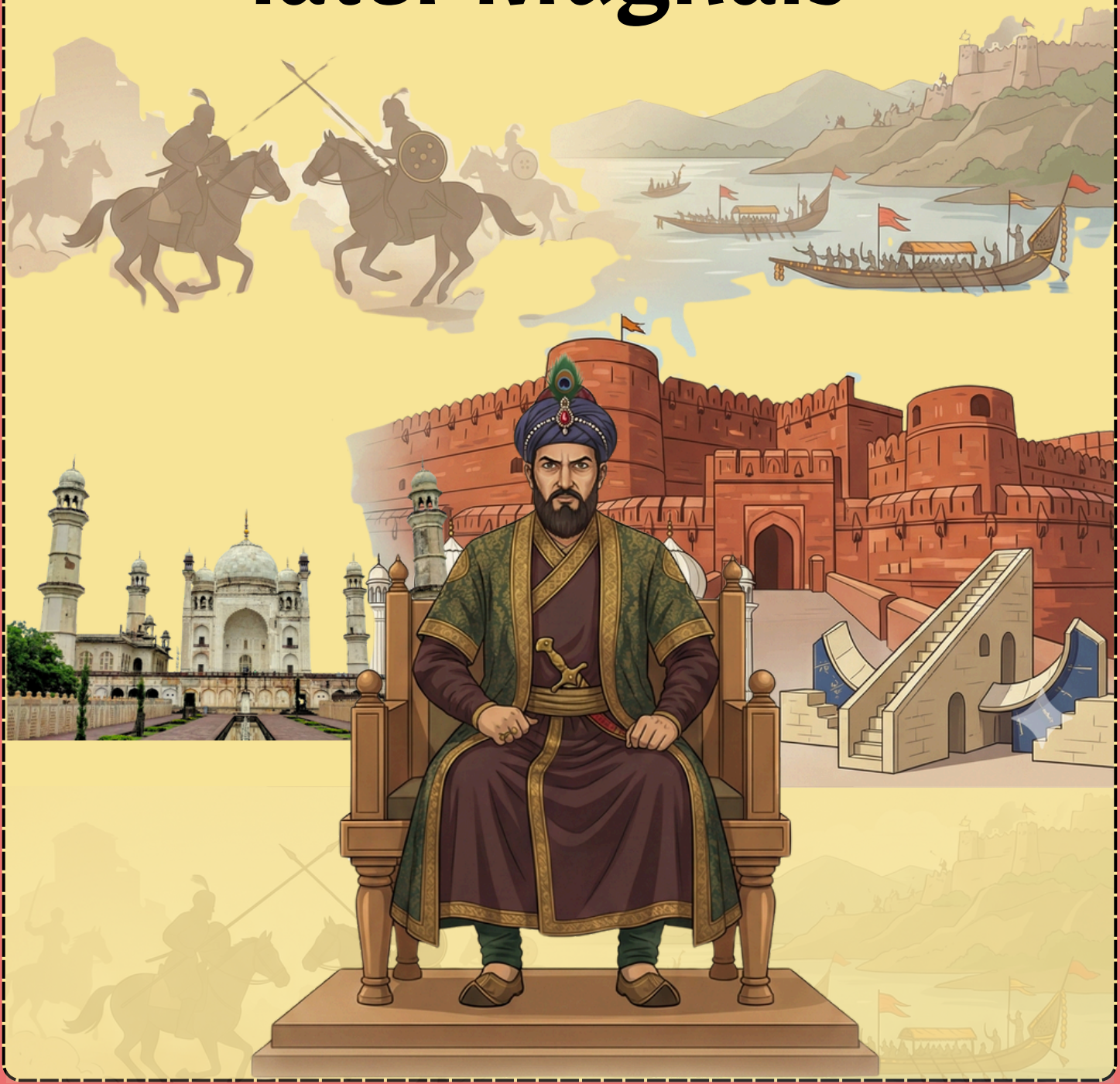
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Aurangzeb and later Mughals



Mughal Empire



Aurangzeb 1658 AD – 1707 AD

- Aurangzeb was known for his orthodox nature.

War of Succession

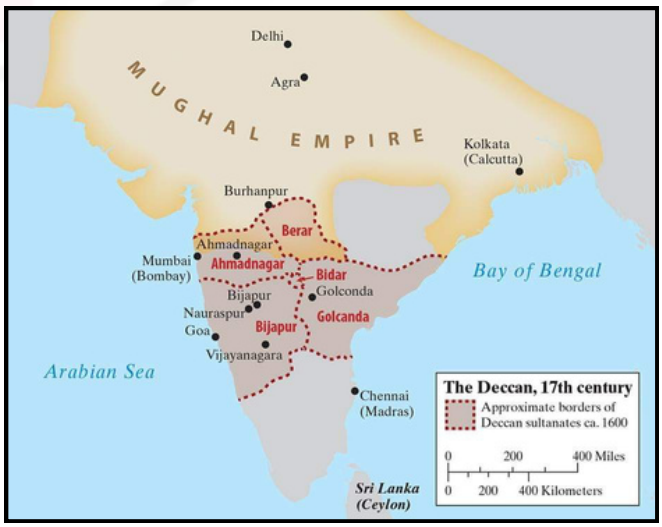
- In 1658 AD, Aurangzeb defeated his elder brother **Dara Shikoh** (who was supported by Jaswant Singh) in the following battles:
  - **Battle of Dharmat (1658):** Aurangzeb won.
  - **Battle of Samugarh (1658):** Decisive victory.
  - **Battle of Deorai (1659):** Dara Shikoh was finally defeated and executed.
- After the victory, he was crowned at Delhi and took the title "**Alamgir**" (Conqueror of the World).

Key Events & Religious Policy

- Aurangzeb captured and executed the **9th Sikh Guru**, **Guru Teg Bahadur** in 1675 AD because he refused to embrace Islam.
- He **re-introduced** the **Jizya tax** on non-Muslims in 1679 AD.
- Jizya had earlier been abolished by Akbar in 1564 AD.
- He appointed "**Muhtasibs**" (Censors of Public Morals) to enforce Islamic law and check un-Islamic practices.
- He compiled the **Fatwa-i-Alamgiri** (a digest of Muslim laws).
- He was called "**Zinda Pir**" (The Living Saint) due to his simple lifestyle.

Deccan Conquests

- Aurangzeb moved to the Deccan in 1682 AD to control the region, which eventually led to the empire's decline.
- **Annexation**:
  - **Bijapur**: Annexed in 1686 AD.
  - **Golconda**: Annexed in 1687 AD.



Death & Burial

- **Died:** 1707 AD at Devgiri, Aurangabad (present day known as Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar).
- **Burial:** Buried at Khuldabad (near Daulatabad).

Regional Resistance (Mughal vs Rebels)

Raja Chhatrasal (Bundelkhand Region)



Early Tragedy (Age 12)

- His father, **Champat Rai**, was killed by the Mughals near **Mahoba** (during Aurangzeb's time).
- Chhatrasal was only 12 years old at that time.

2. The Meeting with Shivaji (Age 20)

- Young Chhatrasal went to the court of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- He asked for employment in Shivaji's army.
- **Shivaji's Advice:** Shivaji motivated him, saying, "Go back to your own land and fight for the freedom of your people."
- Shivaji taught him Guerrilla Warfare tactics and gifted him a sword.

3. The Struggle Begins (Age 22 - 1671 AD)

- Chhatrasal started his revolt with a tiny army:
  - 5 Horsemen (Ghudswar)
  - 25 Swordsmen
- Using guerrilla tactics, he harassed the Mughals so much that they could not catch him.
- Mughal Compromise (1705 AD): Frustrated, Aurangzeb eventually offered him a Mansab of 4,000 to maintain peace.

4. The Bangash Invasion & Bajirao (1728 AD)

- After Aurangzeb died, Chhatrasal declared Independence (approx 1720).
- **The Conflict:** The Mughal Governor **Muhammad Khan Bangash** attacked Bundelkhand.
- Despite fighting bravely, the 80-year-old Raja Chhatrasal was surrounded and forced to retreat to Jaitpur.
- Chhatrasal sent a message to Peshwa Bajirao I for help. Bajirao I defeated Bangash, who was forced to retreat and promise never to return.
- **The Reward**: Raja Chhatrasal gave Bajirao:
  - 1/3rd of his Kingdom (Jhansi, Sagar, Kalpi).
  - His daughter, Mastani.

Battle of Saraighat (The Ahom Victory)

- **Year:** 1671 AD.
- **Location:** On the banks of the Brahmaputra River (Guwahati, Assam).
- **Objective:** Mughals wanted to recapture Guwahati.

The Fight:

- **Mughals:** Led by Raja Ram Singh (Kachwaha Rajput).
- **Ahoms:** Led by the legendary Lachit Borphukan.
- Even though the Mughals had a larger army, Lachit Borphukan used naval tactics and terrain usage effectively.
- **Result:** Decisive Ahom Victory. The Mughals were stopped from expanding into the Northeast.

Mughal Architecture

Bibi Ka Maqbara:

- Located in Aurangabad.
- Built by Azam Shah (Aurangzeb's son) in memory of his mother Dilras Banu Begum (Rabia-ud-Durrani).
- It is known as the "Taj of the Deccan".



Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque):

- **Delhi (Red Fort):** Built by Aurangzeb.



Later Mughals (The Decline)



Bahadur Shah I (1707–1712)

- **Other Names:** Also known as **Shah Alam I** or Muazzam.

Jahandar Shah (1712–1713)



- He ascended the throne with the help of the noble **Zulfiqar Khan**.
- He abolished the **Jaziya tax**.
- He introduced the **Ijaradari System** (Revenue Farming).

Farrukh Siyar (1713–1719)



Sayyid Brothers
Abdullah Khan &
Hussain Ali Khan

- He ascended the throne with the help of the **Sayyid Brothers** (Abdullah Khan & Hussain Ali Khan) they were also known as King Makers.
- In 1717, he issued the **Golden Farman** to the British East India Company, granting duty-free trade in Bengal on payment of an annual sum of ₹3,000 and permitting the Company to issue Dastaks (trade passes).
- The Sayyid Brothers killed him with the help of Maratha Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath.

Muhammad Shah (1719–1748)



- **Original Name:** Roshan Akhtar.
- Known as "**Rangeela**" due to his luxurious lifestyle.
- He killed the Sayyid Brothers with the help of **Nizam-ul-Mulk (Chin Qulich Khan)**.

Breakup of Empire (Independent States)

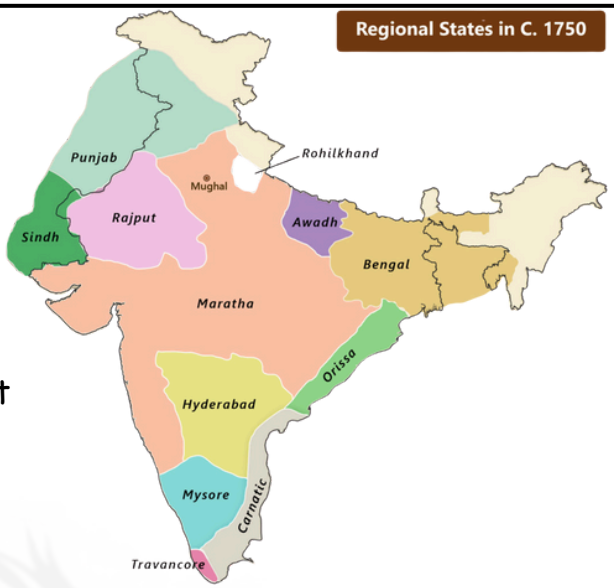
- During his reign, governors declared independence:
  - **Hyderabad:** Founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk (Chin Qulich Khan).
  - **Awadh:** Founded by Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk).

Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739 AD)

- Nadir Shah (Ruler of Iran) invaded India.
- **Battle of Karnal:** Muhammad Shah called Nizam-ul-Mulk and Saadat Khan for help, but they were defeated and captured.
- Nadir Shah sacked Delhi and took away the **Peacock Throne** and **Kohinoor Diamond**.

Ahmed Shah (1748–1754)

- Faced repeated invasions by the Afghan ruler **Ahmed Shah Abdali**.



Alamgir II (1754–1759)

- The famous **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was fought during his reign.

Shah Alam II (1759–1806)

- He was blinded by his nobles.
- **Battle of Buxar (1764):** He fought against the British and lost.
- **Treaty of Allahabad (1765):** He granted the Diwani rights of Bengal to the British.

Akbar II (1806–1837)

- He gave the title of "**Raja**" to the social reformer **Ram Mohan Roy**.



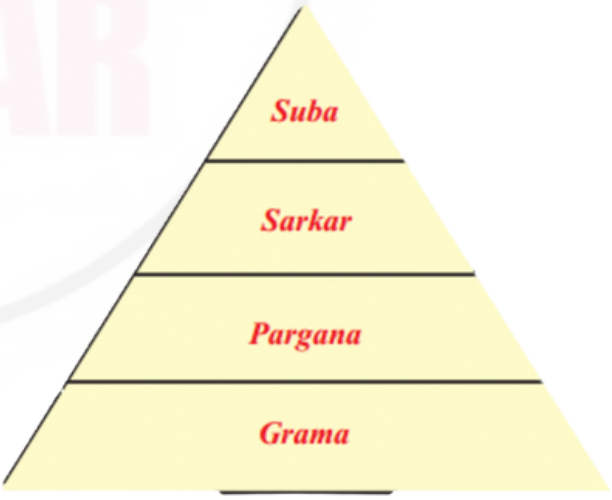
Bahadur Shah II (1837–1857)

- Known as **Bahadur Shah Zafar**.
- The Last Mughal Ruler. He was deported after the **Revolt of 1857** and sent to Rangoon.

Administration & Architecture

Administrative Divisions

- **Suba:** Province (Headed by Subedar / Nizam).
- **Sarkar:** District (Headed by Fauzdar).
- **Pargana:** Taluka (Headed by Shiqdar & Amil).
- **Gram:** Village (Headed by Muqaddam).



Key Officers

- **Mir Saman:** In charge of the Royal Household.
- **Mir Bakshi:** Head of the Military Department.
- **Diwan:** Head of Revenue Administration.
- **Fauzdar:** Maintained law & order.
- **Sadr:** Managed Judicial and Religious affairs.
- **Amalguzar:** Responsible for land revenue collection.
- **Shiqdar:** Police Chief at Pargana level.
- **Kotwal:** Chief of City Police.
- **Amin:** A revenue assessor at the Pargana level.

Rajputs & Monuments

Rajput Relations

- Many Rajput kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals with distinction.
- In exchange for their service, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their homelands, known as "Watan Jagirs".
- These influential Rajput families claimed the Subadari (Governorship) of rich provinces like Gujarat and Malwa.

Key Rajput Rulers & Their Positions

Raja Ajit Singh (Jodhpur)

- He held the governorship of Gujarat.

Sawai Raja Jai Singh II (Amber)

- He was the Governor of Malwa.
- He founded his new capital at Jaipur.
- He was given the Subadari of Agra in 1722 AD.

Monuments (Built by Rajputs)



Mehrangarh Fort

- **Location**: It is in Jodhpur (known as the Blue City).
- **Builder**: Built by Rao Jodha (The Rathore ruler of Marwar).

Jantar Mantar

- **Builder:** Built by Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur.
- **Locations:** He built a total of 5 Jantar Mantars in:

1. Delhi (1st to be built).
2. Jaipur (Largest) (UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010).
3. Varanasi.
4. Ujjain.
5. Mathura.





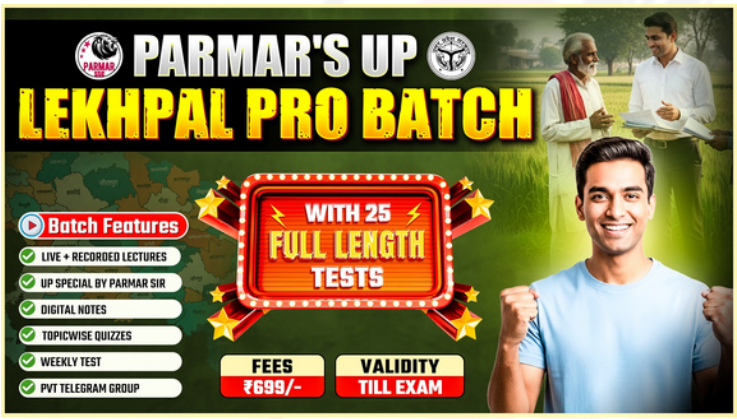


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