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Later Mughals (1707 — 1857)

• Bahadur Shah 1st (1707-12)

- He was an old Badshah also known as Muazzam, Shah-Alam 1st,
- He adopted the policy of friendly relations with Rajputs, policy of struggle against Sikhs & policy of diplomacy against Marathas (by releasing Shahu who was in Mughal jail & creating a condition of civil war in Maratha territory).
- He also tried to pacify Hindus by liberalising restrictions on Hindus (liberalised & Jizya)
- He continued struggle with ^{Banda} ~~Raj~~ Bahadur, Sikh leader, even died doing so.

According to a Historian Sydney,
he was the last Mughal ruler
about whom anything good could be
said about. He was also called
"Shah-e-Bekhabar" (because of his
absentmindedness in administrative
functions)

He was replaced by Jehandar Shah

Jehandar Shah (1712-13)

He was supported by a
minister Zulfiqar Khan. He was also
made Wazir. Jehandar Shah was
under the influence of a dancer
Lal Kunwar.

- The period of Jehandar Shah is
also known for unmannered &
uncontrolled way of distributing
Jagirs. It led to decline in
the economic condition of Mughals.
- Zulfiqar Khan started allotting
Ijara (Revenue collection)

after on contract, so it increased the exploitation of farmers.

- Jehandar Shah gave the title of "Mirza" to Raja Sawai Tai Singh, & also gave Subedari of Malwa.
- He gave the title of "Maharaja" to Raja Ajit Singh & "Subedari of Gujarat".
- He allowed the right of "Chauth" & "Sardeshmukhi" to Marathas only on a condition that it would be collected by Mughal officials.
- Jehandar Shah was removed by ^{Sayyid} Sayyid Brothers (Hindustani group).
- J. Shah was killed by Farrukhsiyar.

Farrukhsiyar : (1713-19)

- He was supported by Sayyid Brothers, Abdulla Khan & Hussain Ali Khan.

Abdulla Khan was made Wazir
& Hussain Ali Khan was made
Mir Bakshi (Head of Army).

- Basically Mughal court nobles were divided into groups —

Turani — Central Asian

Irani — Persian

Hindustani — those Muslims who were earlier Hindus converted to Islam or those whose forefathers were living in India for long.

- Farrukhsiyar led to the killing of Zulfiqar Khan, Sayyid Brothers did military expedition against Raja Ajit Singh who was defeated & forced to marry his daughter to Farrukhsiyar.
- Sikh leader Banda Bahadur was also killed during the rule of Farrukhsiyar.

In 1719, Sayyid Brothers did the treaty of Delhi with Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath under which Marathas will support Sayyid Brothers in case of any political instability.

Farukhsiyar started feeling the dominance of Sayyid Brothers / Hindustani group of nobles so he tried to do conspiracy against them with the help of other groups of nobles, when exposed was blinded & killed.

Two other rulers were appointed

— Rafi-ud-daulat

Rafi — ud — daulah (Shah Jahan II)

But they failed to sustain for long.

Sayyid Brothers appointed another ruler
Roshan Akhtar

Muhammad Shah Rangila (1719—48)

Roshan Akhtar became Badshah with a title of Muhammad Shah.

In 1720, Balaji Vishwanath died

This gave an opportunity to other groups of nobles to move against Hinduatani Block. They were headed by Chin Qlich Khan. In 1722, Sayyid Brothers were eliminated & Chin Qlich Khan became Wazir with a title of "Nizam-ul-Mulk".

• In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk, irritated by the suspicious behaviour of Muhammad Shah Rangila left the post of wazir & founded the independent kingdom of Hyderabad in South. This Dynasty got recognition from Mughal Badshah Moh. Shah Rangila who gave them the title of "Asaf Jah" Dynasty.

• This was also a period of emergence of many autonomous states like
Bengal (Murshid Quli Khan)
Awadh (Saadat Khan)
Hyderabad (Nizam-ul-Mulk)
Bharatpur & Mathura (Radan Singh) etc

In 1738-39, during the Rule of Rangila, India faced the invasion of Iranian Ruler Nadir Shah, who was also called Napoleon of Iran.

In February, 1739, Mughal Army were badly defeated by Nadir Shah in the Battle of Karnal. Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad started doing negotiations with Nadir Shah & the deal was closed at 50 lakh Rupees. But Nawab of Awadh Saadat Khan encouraged Nadir Shah to attack Delhi in a way to make more money.

So, in March 1739, Nadir Shah entered Delhi, brutal massacre of around 20,000 people, ordered his soldiers to do mass looting, stayed in Delhi for 57 days. Returned Iran with lot of wealth including

Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) /
(Mayer Sihasan) /
& Kohinoor)

In 1739 He died in 1747 after which his empire was divided amongst his generals, one of them was Ahmad Shah Abdali who established (Durrani) Durrani Empire in Afghanistan also called "Durr-e-Durrani" (Durr-e-Durrani)

He invaded Punjab in 1748 & continued invading till 1767.

(In 1761, he fought famous 3rd Battle of Panipat against Marathas in which Marathas were defeated badly.

Moh. Shah was always involved in the activities of Haram & so he got the title of Rangila.

He was replaced by Ahmad Shah

Ahmad Shah (1748-54)

Ahmad Shah was installed with the help of Irani group. (Irani group was very strong as

Nadir Shah has recently invaded India).
Nawab of Awadh Safdarjung (belonging to
Irani group) became Wazir. During
the rule of Ahmad Shah, the Durani
Ruler of Afghanistan Ahmad Shah Abdali
attacked 5 times. Mother of Ahmad
Shah was Rajmata Udham Bai
who was also famous with a
title Bala-e-Alam, She was
highly involved in administrative
functions. When Irani group became
weak, the Turani group under the
leadership of Imad-ul-Mulk removed
Safdarjung from the post of Wazir &
himself became Wazir. In 1754,
he removed Ahmad Shah &
appointed Alamgir II as a new
Badshah.

Alamgir IInd (1754-59) :-

A Mughal Prince Azizuddin was made Mughal ~~Badshah~~ Badshah with a title {Alamgir IInd} [Durangzeb was called Alamgir Ist]. He was a puppet in the hands of Imad-ul-Mulk.

He was killed in 1759, famous battle of Plassey happened during his Rule.

Shah Alam IInd (+1859 1759-1806)

He participated in Battle of Buxar along with Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim & Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daulah. He was defeated by Britishers & forced to sign treaty of Allahabad in 1765.

Shah Alam II became a pensioner of Britishers.

In 1772, He reached Delhi & sat on the crown with the help of Maratha Sardar Mahadji Scindhia. After this Mughal in Delhi were under the protection of Maratha. He died in 1806. (he was the Mughal Ruler when in 1803 Britishers captured Delhi).

He was succeeded by Akbar II.

Akbar II (1806-37)

He was the 1st Mughal Ruler who was crowned under the protection of Britishers. He gave the title of Raja to great Social Reformer Ram Mohan Roy & sent him as his ambassador to Britain requesting them on 2 issues —

- a) to continue ban on ~~on~~ related to social evils.
- b) to continue the pension.

He was succeeded by the last Mughal Ruler Bahadur Shah II. (1837-1857).

He was the last Mughal Ruler, the Mughal Rule which was started with 1st Battle of Panipat in 1526, ~~was~~ ended with the Revolt of 1857 (after Ruling Indian Subcontinent for more than 300 years). He was always involved in writing Shayari with his penname Zafar. He was the leader of Revolt of 1857 which was suppressed by Britishers. He was exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862.