

97/11

Medieval India{8th c - 18th c}

Ref: Medieval India
by
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1. Early medieval India
2. Delhi sultanate
3. Regional Kingdoms
4. Mughal sultanate
5. Marathas

Early Medieval India

{750 - 1200 AD}

Political Map:North-India:

36 Rajput

East India: (Bihar & Bengal)

this is the last period of
Hindu dynasties

- * Pala dynasty (350 years)
- * Sena dynasty (100 y)

Deccan:

- * Rashtrakuta (220y)
- * Kalyani chalukyan dynasty (220y)

South-India:

- * cholas

36 Rajput

Rajputs were very strong & powerful political rulers of North-India, in medieval period. (either in power or in opposition)

Rajputs were descendants of Huns and Gujjars who married local women.

6 important dynasties

- Gurjara pratihara
- solanki
- chandella
- chauhan

Gurjara Pratihara

(Around 750)

Ruled from Kanj (capital)

Two imp kings,

(i) Mahendrapala (king)

His poet. the great Rajashethara

He wrote many books.

- * Karpura Manjari
- * Bhuvana Kasha
- * Kavya mimamsa
- * Viddha Salabhanjika

(ii) Rajyapala

In 2018, Muhammad Ghajini invaded

⇒ The earliest invaders of India,

* Muhammad Bin Kasim (712 AD) Bin → son of
1st Muslim invader of India

* Muhammad (Ghajini) Ghazani (1000-1028)
↳ name of his capital
Ghazani → Biggest city of Afghanistan

In 28 years, he invaded India 17 times. [For economy(money)]

In 11th century, he was greatest warrior. [not for territory]

* Muhammad Ghuri
↳ dynasty

1175-1206

He want to expand his territory.

He was defeated by Indian rulers no of times.

Chandella

They were the rulers of modern Bundelkhand

Two capitals.

* Mahoba 90

* Khajuraho (actual capital)

Best shikara temples found at Khajuraho 85 temples were build by Chandellas out of them 25 are surviving now.

Names of Kings:

- * Dhanga
 - * Ganda
 - * Vidyadharra
- } The kings who build more no of these temples

Imp temples:

Kanvariya maha ~~temple~~ deva temple

Devi Jagadamba temple

Matangeswara temple

Laxmana temple

Vishwanatha temple

Chaturbhuj

Chitragupta temple

Jain temples:

Parshvanatha temple

Adinatha temple

All these temples belong to
11th century.

Various sexual postures of "Mithuna couple" were shown on the walls of these temples.

More than 650 sculptures are found in the inner and outer walls of the Laxmana temple.

* Hindi inscriptions first used by Chandellas

Ganda

Like other kings he was not run away from the kingdom when Ghazaji was invaded.

Paramara / pawar

Ruled Malwa, capital was ~~solar~~ solar

Bhoja of paramara dynasty, so Paramara Bhoja

He was a great scholar & had a title "Kavi Raja"
There are about 24 books he wrote.

* Saraswati Kanta Bharana 91

- * Ayurveda Sarvadeya (on medicine)
- * Tantra Prakasa (on Saivism)
- * Raja Mrigantika (on yoga)
- * Yukti Kalpataru (on Administration)

He build a new city called "Bhojpur"

capital city is Bhojapala → Bhopal

- * Saraswati Kāntabharana vidyalaya → sanskrit college build by Bhoja and this college popularly known as "Bhojasala"
- Bhojasala also had a Saraswati temple where the Saraswati worshiped as "Vagdevi"

Hill

Solanki

Ruled Gujarat more than 300 years

capital : Anhilwara

- * Mount Abu / Dilwara temples

The best Jain temples are present in this place.

11th - 12th century

These temples were built by various ministers of Solanki dynasty.

Imp kings,

- * Bhima-I

In 1025, Mahammad Ghazani invaded the Somanath temple

- * Jayasimha Siddharaja

After he, his son came to power Kumara pala

Greatest Jain scholar "Hemachandra", he was in the court of both above two kings

- Parisista parvan

- Kumara pala charita⁹²

(12th century)

* Three shasti shalakapurusha

(63)

↳ they are the monks of Jain religion

* Bhima - II

In 1178, Muhammad Ghuri invaded, the war took place at Mount Abu and Ghuri defeated by Bhima - II.

Chauhan dynasty:

Ruled Rajastan, capital Ajmer

* Prudhvi Raj Chauhan - III (powerful & last king)

1. Great scholar in his court - Chandbardai

He wrote a book - Prudhvi Raja Rao

2. Two battles with Muhammad Ghuri
↳ First book in Hindi literature

* 1191 - first battle of Tarain / Staneshwar

Ghuri escaped / defeated in this battle

* 1192 - Second battle of Tarain / Staneshwar

This battle change the history of India. Because Ghuri was occupied / conquered Delhi & Chauhan. And he appointed a governor. "Qutub-ud-din Aibak" is the beginning of Muslim rule in India.

Gahadwala dynasty

Ruled from Kannauj as capital

Imp king was Jayachandra

* In 1194, a place called "chandawar" where the battle was fought

b/w Ghuri & Jayachandra (he was died in the war)

* Sanskrit scholar in Jayachandra's court - "Sri Harsha"

Pala dynasty : They ruled Bihar & Bengal more than 350 years

Capital : Monghyr (750-1095)

They promoted Vajrayana Buddhism

Last rulers who adopted Buddhism.

Kings:

* Dharmapala

^{buddhist} Many educational institutions were (found) build by him.

Imp institution is Vikramashila university

* Devapala (son of Dharmapala)

Devapala's Nalanda copper plate inscription., which is a land charter. According to this inscription, he donated 5 villages and this inscription was build by an Indonesian king

"Balaputra deva"

* Madanapala (last king)

In 1095, Vijayesena assassinated madanapala

Sena dynasty : exactly 100 years they ruled Bihar & Bengal (1095-1194) They were Kannadigas

Capital : Laknauti (Bengal)

*
Lakshmanasena

There was a Vyshnava, poet-saint in court of Lakshmanasena

He is "Jayadeva" wrote a book called "Gita Govindam"

↳ authoritative book of

Dasavatara concept in this book was accepted by Vyshnavism all the Vyshnavas throughout India (even now also)

* Bhaktiyar Khilji → he conquered Bihar & Bengal without war.

Bhaktiyar Khilji → destroyed all the Buddhist universities and he was very cruel about Buddhists.

Because of him, the Buddhism disappeared from born land. This is one reason for decline of Buddhism.

Rashtrakutas:

Ruled deccan from 755-973 AD

Capital: Ellora in Maharashtra

In early medieval period, greatest dynasty having powerful military power was Rashtrakutas.

Art & Architecture:

Rock-cut cave architecture reached to the peak level. (climax)

Rashtrakutas were last promoters of rock-cut caves architecture.

Around 9th century this architecture was disappeared.

Santosh Durga:

Founder of this dynasty

He build 2 caves out of 36 Ellora caves

These are belongs to diff religious

1. Dashavatara Cave temple

2. Ravan ka Khai (cave) (Shiva temple)

Krishna-I

He build a temple called Kailasanatha temple (^{cave} _{Eatpura mountain})

UNESCO recognized this temple as ^{World} Heritage centre.

This temple was largest, biggest, grandest cave temple in world.

This is an replication / imitation of Kailasanatha temple in Kanchi

Amoghavarsha: (814-878)

1. He build a new city called Manyakheta

Capital shifted from Ellora to manyakheta

2. Great scholars

Books: Ravi Raja maegā : ^{1st} book in Kannada literature
 subject = grammar (9th c)

Ratnamalika - in sanskrit on Jainism

- * 3. he submerged in Tungabhadra river as a part of salleghana.
- 4. there are no of ^{Jain} scholars in his court
 (sanskrit)
 - Ginasena wrote Adipurana (about 1st tirthankara)
 - Mahaveeracharya → Ganita sara Sangraha (math)
 - Saktayana → Amoghavritti (on sanskrit grammar)

9/9/11 Krishna - III

In 949 AD, he defeated Parantaka Chola in battle of Takkolam
 after he took a title called "Tanjavur konda"

Karka (last king)

He was assassinated by one of the samantha King "Tailapa" and
 new dynasty came into power, called Kalyani Chalukyans.

Kalyani Chalukyan Dynasty:

Kings: Vikramaditya - VI

Two great scholars in his court (12th century)

* Bilhana (Kashmir migrated to Deccan)

wrote a book - "Vikramarkadeva charita"

** Vignaneshwara → book Mitakshara (law book)
 (jurist)

this book was written on the basis of ancient Yajnavalkya Smriti

Significance:

Inheritance of property in Hindu culture is based on

the mitakshara law throughout India except Kashi and Bengal

* In Assam & Bengal, a different law called Dayabhaga law by Jirutavahana on the basis of Manudharma smriti.
 The basic diff b/w these two laws is,

Dayabhaga → the property is inherited to successor only after the death of father.

Mitakshara → Property is inherited during the life time of father.

Right to property ^{is} from the birth.

Somesvara - III

He was a great scholar in sanskrit

He wrote a book called Manasollasa (or)

Abhilashitartha Shintamani

After decline of this dynasty two independent kingdoms came to power.

- * Yadava Kingdom — Devagiri
- * Kakatiya — Warangal

Growth of Kannada literature in this period :

Three earliest Kannada scholars — Kannada traya

1. Pampa (10thc) — Adikavi
 ↳ he belongs to Andhra. (Jain)

Born in Vengi, settled at Vermulavada (Karimnagar)
 died in Bodhan (Nizamabad)

Books: Adipurana (on Rishabhanatha)

Pampa Bharata (translation of Mahabharat into Kannada)
 (or)

Vikramajjuna Vijaya (Arjuna is hero in this book)

2. Ponna (10thc) (Jain)

He wrote Santipurana (book on Santinatha, one of tirthankara)

3. Ranna (11thc) He was in Kalyani chalukyans court
↳ Ajitanatha purana
↳ one of testaments

Pampa was in Rastrakutas Kingdom, because Vemulavada chalukyans are samantas to Rastrakutas.

Cholas: (850-1175) Tiger - political emblem of cholas

capital: Tanjavur (Tanjore) cholas are called as superior cholas

Cholas tried to expand their kingdom through out world not in India because they had such a powerful Navy power

King: Rajaraja chola - I

He conquered Maldeevs, Lakshadeevs and Northern Srilanka

The King of Srilanka at this time, Mahinda-V ran away to south and capital - Anuragapuram was destroyed.

Northern - Srilanka was named as Mummadi chola mandalam

Mummadi chola is the title of Rajaraja-I.

This is the greatest victory of this king.

Rajendrachola - I :

He conquered southern Srilanka.

The King of Srilanka Mahinda-II was prisonered in Tanjavur.

He conquered from Tamil coast to Bengal coast (cholamandalam)

Title: Gangai konda, Kadaram konda.

Gangai konda cholaparam is new capital city

cholamandalam now is called Coramandalam -

Kadaram capital of Indonesia

Kuluttanga Chola - I

Imp events are,

- * During his period Sri Lanka was lost.

- * In 1077, he sent 72 members to China to improve the trade (diplomats)

- * Tax reforms & Agrarian reforms

Kuluttanga Chola - III (last king)

After Cholas, two powerful kingdoms emerged.

- * Pandyan kingdom - (Tamil) Madhurai

- * Hoyasala kingdom - Dwarasamudra (Karnataka)
(Today, Halebedu)

Cholas' Administration:

Upper level administration - centralized

Lower " " (villages) - decentralized.

Cholas' villages were like little Republics

Village Administration:

Two inscriptions were found in Ottaramerur village

1. Issued in 1919
2. " " 1921 } by Parantaka Chola

Every village had village assembly.

Some villages, village assembly called as Sabha

- * Sabha → incharge of Agrahara / Brahmadeva
only Brahmins are allowed others not

- * Nagara → incharge of merchant village.

- Only merchants become members of Nagara

- * Ur → incharges of normal/general villages.

- (land owners of that village became members of ur)

Every village has some committees called village committees.

Those are called "Variyam".

↳ worked under the

controld of village assembly.

- * Eri-Variyam (eri-tant)

- * Totta variyam - in charge of roads

- * Tax committee

- * Committee on weights & measures.

Members of Variyams — Variyas.

The election system is called as "Kundavali" (Pot + ticket ^{election} system)

Kundavali system is very democratic.

Socio-Economy

In 11th c. South-India

two rival social groups emerged. (in Tamilnadu)

- * Idangai (left handers)

- * Valangai (Right handers)

Guilds — Traders associations, emerged as MNC's

- * Manigrama - referred in one of the inscriptions of Siam (Thailand)

- * Nanadeesha - Bodma inscription

This inscription speaking about Nanadeesha Vinnagara temple (vishnu temple)

- * Ayyavolu

- * Viravalanjigal

Literature:

Tamil literature promoted by cholas

- * Kamban → translated Ramayana into Tamil

- * Jayangondar → Kalingattuparani (conquest of ~~over~~ by Ku

- * Sekkilai → Periyapuram

Architecture:

- Cholas build temples in Dravidian style. This style was perfected by the Cholas, ie developed in a full fledged manner. New features added by Cholas:
- * Gopuram — gateways of four sides of temple at that time
 - * Mantapa — a multi pillared hall
(Social functions, educational functions, cultural activities, political, economical, religious functions)
 - * Multi storied Vimana
↳ superstructure on sanctum sanctorium

Temples build by Cholas:

- * Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjavur
UNESCO's World heritage centre.
Vimana height - 196 ft, which is built in ¹³/₁₂ stories
1000 years celebrations are done recently
This temple also called as Rajarajeswara temple, build by Rajaraja-I
- * Brihadeeshwara temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram
Build by Rajendra-I.
Cupola : 80 tons
↳ a single piece of stone placed above the Vimana
- * Ramesvara temple at Tribuvanam
Build by Kuluttunga-I
- * Trivateshwara temple at Salasuram
Build by Rajendra-II
- * Puranganatha temple at Srinivasa Nallur
Build by Takkatika Chola

** Best sculpture:

Bronze Nataraja

Islam: (Arabic word)

Meaning: Surrender

Prophet Mohammed — founder of Islam

(571-632AD) Born in "Mecca"

Ancient religion.

Imp doctrines: 5 pillars

1. Kalima [Arabic word & fundamental doctrine]

Two lines: Allah is the only God

Mohammed is the messenger of Alla

* Believers / faithful → who accept the Kalima
(Muslim)

* Non-believers / Infidels → who not accept the Kalima
(Kafir)

2. Namaz — formal prayers 5 times a day

collective prayers are encouraged (only for male)

1st mosque was build in Madina city

3. Roza fasting in the month of Ramzan

This month is so imp, because Quran was revealed in this month.

4. Zakat: soft corner towards poor people

Rich people 2.5% of income annually to be spent for the welfare of poor people and useful (Rich to poor)

5. Haji / Hajj religion purpose.

pilgrimage to Mecca once in life time of musalman

10/9/11 The religion founded by Mohammed was not accepted by the people of Mecca and migrated people who believed this religion migrated to Madina because Madina people believed this religion.

- * In 622 AD, the journey of prophet from Mecca to Madina. This migration is called "Hijra".

- * Muharriz: Musalmans from India migrated to Pakistan

Islamic calendar begins in 622 AD, it is called as Hijra era.
↳ based on lunar concepts

In ancient period, many eras were started. Two imp eras are

- * Vikrama era (57 BC)

- * Saka era (78 AD) for official purpose.

Ex: govt transactions, registrations etc

- * Prophet died in 10 Hijra / 632 AD.

Khalifa → who will become the political & spiritual head is successor

Small group of people wanted Mohammed Ali as Khalifa

But majority " " Abu Bakr as "

- * First Khalifa was Abu Bakr

The political conflict lead to division of Islam.

- Followers of Abu Bakr - Sunni (In India 97%)

- followers of Md. Ali - Shiya/Shia (" 3%)

Shias are seen in Hyderabad & Lucknow

In India, Shias are known as Iranian (lived in old city of Hyd)

Only Islam country having 100% of shias is Iran.

In 1924, Khalifa position had been abolished.

- * Jiziya tax - religious tax collected from non musalmans living

Shariat : Describes the administration (lawbook)

Jizya tax indicates the religious intolerance

The tax payers are called "Zimmi" (protected one)

Jizya is "poll tax", (poll means head) from the eligible members of the family, who earning income.

Zihad :

Mostly misused concept of Islam.
(politically)

Zihad is holy war. If there is any danger to the Islam, every musalman has right to ^{take} (wear) weapon and protect their religion. In such case Zihad ^{is} declared.

Islam is in danger because of America

Israel

India

Muslim Invaders : (3)

1. Mohammed Bin Khasim [712 AD] Native: Baghdad.

1st muslim invader & 1st muslim ruler of India.

He conquered Sindh

At this time Sindh was ruled by Chach dynasty, King Dahir (Brahmin)

There was one historian at this time, "Abu Bakr", who wrote a book on "Sindh history". The book name is "ChachNama" (Arabic book)
According to this book;

Srilankan King send some gifts (Gems & Jewellery) to Khalifa on sea route, when the ship reached to a port in Sindh region called Debal, the sea pirates looted the valuable things so Khalifa asked Dahir to pay compensation, but Dahir rejected.

A British historian, Lane-Poole given a stmt.

"The Arab's conquest of Sindh is a victory without results."

2. Mohammed Ghazani: (1000-1027)

Early 11th c, he invaded 17 times India.

- * Ghazani - capital

- * Ghaznavid - dynasty

He had no territorial ambitions, only for money.

Mostly temple towns and capital cities were attacked.

- * 1st victim - 1000

"Jaipala" belongs to Hindushahi dynasty. After being defeated by Ghazani he committed suicide.

- * In 1008, "Battle of ~~Waihind~~^{group.blogspot.com}"

Confederation of North-Indian rulers (Rajputs), leaded by "Rajpala" son of Jaipala.

- * In 1025, Somanath temple of Gujarat was destroyed.

- * In 1027, a community called "Jats" in North-India ^{sup} suppressed by Ghazani. This is last invasion.

There were two great scholars in his court.

- (i) Firdausi wrote a book called Shah Nama

- * (ii) Al Beruni → 1st muslim Indologist.

He came to India in 1018 and he was 12 years in India.

In that he was busy ^{about} studying the Indian culture.

"Brihat Samhita" book was translated into Arabic by him.

He wrote a book on India history → "Kitab-ul-Hind"

This book was translated into many languages.

- * E.C. Sachau, who translated Kitab-ul-Hindu into English and title is "Al Beruni's India"
- * Only problem with Al Beruni was, his inf is "Ethnocentric"
 [studying the other religious/culture based on his own religion/culture. — Ethnocentrism]

3. Mohammed Ghuri

He belongs to Ghurid dynasty

1175 - 1206 (in this period he invaded India)

- * 1178 - At Mount Abu
 - The kings of Solanki defeated him.
 - * 1191 - First battle of Stantonwar / Tarain
 - * 1192 - Second battle of Stantonwar / Tarain
 Beginning of Muslim rule.
 He appointed "Qutub-Uddin-Aibak" as Governor
 - * 1194 - Chandha war
 - * 1206 - He suppressed a tribe called "Khokkar"
 After, he was assassinated. He left a huge empire without successor.
- In 1206, Qutub-Uddin-Aibak founded a new dynasty) called Delhi sultanate kindom

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

Sultanate means empire.

320 years — 5 diff dynasties.

1. Slave dynasty (1206-12)
2. Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)
3. Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414)
4. Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451)
5. Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)

* First 4 dynasties belong to Turkish race
 5th dynasty → Afghan race
 { the last four dynasties are derived on the name of founder }

Slave dynasty:

Because founded by slave, Aibak (slave to Ghuri)

Muslim social stratification: Turkish,

Md. Ghuri had so many Turkish slaves. Afghans
 shaik
 Halashis

History of Delhi:

Ancient name: Indraprasta

After Mauryans this city was disappeared.

* In 8th c, Tomara dynasty, king Anangpal, he built a new city on the (place) ancient ^{site} of Indraprasta called "Delikapuram"

Muslim rulers of India build 7 cities around Delikapuram and it is modern Delhi.

<u>City</u>	<u>Builder</u>
Mehrauli	- Aibak
Siri	- Alla-Uddin - Khilji
Tughlukabad	- Ghiyaj-Uddin - Tughluk
Jahanpanah	- Mohammed-Bin-Tughluk
Ferozabad	- Firozsha Tughluk
Din Panah	-

13/7/11 Slave Dynasty:

(Persian was official language for Muslim rulers)

- * Founder - Aibak (Qutub-ud-din Aibak)
[1206-10]

1. historian in his court = Hasan Nizami

He wrote a book called "Taaj-ul-Maathil" (Persian book)

[To know the early history of slave dynasty]

2. Aibak took a title called, "Lak Baksh" (one who gives lots of rupees to charities)
3. While playing a game called 'Chaugan', he died.
(horse polo)

- * Iltutmish (pronounce as Altamish)

(1211-36)

He was a slave of Aibak and became son-in-law & Governor of "Badaun".

1. Issued new coins, silver tanka & copper Jital (1:48)
ie 1 tanka = 48 jittals

- ** 2. He introduced "Iqta" system (very dangerous system)

Iqta is a land assignment given to officers in lieu of (instead of) cash salaries along with military responsibility.

The officer is called as "Iqtedar".

Two types of lands.

- * Iqta lands

- * Khalisa lands, which are crown lands (directly to empire)

3. Tuskan-i-Chihalgani: Association of 40 nobles (qatedars)
(or) Chihalgani

Chihalgani was defacto authority in the next two decades,

4. In 1221, he protected Delhi (India) from the invasion of Chengiz Khan, by using his diplomacy.

Chengiz Khan - Mongols (Great Warriors)

(After Alexander, he was great conqueror)

Khan → military designation in Mongol Army.

* Razia (1236-40)

Daughter of Iltutmish.

Only Muslim woman to rule India.

[Acc. to Shariah women not eligible to rule]

Ulema: Muslim priestly castes (politically powerful)

Fatwa: Order given by Ulema

Ulema opposed Razia (from starting) because she was Unorthodox.

- Jamal-ud-din Yaqut, an Abyssinian slave in the court of Razia. So she was also opposed by Nobles.

In 1240, Razia & Yaqut both were assassinated.

** Minhaq-us-Siraj (historian) slave dynasty)

He wrote a book called "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri"

It was a Persian chronicle, where the events are described in the chronological order (year by year).

* Balban (1266-86)

An ordinary slave purchased by Iltutmish.

policy: Not conquest but consolidation

In spite of conquering the kingdoms, he concentrated on position of Sultan. Because at that time king was sandwiched by Theocrats and Nobles.

Steps for consolidation:

1. Declaring divinity

King was not an ordinary man, he was a shadow of god.

He took a title called, Zil-il-Ulha.

He declared that, he belongs to "Afrasiyab" family.

2. Three persian customs introduced in the court.

(i) Szida (زیداً) (this is totally unislamic)

(ii) Paibosa (Kissing the feet of Sultan)

(iii) Navroz [New year day (Iranian)]

Every noble has to come up with gifts for emperor, this indicates the subordination.

3. Disruption of chihalgani

4. Meos

Meos were suppressed by Balban.

5. Diwan-i-Ariz

military department.

* Dirham → A new gold coin introduced by Balban.

Kaigubad : (last king)

Grand son of Balban

An officer called, Jalal-ud-din Khilji assassinated him.

Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290-96) he was assassinated by Alla-ud-din Khilji

Alla-ud-din Khilji : (1296-1316)

Historians called this period as Khilji revolution.

First muslim ruler who invaded the South-India.

Khilji was great king in Delhi sultanate rulers because of his

- military achievements

1. Military achievements:

Gujarat: Karan Singh Kings Kingdom
 Gujarat: Karan Singh Annihilwara

Rajasthan: Hamviradeva Ranatambol

Rana Ratan Singh Mewar (chittod)
capital

Scholar: Malik Mohammed Jaisi, wrote a book called
 "Padmavati", by name Rani padmavathi

↳ 2nd Hindi text

Jauhar ceremony

South-Indian expeditions were done by "Malikafur".

* 1308, he attacked Devagiri (Yadava)

King was Yadava Ramachandra Deva

* 1309, Warangal (Kakatiya)

King: Pratapa Rudra - II

* 1310, Dwarasamudra in Karnataka ruled by Hoysalas

King: Veera Bhakala - III

* 1311, Modhvi - capital of Pandyans

King: Vellapandy

These four kingdoms formed as "Samantas".

After these victories, Alla-ud-din took a title called

"Sikandar-i-sani" (meaning is 2nd Alexander)

2. Administrative Reforms:

* Secularisation of entire administration.

Rejected the Sharia and suppression of Ulema.

* Turkish monopoly was ended.
¹¹¹

- * He abolished Igta System. (ending of Nobility)

Revenue reforms:

- * He created the department of revenue called,
"Diwan-i-mustakaj"

Military reforms:

- * He maintains standing army.

(First Muslim rule)

Army under the control of emperor & standing army.

- * He introduced two new systems in Army

(i) Bagh (Branding of horses) [Arabian horses]

(ii) Huliya/chera
Here branding is useful to control corruption.

↳ Muster role (attendance register) of soldiers.

- * Market reforms: (Economic reforms)

Significant reforms of Khilji (Ala-ud-din)

- * Regulation of prices of every commodity

- * He created new markets in North India "Farai Adil"
marketing officer → shahna-i-mandi

The prime motto of the market reforms: military objectives

Mubarak Khilji:

(son of Ala-ud-din)

His prime minister: "Khusru Khan" (he was Gujarat Untouchable Hindu who converted into Islam)

- * Only King in India who declared himself as Khalifa.

This Sultan was assassinated by Khusru Khan.

Tughluq dynasty:

(1320-25)

Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq assassinated "Khusru Khan" and Tughluq dynasty came to power.

* Mohammed Jauna (Md. bin Tughluq) son of Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq, when he was prince, in 1323 he conquered some South Indian Kingdoms like Kakatiyas & Pandavas. [At that time the sultan was Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq].

Mohammed-Bin-Tughluq: (1325-51) Today, people believed that this King was mad & perversed because of following reasons.

- Lack of wisdom
- historians bias

* Historians:

1. Ibn Batuta: chief Qazi of Delhi (about 8 years)

Traveller from Morocco & he was in India sometime.

He wrote a book: "Kitab-ul-Rehla" (in Arabic)

Ibn Batuta's subjective orders lead to a conflict b/w king & him.

2. Zia-Uddin Barani, wrote a book "Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi"

[History of Ferozsha-Tughluq]

He was a noble about 17 years in Md-Bin-Tughluq court.

These two historians were very critical about Md-Bin-Tughluq.

Experiments of Md-Bin-Tughluq:

1. Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which was renamed as "Baulatabad" (city of wealth)

In order to have better control over both south and north he was shifted capital.¹¹⁷ [the best fort is presented in Devagiri]

Before transferring the capital, he build a highway between Delhi and Devagiri.

Because of pressure from the officers, nobles again capital was shifted to Delhi.

2. Token currency experiment

1st King to issue token currency.

Instead of silver tanka, copper tanka with silver value guaranteed by the state (govt).

Because of fake currency, this experiment was failed.

= Kublai Khan (China) in 1260

= Gai Khutun (Persia)

These two kings are successfully carried out the paper currency except.

3. Doab experiment

↳ the land b/w two rivers is called as Doab.

Because of his experiments, treasury was empty. For that,

he introduced two new taxes on people of Ganga-Yamuna doab

- Dhaxi (house tax)

- Chazi (tax on cattle)

But at that time, there was a famine but the king did not know about the famine.

⇒ After knowing about the famine, he started many reforms

- * Department of Agriculture : Diwan-i-Kohi

- * ruler of India, who give "Taccavis" to farmers

Taccavis → crop loans.

- * First sultan of India who make a "famine law"

- steps to take prevent the famine

- Relief for people ¹¹⁴ who affected by famine.

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Firozsha - Tugluq: (1351-88)

[Welfare measures]

1. Fiscal policy

Income and expenditure [on the basis of shariat]

According shariat, a king can impose 4 taxes

- (i) Kharaj — Land revenue , $\frac{1}{10}$ th of total production
 - (ii) Shurb — Irrigation tax , $\frac{1}{10}$ th from the beneficiaries of canal
 - (iii) Zakat — 2.5 % of income from rich muslims , that many can spend only on poor people and religious purpose.
 - (iv) Jiziya — poll tax, it was collected on individuals. Non-muslims who lived in Islamic countries
- * First muslim king , collected jiziya separately
- * First sultan imposing tax on Brahmanis including Jiziya

2. Welfare measures

- (i) Departments → Diwan-i-Khairat [for poor]
Diwan-i-Bandagami [for slaves]
- (ii) Govt hospitals → Dar-ul-shifa
Muslims introduced a new medical system — "Unani"
- (iii) Horticulture
- (iv) Irrigation — canal irrigation
Firozsha introduced "drip irrigation" in India .

Literature:

First King of India wrote his biography called autobiography was Firozsha , namely Futuhat ul-Firozsha

* Shams - us - straj Afif, historian in the court of Firozsha.

He wrote a book called "Tarikh-e-firozsha"

* Hundreds of sanskrit books translated into Persian.

* He build three great cities in North-India

i) Firozabad

ii) Jaunpur

iii) Hissar (in Haryana)

⇒ Dark side of Firozsha

* Religious bigotry

Jaganatha temple in puri was destroyed by him.

* Administrative failures

He encouraged corruption.

He revised Iqta system and it made it as hereditary.

* Disintegration of Delhi sultanate

Nasir - ud - din - md. Tugluk:

Taimur - King of Samankhand [Uzbekistan]

He invaded India in "1398"

After the death of Nasir, one of official "Syed Khizil Khan" came to power.

Syed dynasty:

First ^{King} & founder Syed Khizil Khan

4th & last King "Alam Shah"

He was killed by "Bahalal Lodi"

↳ first Afghan rulers of India.

Lodi Dynasty : [First Afghan Rulers]

1. Bahadur Lodi
2. Sikandar Lodi — Build the Agra city

He shifted capital from Delhi to Agra

3. Ibrahim Lodi

In 1526, he was killed in First Battle of Panipat by Babar.

Religious Movements:

2 religious reform movements,

1. Bhakti movement [11 - 15-17]

2. Sufi movement [13-16-17]

* Bhakti movement : [11-17 centuries]

Started 11th c in South, in 15th c it was reached to North.
very powerful upto 17th c.

characteristics:

(i) Rituals are rejected

Bhakti is Mysticism

personal loving relationship with god.

(ii) Socio-religious equality

against the discrimination

(iii) Bhakti of two types

• Saguna → God with Human form

• Nirguna Ideologically

↳ against the worship of images

Ex: Kabir, Guru Nanak

(iv) Bhakti sayings always promoted the local languages.

2019/11

Adi Sankaracharya [8th & 9th c]

Born at Kaladi [Kerala]

Died in Kedarnath [Uttarakhand]

1. Neither accepted rituals nor Bhakti

Gnana Marga → path of salvation

2. Father of Vedanta philosophy

* Shadarshans → vedanta philosophical schools

(i) Samkya - Kapila

(ii) Yoga - Patanjali

(iii) Nyaya - Gautama

(iv) Vaisesika - Kanada

(v) Mimamsa - Jaiminiy (poorvamimamsa)
(enquiry)

* (vi) Uttaramimamsa - Badarayana
(Vedanta)

↳ very popular throughout the history.

This Vedanta philosophy is "Advaita"

[dwaita - dualism]
[advaita - not dualism]

According to him, Atma & Paramatma both are same

Advaita is a part of Vedanta

3. He started a new cult called "Smartha cult", in order to strengthen Hindu religion.

His followers are called "Smarthas"

↳ who worship both Hari & Hara

"Kakatiyas followed diff method Anarga to united the Hindu religion,
called "Trikutalayas" {one temple with 3 sanctum-sanctoriums}

Kakatiyas build best hindu temples

1000 pillars temple (Warangal)

* 4. He started four shankar mats at four corners of country.

Eastern — Govaiddha mat (Puri)

Western — Kalika mat (Dwaraka)

Northern — Jyotir mat (Badrinath)

→ Saguna saint: Southern — Sharada mat (Shringarai, Karnataka)

1. Ramanujacharya [1st Bhakti saint]

[11thc]

He was a priest for a Vishnu temple in (Srimagam) Sri Rangam.

* He found a new Vishnava sect — Sri Vaishnavism

Bhakti saints promoted only a kind of Monotheism.

* Visistadvaita → philosophical school

2. Madhvacharya [13th] Kannadiga

His philosophy → Dvaita [He rejected the philosophy of Adi Shankaracharya]
He worshiped Krishna

3. Nimbarkacharya [14th]

Worshipper of Krishna

philosophy → Dvaitadvaitam

4. Vallabhacharya [15th-16th] Telangana, settled in Kashi

philosophy → Shuddhadvaitam

Maharashtra Bhakti saints [13th-17thc]

Centre — Pandarpur

"Vithoba" — Vishnu

1. Ghyanadeva

He wrote a book called "Ghyaneswari / Bhavastadeepika"

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Website → https://upscpdf.com

First Significance of Maratha language

2. Namdev [Nirguna saint]

14th

3. Ekanath (16th)

No of Marati bhakti poems - "Abhangas".

Abhangas - Marati poems

Dohas - Hindi Kavitas

Vachanams - Kannada, written by Basavanna

Kistanas - Telugu, "Annamayya"

Padams - Telugu, ^{by} "Kshetrayya"

Kriti - Telugu, "Tyagayya"

||

He also wrote a book - "Bhavaedha Ramayan"

4. Tukaram (17thc)

He belongs to Varakari sect.

→ pilgrimage

Emphasis is on ^{pilgrimages} pilgrimages

Believes in simple & humble life [Against luxury life]

5. Samudha Ramadas

belongs to Bhakali

He wrote a book called "Dasa Badha" in Marati

- Against the pilgrimages

- there was balance b/w spirituality & wealthy life

He was Rishi Guru in Sivaji's court.

North-Indian saints:

1. Ramananda [15th]

Worshiper of Rama

12 Aradutas

(i) Pipa - Rajput prince

(ii) Kabir - Nirguna saint, belong to middle caste (Devoue)

(iii) Reidas - charmers caste

2. Kabir : [15th-16th]

Radical nirguna saint

He rejected Pedeolatry, pilgrimages, fastings, all social evils.

He promoted Hindu - Muslim communal Harmony

Ram - Rahim are same

3. Guru Nanak:

Birth place : Tilwandi
died at : Kartarpur } (Pakistan)

He influenced by one Sufi concept,

"Unity of God and being"

He started a new concept, "Guru ka LANGAR" → community kitchen

so Guru & Sikhs religion:

(i) Guru Nanak

(ii) Guru Angad

(iii) Guru Amardas

(iv) Guru Ramdas

* The site of Golden temple in Amritsar was gifted by Akbar.

* Guru Arjun Dev

• The secret text of sikh - "Guru Grantha Sahib" (a) Adi Granth

Script - Gurmukhi

language - Punjabi

↳ because 1st

book of Sikh religion.

Book of religion means the religion where text is worshipped
These are called as "Ahl-e-kitab" [Muslim, Sik, Christians etc]

- He build Har Mandir Sahiba [Golden temple^{as} named in 19th century]
- He was executed/killed by Mughal emperor Jahangir.

(vi) HarGovind

He was put in prisoned about 50 years by Jahangir.

(vii) Hara Roy

(viii) Hara Kishan → Guru at the age of 5 years

He died at the age of 8 years

(ix) Tej Bahadur

Title : Sachcha Padusha

In 1615, he was executed by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb

* (x) Guru Govind Singh

Sik religion was totally developed by him.

In 1699, he found "Khalisa Panth" [this is after became as sik religion]

5 principles of sik religion are known as 5 K's

- Kesh
- Kanga (comb)
for every sik carrying comb is religious manditory
- Kada (iron bangle)
- Kripan (sword)
- Kachacha

He was assassinated in 1708 at Nanded

4. Saints [15th & 16th c]

Krishna Bhakti

Book: Soor Sagar [life history of Krishna]

Soor Suravali

5. Tulasi das [16th - 17th c]

promoted Rama Bhakti

Book: Ramacharita manas [Hindi Ramayan]

Kavitavali

Vinaya patrika

6. Chaitanya Prabhu: [15th-16th c]

In Bengal, promoted Vyshtava Bhakti

Divotee of Puri Jagannatha

7. Shankara dasa: [15th & 16th c]

promoted vyshtava Bhakti in Assam (Assam)

He translated many books of Vyshtavism into Assamese language.

Ahom dynasty rule Assam about 900 years

[13-19th c]

Delhi & Mughal sultans were tried to conquer Assam but failed.

Ahom dynasty finally surrendered to Britishers.

The present name Assam is derived from Ahom.

At this time, the king Subunglung became Swarganarayana

8. Dadu Dayal

He belongs to "mochi"

Influenced by Kabir & became Nirguna Saint

9. Narasimha Mehta [15th] Gujarati

He wrote many Bhajans. Gandhiji was influenced by this Bhajans

Vyshtava Bhakti saint.

Shaiva Bhakti movement :

12th Century in Karnataka → VeeraShivism or Lingayats

Veera shaivism was founded by Basava, a brahmin who was a treasury minister in the court of Bijjala belongs to Kalachuri dynasty
this movement is anti ritualistic & against to Brahmanical(culture) practices
objective of this movement is caste less society

Against child marriages, Sati and encouraged Widow marriage

Dark spot is after 16th century Religious intolerance.

Veera shavism believes, Siva is only god.

24/9/11

Sufi movement :

North : 13th, south : 15th

Islamic mysticism is sufism.

According to one opinion, they were wearing woolen clothes so people called them as Sufis.

It was against the ulema.

Terminology

1. Pir - murid , pir → teacher
murid → disciple

2. Khanga → Residence of teacher that means a teacher with [hospice] place where many of his murids

waqf → the land is given to any religious institutions.
↳ useful for the maintenance of Khanga

3. Sama
Religious music and dance performed by the sufi saints.

Music and dance are unislamic.

This is a best way of attracting illiterate people.

"Shab-e-Barat" festival (Under the influence of Siva Ratri)
This is the best example for composite culture in India.

4. Fana

Spiritual merge with God.

5. Dargha

Tombs of Sufi saints.

Today, Dargas are become ^{promoting} Hindu-Muslim communal Harmony.

6. Urs

Death anniversaries of Sufi saints.

Important Sufi Movements:

In Mughal record, by 16th century there were totally 14 sufi movements called as silsilas.

* Chisti silsila

Founded by Shaik Moin-ud-din Chisti but popularly known as

Khaja Gariban Nawaz → one who is making poor people very comfortable.
came from
He (belong to) Iraq, 1192 and he settled in "Azmir"

(ii) Qutub-Ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki [His tomb in Delhi]

Qutub Minar derives its name after this saint.

(iii) Hazarat Niza-ud-din

His tomb in Delhi

(iv) Baba Farid

He promoted Sufi concept in Punjab

Tomb at Ajodhan [Now it is in Pakistan occupied Punjab]

The preachings of Farid included in Adi Granth

" " Kabir " "

(v) Shaik Noor-ud-din, popularly known as "Rishi"

[14th & 15th]

One of the saint, who played a major role in Muslimisation of Kashmir.

Tomb at "charax-e-sherif", great pilgrim centre

(vi) Shaik Saleem Chisti

* Mir Hazarat Gesu Daraz [15th c]

1st saint, who promoted Sufism in South
popularly known as Khaja Banded - Nawaz
[Banda → slave of God]

He settled at Gulbarga (Tomb was also there)

↳ Most popular dargah in south-India

* He was the first person, who wrote the first Urdu book, called
 as "Me'raj-ul-Ashqin" ↳ was born in 14th c (late 14th)
 (South) 2nday

Urdu → composite language

Interaction of Persian & Indian languages
 (south)

* Urdu means military camp because the language was born in
 the military camps of Alla-ud-din Khilji. (early 14th c)

2. Naqshbandi silsila

3. Qadri silsila [founder Abdul Qadir]

4. Shahrukhwadi silsila

⇒ Growth of fine arts under Delhi sultans

composite culture → collaboration b/w the religious
 (Hindu & Muslim)

Best example is "Shab-e-Barat" festival. & Urdu language
 [under the influence of Siva Ratri]

This composite culture is reflected in fine arts.

b/9/11
 Art & Architecture:

New style of architecture: Indo-persian architecture

Features:

1. Domes: Root of the structures are always domical

Arches [Kaman]

Entire weight of the structure is lied on arches.

Beam and pillars are never seen.

Motor: Superior type of motor is used

Mosques:

Two mosques simultaneously build

* Quwwat - ul - Islam in Delhi

* Arai din ka gopra built by Qutub - ud - din - Akbar

this mosque was built in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days

these were vishnu temples converted into mosques.

* the first truly built mosque on Islamic ideas is Jamayat Khana by Alla - ud - din - Khilji in Delhi;

* Qutub - Minar was recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage Centre

71.4 m height

5 stories → built by 3 rulers

1st story : Qutub - ud - din - Aibak

2nd, 3rd, 4th : Iltutmish (Altamash)

5th story : Firoz Shah Tuglaq

Alai Minar:

[To make the mosque grandier the priest is expected to go top of the mosque and call people for prayers ⇒ Minar]

expected to build at 145m height [built beside Qutub minar]

After , 80m of construction Khilji died abruptly.

Alai Darwaza:

It is a gate way to the monument - Qutub - minar built by Alla - ud - din - Khilji.

Palace:

2 most beautiful palaces

Firoz shah Kotla

Hauz Khusa

"Kotla" a persian word, means residence.

Now, firoz shah Kotla was converted into stadium. ^{Cricket}

Hauz khusa → summer resort

Built in middle of lake

Tombs:

Best monuments of muslims are tombs

Maqbara: Tomb architecture

Ex: Taj Mahal

"Sikandar Lodi Tomb" in Delhi most important tomb

Most of the tombs are built by the kings themselves.

Mughals copied sikandar lodi tomb.

Tombs are built on raised platform, octagonal in shape.

Tombs are located in the middle of garden known as Charbagh.

"Yasudin Tuglag" tomb was the first systematic tomb.

Music:

The muslims have their own tradition of music.

Muslims brought in India as Persio-Arabic music

India has strong own musical systems.

Indian musical system and persio-Arabic music combined and became composite and named as "Hindustani Sangeet" or

'Hindustani' Ragas and Sangeet are 50% muslim and 50% Hindu.

"Amir Khusru" → singer, musician, poet, author

great man of multi qualities.

His contribution to Sangeet was outstanding.

He was patronised by all Sultans

Khilji gave a title to him, "Tota-e-Hind" [parrot of India]

* He invented 19 ragas in Sangeet.

Quawwali Qora

Tarana Sanam

Aiman Khayal

* He also invented some instruments

Tabala

Sitar

Literature:

Books written by Amir Khusru:

* Mifta-ul-fatah [victories of Zalla-ud-din Khilji]

* Khazain-ul-fatah [victories of Alla-ud-din Khilji]
(Khazain)

* Tuglaq Nama [Ghiyoz-ud-din-Tuglaq]

Romantic books:

- Ashiqua
- Shirin Khusru
- Laila Majnu

He is personifications of the composite culture

Regional Kingdoms

South India

Andhra:

Disintegration of Delhi sultante states from south, specially from Andhra. In 1323 Andhra was conquered by Tuglaq rulers, about 2 years only they ruled Andhra.

In 1325, three kingdoms were emerged in Andhra

1. Musunuri Nayaka Kingdom : capital - Rekhapalli (Khammam)
2. Padma Nayaka kingdom : capital - Rachakonda (Nalgonda)
3. Reddy Kingdom : capital - Kondaveedu (Guntur)

Tamil Nadu : In 1334, Tamil Nadu became independent.

* Madurai sultanate founded by a muslim Tuglaq Governor

Karnataka: 1336.

Vijayanagara Kingdom, capital: VijayaNagara

Deccan: 1337

Bahamani Kingdom, capital: Gulbarga

VijayaNagara Kingdom: [1336 - 1680]

Today, VijayaNagara is known as Hampi, on the banks of river Tungabhadra.

4 dynasties ruled over VijayaNagara.

1. Sangama dynasty [1336 - 1485]
2. Saluva dynasty [1485 - 1505]
3. Tuluva dynasty [1505 - 1570]
4. Araveeti dynasty [1570 - 1680]

VijayaNagara was one of the greatest city in the world.

			Contemporary King	Observations
1.	Ibn Battuta	Morocco	Hari Hara - I [founder]	* First foreign traveller who visited Vijaya Nagala.
2.	Nicolo De Conti	Italian	Deva Raya - I	* The circumference of the city is 90 km, protected by 90,000 potential soldiers. * Polygyny nature of the society. According to him, King has 12,000 wives.
3.	Abdur Razack	Herat [Persian]	Deva Raya - II	* He praises the beauty of Kingdom. Pearls, Diamonds, Gems were sold in the streets of Vijaya nagala. * City was divided into 7 parts. Each part is fortified. * Taxes collected from the prostitutes are useful to maintain police administration.
4.	Nikitin	Russia [Horse merchant]	Virupaksha - II	* Economic disparities in the societies.
5.	Barbosa	Portugal	Srikrishna Deva Raya	* Social evils presented in societies are described by him.

7. Domingo paes portugal " * Describes the personality of Sri krishna devaraya.
8. Fernao Nuniz portugal Achyuta Raya
[Brother of Srikrishna devaraya] * social evils
* social evils , specially lingayats ; who buried alive woman with her diseased husband .
* food habits of south-indians.
- * The records of paes & Nuniz were translated by " Robert Sewell " into English, titled as
" The Forgotten Empire "

Sangama Dynasty : 1336

Hari Hara Raya - I, Bukka Raya - I founded this kingdom, initially at Anigondi after that capital shifted to Vijaya Nagara.

These two brothers are sons of "Sangama".

According to one opinion, these two brothers are officers of Kakatiyas. After invasion of the Tuglaq rulers lead to the end of Kakatiyas. So these two brothers went to Anigondi but this kingdom also conquered by Tuglaqs so they went to Delhi and settled some years there as muslims. After they sent to the South by Tuglaqs. They conquered the Anigondi and declared independence, with the blessings of a rishi called, "Vidhya Raya".

* Hari Hara Raya - I :

He conquered Hoyasala Kingdom

* Bukka Raya - I :

He conquered Madhurai. Entire Tamil Nadu became a part of Vijaya Nagara.

Actually this conquest was done by Prince "Kampana" & his wife, "Gangadevi", was a great scholar. She wrote a book called,

"Madhura Vijayam" (or) "Kampa Raya Vijayam".

It is sanskrit book.

* Deva Raya - I :

Two great wars with Bahmanis.

• Geopolitical conflicts b/w Vijaya Nagara, Bahmani & Gajapati Kingdoms. for the sake of Krishna and Tungabhadra ^{Godavari} region.

The continuous wars b/w Vijaya Nagara & Bahamani's for the sake of Krishna & Godavari delta region - from the beginning.

Deva Raya-I fought against Firozsha Bahamani.

- * In first war, Deva Raya-I was defeated in the war and his daughter married with Firozsha.

Krishnara Raychoor doab given to Firozsha.

- * 2nd war, Firozsha Bahamani was defeated.

Raychoor doab given to Deva Raya-I

- * Deva Raya-II:

powerful King

Battle with Ahmadsha Bahamani

He wrote a book called, "Maha Nataka Sudhanidi" in sanskrit

Title: Gaja Beta kalka

He employed large no of muslims' in army including 2,000 soldiers
muslim archers invasion.

- * Prouda Raya: Last king

Tempting factor towards the officer - Weakness

Saluva Narasimha - chandragiri Governor, killed Prouda Raya and came to power.

Saluva Dynasty: only 2 kings.

Saluva Narasimha

Immadi Narasimha

↳ He was assassinated by Veera Narasimha, 118 PM

and Tuluva dynasty came to power.

28/9/11

Tuluva Dynasty:

they came from "Tulu" region (Mangalore region)

founder: Veera Narasimha

Srikrishna Devaraya: [1509-29]

when he was came to power, at that time Bahamani kingdom was disintegrated in starting of 16th century. into 5 kingdoms:

- * Ahmadnagar

- * Berar

- * Bedar

- * Golconda

- * Beedapur

{ So Srikrishna devaraya had no chance to fought against the Bahamani rulers. }

Wars against Bijapur:

So, the wars were continued b/w Vijaya Nagara & Beedapur for Raychoor (region) doab.

S.K.D fought 2 battles against Beedapur

1. In 1510 at Kovilkanda

yusuf Adil shah was the king of Bijapur and he died (found)

in war

2. In 1520, battle of Raychoor

* Ismail Adil shah → took back the Raychoor doab when

S.K.D was in Orissa.

Again SKD conquered that doab

3. In 1529, permanently Raychoor doab was taken by muslim rulers.

Wars with Gajapatis:

pratapa Rudra Gajapati ^{was} defeated by SKD. He married pratapa's daughter.

* Ummetus

Gangaraja was killed in the war.

Literature:

Books: * Amuktamalyada / Vishnu Chittiyam in Telugu
 [story of Rishi - Vishnu chitta]

* Jambavati Parinayam in Sanskrit.

Astadiggajas:

* 1. Allasani Peddana — Father of Telugu literature

Andhra Kavita Pitamaha

Books: Manu charita

2. Nandi Timmana

Book: Parijatapaharanam

3. Madayyagari Mallanna — Rajashettha Charita

4. Dhuegati — Kalabastimatiatyam

5. Ayyalaraju Rama Bhadra — Sakala Nitisara Sangraham.

6. Pingali Surana — Raghava Pandaveeyam

prabhavati Prajyunna

7. Ramaraja Bhushana — Vasu charita

* 8. Tenali Ramalinga — Panduranga mahatyam

Achyutaraya:

queen: Tirumalamba → Varadambika parinayam
 (Sanskrit)

Sadasivaraya: (last king)

* In 1565, Battle of Talikota / Bannihatti / Battle of Rakshasi Tangdi.
Allyarayama raya was killed in the war. Sadasiva raya ran away from his kingdom.

End to the Vijaya Nagara power, it became almost like a regional kingdom.

Art & Architecture:

Religious monuments → temples in dravidian style

secular monuments → Indo-persian style

* Hampi:

~~Virupaksha temple~~

Kodanda Rama temple

Hazara Ramalaya

Vitalkaswami temple

- In mandapa, musical pillars

- The monolithic chariot

secular monuments:

Lotus Mahal (palace of queen)

Multiple arches & domes

Elephant stable

Queen's bath

* Other temples

- Virabhadraswami temple at Lepakshi

- i) Beautiful murals (Painting on ceilings)

- ii) Huge monolithic Nandi outside the temple

- Chintala venkataswamy temple at Tadipatri

- Ranganatha temple ¹³⁷ at Sri Rangam

⇒ Bahamani Kingdom [1347] capital: Gulbarga

Founder: Alla-ud-din-Hasan

↳ one of the officers of Tuglaq

Title: Baham Shah

14 sultans

1. Firoz Shah Bahamani

He wrote commentaries on Khuran & Sharat

Large no of Hindus were employed in army

2. Ahmad Shah I

- Title: "Wali" → friend of god
- He was influenced by one Sufi saint: "Gesudaraz"
- In 1424, he shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar

In the Bidar phase, imp PM's are

* Mahmud Gawan [1463-81]

Bahamanis were so powerful at this time.

King: Mahmud Shah - III

(i) He conquered entire Krishna-Tungabhadra & Konkan-Goa region (east) and Kutch (west)

(ii) Extreme industrial growth

Bidar → centre of industry

Bidri craft → articles made up of metals with designs of gold and silver lines.

(iii) Promoted foreign trade (external trade) and internal trade

So, he had a title: Malik-ul-Tujjar

(iv) Contribution to education

Gawan's madarsa

↳ It is also imp monument

v) Gawan was executed by Mahomed shah-III, in 1481

⇒ Two groups of Bahamani's bureaucracy (factional groups)

* Afzil/Paradeshi

officers from Iran

* Deccanis (local)

The conflict b/w these groups is regional & religious.

Gawan belong to Afzil group. So, in his period Afzil are powerful.

One of the Afzil officers - namely Kuli appointed as the Governor of "Golkonda", with title: Qutub-ul-Mulk. So, founded a new dynasty called Qutubshahi

⇒ The disintegration of Bahamani leads to emergence of 5 kingdoms (states)

(i) Berar - 1490 - Gaivilgarh [now Vidarbha]

founder: Imdad-ul-mulk

Dynasty: Imdad shahi

First state to appear & also decline

In 1574, Ahmad Nagar conquered Berar

(ii) Bidar

founder: Qasim Barid (PM of Sultan of Bidar)

Dynasty: Barid shahi

In 1619, Bidar was conquered by Bijapur

(iii) Ahmad Nagar

founder: Ahmad Nizam Shah

In 1633, Ahmednagar was conquered by Shahjahan

(iv) Beesapur

founder: Yusuf - Adil-shah

Dynasty: Adil shahi

2 imp rulers:

* Ibrahim - Adil-shah - II :

worshiper of Sarawati

Book: Nauras nama (Nuric)

Build a city: Nauraipur

(only)

Most imp South Indian persian historian - Feresta

he wrote a book: "Bulshani-Ibrahim"

* Mohammad - Adil-shah :

"Gol Gumbaz" → his tomb

(2nd) This is a famous place in Karnataka.

The Gumbaz (dome) is the 2nd largest dome in world.

(1st) In Rome, St. Peter's Basilica church has world largest dome

* (6th) St. Sophia church in Istanbul (Turkey) finest church in the world and it was converted into mosque by one muslim ruler.

The people of Turkey founded a finest solution to this ~~issue~~ religion problem by converting church as a national monument.

Gol Gumbaz has ^{many} whispering galleries

→ voice gets transmitted through walls

(v) Golconda :

founder: Kuli Qutub-ul-mulk

Dynasty: Qutub shahi

Ibrahim-Qutub shah :

Participated in Tallikota war.

Sultans participated in Tallikota war :

Ibrahim Qutub-shah → Golkonda

Hussan-Nizam-shah → Ahmed Nagar

Ali-Adil-shah → Bijapur

Ali-Barid-shah → Bidar

Ibrahim-Qutub shah war build many water tanks.

Hussan sagar, Ibrahimpatnam tank

Md. Kuli-Qutub-shah :

- In 1591 → he built Hyderabad city
- 1592 → " " charminar

Md. Qutub-shah :

He built "Mecca mazid" in Hyd (started by this king)

completed by Aurangzeb.

In 1687, he conquered Golkonda.

Kashmir:

Ruled by "shahmir" dynasty (400yrs)

Imp kings:

* Sikander shahmir

Imposed jizya on pandits of kashmir

destroyed many temples

Dismissed the pandits from their positions(jobs)

pandits ran away ¹⁴¹ from kashmir

* Zain-ul-Abidin [1420-70]

Modern historians called him as, "Akbar of kashmir"
Abolished jizya.

Invited all the pandits and given the highest positions in Admn
All temples are repaired & built new temples (150 temples)
Devotee of Amarnath temple.

Literature :

Mahabharat & Rajatarangini translated into persian language
(sanskrit) ↳ history of kashmir upto 12thc

Scholar in his court, "Tonalaja" continues Rajatarangini
ie Rajatarangini-II [History of kashmir 12th to 15thc]

Architecture:

Wooler lake → in the middle of this lake an artificial city
(palaces & mosque)
was built by zain-ul-abidin, called Zainulankar

Kashmiries called him as "Bada shah"

Sharqil kingdom:

capital: Jaunpur

Hussain shah sharqi :

Great musician in Hindustani Sangeet

Ragas: Zangula

Ataladevi mosque → temple converted into mosque

Malwa kingdom: [Naemoda region]

capital: mandu → world Heritage centre

Baz Bahadur: Musician, poet & great builder

- Rupamati place

- Baz Bahadur palace

- Hindola palace [T-shape]

He was devotee of Krishna

In 1561, Malwa was conquered by Akbar. Because of his excellence Akbar was impressed by him

Ilyashahi dynasty: (Bengal)

founder: Ilyas

capital: Gaur, Pandua

In Gaur,

(i) Chota Sona Masjid

(ii) Bada Sona Masjid

In Pandua,

best mosque build by Ilyashahis "Adina Masjid"

This mosque has 400 domes

Allah-ud-din Hasan Shah: [1493-1519]

(i) Bengali literature

* Kashiram

Mahabharat into Bengali

* Krishnvara Oja

Ramayan into Bengali

* Maladda Basu

Bhagavata into Bengali

(ii) Religious tolerance

Bengalis believed that, he was "Krishna"

"Chaitanya" contemporary to this king and deep respect towards the king

↳ saint

Eastern Gangas dynasty : [Orissa]

ruled by 1000 yrs [5th-15thc]

Worshippers of Sun

Architecture:

Temples build in Nagara style

Kings:

Anantavarma chodaganga (11thc)

i) Jagannath temple at Puri

ii) Lingaraja temple at Bhuvaneswar

Narasimha - I

→ [not surviving]

13th - famous Suntemple at Konark, it was popularly known as 'Black pagoda', and entire temple is in the chariot shape. The giant wheels of this temple are surviving now, not the temple.

Arasavelli temple in Sri kakillam built by a king called Devendra verma belong to this dynasty. Only sun-temple in AP.

Gajapatis : 100 yrs

Bhoi dynasty:

rulers belongs to Bhoi caste

Orissa was part of mughal empire not the Delhi sultaneate.

It was conquered by Akbar.

Gujarat : Sultans of Gujarat

capital: Ahmedabad

Mohammed Shah Begarah:

Title: Begarah

144

who conquered two forte

Sanskrit scholar in his court, Udaya Raja

→ book: Raja Vinoda

(Biography of King)

Barbosa → a portuguese traveller visits Gujarat in his period.

Rajasthan:

Many Rajput kingdoms were emerged in Rajasthan during Firoz-shah period.

(i) Mewar — Sisodia dynasty

Capital: chittod

- Rana Sangram Singh
- Rana pratap Singh

(ii) Marwar

Capital: Jodpur

dynasty: Rathore

* Rajput
only dynasty against to the

Mughals: Sisodia

continuous wars with mughals

(iii) Amber

dynasty: Kachchwa

(iv) Bikancer

(v) Jaisamdeer

Bhatti dynasty

Khandesh kingdom:

Capitals: Burhanpur in MP

Asirgarh, Asirgarh

Dynasty: Farooghi

* Last & first conquest of Akbar : 1601 → Asirgarh / Khandesh
1561 → malwa

			Contemporary King	Observations
1.	Ibn Battuta	Morocco	Hari Hara - I [founder]	* First foreign traveller who visited Vijaya Nagala.
2.	Nicolo De Conti	Italian	Deva Raya - I	* The circumference of the city is 90 km, protected by 90,000 potential soldiers. * Polygyny nature of the society. According to him, King has 12,000 wives.
3.	Abdur Razack	Herat [Persian]	Deva Raya - II	* He praises the beauty of Kingdom. Pearls, Diamonds, Gems were sold in the streets of Vijaya nagala. * City was divided into 7 parts. Each part is fortified. * Taxes collected from the prostitutes are useful to maintain police administration.
4.	Nikitin	Russia [Horse merchant]	Virupaksha - II	* Economic disparities in the societies.
5.	Barbosa	Portugal	Srikrishna Deva Raya	* Social evils presented in societies are described by him.

7. Domingo paes portugal " * Describes the personality of Sri krishna devaraya.
8. Fernao Nuniz portugal Achyuta Raya
[Brother of Srikrishna devaraya] * social evils
* social evils , specially lingayats ; who buried alive woman with her diseased husband .
* food habits of south-indians.
- * The records of paes & Nuniz were translated by " Robert Sewell " into English, titled as
" The Forgotten Empire "

History of Mughals

I founder: Babur in 1526

6 sultans: Greater mughals

end of 1st phase: After death of Aurangzeb in 1707

II 2nd phase: 1707 - 1857

8 sultans: later mughals

Taimur → progenitor of this dynasty
[mulapurusshudu]

Territory → Volga region to Indus

Capital: Samarkand [in Uzbekistan]

He divided his kingdom into 4 principalities

i) Samarkand

ii) Herat

iii) Kabul

iv) Fargana → Babur 5th generation descendant of Taimur
[in Kirgistan] ↳ he came to power in 1494

He lost both Fargana & Samarkand and conquered Kabul
settled ^{in it.} upto 20 yrs.

He invited by two rivals of Ibrahim Lodi to India

1. Rana Sangram Singh

2. Daulat Khan Lodi (Governor of Punjab &

uncle of Ibrahim Lodi)

Babur: [1526-30]
in India

Babur is title which means tiger.

Original name: Zahir-ud-din Mohammad

Source: "Biography of Babur" 146 (Turkish language)

Autobiography is also called Babur Nama
 (Best)

Title: Prince among Autobiographers
 [by scholars]

3 chapters

1. About Fargana
2. Rule in Kabul
3. about India

* Tuzuk-i-Babri translated into Persian by Abdul Rahim

(officer of Akbar)

English by "Mrs Henry Beveridge"

- In 1526, first battle of Panipat
 Last Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi was killed in this war.
- In 1527, Battle of ~~aspscgroup.blogspot.com~~ Kandha
 Rana Sangram Singh was defeated.
- In 1528, Battle of Chanderi (M.P)
 Nedini Roy was defeated
- In 1529, Battle of Gogra (Bengal)
 Nusrat Shah was defeated.
 [Son-in-law of Ibrahim Lodi]
- * Tomb of Babur is found at Kabul (1520)

Hurayyun: [means fortunate]

Original name: Nasir-ud-din Mohammad
 1st spell: 1530-40 & 2nd spell: 1555-56 (died)

In 1540, he was dismissed from the power by Sher Shah Suri
 About 15 years he lived as a wonderer.

Source: Humayun Nama

written by his sister Gul Badan Begum

3 wars with Sher Shah Suri

1. 1538, Battle of Chunar

Sher Shah Suri was defeated and pardoned.

2. 1539, at Chausa

Humayun was defeated & escape from battle field

3. 1540, Battle of Kanjy /

" " Bilgram

Mughal empire temporarily eclipsed

* King of Amarkot, Rana Prasad gave shelter to Humayun

↳ Akbar was born in 1542 at Amarkot

Mother: Hamida Banu Begum

* Humayun left India in 1543,

King of Iran, gave shelter to him about 12 yrs
shah Taimur (Safavid dynasty)

* In 1555, with the military given by Iranian king, Humayun
(10,000 forces)

defeated the Sikandar Suri (grandson of Sher Shah Suri)

Humayun died in 1556, sudden fall from the library

Akbar: [1556 - 1605]

Humayun tomb is in Delhi [Best monument of mughal]

↳ means Great

[World Heritage Centre]

Name: Jalal-ud-din Mohammad

Source: 3 historians

* 1. Abul Fazl -- Akbar Nama (History of Mughals Taimur to Akbar)

- * According to Ain-i-Akbari,
- 25 crops in Kharif season
 - 16 crops in Rabi season

2. Abdul Khader Badami

book: Muntakab-ul-Tawarikh

3. Nizam-ud-din Abd Ahmed:

book: Tabaqat-i-Akbari

Political history:

Akbar was appointed as Governor of Punjab. (^{age:} 13 yrs)

Bairam Khan was guardian to Akbar.

Senapati of Bihar "Hemu Raj" conquered the Delhi & Agra after the death of Humayun and he ruled with 100 days.

Hemu Raj's title: Vikramajit

* 1556, Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar & Hemu Raj.

Hemu Raj was killed.

Bairam Khan played an imp role in this war

Military Achievements: [1561-1601]

- Malwa (1st conquest of Akbar)
- Garhapatanga / Gondwana
 - was ruled by a Queen: Rani Durgavati
- Bengal in 1576
- Gujarat in 1572
 - After this victory, Akbar built a new city: Fatehpur Sikri
- Bengal
- Orissa
- Kashmir

- Baluchistan

- Kabul

- Kandahar in 1595.

At this point of time, there were 4 states in Deccan

- Khandaesh [in 1601, he conquered]

- Ahmed Nagal

- Golconda

- Bijapur

} More than 100 yrs are taken to
conquer those 3 states by Mughals.

The process of conquest of Deccan started in Akbar's period continued upto Aurangzeb period.

[1595 - 1600]
↓

Two wars against Ahmed Nagal.

Ruled by "Chand-Bibi"

3 regions of Ahmed Nagal are given to Akbar

- Ahmed Nagal (capital state)

- Berar (Vidarbha region)

- Bala Ghat

* In 1601, Prince Salim (Jahangir) revolted against his father Akbar

2 Abdul Fazl was assassinated by Bir Singh Bundela [officer of Salim] at Ahmedabad Allahabad.

Religious policy:

Sul-e-kul → Sufi principle officially adopted by Akbar

✓ peace ↓ all ie peace to all (literal meaning)

Nondiscrimination (brotherhood)

Administration is based on this principle.

Liberal reforms of Akbar

1. forceible conversions were banned.
2. pilgrimage taxes have abolished.
3. zijiya tax was abolished in 1564.
4. Many temples were constructed by him.
cow slatter had been banned.
5. He had no of Rajput wives.

* (i) Harka Bai → popularly known as Mariya Jamana

Mother of Jahangir, prince of khachua

(ii) Jodha Bai

princes of marwar

Jagat Gosain → wife of Jahangir (another prince of marwar)

(iii) Princes of Bikaneer

princes of Jaisalmer

In 1575, a new building called Ibadat khana (hall of worship) was built
(For ^{say} 1575-78, every ^{evening} thursday) he conducted discussions on Islam by inviting diff ideological people for them to know their views.

In 1578, the gates of Ibadat khana were opened to the other religions. Ibadat khana become parliament of Religions.

Hindu religion — purushottam, Devi

Jainism — tiravijaya Suri

Zoroastrian (Zoroastrian) — Dastur Mehalji Rana

Christianity — Anthony, monseretty }
Rudolf Aquavila } portugese priests

* In 1582, a new religious order was developed by Akbar,

Din-e-illahi (initially ¹⁵¹ Tawhid-e-illahi)

Principles of Din-e-Illahi:

- No non-vegetarian
- worship of SUN & FIRE
- Instead of Friday, Sunday shall be holiday
- Greeting term - Allahu Akbar

This idea is unique but failed to reach the people. The reasons are

- contradictory /objectionary principles
- Take it or leave it principle of Akbar ie no special efforts were made to promote this religious order.

Only 16+1 people adopted this religious order
Akbar

One Hindu - Nahesh Dasi (popularly known as Raja Bibbal)

Jahangir [1605-27]

original name : Salim

Jahan → world , gir → conqueror

Autobiography : Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri (persian language)

* The rebellion of his elder son Khurram & Arjun dev gave shelter to Khurram that leads to his death.

* 12 Ordinances → for welfare measures.

(i) Ban on wine & tobacco

([↳] Intoxicating drinks)

Tobacco was introduced in India by portuguese during Jahangir's period.

(iii) Hospitals were built for humans & animals.

(iv) Release of political prisoners

(v) Animal killing was banned on Sundays & ~~Thursdays~~^{Thurs}.

(vi) Zanzir-e-Adil (Bell of justice) was provided.

** Arrival of two British ambassadors sent by King of Britain

- James I

• Captain Hawkins (1608 - 1611)

• Sir Thomas Roe (1615 - 1619)

* Noorjahan (wife)

original name: Meharunnisa

noor → beauty/light

jahan → world

* In 1631, Noorjahan ~~wife~~ married Jahangir

{ 2nd marriage, widow }

1st husband: Sher Afghan

daughter: Ladli Begum

* Her title: "Padusha Begum"

coins were minted on the name of her title.

* Itmat-ud-daula → father of Noorjahan

↳ who became "Wazir" (prime minister)

* Asaf Khan → Brother of Noorjahan

He was in a position called, meez-i-saman, who supplied everything (goods) to king

* She invented rose water & rose perfumes

Shah Jahan [1627-58]

Original name: Khurram

shah: King, jahan: world

Sources

Abdul Hameed Lahori, wrote a book "Padushanama"

Inayat Khan, author of shahjahan nama

Imp things

- * His conquest in Deccan policy
- * His conquest of Ahmadnagar in 1633
 - Aurangzeb was appointed as Governor of Deccan (at that time)
- * Beezapur & Golkonda surrendered to shah jahan without any war in 1636
 - They paid 2 lakh Huns/ annum to shah jahan & became tribute states.
- * Last days of shah jahan, his 4 sons become fratricide i.e killing each other for power
- 1. Dara shiko (elder son)
 - Unorthodox to his father..
 - Great intellectual, promoted Hindu-Islam relations
 - He failed in the war of succession.
 - His literary activities,
 - (i) Translation of Bhagavath Gita into persian
 - (ii) 52 Upanishads translated into persian,

title : 15 Sirr-e-Akbari

(iii) He was a hagiographer, wrote a hagiographical book called "Safinat-Ul-Auliya", which is a biography of saints. Belongs to Sufi

(iv) His best book was "Majma-Ul-Bahrain"

Majma: meeting/mingling

Bahrain: seas

* Hindu and Islam oceans are mingling each other at India.

In 1658, two battles were fought b/w brothers

* Battle of Dharmat

* Battle of Samugarh

In these battles, Dara Shiko was killed by Aurangzeb.

* Murad [Governor of Gujarat & Malwa] }
 * Shah Jahan [Governor of Bengal] } killed by Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb: [1658 - 1707]

He came to power by putting his father into prison.

Original name: Alamgir. [conqueror of world]

Historians in his court:

1. Abu Hashim - popularly known as "Kafi Khan" (Kafi: secret)

Book: Kitab-Ul-Lubab

He says that, this book was written in secrecy because Aurangzeb banned writing history, but max no of books were written in this period.

Psychosomatic Analysis was done on Aurangzeb

To study of mental & physical conditions.

2. Md. Khazini - Alamgirnama
3. Eshwar Das - Futhuhati Alamgiri
(Victoria)
4. Beem sen - Nushka-i-Ailkusha
5. Md. Sagji Mustaid Khan - Maasik-i-Alamgiri

History of Aurangzeb:

50 yrs → 25 yrs, ruled from Delhi
last → 25 yrs, ruled from Aurangabad.

In Delhi, many people revolted against Aurangzeb :

1. Jats [they want independent states]

- (i) Gokla
- (ii) Rajaram
- (iii) Chauraman

2. Satnani (Dalit community of madhura)

local problem

3. Bundellas lead by Champat Roy

4. Sikhs

9th & 10th gurus lead this against him

5. Rajputs

Durgadas lead this movement

He came to South India, in 1681 & died in 1707.

2nd. phase of Aurangzeb

In 1686, Beizarpur was taken away by him & which was

the 20th subha/province

In 1687, Golconda was annexed & became 21st subha & last they conquered.

2010/11 Religious policy taken by Aurangzeb:

Puritanical measures [Non-community effected by these measures]
Bigoted measures

Puritanical measures:

- stopped minting Kalima on coins.
- Banned certain unislamic ceremonies in his court, like
 - “Jashn-e-Wazan” [Tulabhara ceremony]
 - “Jaroka Darshan” [people in morning with empty stomach come to King's darshan]
- Austerity measures are maintained strictly.
- Some festivals were banned.
 - Nauroj festival
 - Shab-e-Bahrain festival
- Muhtasib → preach moral values in the Khuran.

[Ethical principles of every religion are same but dogmatic principles are different.]

- Removed all the painters, dancers, musicians from the court.

Bigoted measures:

- Re-position of Zijiya, “1679”
- Destruction of temples
 - Vishwanatha temple: Kashi
 - Keshava Ray temple: Madhura

Suri empire: [1540-55]

2nd Afghan dynasty of India.
who ruled

1st " " " Lodi

* Sher Shah Suri: [5 yrs]

original name: Farid, belong at "Sasaram" dynasty
(place)
started his career as Jamindar

conquered Bihar & Bengal

He died in Kalinjar fort explosion.

* Islam Shah sur

* Sikandar sur [1553-55]

[last king]

A Source of Sur empire Tarikat shershahi

written by "Abbas khan sheevani"

Administrative Reforms of Sher Shah:

1. Provincial and local governments

Divided the entire empire into 47 districts, called sarkars

Officers: chief munisif [Revenue administration]

chief shiqdar [police officer (Law & order)]

poddar [treasury officer]

Sarkar is divided into parganas

Officers: munisif

shiqdar

Khafadar

Villages is lowest unit in the administration.

head: Patwari

2. Introduction of Patta system

↳ document confirms the ownership rights.

3. minted two new coins,

- Silver rupee
- Gold mohar

4. Transport and communication system.

Large network of highways were built by Sher Shah.

Large no of sarai were built

↳ Rest houses on the highway.

Some of sarai were functioning as Dak chowkies

↳ post offices.

5. Art & Architecture

- Old fort in Delhi [purana khila]
- His tomb at Sasaram in the middle of water.

Mughal Administration:

- * Bureaucracy → Wazir [diwan] — Finance minister & PM
Mir Bakshi — Head of Military
Sadr-us-sadr — Head of religious dept
Khazi-ul-khazat — Head of Judiciary
Mir-i-Atish — Head of Artillery [Babur's style]
Mir-i-Arz — Head of Royal Petitions
Mir-i-mal — Incharge of Treasury
Mir-i-Bandar — a " post cities
Kufia Navis — Intelligence Agency

(Central govt)

Provincial & local govt:

provinces: Subha

headed by Subhedar

Subhas → Sarkars → pargan → villages

Revenue Administration:

In 1582, Akbar's wazir "Todarmal" introduced a new revenue system, "zabti/Bandobast system".⁴

zabti → measurement

(Revenue is fixed on the basis of land measurement.)
(or)
demand.

- (i) Fixing the land revenue by land measurement. [against to sharing system]
- (ii) Agriculture Land Classification,

4 categories on the basis of duration b/w two crops.
ie,

*	polaj	Crop gap	Crop gap
		0	[doab region]
*	parauti	1-2 yrs	
*	Charchar	3-4 yrs	
*	Banjari	more than 5 yrs	

Mansabdari System:

This system was followed in civil & military administration

Every officer had a (mansab) rank. not one, two ranks

(i) Zat rank

(ii) Sawar rank

* Zat → personal rank

Determines the status & pay.

* Sawar → military rank

Determines total no of force maintained by an officer.

Both ranks were indicated by numbers.

* Jahangir introduced new system in mansabdari

"Duaspa & Sicaspa"

↓ ↓
2 horses 3 horses

According to this system, without altering the zat rank of officer, he supposed to maintain more no of ^{horses} [double or triple]

[To increase the no of horses for the maintenance to an officer]

* Jagirdari system

Land assignment to the officers.

All jagirdars are the mansabdars but not vice versa

"Nagdis" → { Some mansabdars receive their salary internally
in the form of cash }

Growth of Fine arts :

Paintings: (types)

◦ Mural → painting on walls and ceilings.

[Non detachable]

◦ Miniature → paintings on some objects [paper, metal - -]

Small in size

Detachable ¹⁶¹ paintings

Illustrated paintings

1 dozen illustrated painting in Akbar period

To complete one painting -- 25 years

150 painters

Narration / illustration of story through paintings

Ex: * Hemza Nama — 12 big volumes

[Iranian Epic]

Today, this is in Dubling museum, Ireland

* Razm Nama → Mahabharat translation into Persian.

↳ A book about war.

Portrait paintings:

Women portraits → Noorjahan
Muntaj mahal

* In Akbar period, 2 imp traditions were introduced by Portuguese.

i) 3D painting

ii) Technique of fore shortening

∴ [some objects very close to you & some are far away].

Important painters:

In Humayun's court :

(i) Syed Ali Tabrizi } Master painters

(ii) Mulla Abdus Samad } from Iran

In Akbar's court :

According to Abdul Fazal, 17 master painters are in the court of Akbar¹⁶² [13 were Hindus]

Diswant

Kesaw Lal

Mukund

Madhav

Faroog Baig

Miskin

In Jahangir's court :

Greatest pattern of paintings — Jahangir

- * Ustad Mansur → Greatest painter of Mughal period.
title: shirin Qalam (sweet pen)

He was an expert of drawing birds & Animals

Modern historians, described him as "Rafel of the East"

[Rafel was a greatest painter in the world
contemporary to Leonard Bewancy, Angalo]

* Govardan

* Bishan das

* Manohar.

In shah jahan's court :

- Kalyan Das
- Anut chitr
- Md. Nadir samarkhandi

* Paintings of Bhara shiko,

India's office library — London

22/10/11

Architecture:

* Babar

4 mosques built by Babar randomly.

- Agra
- Panipat
- Sambhal [near Delhi]
- Ayodhya

* Humayun:

wife: Hamida Banu Begum [Haji Begum], built the tomb of his husband. [World Heritage centre]

Important features:

∴ First monument of Mughals.

- Octagonal shape
- Built on massive platform
- placed in the middle of a garden
- Double dome
- Red sand stone is used, dome with white marble.
- Replica of Timur's tomb at Samarkhand.

{No minarets}

* Akbar:

3 forts built by Akbar

- Lahore fort
 - Allahabad fort
 - Red fort in Agra
- New capital city in 1572, Fatehpur Sikri [city of victory]
After 14 yrs, city was abandoned. [1586]

Anup Talav — water tank, only source of water in that city

Monuments in Fatehpur Sikri: built by Akbar

- Jama masjid
- Darga of Shaik Salim Chisti [pure white marble]
 - ↳ present in courtyard of Jama masjid.
- Buland Darwaza → Gateway to both Jama masjid & darga of Shaik Salim Chisti.

Largest darwaza in the world [180x90]

World Heritage centre.

- Panchhamahal — 5 storied structure
resembles a Buddhist Vihara

Palaces

- Jodabai palace
- Maraini palace
- Sultana palace
- Ibadat khana → Hall of public audience
- Diwan-i-am → Two chambers of King
- Diwan-i-Khas → Hall of private audience

Tomb:

Built by himself at Sikandara [outskirts of Agra]

- Four beautiful white marble minarets
- Roof is square [No dome]

* Jahangir:

Noor jahan built 2 monuments

- Jahangir's tomb, at Shahdara [near Lahore]
- Her father's tomb¹⁶⁵, at Agra

Features of Itmat-ud-daulah's tomb :

- First Mughal tomb in white marble [Makrana white marble]
↓
best marble available in country.
- First mughal monument, "pietradura" used.
- * Pietradura - Inlay of precious and semi-precious stones in white marble walls.

* Shah Jahan:

In Agra Fort: many palaces

- Diwan-i-am
- Diwan-i-khas
- shish mahal [place of mirrors]
- khas mahal [personal chamber]
- Jasmin palace.
- Moti masjid - pearl mosque
- Taj Mahal - 22 yrs
[1631 - 1653]
chief architect of Taj mahal - Ustad Isa

Features:

copied from
Humayun's tomb

- octagonal shape
- Double dome
- Located in middle of garden
- 4 white marble minarets
- pure white marble & pietradura
- Built on Grid plan [original feature]

In Delhi :

- Red fort [Lal khila]
- Diwan-i-am
- Diwan-i-khas
 - Peacock Throne
(golden) [cost - 1 crore in those days]
 - A persian couplet was written on the walls of Diwan-i-khas.

AMIR KHUSRO { "If on earth be an eden of bliss
It is this, it is this none but this "

- ceilings were made up of silver.

From the middle of Diwan-i-khas, Yamuna river is flowing.

- Jama masjid
 - [opposite to red fort]
- One of the largest mosque [more than 30,000 people can offer prayers at a time].

Aurangzeb :

3 monuments

- Bibi ka maqbara — Tomb of his wife [Rabia-ud-Daurani]
at Aurangabad.
- Imitation of Taj Mahal, without white marble, pietr durum
"Poor man's Taj Mahal"
- Bada shahi mosque, Lahore
- Moti masjid in Red fort, Delhi
personal mosque, near to Diwan-i-khas.
- At Quladabad, he buried just like an ordinary man.

24/10/11 Literature:

3 categories

1. Histographical and Autobiographical books2. TranslationsAkbar's period:

- Mahabharat — Razmnama [by group of people]
- Ramayan — Ramayan by Abdul Khadir Badaumi
- Adharvadeda — by Ibrahim Sishindi
- Bhagavata Purana — Torkormal
- Raja Tarangini — Shah Badi
- Lilavati — Abu'l Faizi [Brother of Abu'l Fazal]

In 12th c, original Lilavati was written byBhaskaracharya [Astronomy & Mathematics]

He lived in Devagiri, he was patronized by Yadava's

Another book of him — Siddhanta Shiromani

- Tuzki Babari — Abu'l Rahim
(Turkish)

3. Sanskrit literature

* Padma Shankara [Akbar's court]

Gujarat Saint

Book: Akbarshahi shringaradarpanam

* Jagannath Pandit [some time in Shah Jahan's court]

^{Shah Jahan's}
settled in Varanasi

Books: Rasa Gangadhara

Ganga Lahiri

Music :

* Ram Tanu Pandit [Tan sBgh] [Gvaliyar]

His teacher: Swami Haridas

Ragas:

Miyanki Sodi

Rageshri

Malhar

Sarang

Musical Instruments:

Rudra Veena

Books:

Sangitasara

Raja mala

Baiju Bawra:

Teacher: Haridas

He was in court of Sultan's of Gujarat

The ragas composed by him are called "Bahadur melodies".

Foreign visitors:

Ralph pitch

1st Britisher to India in Akbar's period. He talks

about the poverty in Varanasi, Agra

Dress Travemiel:

French Jeweller, He visited India 6 times.

Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb's period.

He came to Golconda because it is centre of Diamond Industry.

Meer Md. Syed - owner of Kohinoor diamond
[Mirjumla]

He presented this diamond to Mughals

He came to south in Qutubshahi period.

* François Bernier

A french doctor, worked in the army of shah jahan some time.
observation: poverty of common man, extreme luxury of high class people.
ie No middle class in India.

He described Mughal empire as "King of Reggars and barbarian"

* Peter Mundy

A Britisher, came in Shah jahan's period.

observation:

A famine in Gujarat & Deccan region.

The people were dropped ploughs and took weapons to do war against the king.

** Nicolo Manucci:

An Italian doctor, worked in the artillary of the ^{Shara shika} Visited in Shah jahan's period.

He wrote a book : "storio dor Mogor" [story of Mughals]

↳ Mirror of 17th century

History of Marathas

Mahabharat says: Andhras & Marathas fought in Kurukshetra to the support of Kauravas.

14th - 18th C → the rise of Marathas, in the service of Bahmanis

Ahmed Nagar	}	Sultan's All these were employed marathas
Bidapur		
Aurangabad		

- * Maloji Bhonsle → ordinary soldier in Ahmed Nagar [Grand-father of Shivaji]
- * Shaji Bhonsle → Prime Minister of Ahmed Nagar.
- * Jagirdhar of Puna [Father of Shivaji]
- * Shivaji → He created a state for Marathas, in 17th C.
But he could not extend the kingdom in 17th C because of Mughal's rule in other parts.

In 18th C, after the disintegration of Mughals, Marathas dominated in ruling the almost entire country.

[Attack to Matak]

1st victim of Marathas — Mysore [Vadayasanagud]

2nd " " " — Nijams

In early 19th century, Marathas kingdom collapsed due to invasion of Britishers.

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Shivaji:

Born in 1627, at Shivneri.

Father: shaji Bhonsle , Mother: Jijiba Bai

Jagirdhar of pune → at every steady age

Gurus: • Dadaji Kondadev

shivaji trained in Administrative & military by him .

• Samantha Ram Das

Religious preceptor of shivaji

Expansion:

Golkonda, Bijapur & Mughal empires were surviving
at that time .

Bijapur territories conquered by shivaji :

- Torana
- Kalyan
- Kondana
- Mavali

In 1659, senapati of Bijapur "Afzal Khan" was appointed
and asked him to see the end of shivaji . But, He was killed by
shivaji.

Most prosperous cities of Mughals were plundered by shivaji .

In 1664, Surat city was plundered by shivaji

[1 crore rupees]

- Shajistakhan → first officer appointed by Aurangzeb to attack on shivaji .
- Raja Jai Singh → defeated shivaji [without war]

In 1665 - Treaty of purandhar

Provisions of purandhar treaty:

- Out of 35 forts, 23 forts were surrendered to Mughals.
 - Prince shambhaji [son of shivaji] was appointed as Munsabdar of 5000/5000 rank in Mughal admin.
 - Atleast once, shivaji must visit court of Aurangzeb.
- * In 1674, formal coronation was performed to shivaji.
Title: Chatrapati
capital: Rayghad
- * shivaji died in 1680

shambhaji: [1680-89]

In 1681, he gave shelter to son of Aurangzeb, Prince Akbar [this was the biggest mistake/came done by shambhaji]

For that reason, Aurangzeb decided to come Deccan [1681]

↳ [1686 - Bijapur]
[1687 - Golkonda]

* In 1689, Battle of sangameshwar

shambhaji was killed.

Sahu [son of shambhaji, (8 years)] sent to delhi as a prisoner.

Raja Ram: [1689-1700]

(Brother of shambhaji)

Expert in Guerrilla warfare

He was frequently changed the capitals.

Rayghad to Jinzi (Tamil nadu)

173 ↳ to Satara (Maharashtra)

Tara Bai [1700-1707]

Wife of Raja Ram

she was also expert in Gurilla wars.

1707 → death of Aurangzeb.

Bahadurshah I came to power.

↳ he released "Sahu" [after 17 yrs]

He wanted to create a civil war.

Most of the Sardhars supported Sahu as King, Tara Bai was banished from the empire.

Sahu: [1707-49]

Shivaji's Administration:

Council of ministers - "Astapradhan"

Peshwa - Prime Minister

Amatyā - Finance minister

Mantri - Home Minister

Sumanet - Foreign Affairs

Sachev - Royal Correspondence

Senapati - Incharge of Army

Nyaya - Head of Judiciary

Panditarao - Head of Religious dept

9th minister was added by Raja Ram - "Pratinidhi"

Administrative divisions:

↳ head of Astapradhan

Pranta - Mukhya Deshadikari [head]

Taraf - Tarafdar

Revenue Administration:

Besides land revenue, two new taxes.

- Chauth [$\frac{1}{4}$ th]

which is collected from the people of neighbouring territories.

In leave of annual plunder of Marathas.

(Protection to them from Maratha soldiers).

- Sar Deshmukh [$\frac{1}{10}$]

Deshmukhs traditionally considered as the owners of the land. Shivaji abolished these rights. So the tax was paid to state instead of deshmukhs.

Military Administration:

Two types of Troops.

* Bargi — standing army [permanent]

* Silhadars — temporary army admitted during wars.

Most of the silhadars come from "pindaris" community.

* Kulaba — shivaji had stationed his Navy warships.

[Bombay] These warships were exclusively used for the

wars against Jandjila Island people ruled by siddhis.

Siddhis are Muslims from Afghanistan [Africa]