PARMAR SSC

Mughal Empire
(Part - 2)







Mughal Empire



Akbar (1556 AD – 1605 AD)

Introduction & Accession

- **Significance:** One of the greatest rulers of the Mughal Dynasty.
- **Full Name:** Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar.
- **Parentage:** Eldest son of Humayun.
- **Coronation:** Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab.
- **Regent:** Bairam Khan (his tutor) managed the empire initially.

Military Achievements

2nd Battle of Panipat (1556):

- Fought between Akbar (led by Bairam Khan) and Hemu (Vikramaditya), the Hindu General/Wazir of Muhammad Adil Shah.
- **Result:** Hemu was defeated, captured, and slain.

Conquest of Gujarat (1573):

- To commemorate this victory, Akbar built the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.

Battle of Haldighati (1576):

- **Combatants:** Maharana Pratap (Ruler of Mewar, Capital: Chittor) vs. Mughal Army (led by Raja Man Singh of Amer).
- Rana Pratap and his son Amar Singh did not recognize Mughal supremacy. Rana Pratap never surrendered.

Last Expedition (1601):

- Akbar defeated Sultan Miran Bahadur Shah (Ruler of Khandesh).
- He carried out his last expedition against the Fort of Asirgarh in Khandesh.
- **Revolt:** During this time, his son Jahangir revolted against him.
- **Death:** Akbar died in 1605 AD and was buried in Sikandra, Agra.

Rajput Policy & Relations

- **Policy:** Akbar tried to win over Rajputs through matrimony and high positions. They were inducted into Mughal service and treated on par with Mughal nobility.

Matrimonial Alliance:

- Married Harka Bai, the daughter of Raja Bharmal (Kachhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer).

- **Title:** She was honored with the title **"Mariam-uz-Zamani"** after giving birth to Prince Salim **(Jahangir)**.

Religious Reforms

- **Ibadat Khana:** Established a "House of Worship" for religious discussions.
- **Sulh-i-Kul:** Introduced the policy of "Universal Peace" or religious tolerance.
- **Din-i-Ilahi (1581):**
  - A new syncretic religion/code of conduct proclaimed by Akbar.
  - It synthesized values from Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism.
  - **Note:** Birbal was the only Hindu to follow this religion.
  - **Failure:** It was not successful as a mass religion and failed after Akbar's death.
- **Insan-e-Kamil (The Perfect Man):**
  - Abul Fazal described Akbar as "Insan-e-Kamil" (Perfect Man).

Administration & Land Revenue

Mansabdari System (Started 1571):

- **Mansab:** Means "Rank" or "Position." It determined status, salary, and the number of soldiers to be maintained.
- **Structure:**
  - **Zat:** Represented personal rank.
  - **Sawar:** Represented the number of cavalry/horsemen.
- **Nature of Post:** The Mansabdari system was not hereditary.
- **Grading:** Lowest rank was 10; highest was 5,000 (later raised to 7,000–10,000 for princes).
- **Payment:** Paid in cash or Jagirs (land assignments with revenue rights).
- **Military Commanders:** Known as Faujdars (Raja Man Singh).
- **Key Fact:** Raja Man Singh held a Mansab of 7,000 (Sapth Hajari).

Land Revenue System:

- **System Name:** Dahsala or Zabti System.
- Introduced by **Raja Todarmal**.
- Revenue was fixed based on the average yield of the last 10 years.
- **Land Classification:**
  1. **Polaj:** Most fertile; cultivated annually without fallow.
  2. **Parauti:** Left uncultivated for 1-2 years to regain fertility.
  3. **Chachar:** Left fallow for 3-4 years.
  4. **Banjar:** Uncultivated for 5 years or more.

The Navratnas (Nine Jewels)

1. **Birbal:** Administrator/Wit (Original name: Mahesh Das).

2. **Miyan Tansen:** Musician.
   - Original name Ramtanu Pande. Belonged to Rewa/Gwalior Gharana. Originally served Raja Ramchandra Singh. Composed Dhrupads and Raga Miyan Malhar. Played Rudraveena (Rabab). Title "Miyan" given by Akbar.
3. **Raja Man Singh:** Mansabdar/General (Grandson of Bharmal).
4. **Abul Fazal:** Scholar & Statesman (Wrote Akbarnama).
5. **Faizi:** Poet & Scholar (Brother of Abul Fazal).
6. **Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana:** Statesman & Hindi Poet.
7. **Mulla Do Pyaza:** Advisor/Wit.
8. **Fakir Aziao-Din:** Advisor.
9. **Raja Todarmal:** Finance Minister (Diwan).

Architecture & Capital Shifts

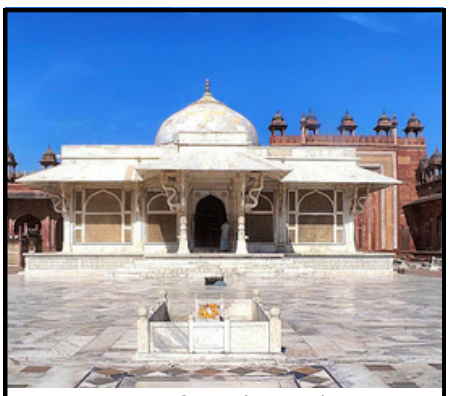
- Agra Fort (1565 AD).
- Lahore Fort (1566 AD).


Agra Fort


Lahore Fort

- **Fatehpur Sikri (1570 AD):** Built in honor of Sufi Saint Salim Chisti. Capital shifted here from Agra (1571–1585).
  - **Structures inside:**
    - **Buland Darwaza (1575 AD):** Built to commemorate his victory over the Gujarat expedition.
    - **Salim Chisti's Tomb:** Built by Akbar, but later redone in Marble by Jahangir.
    - **Other Palaces: Palace of Birbal** and **Palace of Tansen** (Akbar's Navratna) are also situated inside Fatehpur Sikri.
    - **Panch Mahal:** Also located in Fatehpur Sikri.
    - **Diwan-i-Khas:** Hall of Private Audiences, Built by Akbar


Buland Darwaza


Tomb of Salim Chisti


Palace of Birbal


Palace of Tansen


Panch Mahal


Diwan-i-Khas

- Allahabad Fort (1585 AD).


Allahabad Fort

Timeline of Capitals shift:

- 1571: Agra ➜ Fatehpur Sikri.
- 1585: Sikri ➜ Lahore.
- 1598: Lahore ➜ Agra.

Literature & Translation

- **Akbarnama (biography of Akbar):** Written by Abul Fazal in three parts:
  1. Ancestors of Akbar.
  2. Reign of Akbar.
  3. Ain-i-Akbari: Administration (inspired by Sher Shah Suri).

Translation Department

- Translation Department: Called Maktab Khana.
- **Important Translations**:
  - **Ramayana:** Translated to Persian by **Abdul Qadir Badayuni**.
  - **Mahabharata:** Translated to Persian as **"Razmnama"** by Faizi and Badayuni.
  - **Lilavati (by Bhaskaracharya):** Translated to Persian by **Faizi**.

Jahangir (1605 AD – 1627 AD)

Introduction


Zanjir-i-Adal

- **Original Name:** Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim.
- **Mother:** Harka Bai
- **Justice:** Established Zanjir-i-Adal (Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for seekers of royal justice. Known for strict administration of justice.
- **Birth:** 1569 AD.
- **Died:** 1627 AD

Personal Life

Wives:

1. **Manbhawati Bai:** Kachhwaha princess.
2. **Manmati Bai (Jagat Gosai):** Rathore princess. She gave birth to Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan).
3. **Mehr-un-Nissa (Nur Jahan):**
   - Widow of Sher Afghan.(Persian nobleman of Bengal) Married Jahangir in 1611 AD.
   - Title: Badshah Begum.
   - She exercised tremendous influence over state affairs.
   - Jahangir issued **silver coins** in her honor.

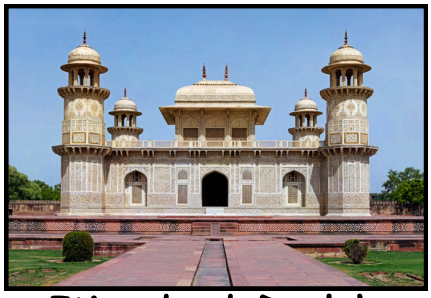


Important Events

- **Sikh Relations:** Executed the 5th Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev, because he gave refuge to Jahangir's rebellious son, Prince Khusrau.
- **Mewar:** Amar Singh of Mewar accepted Jahangir's suzerainty.
- **Revolts:** Faced revolts from his son Shah Jahan and commander Mahabat Khan.
- **Ahmednagar:** Captured a part of Ahmednagar; Malik Ambar ceded the territory of Balaghat.
- **British Arrival:**
  - **1608 AD:** William Hawkins (East India Co.) visited. Given a Mansab of 400.
  - **1615 AD:** Sir Thomas Roe (Ambassador of King James I) visited.
  - **Outcome:** Granted permission to establish a port in Surat.

Architecture

- **Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah (Agra):** Built by Nur Jahan for her father. First use of Pietra Dura decoration.
- **Moti Masjid:** Built in Lahore.
- **Jahangir's Tomb:** Located in Shahdara (Lahore).
- **Sarai of Nurmahal:** Centrally protected monument of India, It is situated in Punjab constructed under the patronage of Nur jahan.


Itimad-ud-Daulah

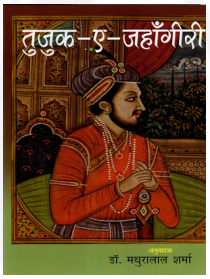

Moti Masjid


Jahangir's Tomb


Sarai of Nurmahal

Literature

- **Autobiography:** Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri (Persian).
- **Biography:** Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri by Mutamid Khan.





Shah Jahan (1628 AD – 1658 AD)

Introduction

- **Original Name:** Prince Khurram.
- **Mother:** Jagat Gosai (daughter of Raja Udai Singh).
- He is best known for his Deccan and foreign policies.
- **Reign:** Marked the Pinnacle of the Mughal Dynasty. Known as the "Golden Age" for architecture.
- **Foreign Travelers:**
  - **Bernier (French Physician):** Wrote Travels in the Mogul Empire.
  - **Tavernier (French Jeweler):** Wrote Travels in India.
  - **Peter Mundy:** Described the famine during his reign.
  - **Niccolao Manucci (Italian).**

Administration & Conquests

- **New Admin Unit:** Introduced Chakla (placed between Subah and Pargana).
  - Hierarchy: Subah ➜ Chakla ➜ Pargana.
- **Military:**
  - 1632: Defeated the Portuguese.
  - 1637: Completely annexed Ahmadnagar.

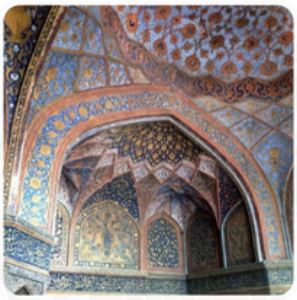
Architecture (The Builder King)



Taj Mahal (Agra):

- Built (1632–1653) in memory of wife Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Bano Begum), who died in 1631.
- **Chief Architect**: Ustad Ahmad Lahori.
- **UNESCO Site**: Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.
- Popularized Pietra Dura (stone inlay work).







The art of Decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during the reign of Shah Jahan.

Red Fort (Delhi):

- Built when capital shifted from Agra to Delhi in 1638.
  - **Diwan-i-Aam**: Hall of Public Audience.
  - **Diwan-i-Khas**: Hall of Private Audience.





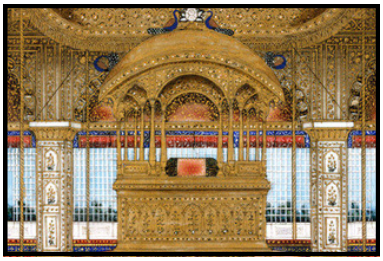
Diwan-i-Aam



Diwan-i-Khas

Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus):

- Made with ~1100 kg gold and the Kohinoor Diamond.
- **Fate**: Looted by Nadir Shah in 1739 AD.





Moti Masjid (Agra Fort):

- Made of Marble.

Musamman Burj:

- Jasmine Tower in Agra Fort.



Sheesh Mahal:

- Palace of Mirrors.

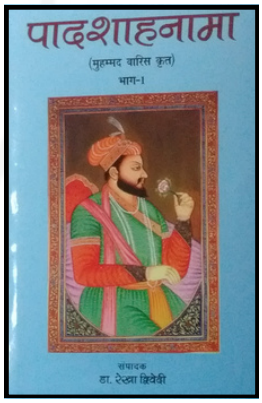


War of Succession & End of Reign

- **Heir Apparent:** Shah Jahan favored his eldest son Dara Shikoh and gave him the title "Shahzada-e-Buland Iqbal" (Prince of High Fortune).
- **The Conflict (1657)**: War broke out among sons Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb, and Murad Baksh.
- **Victory**: Aurangzeb won in July 1658.
- **Imprisonment**: Shah Jahan was imprisoned in Agra Fort (Musamman Burj), where he died in captivity in 1666 AD.
- Burial: Next to Mumtaz Mahal in Taj Mahal.

Literature

- Padshahnama (Badshahnama): Written by Abdul Hamid Lahori.





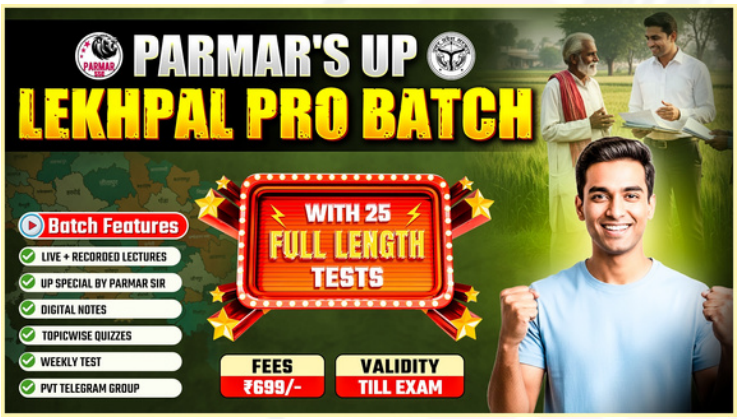


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