

SIKM STATE

Reason FOR

Animosity b/w

SIKM & MUGHALS

- 1675: 9th GURU TEG BAHADUR Executed by AURANGZEB
| WHY?

\therefore OF Tira Resistance
of SIKHS

- 1708: GURU GOBIND SINGH MURDERED in a CONSPIRACY

- 1716: BANDA BAHADUR (successor of 10th GURU) executed BY FARUKSIYAR (1713-19)

TERRITORY

ANANDPUR under

SIVALIK Hill CHIEFS
(allies of MUGHALS)

Desired By GURU GOBIND SINGH

To Achieve THIS

KHalsa ARMY (1699) by GGS

Post MURDER OF GGS BANDA BAHADUR (1708-15) LED REVOLT

& CREATED own PRINCIPALITY around PATIALA (was helped BY OPPRESSED Peasants)

Some imp JATS (F)
like CHURAMAN SWITCHED SIDES

WHY BANDA BAHADUR

GOT DEFEATED BY

1715?

Divide & Rule of

JAMANDAR SHAH (1712-13) + FARUKSIYAR (1713-19)

(a) J.SHAH INTRODUCED IJARADARI SYSTEM
 \downarrow to

INFLUENTIAL KHATRI TRADERS becoming IJARADARS (i)

(b) J.SHAH & F.SIYAR GAVE MANSABS TO KHATRIS

IF KHATRI TRADERS <> LND issues
 \therefore OF CONTINUOUS WARS

∴ Loss of SUPPORT OF KHATRIS



RANJIT SINGH (1801-39)

& BROUGHT ALL MISTS UNDER HIS DOMINATION

1799 DEFEATED ZAMAN SHAH

REIGN

1801 CONQUERED LAHORE

- TRADE BOOSTED

1809 CONQUERED 5 DOABS

- GOOD LR AS GOVT. LAND

i.e. PUNJAB

ROYAL & NOV. IN JALIARDARI

1809 : TO AMRITSAR : BY

- AUTONOMY OF VILLAGES

RECOGNIZED HIM

- BOPOWER IN COURT

THEN CONQUERED MULTAN
+
KASHMIR

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graph TD
    BIN --- DOGRA
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NEW
COMMANDERS
OF KHalsa

- INCLUSIVE ATTITUDE TO

SAHAJ DARI SIKHS i.e.

NON KHalsa SIKHS

- CULTURALLY MAGNANIMOUS

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SIKH STATE

[est = established, b/w = Between, <> = Against]

Guru NANAK DEV was a contemporary of Babur (1526) & he established the SIKH PANTH.

As size of Sikh community grew & challenged the Mughal Authority, AURANGZEB got Guru TEG BHADUR (9th Guru) executed in Delhi in 1675

1699 : 10th Guru Gobind Singh est Brotherhood of KHALSA

|
a military organization to defend Sikh Panth from Mughals.

Rise of Jat Peasantry among Sikhs also a reason as Jats had a militant culture.

Khatri also supported this as it would provide safety & land.

Sikh Community



TRADERS

GURUS

JATS

Farmers &

prominent in Khalsa Army.

Gradually there was rise in influence of Khalsa Army and so of Jats.

This → demand for equality vis-a-vis Khatri & ∴ Guru Gobind Singh declared that there won't be a 11th Guru & authority would lie in Guru Granth Sahib.

Anandpur (west of Shimla, south of Chamba)
was major flash point b/w Sikhs and Mughals



1696 onwards Guru Gobind Singh desired Anandpur

BUT

This was opposed by Hill Chiefs of Sivalik/Himachal who sought help of Mughals who wanted to keep the chief happy.

1707: Post Aurangzeb death Gobind Singh met Bahadur Shah (1707-12) who agreed to give Anandpur but then never implemented decision.

1708: Guru Gobind Singh was murdered in a conspiracy.
∴ now

Banda Bahadur continued the Sikh revolt. He was supported by Jat Peasants ∵ of Mughal oppression on account of High Revenue demand.

Banda BAHADUR (1708-15) came to control Area b/w Rivers Ravi & Jumuna (*area around PATAHLA)

He est his own admin by own coins, own officials, own seal for issuing administrative orders.

- # Farukhsiyar (1713-19) appointed ABDUS SAMAD KHAN as Governor of Lahore to end Sikh STATE.
- # Internally Banda Bahadur got weakened :
 - # Some Jat Zamindars deserted him & allied with Mughals e.g. Churaman Jat
 - # Khatis were turning \leftrightarrow Sikh movement : Continuous Wars hurt trade.
 - # Jahandar Shah (1712-13) introduced ISJARADARI system in Punjab. This benefitted many KHATRI Traders as they became Revenue farmers
 - # Jahandar Shah (1712-13) & Farukhsiyar (1713-19) played divide & Rule as they made many Khatis Mansabdars in court.
- # 1715: Finally, Banda Bahadur surrendered & was executed in 1716 in Delhi.
- # Reign of Misls began : Post 1715 Sikh State didn't come to an end (\because mughal empire was weak) Rather power got decentralized among misls.
- # Misls were kinship based groups. i.e. Horizontal structure of power developed in PUNJAB instead of CENTRALISED POLITY.
- # Whenever a misl conquered a TERRITORY, the lands were distributed among its members in line with their military/monetary contribution @ conquest. Even the lowest soldier got a piece of land.
- # 1770 : 60 misls were there in Punjab, with DAL KHALSA at head with a chosen Leader Misls would unite at time of war e.g. when ABDALI again came in 1765 he was repelled ; then Ranjit Singh of SUKERCHAKIA misl defeated Zaman Shah (ABDALI's successor) in 1799
- # 1801 : Ranjit Singh (\ddagger 1839) conquered Lahore & est. CENTRALIZED RULE over PUNJAB. By 1809 he conquered 5 DOABS OF PUNJAB
- # 1809 : TREATY OF AMRITSAR - EIC Recognized him as sovereign ruler of Punjab.
Then RANJIT SINGH ousted Afghans from Multan & Kashmir, while other Sikh Chiefs were reduced to tribute paying vassale (conditional ownership of land in return for loyalty to overlord)
- # RULE OF RANJIT SINGH (1801-39):
 - TRADE FLOURISHED : Strong state \Rightarrow Inv stability.
 - 40% of Land was under JAIGARDARI
 - Land Rev was main income source. It was collected by KARDARS but this penetration of state stopped at Village level as power of local chiefs & clans was respected.
 - Q Culture: Sikh identity came to include non Khalsa Sikhs i.e. Sahajdhari Sikhs.
∴ RS0139 built a magnanimous state politically (village autonomy) & culturally.
- # COURT POLITICS: RS0139 maintained Balance of Power b/w Sikh Chiefs & New military commanders from among Peasants & Non Sikh nobles e.g. Dogra Rajputs (from Jammu). This balance got disturbed post RS0139 \rightarrow Decline.

JAT Kingdom of Bharatpur

Anti Mughal since Jahangir

Churaman Jat (1695-1721) founded it by using discontent among Peasantry
<> Oppression of Mughals (↑ Rev Demand etc). was a ZAMINDAR.
was 1st unanimously elected LEADER of JATS# SURAJMAL (1756-63) consolidated power, & forced the Mughals to recognize him. He supported Marathas in 3rd Panipat.

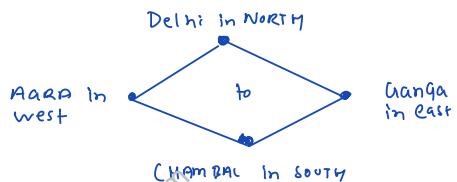
But no Peasant Utopia as power in hands of Zamindars who exacted high Rev (at times higher than Mughals) ∴ Feudalism contd.

SURAJMAL tried to implement military reforms (recruiting foreigners in Army)
tried to " Mughal Revenue System
tried to remove Kins from court.

↓

His death in 1763, then JAT STATE collapsed.

at one time spread from



AFGHAN KINGDOMS IN NORTH

Afghans migrated since 15thc. They were wandering warlords.

Sher Shah Suri (1540-45) was an Afghan emir of Sur dynasty. He brought centralization among Afghan tribes.

After Sher Shah Suri, Afghans again wandering warlords in Military Labour markets of North.

18thc: 2nd Afghan migration due to political instability in Afghanistan.

Opportunity @ Nadir Shah (1738-40): Mughals weak ∴ Kingdom of Rohilkhand established by Ali Md Khan in Himalayan foothills (1737-38)

FARUKKABAD / Farukhabad est east of Delhi by Bangash Pathans. (1713)

But this was a weak kingdom & neighbors attacked it frequently (Marathas, Jats, Awadh, etc)

WAZIR SafdarJung (1748) → Misuse of his position by capturing Farukhabad from Pathans into Awadh

Both supported ABDALI in 1761 3rd Panipat. But post RETREAT of ABDALI their power jcd.

RAJPUTS

- # Mughals used to recruit army from military labour mkt of North in medieval times.
 - # Certain warrior groups came to dominate these military labor mkt.
 - # These warrior groups developed Kshatriya identity based on professional specialization Rajput being one of them.
 - # This offered social mobility from peasant to Rajput and many became Rajputs
 - # Around 1500s-1600s : RAJPUTS emerged as a consolidated group of 20 major clans. (like misls).
- The chiefs of these clans est centralized rule over their Territory, with patronage from Mughals who followed Policy of indirect rule.
- # During Akbar (1556-1605) : Many Rajput chiefs became part of Mughal Structure as Vatan Jagirdars or Peshkashir Zamindars, i.e. they paid annual peshkash & enjoyed autonomy in internal administration.

Many Rajput chiefs were given high rank in Mughal Army (i.e. Nobility)

↳ Here a Quid Pro Quo developed. - Rajput chiefs strengthened the Mughal empire by giving it military strength & Mughals helped the Rajput Chiefs consolidate control over their ruled Territory.

∴ The Rajput Chiefs having more land became more powerful vis-a-vis those who had lesser land. The former were closer to Mughals & established centralized rule by suppressing smaller Rajput Chiefs.

@ Aurangzeb (1658-1707) : STRAIN in Relationship with Rajputs but not because of any Hindu-Muslim issues or Rajput Nationalism.

It was : of Aurangzeb's Desire to maintain Balance of Power among Rajput Chiefs.

The Reason was continuous Territorial expansion by MEWAR under Raj Singh & other Rajput Kingdoms

1680-81 : Rajput Revolt <> Aurangzeb :- Aurangzeb interfered in succession of Marwar ∵ didn't want a child ruler in Marwar. However this led to a war b/w Mughals Vs MEWAR + MARWAR. Mewar supported MARWAR as war victory would result in domination of all Rajput Kingdoms. The other Rajputs didn't support Mewar & the revolt failed.

1700s : With weakening Mughal empire, Rajput Chiefs gradually loosened tie with Mughals to be independent in "Practice". The main player here was SAWAI JAI SINGH (1699-1743) of Amber & founded JAIPUR.

1750+ : Rajputs were attacked by Marathas & Afghans (1756-61 ABDAli) but they could not be subjugated permanently / conclusively.