Fort, they got the news that the army of enemies is again proceeding towards the fort. Bhim Singh sent Dharam Singh back to Ranthambore and he himself confronted the enemies. This time, Ulugh Khan defeated the Rajput army, in which Bhim Singh was killed while fighting. Ulugh Khan did not proceed towards Ranthambore and returned to Delhi.

After this, Alauddin Khilji sent Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan again along with a massive army to invade Ranthambore. The army surrounded the Ranthambore fort and started breaking its walls, and at that time, Nusrat Khan died due to a blow of cannon that was fired from the fort. When the Turkish army came to know about all this, it started to run away. Seeing all this, Ulugh Khan sent the news of death of Nusrat Khan and fleeing away of the army to Alauddin Khilji and asked him to send more soldiers. Alauddin realized the intensity of the situation and he charged towards Ranthambore with a large army. The fort was surrounded. This siege remained for many days. When rainy season was approaching, and the reports of fierce revolts in Delhi and Awadh started to hit the Sultan, he became concerned. He planned treason and decided to conquer Ranthambore through treason.

Alauddin sent a message to Hammir to make an alliance with him. Hammir sent two of his commanders Ranmal and Ratipal to forge an alliance in the royal court. The Sultan bribed Ranmal and Ratipal with the control of the fort and brought them in his favour. Due to betrayal of both these commanders, the Turkish came to know about the secret road to go inside the fort. The Turkish army reached inside the fort through the secret road.

According to the historians, as the Muslims had surrounded the fort for more than a year, severe scarcity of foodgrains had taken place inside the fort. In such a condition, Hammir decided not to remain enclosed inside the fort and to attack the enemy. Before the attack, the Rajput women performed Jal Jauhar under the guidance of Hammir's queen Rangadevi and his daughter Padamala. After this, the Rajput soldiers got dressed up in orange clothes and opened the gates of the fort. A fierce battle took place between both the armies in which Hammir was martyred.

Alauddin Khilji established his rule over Ranthambore fort on 11th July, 1301 AD. Alauddin got Hammir's commanders Ranmal and Ratipal killed, commenting that if they could not be faithful to their good master, how could they be faithful to him in the future.

In the battle of Ranthambore, a scholar Amir Khusro was also present with Alauddin Khilji. Even after sacrificing his entire family, Hammir became famous for keeping his word and as a man who refused to hand over those persons who reposed faith in him for protection. It has been said for Hammir in folk language that-

*Singh savan, satpurush vachan, kadali falat ik baarA
Tiriya-tel, hummeer-hath chadhe na dooji baarAA*

In memory of his father Jai Singh's reign of 32 years, Hammir built a Chhatri with 32 pillars in Ranthambore fort, which is also renowned as Nyaya Ki Chhatri (the cenotaph of justice). Hammir Dev built a Padamala pond in the name of his daughter Padmala. A poet named Bijaditya lived in Hammir's court.

After Hammir's death, the rule of Chauhan of

Ranthambore came to an end.

Maharana Pratap (1572 AD – 1597 AD)

Maharana Pratap was born on Sunday, 9th May, 1540 AD (Vikram Samvat 1597, Jyeshtha Shukla Tritiya) in 'Badal Mahal' of Kumbhalgarh fort (Katargarh). Pratap was the eldest son of Udai Singh. His mother's name was Jaiwanta Bai and she was the daughter of Pali king Akhey Raj Songara Chauhan. The childhood of Maharana Pratap passed in Kumbhalgarh fort. Maharana Pratap got married to Ajabde Panwar in 1557 AD and she gave birth to Amar Singh on 16th March, 1559 AD.



Fig 2.9 : Maharana Pratap

When Maharana Pratap was 32 years old, his father died on 28th February, 1572 AD in Gogunda on festive Holi day. Udai Singh was cremated in Gogunda itself. On 28th February, 1572 AD, the lords and people of Mewar enthroned him in the form of Maharana at a place named Mahadev Bawari situated in Gogunda. Jagmal, who was nominated as the successor by Maharana Udai Singh, was deprived of throne by the elderly lords of Mewar.

In 1570 AD, Nagaur court of Akbar was held in

which most of the Rajputs excluding Mewar accepted the sovereignty of Akbar. Akbar sent four groups in Pratap's court to force him accept his sovereignty, in which-

- **First group-** Jalal Khan, who was sent in November, 1572 AD in Pratap's court.
- **Second group-** Man Singh (ruler of Amer) was sent in June, 1573 AD to convince Pratap.
- **Third group-** Bhagwandas of Amer was sent in October, 1573 AD.
- **Fourth group-** Todarmal was sent in December, 1573 AD.

When all these four groups of delegates remained unsuccessful in convincing Pratap, then Akbar decided to make Pratap a prisoner of war. This plan of making him a prisoner was drafted in Ajmer fort, in which a museum exists today and as it was a storehouse of weapons in the colonial period, it is also known as Magazine.

Akbar appointed Man Singh as the Chief Commander of this battle and Asaf Khan was appointed as the assistant of Man Singh.

On 3rd April, 1576 AD, Man Singh proceeded towards Ajmer along with a massive army and he laid his first camp in Mandalgarh where he stayed for two months and later, he laid camp in Molela village of Khamnor near Nathdwara. On the other hand, the news of arrival of the royal army had reached Maharana Pratap.

Maharana Pratap laid his camp in the narrow valley of Haldighati situated between the hills of Gogunda and Khamnor. In this valley, only one person could enter at a time. Therefore, even after having fewer soldiers in his army, this was the best place for Pratap to confront his enemy, here, Pratap's familiar soldiers could hide well behind the hills and attack the enemy. On the other hand, the Mughal soldiers could lose their way, could face the soldiers of Mewar or die due to starvation. Finally, the two armies confronted each other on

18th June, 1576 AD, right after the declaration of war in the morning.

The first attack of the Rajputs on the Mughal army was so intense that the Mughal soldiers ran in all directions to save themselves. In the first phase of the battle, Hakim Khan Sur's leadership remained successful. Mughal historians Badauni Khan, who was present with the Mughal army, also ran away from the battlefield. Mihattar Khan who was the incharge of reserve force of the Mughals spread rumour that Emperor Akbar is himself coming along with a massive army. Hearing the news of Akbar's assistance, the Mughal army got some strength and they again proceeded forward to confront the Rajputs. After being successful in the first phase of the battle, the Rajput soldiers laid their camp on a plain 'Rakht Talai' situated on the banks of river Banas. In this engagement, a fierce battle took place between Rana's elephants named Puna and Ram Prasad and Mughal elephants named Gajmukta and Gajraj. The mughals took control of elephant Ram Prasad as his mahaut died in the war. Elephant Ram Prasad was of extreme importance for the Mughals and Akbar renamed him as Pir Prasad.

At this time, the Mughal army surrounded Pratap from all the four sides. Jhala Man of Bari Sadri tore through the Mughal army proceeded towards Rana and requested him-“Please take the royal symbol off and give it to me please go away from the battlefield at this critical time for the benefit of Mewar.” Rana Pratap accepted his request at witnessing the plight of wounded Chetak. As soon as the royal symbol was exchanged, hundreds of swords attacked Jhala Man. Jhala Man faced these blows bravely and received martyrdom.

Maharana Pratap's faithful horse Chetak died while crossing a small ditch at Balicha. At this place, i.e. Balicha village. In fact the war between Maharana Pratap & Akhar was not religious conflict. This was conflict between two political

powers. It was also significant that the army chief of Maharana Pratap was Hakim Khan Suri & while the Mughal army was led by Raja Man Singh.

Struggle after of Haldighati War

After the war of Haldighati Mughal army was stay at Gogunda but due to lack logistics material the mughal army returned to Agra. Maharana Pratap established has new Capital at Kumbhulgarh and continue has stragel with a Mugals adopted new strategy of war Gurila system. Three times Akbar send his army to Mewar under the leadership of Shahbaz Khan 15 October 1577, 15 December 1578 and May 1580. During first attack Shahbaz encircled Kumbhul garh by encroaching. The villages again in 1580 Abdur Rahin Khan Kana was send by Akbar but he was not get any success. In this war Mewar army was under the leadership of Prince Amar Singh son of Pratap. He occupied kumbhulgarh.

Akbar send his army under Jagnal Khwaja but he did not get success. In July 1582 Pratap's army attacked an Mughal army on the path of diver between 1585-1597, Pratap had made the other areas free from Mughals except Chittorgarh and Mandal.

Got an opportunity to attack Sherpur and he imprisoned Abdul Rahim Khan-Khana's family. Maharana Pratap got annoyed by this and told Amar Singh to release the family of Abdul Rahim Khan-khana and send them back respectfully. This was a major station of the Mughals. Pratap attacked this station along with Amar Singh. Pratap took control of the entire valley of Diwer.



Fig 2.10: Maharana Pratap attacking Man Singh

When the news of Pratap's death on 19 January 1597 reached Akbar, he too became sad. The description of this situation was interpreted by

Durssa Adha present in Akbar's court as-

“As lego andaag paag lego ann-nami Gehlot Raan jeetee gayo dasan moond rasna Ussi, nissas mook maria nayan to mrit shah pratapsi”



Fig 2.11: Samadhi of Maharana Pratap at Bandoli Chawand

Meaning : Rana Pratap, on your death the Emperor pressed his tongue in between his teeth and cried severely because neither did you sacrifice your horse, nor did you bow your turban in front of any one- really, you are the winner by all means.

Colonel James Todd addressed Haldighati as “Mewar's Thermopoli” and Diwer as “Mewar's Marathon”.

Rao Chandrasen (1562 AD- 1581 AD)

Rao Chandrasen was born on 16th July, 1541 AD. He was the son of Maldev Jhala Rani Swarup Dev. Swarup Dev had requested Maldev to make Chandrasen the prince of Mewar. When Maldev died, Chandrasen became the ruler of Marwar on 31st December, 1562 AD, though he was the youngest of all his brothers. For this reason, both the brothers of Chandrasen were annoyed. The elder brother Ram went in Akbar's court and requested him for royal assistance, and Akbar was also waiting for this to take place. Shortly after this, Akbar sent his army under the leadership of Hussain Quli Khan towards Jodhpur, who occupied the Jodhpur fort in May, 1564 AD. Marwar's ruler Chandrasen fled away from Jodhpur and took refuge in Bhadrajun. In 1570 AD, Chandrasen attended Akbar's Nagaur court but watching the behaviour of Akbar and the presence of his competitor Udai Singh, he left the Nagaur court and returned.

When Akbar came to know about all this, he appointed Rai Singh of Bikaner as Jodhpur chief and to crush Rao Chandrasen, Akbar sent his army towards Bhadrajun. From Bhadrajun, Chandrasen, along with his nephew Kalla (son of Chandrasen's brother Ram), reached Sojat. Following him, the Mughal army reached there. Rao Chandrasen proceeded towards Sivana (Barmer) from there. From Sivana, Chandrasen reached Sanchiyay in Saran hills (Pali). He died on 11th January, 1581AD. His Samadhi is built there. Rao Chandrasen is also known as the forgotten hero, the forgotten king, etc.

Rai Singh of Bikaner (1574 AD – 1612 AD)

Rai Singh was the elder son of Kalyanmal Rathore. He was born on 20th July, 1541 AD. In Nagaur court held in 1570 AD, he joined the royal army of Akbar and shortly became Akbar's loyal.

First, Akbar appointed Rai Singh as Jodhpur chief in 1572 AD. After the death of his father Kalyanmal on 25th December, 1574 AD, Rai Singh became the ruler of Bikaner. When Rai Singh was looking after Jodhpur's administration, Ibrahim Mirza revolted in Nagaur. Rai Singh eliminated him in a village called Kathauli. A conflict took place between Sirohi's Deora Surtan and Bija Deora. At that time, Rai Singh attacked Sirohi and forced Bija out of the state. He placed half of the Sirohi region under the Mughal Empire and gave it to Maharana Pratap's estranged step brother Jagmal who had come from Mewar. Surtan attacked the Mughals. A battle took place between both the armies at a place called Dattani in 1583 AD. Jagmal died in the battle of Dattani and Surtan reoccupied Sirohi. Being happy with Rai Singh, Akbar granted him the Junagarh region in 1593 AD. He granted him the jagir of Shamshabad and Noorpur in 1604 AD and entitled him as 'Rai'. Between 1589-94 AD, Rai Singh built Junagrah (Bikaner) under the guidance of his Prime Minister Karamchand and inserted a Prashasti named "Rai Singh Prashasti" over there. Rai Singh was also a literate man and he wrote a commentary based on

the language of Rai Singh Mahotsava, Vaidyak Vanshawali, Jyotish Ratnamala, and astrological books. In a treatise named "Karamchandra Vanshokirtanak", he has been addressed as Rajendra.

During the reign of Rai Singh, Bikaner experienced a severe famine. Rai Singh opened 'Sadavrats' at several places and arranged fodder for animals. The beginning of Bikaner style of art is said to have begun during the reign of Rai Singh. Rai Singh died at a place called Burhanpur in South India (Bharat) on 21st January, 1612 AD.

At some place in South India (Bharat), Rai Singh saw and embraced a bush named 'Fog' in a desert and said-

*"Tu sei deshi rookhda, mhe perdeshi log,
Mhane Akbar tedia, kyon tu aayo phog"*

Meaning- You are a native plant, whilst I am a foreigner. Akbar has sent me forcefully over here, but Fog, why have you come here?

Sawai Jai Singh/ Jai Singh II (1699 AD-1743AD)

Jai Singh was born on 3rd September 1688 AD. His father's name was Bishan Singh. In the beginning his name was Vijay Singh and his brother's name was Jai Singh. Being influenced by his capability, Aurangzeb named him as Jai Singh and his brother as Vijay Singh. Jai Singh's father Bishan Singh died in 1699 AD. Sawai Jai Singh became the ruler of Amer on 19th December, 1699AD.

Aurangzeb died in February, 1707 AD. A battle of succession took place between Aurangzeb's sons. Muazzam, Azam, Kam Baksh and Akbar were the sons of Aurangzeb. Akbar left India (Bharat) and went to Persia. Kam Baksh was not interested in becoming the ruler. Finally, a battle took place between Muazzam and Azam in 1707 AD at the battlefield of Jajau (Uttar Pradesh). Sawai Jai Singh took part in this battle and favoured Azam. Muazzam took Jai Singh's brother



Fig 2.12 : Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh

Vijay Singh in his favour. Muazzam emerged as victorious in this battle. After winning the battle, first, Muazzam renamed himself as Bahadur Shah I. Vijay Singh was made the ruler of Amer and Amer was renamed as “Islamabad” and later as “Mominabad”. Bahadur Shah appointed Amer's ruler Sawai Jai Singh and Marwar's ruler Ajit Singh as Subedars. Amar Singh II put a condition that Sawai jai Singh should get married to his daughter Chandrakunwari and only then he will be provided with royal assistance. Jai Singh agreed to this condition which is also known as Debari Samjhota (Debari Pact).

Amar Singh II agreed to provide assistance to Sawai Jai Singh of Amer and Ajit Singh of Mewar. When this news reached Bahadur Shah-I, at first he became very angry, but later he forgave both of them.

Churaman revolted in Bharatpur estate. To crush this revolt, Rangila sent Jai Singh in 1722 AD. Jai Singh took Churman's nephew Badan Singh in his favour and forced Churaman out from Bharatpur. Jai Singh conferred Badan Singh with the title of 'Brijraj' and gave him Deeg. Being happy with the decline of Jats, Muhammad Shah

adorned Jai Singh with the title of “Rajarajeshwar Sri Rajadhiraj Sawai”.

Sawai Jai Singh built an astronomical table to determine the speed of constellations in 1725 AD. Jai Singh wrote a book on astrology which was named “Jai Singh Karika”. For developing astrology in India (Bharat), Jai Singh built five observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Mathura, Varanasi and Ujjain. Jantar-Mantar of Jaipur is the largest observatory of them which has been included in World Heritage List of UNESCO in July, 2010 AD. Jainagar was the ancient name of Jaipur. Before Jaipur was built, a Shikar Hodi was situated at this place. This Hodi was transformed into Badal Mahal by Sawai Jai Singh and he began to build the city of Jaipur.



Fig 2.13: Jantar-Mantar, Jaipur (Solar Observatory, built by Jai Singh)

Sawai Jai Singh was the last Hindu ruler who performed Rajasuya/Vajpaya/ Ashvamedha yajna in 1740 AD. Sawai Jai Singh built Jal Mahals for the residence of the Brahmins who performed the yajna. Due to blood infection, Jai Singh died in Amer on 21st September, 1743 AD.

Amar Singh Rathore

Jodhpur Maharaja Gaj Singh had three sons- Amar Singh was the eldest son followed by Jaswant Singh and Achal Singh was the youngest who died during childhood. Amar Singh Rathore was mighty and brave. Many Rajput youngsters



Fig 2.14: Amar Singh Rathore (Jodhpur)

like him were his companions. Gaj Singh came under the influence of a paswaan named Anara and deprived Amar Singh of succession and forced him out of the country. Amar Singh Rathore went to serve the Mughal emperor. Shah Jahan was influenced by his bravery and adorned him with the title of 'Rao'.

Once, Amar Singh Rathore remained absent from the Mughal court for 15 days. When Emperor Shah Jahan asked the reason for his absence he answered with pride that “I had gone for hunt and therefore could not attend the court. And as far as giving fine is considered, my sword is my only property”. Bakshi Salawat Khan was sent to collect fine from him. Amar Singh refused to pay the fine. The emperor ordered Amar Singh to come immediately. Amar Singh Rathore obeyed the order and greeted the emperor in Diwan-e-Khas. As soon as he reached there, Salawat Khan called him mannerless. Amar Singh couldn't bear these words and attacked Salawat Khan and killed him with his sword. After this, Amar Singh attacked emperor Shahjahan, but somehow he saved himself. Terrified Shahjahan ran away to Janana Mahal. Amar Singh's brother in law betrayed him and cunningly attacked and killed him in temptation of a grant. Hearing this, the chiefs and soldiers of Amar Singh became agitated and immediately proceeded towards Delhi and entered into Shahjahan's residence through the Bukhara

Gate. Rathores received martyrdom while confronting the enemy. Red Fort's Bukhara Gate was closed using bricks the same day and from that day this gate became famous as 'Amar Singh's Gate'. This gate remained closed for many years and was opened in 1809 AD by the orders of a British officer named George Steel.

History of Marathas

The rise of Maratha power was not the work of a single person, instead, it took place at a special time, which was a result of some extraordinary circumstances. Deccan plateau which is situated in the South -western part of India (Bharat) is known as present Maharashtra. As most of this part is a plateau, the residents of this place have been laborious and brave. The residents of Maharashtra who are known as Marathas are short in height with sound physical built. They were skilled in guerilla warfare. They largely avoided open battles and used to attack their enemy in a Guerilla war and used to snatch money from them. The religious reforms and Bhakti Movements which took place in the 15th and 16th century, further strengthened social unity. In the South this religious movement based on the masses was led by saints and intellectuals like Tukaram, Ramdas, Eknath, Vaman Pundit and others. This movement was against discrimination, caste system and other social evils and it showed the path of devotion to attain God. Marathi as a language was very practical and easy.

Chhatrapati Shivaji (1627 – 1680 AD)

Shivaji was born on 20th April, 1627 AD in Shivner Fort. He was the son of Shahaji Bhonsle's first wife Jijabai. Shahaji was a Bijapur aristocrat who married another lady named Tukabai Mohite. For this reason, Jijabai did not live with him. As a child, Shivaji was brought up by his local guardian Dadoji Konddeo and Jijabai's guru Samarth Swami Ramdas. They inspired him to protect the motherland. He learned military and administrative skills from Dadoji Konddeo. At the young age of



Fig 2.15: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

12, Shivaji the estate of Pune from his father. First, in 1646 AD, at the age of 19, he formed a group of some Mavala comrades and won Raigarh and Chakan from Bijapur's Sultan and in 1647 AD he also occupied Baramati, Indrapur, Singhgarh and Purandar fort. In 1656 AD, Shivaji also occupied Konkan's Kalyan and Javali fort. In 1656 AD itself, he made Raigarh his capital. Being concerned by Shivaji's policy of extension of empire, Bijapur's Sultan sent his commander Afzal Khan to eliminate him. During the talks of alliance, Afzal Khan tried to betray Shivaji, as a result Shivaji slit his stomach using a Baghnakha. In 1659 AD, Aurangzeb appointed Deccan's Mughal Viceroy Shaista Khan to eliminate Shivaji in 1663 AD. Shaista Khan occupied Pune which was Shivaji's centre of administration. But shortly after this, Shivaji attacked Shaista Khan's camp in the night time, from where, Shaista Khan had to run away after losing his son and three fingers of his hand. In 1664 AD, Shivaji looted Surat which was occupied by the Mughals. Angered by these activities, Aurangzeb sent his minister, king of Amer, Mirza Jai Singh and Dilner Khan. Mughal army occupied several forts of Shivaji. Being helpless, Shivaji entered into a treaty with Jai Singh in 1665 AD which is renowned as the Treaty of Purander. Followings were the provisions of this treaty-

1. Shivaji surrendered 23 out of his 35 forts to the Mughals and kept merely 12 forts with himself.
2. Shivaji's elder son Sambhaji was appointed as Paanch Hajari Mansabdar.

King Jai Singh convinced Shivaji to attend the Mughal court in Agra. Jai Singh told him that he would be appointed as the Subedar of Mughal subas in the South. In May, 1666 AD, Shivaji visited the royal court, in which he was insulted as if he was a lowly Mansabdar and he was also interned. But in November, 1666 AD he secretly went away from the prison along with his son Sambhaji and reached home safely. The following year, Aurangzeb entitled Shivaji as the king and granted him the estate of Barar. Shivaji maintained peace for two years. But in 1670 AD, he revolted and reoccupied all those forts which had earlier been occupied by the Mughals. Ensuring security to local Mughal officers in some part of Khandesh, he made a written agreement of collecting Chauth (one-fourth part of income) from them. In 1670 AD, he looted Surat again. In 1674 AD in Raigrah



Fig. 2.16 : Empire of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj



Fig. 2.17 : Shivaji killing Afzal Khan



Fig. 2.18: Raigarh Fort (Maharashtra)

Fort, he enthroned himself as the independent king of Maharashtra and assumed the title of 'Chhatrapati'. Shivaji died in 1680 AD. At that time, his Maratha Empire extended across the entire Western Karnataka from Belgaon to the banks of river Tungabhadra. In this way, even after facing strong opposition from Mughal power, Bijapur's Sultan, Portuguese from Goa and sea pirates of Abyssinia in Janjira, Shivaji managed to establish an independent Hindu empire.

Vijayanagar and Bahmani Empire

Vijayanagar Empire

The five sons of Sangam, out of whom Harihara and Bukka were the most famous, laid the foundation of Vijayanagar kingdom on the northern banks of river Tungabhadra. They were the lords of Kakatiyas of Warangal and later appointed as ministers of Kampili state of modern Karnataka. After the destruction of Kampili state, Muhammad Tughluq had imprisoned both these brothers and they were released later. With the efforts of their guru Vidyanarya, they were sanctified and they established an independent Vijayanagar empire which shortly became the most powerful empire of South India (Bharat). Today, its capital Vijayanagar can be identified from the remains called Hampi, which have been



Fig. 2.19: Vijaynagar Empire in present time in the form of remains of Hampi

recognized as a World Heritage Protection site by UNESCO.

Harihara was enthroned in 1336 AD. He annexed the entire Hoysala region into Vijayanagar in 1346 AD. Bukka extended the Vijayanagar Empire towards entire south India (Bharat), Rameshwaram, Tamil and Cher region. He ruled till 1377 AD. Harihara II (1377–1406 AD) was the successor of Bukka. During his reign, he confronted the Muslim rulers. He was the worshipper of “Virupaksha” form of Lord Shiva. During his reign, the Vijayanagar Empire extended up to entire South India (Bharat) including Mysore, Vanara, Tiruchanapalli and Kanchipuram. Just like Harihara II, Deva Raya I (1406–1422 AD) was also defeated by the Bahmani Sultans. Bukka's son Deva Raya II ruled from 1422 AD to 1426 AD. He attained the title “Gajabetkar” (the hunter of elephants). In order to confront the Bahmani Empire, he recruited Muslims for the first time in his army. Italian traveller Niccolo de Conti and Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagar during this period. In this period, the Vijayanagar Empire had extended up to the seacoast of Ceylon (Sri Lanka). The last rulers of this empire were Mallikarjuna and Virupaksha respectively.

Bahmani Empire

In the South, the Bahmani empire and dynasty was founded by Muhammad Tughluq's officer named Hasan (Zafar Shah) in 1347 AD. Hasan obtained the favour of Amir of the South and established his kingdom by taking advantage of the revolt spread against Tughluq. He was the descendent of brave Persian warrior Bahman. He took the title of Alaudding Bahman Shah. At the time of his death in 1358 AD, his empire extended from Penganga in north up to river Krishna in the South and from Goa in the west up to Bhongir in the east.

The western frontier of Vijayanagar

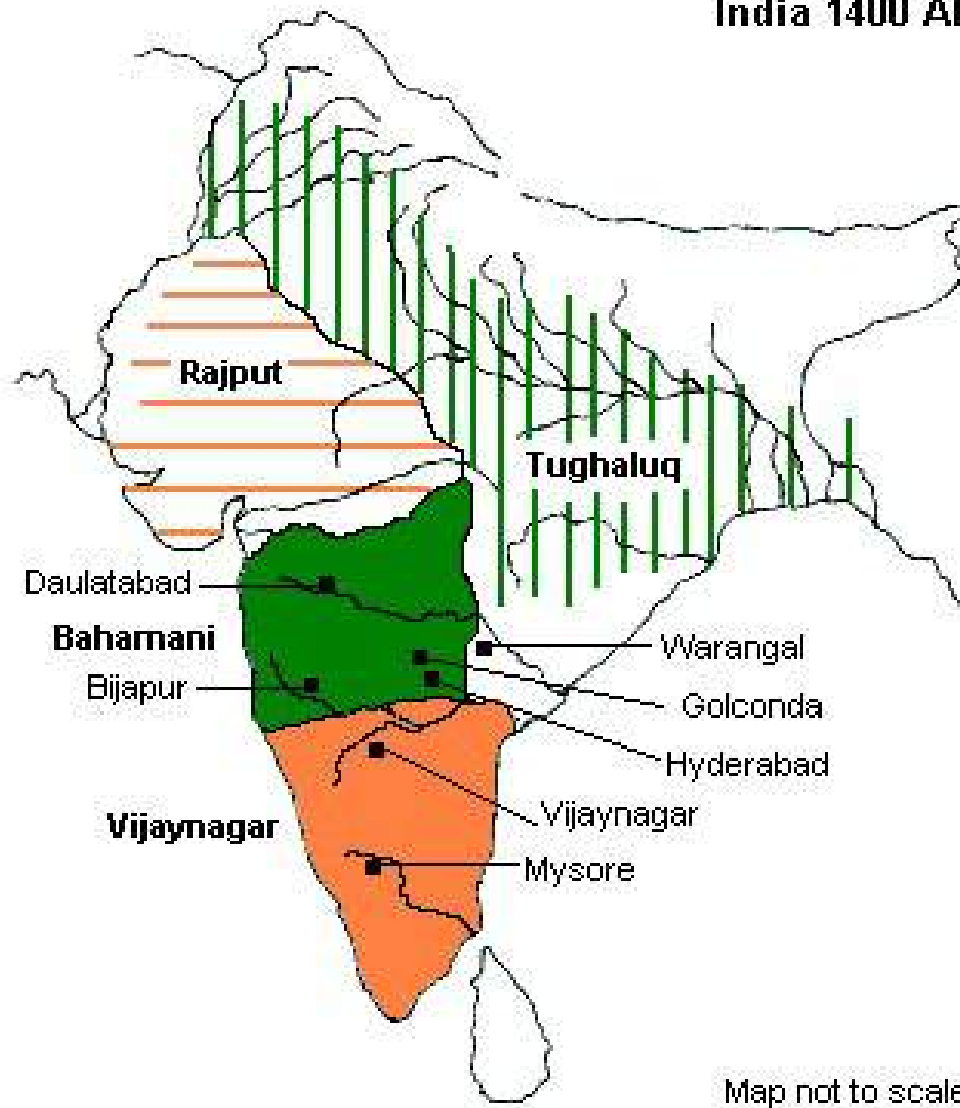


Fig. 2.20 : Bahamani Empire

bordered Bahmani kingdom. Therefore, both of these kingdoms remained in conflict with each other. The issue of gaining victory upon two neighbouring forts of Mugdal and Raichur was another reason for the battle. The ninth Bahmani Sultan Ahmad replaced Gulberg and made Bidar as his capital. Muslims were in minority in Bahmani kingdom, therefore several Shia Muslims from abroad were attracted and they settled in Bahmani. Due to this, the South ern and Abyssenian Sunni Muslims got angry. The thirteenth Sultan Muhammad III hanged Muhammad Gawan who

had been an employee of the kingdom. After the death of Gawan, the Bahmani kingdom began to decline. During the reign of the last sultan Mahmood, Barar, Bidar, Ahmednagar, Golkunda and Bijapur became the five independent states of Bahmani kingdom and their Subedars declared themselves as independent rulers. The position of common people during the Bahmani kingdom was miserable, as mentioned by the Russian trader Athonyisivs Nikitin who travelled through the Bahmani kingdom for four years (1470-74 AD).

Influence and development of Sikhism (Including Gobind Singh Banda Bairgai and Ranjit Singh)

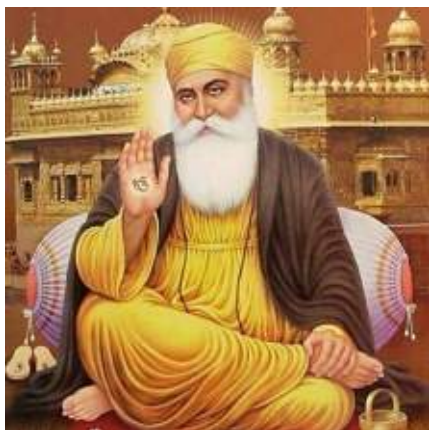


Fig. 2.21: Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Muslim rule was established in the Punjab right from beginning of thirteenth century. In order to establish their religious rule, the Muslim rulers gave first class status to Muslims and the Hindus were placed in the second category. Due to this religious intolerance policy of the Delhi Sultanate, struggles began to take place. Building mosques in place of temples had become a common phenomenon. An atmosphere of intolerance and hatred started to develop. At such time, Guru Nanak Dev was born on 15th April, 1469 AD. He got married to Sulakhaani. Nanak was inclined towards spiritualism. Nanak travelled across entire India (Bharat) preaching the slogan- “All humans are of the same caste”. These travels initiated by him are called “Udasiyan”. Teachings of Guru Nanak Dev included- faith in one god, importance and worship of name, greatness of god, etc. He emphasized on performing pure actions and performed the work of social reforms by opposing caste and colour discrimination. He said, “Caste does not matter, what matters are actions of an individual”. Japji Sahib, Arti, Rahiram and Barah Mah are his famous compositions. He founded Sikhism and made his place among the leading religious and social reformers of the world. Guru Angad, who was the disciple of Guru Nanak, performed the work of explaining Guru Nanak's

teaching to the common man. For this, he developed the Gurmukhi script and composed the Vani of Guru Nanak in the form of Guruvani. He performed many other important works such as establishment of 'Manjhiyan' which were centres of Satsang preaching, Langar system, compilation of Guru Granth Sahib, etc. Guru Angad died in 1552 AD on the banks of river Beas. A disciple named Amar Das was made the new guru. He implemented the Langar system and Manjhi system in a rigid way, declared Baisakhi as a festival and opposed Sati system. Emperor Akbar also came to visit him at a place named Goindwal. This place is regarded as a pilgrimage due to Guru Amar Das.

Guru Ram Das (1574-81 AD)

He increased the number of religious centres and built a massive reservoir on 500 bighas of land which became renowned as “Amritsar”. The prominent Sikh place “Amritsar” is named after it. The powerful and wealthy farmers of this place became the disciples of Sikhism. Akbar abolished the tax which was levied on Haridwar pilgrimage on the request made by Guru Ram Das. Maintaining friendship with Akbar, Ram Das increased the number of Sikhs. Ram Das started the practice of giving grants to the poor and needy by propagating Masand practice. Now, guru started to be called 'Sacchaa Paatshah' along with Satguru.

Guru Arjan Dev (1581-1606 AD)

He was the Fifth Sikh guru. He proved to be the real organizer of Sikhism. Guru enriched Sikhism with religious and political rights. Jahangir sentenced him to death as he had blessed his rebel Khusrow. Sikhism became financially independent due to his works such as compilation of Adi Granth, providing a practical form to Masand system, sending disciples to foreign countries for collection of grants etc. Arjan Dev's sacrifice of life transformed the Sikhs into a strong

military power. Arjan Dev's martyrdom was a landmark incident in history of Sikhism, due to which the peaceful Sikhs became the proponents of armed struggle. Sikhs now got transformed into a military union. Guru Arjan Dev's son Guru Hargobind Singh (1606-1645 AD) became the sixth Sikh Guru. He adopted two swords in place of Saili (a wooden chain). One sword represented a religious seat named "Piri" and the other sword represented a political designation named "Miri". In place of grants, he started receiving arms and ammunition. He built premises near each temple which had a tall seat. This was built in 1699 AD. This came to be known as "Akal Takht". This emerged as the symbol of political sovereignty of the Sikhs. Jahangir tried to collect Guru Arjan Dev's financial dues from Guru Hargobind. On his refusal, Hargobind was imprisoned in a jail in Gwalior fort.

Although, Hargobind had started the work of giving military form to Sikhism, yet the later Guru Har Rai (1645-1661 AD) Hari Krishna (1661-1664 AD) and Tegh Bahadur (1664-1675AD) performed the work of propagating Sikhism only. When Tegh Bahadur refused to adopt Islam, Aurangzeb ordered to chop his head off. For him, it is said that he gave off his head, but not his religion. In Chandni Chowk at Delhi, his memorial is renowned as Sis Ganj Gurudwara.

Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708AD)



Fig.2.22 Guru Gobind Singh



Fig.2.23 Golden Temple, Amritsar

He was the son of Guru Tegh Bahadur. He was the tenth and last guru of Sikhs. He developed training centres for training of arms and armaments to oppose atrocities of Aurangzeb in Punjab. Through this, the Sikh society became strong and capable. He defeated the Subedar of Lahore in the battle of Nadaun. He established the Khalsa order in 1699 AD to organize the Sikhs, remove their evils and inspire them with a renewed vigour and vitality. A new practice of Panch Pyarey, Pahul (Charnamrit) and Amrit Chakha (consumption of sweetened water) was started by the five sacrificing devotees. It was mandatory for Khalsa Sikhs to keep five "Kakaras", i.e. Kada, Kesh, Kutch, Kripan and Kangha. Due to the possibility of war with Aurangzeb, he opened a military centre in Anandpur Sahib in 1699 AD. Guru Gobind Singh continued to reform the Sikhs by keeping the ideal of religious freedom and national unity as his priority. Due to Mughal invasion in 1705 AD, he had to leave Anandpur. Both his sons named Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were imprisoned and buried alive in the walls of Sarhind fort as they had refused to convert their religion. His other two sons named Ajit Singh and Junjhar Singh became martyrs in the battle of Chamkor. In the struggle of Khudrana, forty Sikhs received martyrdom. They were called "Mukta" and the place became famous as "Muktasar".

Finally, Guru Gobind Singh reached Talwandi from Anandpur where he remained busy in composing literary works for one year. When he was going to visit Aurangzeb's court on his invitation, he got the news of Aurangzeb's death. Guru Gobind Singh died on 1st October, 1708 AD.

Banda Bairagi (1708-1716 AD)



Fig.2.24: Banda Bairagi

Madho Das Singh was the real name of Banda Bairagi (Bahadur). He was born in a Rajput family in 1670 AD and used to reside in an Ashram situated on the banks of river Godavari. While residing in the South, Guru Gobind Singh called himself as Guru's disciple (Banda) and was thus known as Banda Bahadur. With the permission of his Guru, he reached Punjab to complete the remaining work of the guru. At that time, the people of Punjab were suffering due to the atrocities of Subedar Wazir Khan. All these people organized under the leadership of Banda. First, Banda invaded Sarhind. Wazir gave the slogan of 'Jihad' and urged all the Muslims of Punjab to face Banda. Wazir Khan was slain into pieces at a place called Chappar Chidi with the assistance of Mujhayal Jats of Majha. Banda established his rule in the region with an annual revenue income of thirty-six lakhs. Banda abolished the Zamindari System to provide relief to the farmers. Encouraged by victory in Sarhind, the Sikhs established their

control on Amritsar, Batala, Kalanor and Pathankot. Mughal rule ended in the Punjab.

Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah was forced to send his army to Punjab. Banda went into the Lohargarh fort which was situated in the hills. He began to attack Mughal rulers with guerilla strategy. Bahadur Shah I died on 28th February, 1712 AD. New Mughal ruler Farrukhsiyar sent an army against Banda under the leadership of Safdar Khan. Banda surrendered after being surrounded for a long time in Derababa. He was sentenced to death in Delhi along with hundreds of his assistants.

Banda Bairagi was a great warrior, courageous and protector of law. He bravely confronted the Mughals and infused new vitality among the Sikhs.

Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh was born on 13th November, 1780 AD in Gujranwala. His grandfather was a brave leader of Chakia Misl. He waged several wars against Ahmad Shah Abdali. His father's name was Man Singh, who died in 1792 AD. From 1792 to 1797 AD, administrative functions were performed by the administrative council run by his mother, his mother-in-law and Diwan Lakhpat Rai. In the end of the eighteenth century, the Sikh Misls (confederacies) were present in a divided form. Ranjit Singh took benefit of this situation and



Fig.2.25: Maharaja Ranjit Singh

shortly he established a kingdom in Punjab on the basis of his strength. Ranjit Singh occupied Lahore in 1799 AD and occupied Bhangi Misl in Amritsar in 1805 AD. In 1803 AD, he also occupied

Akalgarh. In 1804 AD, he invaded Sahib Singh of Gujarat and defeated him. In 1808 AD, Ranjit Singh crossed river Sutlaj and conquered Faridkot,

Malerkotla and Ambala, but after the Treaty of Amritsar, he accepted the Malerkotla and Ambala, but after the Treaty of Amritsar, he accepted the states across Sutlaj River 1809 AD. Multan was occupied in 1818 AD and Peshawar

Important Points

1. Balban's principle of revenue has been famous. Balban believed that king is a representative of god on earth.
2. Babar composed his book in Turkish language. Its name is 'Babarnama' or Tuzk-e-Baburi. Later, it was translated into Persian language by Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana.
3. Reforms and buildings of Shershah are famous. Shershah is considered to be a patron and an administrative adviser to Akbar. He organized land measurement and revenue and enforced gallabakshi or batai, nashq, mukhtai or knakut and cash or zabti system. He built four big roads and several guest houses. His biggest road was from Sonar village of Bengal up to Peshawar (Pakistan) which exists even today. This road is renowned as Grand Trunk Road.
4. For discussion and debate on spiritual and religious matters, Akbar built the Ibadatkhana in Fatehpur Sikri in 1575 AD. He founded a religion named Din-e-Ilahi in 1582 AD after collecting good points of all the religions.

5. Mughal administration was a fusion of Indian (Bhartiya) and international system of administration. This was an Arabic-Persian system in Indian (Bhartiya) context.
6. The social reforms and Bhakti Movements of the 15th and 16th century strengthened the social unity even further. Relevant to the common people of the South, this religious movement was led by saints and intellectuals such as Tukaram, Ramnath, Eknath, waman Pundit and many others. This movement was against discrimination on the basis of social evils and it showed the path of devotion to attain salvation.
7. In 1674 AD, Shivaji enthroned himself in the form of an independent ruler on Raigarh fort and he also took the title of "Chhatrapati".
8. Nanak travelled through entire India (Bharat) giving the slogan "All humans are of the same caste". These travels initiated by him were called "Udasiyan". Teachings of Guru Nanak Dev included- belief in one god, importance pure action and urged the people to be truthful.
9. Aurangzeb got Teg Bahadur's head chopped off as he had refused to accept Islam. It is written in his context that "he sacrificed his head but he never sacrificed his religion". His memorial situated in Delhi is renowned as Sis Ganj Gurudwara.

EXERCISE

Very short Answer type Questions -

1. What is the other name of Ghulam dynasty?
2. On which post did Razia Sultana appoint Yakoot?
3. Who was the ruler who implemented the policy of "Iron and Blood"?
4. Who translated *Baburnama* into Persian Language?

5. Which ruler built the Grand Trunk Road?
6. When did the Second Battle of Panipat take place?
7. Which title was taken by Hemu?
8. When did the world famous Battle of Haldighati take place?
9. Which religion was formed by Akbar?
10. Who was the founder of the Bahamani Empire?
11. Which Sikh guru built the 'Akal Takht'?
12. Where was Shivaji coronated?
13. Hammir Chauhan was the ruler of which region?
14. Where is Amar Singh Gate situated?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write the Name of the five plans implemented by Muhammad Tughluq?
2. Explain 'Sikandar-e-Guz'?

3. Who adorned Farid with the title of 'Sher Khan' and why?
4. Give a brief introduction of Vijaynagar Empire'.
5. What do you know about Rao Shekha?
6. Who was Banda Bairagi?

Essay Type Questions

1. Write in detail about the administration of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Elucidate the contribution of Sawai Jai Singh.
3. Write an essay on the Battle of Haldighati.
4. Describe the role of Shivaji in the emergence of Marathas.
5. Give an introduction of Guru Nanak Dev and mention the major teachings of Sikhism.