

**American International University-Bangladesh**

**Assignment Topic**

**Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb**

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**Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb**

Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad, commonly known by the sobriquet Aurangzeb or by his regnal title Alamgir. He was the sixth Mughal emperor who ruled over the almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years. Aurangzeb was born on 3 November 1618 at Bahba in Gujarat. He is the third child of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal. His full name is Muhi al-Din Muhammad. Aurangzeb was a Hafiz and lived a normal life despite being emperor. He sold hats and his handwritten Qur'an and did not touch the wealth of the kingdom.

Aurangzeb's reign as Mughal emperor expanded the boundaries of the empire through various wars. During his reign, 4 million square kilometers of Mughal empire was included in the southern region. He ruled 158 million subjects. At that time, the annual income of the Mughal Empire was $450 million. Which was 10 times higher than France’s annual tax during his contemporary 14th Louis period. During his reign, India overtook China to become the world's largest economy. That amounted to $90 billion, a quarter of the world's GDP in 1700.

Aurangzeb was controversial and criticized as the ruler. Ignoring the religious tolerance principles of his predecessors, he introduced the Jizia Kar in India. Many Hindu temples were destroyed during his tenure. He sentenced Sam bhaji, the ruler of Maratha state, to death. He sentenced the ninth Sikh guru, Teg Bahadur, to death Many historians believe that the destruction of his Hindu temple is exaggerated. Not only that, he also donated money to build the temple. During his tenure, the administration employed the highest number of Hindu employees of the Mughal administration as compared to his predecessors. He opposed the fanaticism of Shia Muslims and Hindus. Aurangzeb was controversial and criticized as the ruler. Ignoring the religious tolerance principles of his predecessors, he introduced the Jizia Kar in India. Many Hindu temples were destroyed during his tenure. He sentenced Sam bhaji, the ruler of Maratha state, to death. He sentenced the ninth Sikh guru, Teg Bahadur, to death. Many historians believe that the destruction of his Hindu temple is exaggerated. Not only that, he also donated money to build the temple. During his tenure, the administration employed the highest number of Hindu employees of the Mughal administration as compared to his predecessors. He opposed the fanaticism of Shia Muslims and Hindus. After his death, the medieval era of India ended and the European invasion began. Aurangzeb is often called Amirul Muminin (leader of the believers) and is compared to prominent caliphs like Umar Ibn al-Khattab and Salahuddin Yusuf ibn Ayub.

The number of Hindu employees in Aurangzeb's administration was higher than that of Muslim employees. In 1679 and 1707, the number of Muslim and Hindu employees was almost half. Many of them were Rajput’s and Marathas. Sunni Muslims had accused the appointment of a large number of Hindu and Shia Muslim employees during his tenure. He rejected the allegation and said "What does worldly work have to do with religion? What is the reason for the administration employees' enthusiasm for religious fanaticism? Your religion is for you my religion is with me. He gave more importance to a person's qualifications than religious identity. During Aurangzeb's reign, 31.6 percent of the Mukul elite had Hindus, much higher than the amlas of other Mughal emperors. During his tenure, the number of Hindu mansards increased from 22% to 31%. Aurangzeb used them to fight in the South. From 1658 to 1659, Jaswant Singh, an elite Rajput and ruler of Jodhpur, said, "Destroyed the mosque and built a temple there", yet his relationship with Aurangzeb did not deteriorate. Until the death of Yaswant Singh in 1670, there was no deterioration in their relationship.

Soon after ascending the throne, Aurangzeb launched a military campaign against the disobedient Sultans of Vijayapur in 1657. The Mughals used rockets in this war. Mughal soldiers were firing grenades and rockets as they climbed the fort wall. A rocket fired into a gunpowder pile caused a massive explosion and CD Marjan himself was fatally injured. After 27 days of fierce war, Bidar fell to the Mughal forces. In the 17th century, the Mughals were skilled in making cannons. Zafar Box was a famous cannon in the Mughal artillery at that time. The lust was made with a mixture of brunch and iron. At that time, this cannon was a sign of very modern combat equipment. Aurangzeb's cannon fleet had a cannon called Ajdaha Wholesaler capable of hitting 33.5 kg at a time. A 20 feet long cannon named Fateh Rahbar had Arabic and Persian script engraved on it. There was another famous cannon called Ibrahim Rauja. The cannon was famous for its multiple barrels (tubes). Aurangzeb's personal doctor, Vernier, describes that each cannon was carried with two horses. Most soldiers used bows. The quality of the indigenous sword was poor. Swords were imported from England for the Mughal army. In the artillery, the European toppers were given priority over the Mughals. Like other weapons, there were rockets, boiling water pans, heaps of guns, and stone pelting. [106] Sepoys and artillery branches that excelled in the siege battle in the Mughal army emerged during Aurangzeb's reign.

After becoming emperor, he sent carpets, lamps and tile as gifts to Mecca and Medina. He ordered the construction of large ships in Surat so that these gifts and pilgrims could be taken there in order to perform Hajj. Mir Aziz Badaksi used to lead the supply and allied areas of all these expenses. He died naturally in Mecca. But before his death he distributed 45,000 silver coins and several thousand kaftans. During his region, he had good diplomatic relations with different countries of the world such as Uzbekistan, France, Sultan of Maldives, Sultan of Autumn Emperor and British. In 1686, the British East India Company failed to get a permit or shahi decree to do business across India. As a result, the British started the so-called Ing-Mughal war. The war ended with the british disaster. Aurangzeb sent a powerful fleet consisting of naval troops of Ethiopian troops led by Sidi Yaqub against them. They blocked the Bombay port in 1689. In 1690, the company's delegation came to Aurangzeb's court and apologized to Namaste. He pledged to be good in the future by paying huge compensation.

Aurangzeb's treasury would have accumulated revenue of more than a hundred million pounds in a year. In the world of that time, it was 10 times more than the revenue of Emperor Louis XII of France. The revenue was collected from customs duties and other taxes in twenty-four provinces of the Mughal Empire. Yet, like every emperor, he was opposed to writing verses of the Qur'an on almost coins. Because coins often came from the touch of hands and feet.

In conclusion, Aurangzeb is known as the great Emperor of Mughal Sultanate. During his region many reforms was held. As a devout Sunni Muslim, Emperor Aurangzeb tried to establish the principles of the Qur'an under his rule. He lives like a simple, unboots and a common righteous man. He banned music at the royal court and avoided grandeur at royal ceremonies. Emperor Aurangzeb was deeply passionate about Muslim theology. At his initiative, fatwa-e-alamgiri, a comprehensive collection of law rules and regulations, was published. Aurangzeb was praised for the rule of the largest Mughal empire in size and size. But at the same time, during his lifetime, the order of this great empire began to decline. After the emperor's death in 1707, inheritance conflict, the vastness of the empire, the great loss of war with the Marathas and the weakness of the elite or bureaucracy in the empire are some of the main reasons for the fall of the Mughal empire.