

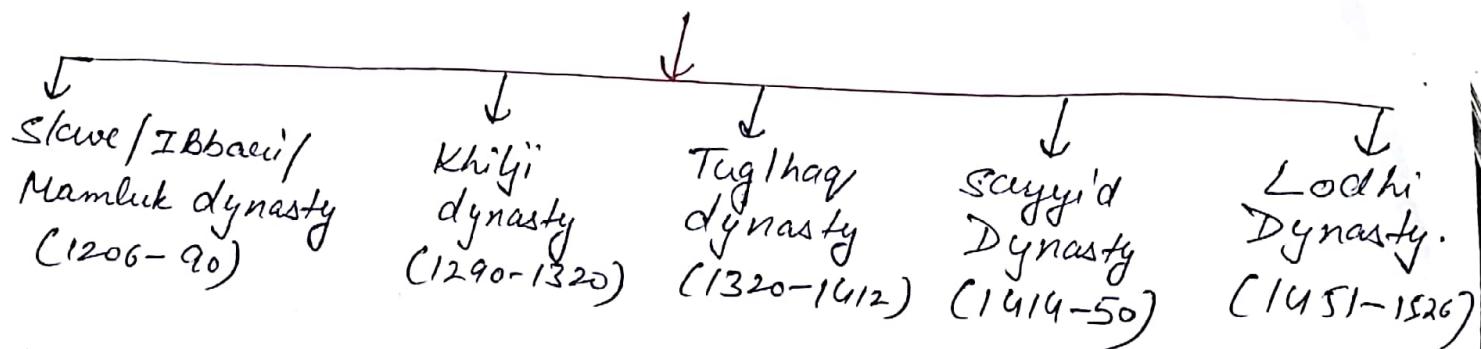
## MUHAMMAD GHORI

- Original name of Ghori was Muizzudin Muhammad.
- In 1173, he ascended the throne at Ghazni.
- He conquered Multan and Kashmir.
- In 1178, he attempted to penetrate into Gujarat by marching across the Rajputana desert and he was stopped by Gujarat ruler, Bhima II.
- There after, he conquered Peshawar, Dahore, Sikot.
- On the other hand, Chauhans power was growing. At the age of 11 Years, Prithviraj ascended the throne at Ajmer.
- Both Prithviraj & Ghori has attention towards the Punjab and because of it there conflict into two battles.
  - 1st Battle of Tarain :- In 1191, Prithviraj defeated Ghori.
  - 2nd Battle of Tarain :- In 1192, Ghori defeated Prithviraj with the help of Jai Chand.

- Prithvi Raso → book written by court poet of Prithviraj, Chand Bhandi, which tells us about the love story of Prithviraj and Sanyogita.
- With the defeat of Prithviraj, foundation stone of Muslim empire was laid down.
- In 1194, Ghori defeated Jai Chand in Battle of Chand war.

- Ghori died in 1206 A.D. and leave the charge to his son with Qutub-ud-din Aibek.

## DELHI SULTANATE



## SLAVE DYNASTY

- After Ghori's death, all sultans who ruled between 1206-90, either are slaves or descendant of slave, this is called Slave dynasty.
- Slave dynasty is also called as Ibbari dynasty as all the sultans of this dynasty except Aibek belong to Ibbari tribes of Turks.

## QUTUBUDDIN AIBEK - 1206-10

- Founder of Slave dynasty.
- Known as Dakh Bakhsh for his generosity.
- Constructed two mosques Qutub Minar at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhopda at Ajmer.
- Began the construction of Qutub Minar in honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Invited like Hasan-ul-Nizami, author of Taj-ul-Masail and Fakhruddin, author of

Taik-i-Husaruk Shahi, patronised in his court.  
He fell from horse while playing changan (Polo) & died.

ARAM SHAH - 1210 A.D.

After Qutubuddin Aibek death, his son Amar Shah ascended the throne but he was incompetent ruler. So, the nobles invited Aibek's son-in-law and Governor of Badaun, Iltutmish to ascend the throne.

ILTUTMISH - 1210 - 36 A.D. ✓

- greatest slave king & real consolidator of the Turkish conquest.
- In 1215 A.D., he defeated Yaldog who established himself as independent ruler of Ghazni.
- Mongols under their leader Changay Khan made their appearance for first time in India.
- He got his authority recognised by Caliph of Baghdad as the member of world brotherhood of Islamic State.
- Completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
- Constituted a corps of 40 loyal slave Amirs known as Turkan-i-Chalgani or Chalis.
- Started Iqta System - assignment of land in lieu of salary.
- Introduced the Silver Tanka and Copper Tital.
- patronised Minhaj-us-Siraj, author of Tabaqat-i-Nasiv.
- father of tomb Building.

RUKUNUDDIN FIROZ - 1236 A.D.

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Son of Iltutmish, Ruknuddin Firoz was appointed as a ruler but he was a worthless person and of him handed over the control in hand of his mother Shah Turkhan. Finally the crown was given to Raziya Sultan.

RAZIYA SULTANA (1236-1240 A.D.)

- First and last Muslim woman ruler of Medieval India.
- She defeated the wazir Nizam-ul-Mulk Junaibi, who opposed her elevation to the throne.
- Sent an expedition against Ranthambhor to control Rayud.
- Herself led an expedition against the rebellious Governor of Lahore and forced him to accept her suzerainty.
- Serious rebellion against Governor of Bothinda, Altunia as he refused to accept her suzerainty. Altunia murdered Vakut (who was accompanying Raziya Sultan) and imprisoned Raziya Sultan. Later on, she married with Altunia.
- In 1240 A.D., she became victim of conspiracy and was assassinated by Jah-

### IHIYASUDDIN BALBAN - 1265-86 A.D.

ascended the throne in 1265 after killing all the members of Iltutmish's family. Between 1240-1265 A.D., he served as the PM. He was also head of Cholisa.

- Establish the military dept. (Diwan-i-Saz) and separated military affairs from finance dept. (Diwan-i-wazirat)
- Declare the Sultan as the representative of god on Earth. Took the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (shadow of god) and impressed upon the people that king was the deputy of god (Niyabat-i-Khudai)
- Insisted on the Iranian Ceremonies of Sijda and Paribas (prostration and kissing the monarch feet)
- Started the festival of Nawroz.
- Adopted a policy of Blood and Iron
- was a patron of Persian literature and showed special favour to Amin Khush.

### KAIQUBAD - 1287-90 A.D.

He was grandson of Balban, put on throne by Fakruddin and was killed by Khaliqi ruler. This led to end of Slave dynasty and establishment of Khaliqi dynasty.

## KHALJI DYNASTY — 1290 - 1320 A.D.

GHORI  
DILAWAR

### JALALUDDIN KHALJI — 1290 - 1296 A.D.

- first ruler of Delhi sultanate to clearly put forward that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed.
- adopted the policy of tolerance and avoiding harsh punishment.
- Had a conflict with a saint Sidi Mula.

### ALAUDDIN KHALJI — 1296 - 1316 A.D.

- came to throne by killing his uncle & father in law Jalaluddin Khalji.
- adopted the title 'Sikandar Saini' or 'Alexander II'.
- first sultan to have permanent army.
- He got measured the land and fixed the land revenue.
- Bishwa was declared to be standard unit of measurement.

- appointed a special officer called MUSTAKHARAJ for the purpose of collection of land revenue.

- Alai Fort, built by him.

- Constructed the Alai Darwaja, the entrance gate of Qutub Minar.

- built the palace of thousand pillars called 'Hazar Sitan'.

- first Turkish sultan who separated religion from politics i.e. Kingship knows no Kinship.

- Amin Khan & Mir Hasan Dehlvi live in the court of him.

- Tuti-e-thund written by Amin Khan.

He was famous for his market reform policy.

Discovery of Sitan was done during him only.

died in 1316.

**TUGLHAQ DYNASTY** — 1320-1412 A.D.

**GHIYASUDDIN TUGLHAQ** — 1320-1325 A.D.

- founder of Tughlaq dynasty & known as Ghazi Molik.
- first sultan of Delhi who took the title of Ghazi or Slayer of the infidels.
- took keen interest in the construction of canal.
- formulated a famine policy.
- started the Batai system or sharing of crop.
- built the city of Tughlagabad near Delhi and made it capital.
- Sufi Saint, Sheikh Nizam-ud-din-Aulia said about him 'Delhi is far away'
- died in 1325, after a fall from high raised platform.
- wrote the book 'Kutub-ul-Rahela' — By Ibn Batuta.

**MUHAMMAD-BIN-TUGHLAQ** — 1325-1351.

- JAUNA KHAN, ascended the throne under the name of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
- Expert in Arabic, Persian, Astrology, Philosophy, Maths, Medicine.

## PROJECTS

- Taxation in doab (1326)
- increase the tax rates in ganga-y Yamuna doab & also imposed additional tax
- Transfer of Capital (1327)
  - transfer his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- Introduction of Token currency (1329)
  - Introduce Bronze coin, which is of same value as of silver.
- Khurasan Expedition (1329)
  - decided to conquer Khurasan & Iraq - recruited the army but after 1 year gave up the idea.
- Akbabs.

- DINANI-i-KOHI :- a new department of agriculture.
- built fort of Adilabad & city of 'Jahanpanah' - part of delhi
- IBN-BATUTA, Moroccan traveller acted as a Quazi for 8 years.

## FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ - 1351-1388 A.D.

- known as Sultan of canals.
- made the Iqta system hereditary.
- imposed water tax i.e. Haque-i-Shars or Hasil-i-Shars.
- encouraged the practice of slavery and created Diwan-i-Ramdagon as dep't. of slaves.
- Built new towns of Fatahabad, Hissar, Taunayee (in memory of MBT), Firuzabad.
- brought two pillars of Ashoka from Topra and Meeandur.
- repaired Qutub Minar when it was struck by lightning.
- Diwan-i-Khawat' - dep't. to make provision for marriage of poor girls.
- established employment and marriage bureau.

Died in 1388 A.D.

- ? Barauni, the historian, was in his court. He wrote  
"Tasikh-i-Firozshahi" and "Fatwa-i-Jahangiri".  
? introduced the tax system according to Quran. -  
— Kharaj : land tax of  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the produce of land.  
— Zakat : 2.5% tax on property  
— Jaziya : A tax by non-Muslims  
— Khums +  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the booty captured during war.

### TIMUR INVASION

- Timur, ruler of Mongol invaded India in 1398 during Nasiruddin Muhammad Tughlaq.
- He nominated Khizro Khan to rule over Punjab & himself return to Central Asia.
- died on his way to conquer China in 1404 A.D..

### SAYYID DYNASTY

- 1414-1450 A.D.-

- Khizro Khan, founded the Sayyid dynasty and claimed to have descendant from the prophet of Islam.
- He helped Timur in his invasion and so he was given the governorship of Lahore.
- took the title of Rayat-i-Ala & not of King.

### LODHI DYNASTY

- 1451-1526 A.D.-

- first Afghan dynasty of India.

↓  
Bahlol  
Lodhi

↓  
Sikandar  
Lodhi

↓  
Ibrahim  
Lodhi

## BAHLOL LODHI — 1451–1489 A.D.

VIJ

- founder of Lodhi dynasty.
- Never sat on throne, used to sit on carpets along with Amins.

## SIKANDAR LODHI — 1489–1517 A.D.

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- Son of Bahlol Lodhi, real name was Nizam Khan.
- built a new city Agra.
- was a fanatical muslim & broke the sacred images of Jwalamukhi temple at Nagarkot and also destroyed Mathura.
- Encouraged agriculture and introduced Gaj-i-Sikandari for measurement of land.
- repaired Qutub Minar.

## IBRAHIM LODHI — 1517–1526 A.D.

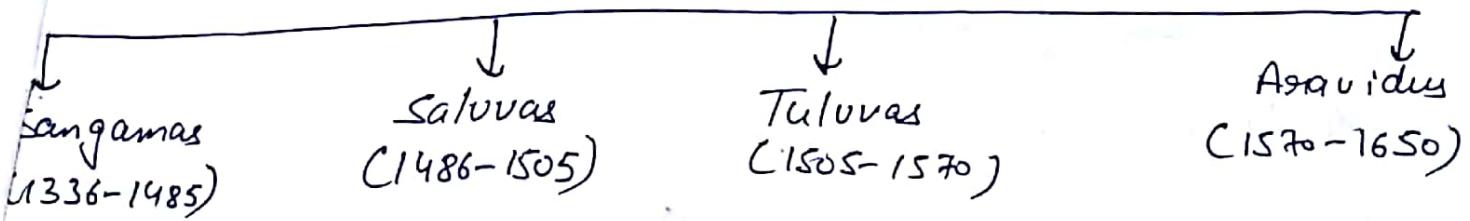
- Nobles of his empire turned against him.
- Daulat Khan Lodhi, governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim.
- was defeated by Rano Sanga of Haryana.
- defeated & killed by the Babur in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D.
- This mark the end of Delhi Sultanato.

## SULTANATE ADMINISTRATION

- Head of military department → Aqiq-i-Manslik.
- Diwan-i-Risalat deal with religious matter.
- Wakil-i-Dar: responsible for maintenance of decorum at court.

## VIJAYANAGAR KINGDOM - 1336-1580 A.D.

(7)



### SANGAMAS - 1336-1485 A.D.

- founded in 1336 A.D. in response to Tughlaq authority in South India.
- Vijayanagar Kingdom and city was founded by Harihar I and Bukka.
- Both were originally feudatories of Kakatiya, brought to centre by MBT, converted to Islam and were sent to south India.
- Both were motivated by Bhakti Saint Vidyaranya.

### HARIHAR-I - 1336-1556 A.D.

He had a conflict with Bahamani kingdom for supremacy over three areas: Raichur doab, Krishna-Godavari delta, Marathwada.  
(GW Krishna & Tengabhadra)

### BUKKA-I - 1356-1370 A.D.

Renamed the city of Vidyaranya as Vijayanagar. Royal ambassadors from Malabar and Ceylon adorned his court.

### DEVRAYA-I - 1406-22 A.D.

- constructed a dam across the Tengabhadra to bring the canal into city. Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited during his reign.
- Seemanta, his court poet wrote Hara Vilasam.

DEVRAYA-II - 1423 - 146 A.D.

- great Sangama ruler and commander believed that he is incarnation of Indra.
- wrote Mahanataka Suddhanidhi.
- took the title of 'Ganga Betekara' - the elephant hunter.
- Persian Ambassador Abul Razzag visited his court.

# SALUVAS - 1486 - 1505 A.D.

- Saluva dynasty replaced the Sangama dynasty.
- Saluva Narasimha (1486-91), founder of dynasty, was native of Kalyam region.
- Inmad'i Narasimha (1491-1505), ruled this dynasty.  
Vasco-de-Gama came to Calicut during his reign in 1498 A.D.

# TULUVAS - 1505 - 1570 A.D.

- Vira Narasimha (1505-09) killed the Inmad'i Narasimha and founded the Tuluvas dynasty.
- Krishnadevaraja (1509-29), greatest ruler of the dynasty. Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paez writes high about him. Berbara also came as a traveller.
- His period is known as golden age of literature.
- Krishnadevaraja political ideas were contained in the book named Amuktamayada. He also wrote Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam.

As he was a great patron of literature, he was known as Abhinav Bhoja, Andhra Ritamaḥo, Andhra Bhoja.

Eight great poets of Telugu known as Ashta Diggaja adorned his court.

Contemporary to Babur-

- Achyuta Raya (1529-42 A.D.) succeeded Krishnadevaraya. A Portuguese traveller Fernao Nuniz came during his reign.
- Battle of Talikota (1565 AD) between alliance of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda & Bidar at one side and Sadasiva, last ruler of this dynasty, on other side.
- The Portuguese traveller, Caesar Frederick visited the court of Sadasiva.

# RAVIVARAS - 1570 - 1650 A.D.

Dynasty was founded by Thirumala, brother of Rama Raya.

→ Temples during this empire :-

- Vitthalswami and Hazara temple at Hampi, Varadraja.
- Ekambaramatha temple at Ranchipuram.
- Ponnati temple at Chidambaram.

The stories of 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata' were inscribed on the walls of temples eg. Vitthal Swami and Hazara temple.

→ This empire was the only one to employ women in service.

→ They issued coins called Vasabhas or Pagodas (Vasabha - the boar incarnation of Vishnu). They worship Vishnu.

The Nayakar System is the Land Revenue System.

### BAHAMANI KINGDOM

- This kingdom of Deccan was founded by Hasan Gangu, N.  
original name was Ismail Mukhi.
- Hasan Gangu, took the title of Alauddin Hasan & Bahamani Shah.
- Became the first king of Bahamani in 1347 A.D.
- Name of his capital was Gulbarga.
- Mahmud Shah I (1358-75) son of Bahamani shah established a council consisting of eight members and decentralised his power provincial administration. He fought with Vijaynagar empire.
- Firoz Shah (1397-1422) - remarkable figure in Bahamani kingdom. He was determined to make Deccan cultural centre of India.
  - He built observatory at Daulatabad.
  - founded the city of Firozabad on the bank of river Bhima.
  - He defeated Devraja I.
  - Firoz Shah was succeeded by his son brother Ahmad Shah I.

After break up of Bahamani kingdom, five Muslim States were formed →

- ① Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar founded by Ahmad Nizam Shah. Later on annexed by Shah Jahan.
- ② Adil Shahis of Bijapur founded by Yusuf Adil Shah. Annexed by Sivaji.
- ③ Imad Shahis of Berar founded by Fateullah Khan II. Annexed by one of Nizam Shahi ruler of Ahmadnagar.
- ④ Dulab Shahis of Golconde founded by Duli Dulab Shah. He built the famous Golconde fort.
- ⑤ Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah founded the city of Hyderabad and also built the famous Charminar. Annexed by Sivaji.
- ⑥ Baird Shahis of Bidar founded by Ali Baig.

## MUGHAL EMPIRE

### BABUR (1526-1530 A.D.)

- descendant of Timur on his father side and Changiz Khan on his mother side.
- original name was Zahir-e-Din Mohd. Babur
- III<sup>rd</sup> invasion of Babur was over Sayyidpur in 1521 and he made Jura Nanak Dev Ji as his Queen. Guruji compared his invasion as 'Papa-de-Bharat' or 'Bridal procession of sin'.
- He was invited by Daulat Khan Lodhi, Alam Khan Lodhi and Rano Sanga of Mewar to attack on Ibrahim Lodhi.

- In his 4th expedition, he defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the <sup>in 1526 A.D.</sup> Battle of Panipat.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in Battle of Khan, and after this, he took the title of 'Ghazi'.
- Babur declared Jihad in 1527.
- In 1529, he defeated Muhammad Lodi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodi) in the battle of Ghagras.
- In 1528, he defeated Rajput ruler Medini Rai in battle of Chanderi.
- first ruler to entitle himself 'Badrakhan'.
- wrote his own autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-Babur' or 'Baburnama'.
- first ruler to use gunpowder and artillery in India.
- After the Kushanas, he was first to bring Kabul and Kandhar into his empire.
- Died in 1530 A.D. and buried at Sam Bagh in Agra and later on his body was taken to Sam Bagh at Kabul.
- He was described as lion.

### HUMAYUN - (1530-40) (1555-56)

- Son of Babur and Mahim Anaga Begum.
- Babur has divided his empire among three brother of Humayun: Kameran, Hindal & Asakai.

In 1539, Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of Chausa and Humayun escaped. In 1540, Humayun was again defeated by Sher Shah Suri in Battle of Kannauj and he had to flee & spend 15 years in exile.

- He got chance to return in 1555 A.D. and Bairam Khan helped him.
- In 1558 A.D., he fell from stairs of library (Sheesh Mandal, Delhi) and died.
- Dinpanah was his second capital.

[Humayun's sister Gulkadon Begum wrote Humayun Nama i.e. foolishness v/s wisdom (Humayun v/s Sher Shah Suri)]

### AKBAR - 1556 - 1605 A.D.

- Akbar was born to Hamida Banu Begum at Amarkot in Panjab Viceroy's palace in 1542 A.D. (Sindh)
- Coronated at the age of 14 years in 1556 A.D. at Kalanawar (Punjab)
- Akbar defeated Mhd. Ali Swis Wazir, Hemu with the help of Bairam Khan in the second battle of Panipat in 1556 A.D. and re-occupied Delhi & Agra.
- From 1556-60, he ruled under the Bairam Khan's legacy.
- He ended interference from Petticoat government (1560-62) represented by Maham Anga and Adham Khan Junta.
- In 1561 A.D., conquered Malwa by defeating Baz Bahadur.
- Akbar earliest campaign was against Rani Durgavati of Gorkh-Katanga.

- Two powerful forts of Rajasthan  $\rightarrow$  Ranthambore and Chittor were captured by Mughals.
- His Deccan campaign began with the seize of Ahmednagar (defended by Chand Bibi)
- His East campaign was against Asiigarh and annexed Khandesh in 1601.
- He married to eldest daughter of Rajput ruler Raja Bharmal of Jaipur, [Harakha Bhai], by following his policy of reconciliation with Rajputs, in 1569.
- In 1570, he married princesses of Bikaner & Jaisalmer.
- In 1584, he married his son Salim to the daughter of Raja Bhagwan Das.
- In 1572, he won Gujarat and to commemorate his victory, he built Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.
- In 1586, he conquered Kashmir and in 1593, he conquered Sindh.
- In 1605, at the time of his death - his empire included Kashmir, Sindh, Kandhar and extended as far as Godavari in the Deccan.
- He was buried at Sikandra near Agra.

# Akbar abolished Zizya and pilgrimage tax. and forcible conversion of prisoners of war. The use of beef was also forbidden.

- He believed in Sulh-i-Kul i.e. peace for all.
- He built Ibadat Khana to built discuss religious matter at Fatehpur Sikri.

This liberalisation reflected in pronouncement of Tauhid-i-Ilahi or Din-i-Ilahi, which propounded Sufi divine monotheism.

Barbal, Abul Faizal, Faizi joined the order.

Established the painting Karkhana, headed by Abdus Samad.

- Ralph Fitch (1585) was the first englishman to visit Akbar's court.
- Abu Faizal wrote 'Akbarnamah' or Ain-i-Akbari.
- His land Revenue system was known as Todar Mal Bandobast or Zakti System.
- Mansabdari System was introduced by him and he was first mughal ruler to separate religion from politics.
- Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chisti blessed him with a son Salim (Jahangir). Akbar shifted his court to Forehpur Sikri from Agra in honour of saint.
- Barbal was killed in battle of with Yusufzai Tribe (1586).
- Abul Faizal was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela.
- In 1579, Akbar issued 'Decree of infallibility'
- Persian was made the official language.
- Culminated Din-i-Ilahi which means no prophet.
- East India Co. in 1600 was formed during his period.
- He defeated Ruler of Kewar Mahavira Pratap in the Battle of Haldighati in 1576.

### NAURATNAS IN AKBAR COURT! -

ABUL FAZAL! was the wazir of Akbar. He wrote Akbarnamah or Ain-i-Ilahi and also led Mughal imperial army in its war in Deccan.

**FAIZI ABUL** → Fazal's brother. His famous work was Lilavati. It is on mathematics. Akbar appointed him as teacher for his son.

**TANSEEN** → great musicians at all time and born to Hindu family. He belong to two or three of music.

**BIRBAL** → Courtier in administration of Akbar. His actual name was Mahech Das. He was conferred the title of Raja by Akbar.

**RAJA TODARMAL** → His finance minister and his land revenue system was known as Todarmal Bandobast.

**RAJA MAN SINGH** → was Raja of Amber, trusted general of Akbar. He assisted Akbar in Battle of Haldighati against maharaja pratap in 1576.

**ABDUL RAHIM KHAM-E-KHANA** → was a poet and son of Bairam Khan.

**FAQIR AZIZ DIN** — Chief advisor of Akbar.

**MULLAH DOPIAZA** — Among the mughal emperor's chief advisor.

# **JAHANGIR** — 1605-1627 A.D.

• Akbar eldest son, prince salim assumed the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir and ascended the throne.

• Born at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra in 1569,

• proper education was given to him by his tutor Rahim Khan Khana.

• In 1585, he married to Manabai, daughter of his maternal uncle Raja Bhagwan Das.

• In 1587, he married to Jodhabai or Jayat Gosain, daughter of Uda Singh, who gave birth to prince Khurram (Shah Jahan).

- Khusro revolted against him but was suppressed. Guru son, Akjan Dev Ji gave patronage to him and due to it Guruji was executed by Jahangir.
- In 1615 AD, Ram Singh of Mewar submitted before Jahangir & he was made Mansabdar.
  - In 1622, he lost Kandhar to Persia.
  - Jahangir's wife Niyahan (daughter of Ihamd-daulah) exercised tremendous influence over state affairs. She was made official Badrshah Begum. Coins were struck in her name and all royal family bore her name.
  - Jahangir restored the faith in Mohammedan and prohibited the sale of wine and tobacco.
  - Mahabat Khan revolted against him & abducted him but Niyahan saved him due to her diplomatic efforts.
  - He was justice loving and he placed a huge bell known as Zanziri-i-Aqil and a person who sought justice from emperor has to strike the bell.
  - Faced a formidable opponent in Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar.
  - Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited his court.
  - Pietro Valle, famous traveller came during his reign.
  - Wrote his own auto biography, Tuzuk-i-Jahangir in Persian.
  - Buried at Lahore.

## SHAH JAHAN - 1628-58 A.D.

- Born to Jodha Bai in Lahore in 1592.
- Real name was Khusrau. Youngest son to be appointed as Governor of Deccan at the age of 15.
- In 1612, he got married to Ajijamad Rano Begum (Mir Mahal) daughter of Azaf Khan.
- He annexed Deccan by defeating Khan Jahan Lodhi, Governor of Deccan and Tujihar Singh Bundela, the independent ruler of Bundelkhand.
- Shah Jahan in 1632 drove out Portuguese out from the port by Tughlaq by ordering Qasim Khan.
- In 1639, Shah Jahan annexed Kandhar but lost to Persia in 1649.
- He was 2nd ruler to invade Central Asia.
- French traveller Bernier and Taverne & Italian traveller Nicolo Manucci visited during his reign.
- Peter Mundy described the famine that occurred during his reign.
- His reign is considered as Golden age of Mughal empire.
- There was brutal war of succession between his four sons.
- Imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Agra fort and died in 1658.
- Buried at Taj Mahal beside his loving wife.
- He built beautiful buildings like Taj Mahal at Agra, Moti ki masjid at Agra, Sheesh Mahal, Jamo Masjid, Red fort at Delhi, Shah-i-Zinda Bagh at Lahore, City of Shahana Badshah & Takht-e-Taus (Peacock Throne).

## WAR OF SUCCESSION

### Four Sons of Shah Jahan

Dara Shikoh,  
Governor of  
Punjab.

Shuja,  
Governor of  
Bengal

Aurangzeb,  
Governor of  
Deccan

Murad,  
Governor of  
Gujarat

- Battle of Bahadurgarh (1658) — b/w Shuja & Dara and Shuja was defeated.
- Battle of Dhoomat (1658) — combined force of Aurangzeb & Murad defeated Dara.
- Battle of Samugarh (1658) — Dara led forces against Aurangzeb on the behalf Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan was put into prison by Aurangzeb.
- Battle of Khanjawa (1658) — B/W Aurangzeb & Shuja. Shuja was defeated.
- Battle of Deoraj (1659) — Dara was defeated by Aurangzeb. His dead body was paraded in the street of Delhi.

# **[AURANGZEB]** - 1658-1707 A.D.

- third son of Shah Jahan born in Ujjain-
- took the title of 'Alamgir' in 1659. He was called a Zinda Pir or Living Saint.
- During his period, Mughal Empire extent to its greatest and the largest single ever state.
- He reimposed Jaziyah, forbade Sati & Jhaunkha-darshan & ended the celebration of Nawroz.

- He compiled Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.
- Died in 1707 A.D. & buried at Kbuldabad near Aurangabad.
- built 'Bibi ka Maqbara' similar to Taj Mahal in Aurangabad.
- In 1675, he ordered arrest and execution of 9th Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- Marathas under the Shivaji was powerful king. He conspired with Jai Singh of Amber against Shivaji. In 1665, Shivaji visited Mughal court on the request of Jai Singh, but he was imprisoned. Mat Manage to escape in 1674 & declared himself as independent ruler.
- In 1689, Shivaji son Sambhaji was executed by him.
- First Afghan rebellion was led by Yusuf Shah leader of Afghanistan of Roshni sect.
- Second Afghan rebellion led by Ajmal Khan.
- In 1678, he annexed Marwari.
- In 1682, he led expedition against Ahoms (Arunam)
- He was Sunni Orthodox muslim who wanted to convert India from Dar-ul-Harb to Dar-ul-Islam.

BAHADUR SHAH-I - 1707 - 1712 A.D.

- Real name is Muazzam. assumed the title of Shah Alam I.
- made peace with Guru Gobind Singh Ji.
- Defeated Ranoji Bhandar at Lohgarh.
- Was not able to eliminate Jazīya but supported misāc.

JAHANDHAR SHAH - 1712 - 1713 A.D.

first puppet muslim emperor.

he abolished Tajya.

FARRUKHSIYAR - 1713 - 1719 A.D.

- Ascended the throne with the help of Sayyid brothers, i.e. Abdullah Khan & Husain Khan.
- Banda Banda was executed at Gurdaspur by him.
- Later on, murdered by Sayyid brothers with the help of Marathas in 1719 A.D.
- Swinton Commission visited his court.

MUHAMMAD SHAH - 1719 - 1748 A.D.

- Ascended the throne with the help of Sayyid brothers.
- Bengal acquired independence during the govt. of Mirahid Quli Khan during his reign.
- Nadir Shah invaded India during his reign and defeated him in Battle of Karnal in 1739 A.D. and took away Takht-i-Taus (Peacock throne) and Kohinoor Diamond.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali raided the kingdom during his reign.
- pleasure-loving king and known as Rangila.

\* KOHINOOR DIAMOND - was mined Royal seems in Andhra Pradesh & first owned by Kabatiya Dynasty and then passed to Delhi Sultanate. Shah Jahan placed the stone into Peacock Throne. & taken over by Nadir Shah in 1739.

AHMAD SHAH - 1748-54 A.D.

Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Delhi many times & Punjab &  
Haryana were ceded to him.

ALAHGIR II - 1754-1759 A.D.

Ahmad Shah Abdali occupied Delhi during his reign  
and he defeated Marathas in third battle of Panipat  
in 1761.

SHAH ALAM-II - 1759-1806 A.D.

- He crowned himself under Shajauddaula protection.
- fought Battle of Burar in 1765 A.D. & was defeated by British.
- Treaty of Allahabad was signed b/w him & Britishers due to which he received the territories of Allahabad & Kara and 26 Lacs annual tribute from Bengal.

AKBAR II 1806-1837 A.D.

- He gave the title of 'Raja' to Raja Rammohan Roy.

BAHADUR SHAH-II - 1837-1862 A.D.

- last mughal emperor and was confined by the British in the Red fort.
- During 1857 revolt, he was proclaimed as the emperor of India. and was deported to Rangoon & died there.
- Used to write Shairis in the pen-name of Zafar.

Wakil → Deputy of the King.

Wazir → The Prime Minister

1) Diwan → His responsibility were in three fields - executive, revenue & finance.

- Mir Bakshi → Head of military dept.

- Mir-Sayyid → incharge of royal household.

- Sadr-us-Sadar → in charge of religious matter

- Chief Qazi → Head of judiciary

- Bawali - Intelligence officers

- Mustaifi - Auditor General

- Dastarkhana system of Raja Todarmal.

- Bigha was a unit to measure & assess the land, adopted as a standard unit.

- Zabti System :- based on measurement and assessment of land.

### SHER SHAH SURI - 1540 - 55 A.D.

• Real name was Faizid.

• Battle of Chaur in 1539 - captured Chaur from Humayun and assumed the title of Sher Shah.

• Battle of Kannauj - annexed Kannauj by defeating Humayun.

• Battle of Samal - defeated Rajput forces of Mevar (1544)

• introduced Rupiya.

• got repaired the grand & truck Road.

- Built Purana Qila along with grand terrace. Built his tomb. Sh  
cut Susaram in Bihar.
- Malik-Mohammad Iasi wrote Padmavat during his reign.
- Tarikh-i-Shershahi, written by Abbas Khan Sarwani, his court historian.

### MARATHIA AGE

- SHIVAJI :- belong to Bhonsale clan of Marathas.
- his father Shahji Bhonsale was a military commander under Nizam Shahi ruler of Ahmadnagar.
  - Born to Tijabai in hill fort of Shivneri.
  - life was influenced by Tijabai, Dabaji Kondew, from Ramdas.
  - Dabaji Kondew gave him training in civil & military administration.
  - In 1659, he killed Afzal Khan ambassador of Ali Adil Shah (Sultan of Bijapur)
  - In 1665, Raja Jai Singh appointed by Aurangzeb seize Shivaji in fort of Peshawar. Treaty of Purushottam was signed according to which Shivaji ceded some forts to mughals & paid a visit to mughal court at Agra.
  - In 1666, he was put in house arrest, when he with his son visited Agra & but escaped from there.
  - In 1672, in battle of Salsal, he defeated mughal forces.
  - Coronated in 1674 at Raigad & assumed the title of Haindava Dharmadhikari (Protector of Hindus) & Chhatrapati. Became the sovereign ruler of Maharashtra & died in 1680.

Shivaji was helped by Ashadpradhan (Council of ministers) for administrative reform were guided by Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar.

- Assessment of land revenue was based on measurement.
- The kathi of Amber was adopted as the unit of measurement.
- Chauth was one fourth of land revenue paid to M&O Thas.
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10 per cent.
- After the death of Shivaji, there was a dispute between Sambhaji and Rajaram. Son of Shivaji, Sambhaji (1680-89) ascended the throne but was an incapable ruler & poor diplomat.
- Prince Akbar, rebellious son of Aurangzeb took shelter with him. Aurangzeb executed Sambhaji & take his son Shahu as captive. Rajaram succeeded the throne in 1689.
- Rajaram was killed by Aurangzeb in 1700. and after him, his infant son, Shivaji II ascended the throne.
- After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, Bahadur Shah released Shahu (son of Sambhaji). After his release, there was a civil war b/w Shahu & Tarabai. Shahu emerged victorious in Battle of Khed with the help of Balaji Vishwanath.

PESHWAS - 1713-1818 A.D.

BALAJI VISHWANATH - 1713-20 A.D.

Honoured with the title of 'Sena Kavita' in 1708 & made

him Peshwa in 1713.

- Became the functional head of Maratha empire.
- Concluded an agreement with Sayyid brothers, by which Mughal emperor Faukhsiyar recognised Shahu as King of Swarajya.

**BAJI RAO** - 1720 - 1740 A.D.

- famous for his guerrilla tactics after Shivaji. Maratha power reached its Zenith under him.
- compelled the mughals to give eight over Chauth.
- Conquered Salsette & Bassein from portuguese in 1733.
- Signed a treaty of Durai Sarai with Nizam-ul-Mulk and got Malwa & Bundelkhand. (1732)

**BALAJI BAJI RAO** - 1740 - 1761 A.D.

- known as Nano Sahib
- In the 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Panipat, b/w Maratha & Ahmad Shah Abdali, Niswas Rao, son of Nano Sahib died.

**PESHWA MADHAV RAO I** 1761 - 62 A.D.

- ascended the throne after Balaji Baji Rao