

# CLASS VII CHAPTER 4 The Mughal(16th to 17th century)

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TOPICS:



**INTRODUCTION**



**WHO WERE THE MUGHALS?**



**MUGHAL MILITARY CAMPAIGNS**



**MUGHAL TRADITIONS  
OF SUCCESSION**



**MUGHAL RELATIONS  
WITH OTHER RULERS**



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**MANSABDARS AND  
JAGIRDARS**



**ZABT AND ZAMINDARS**



**A CLOSER LOOK:  
AKBAR'S POLICIES**



**THE MUGHAL EMPIRE  
IN THE  
SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY AND AFTER**



## INTRODUCTION

- Indian subcontinent with different cultures, and diversity was different to maintain by any rulers. Instead **MUGHALS CREATED A VAST EMPIRES.**
- In the **16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY** they expanded their kingdoms from Agra to Delhi in the **17<sup>TH</sup> CENT.** Controlled nearly the whole subcontinents.



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**ALL  
RULERS OF  
MUGHAL  
DYNASTY**



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- Today the red fort (known as the residence of Mughal empire) is the place where prime minister addresses the nation.



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## Who were the Mughals?

- ❑ Mughals were the descendants of two great lineages.
- **Mothers side** – they were descendants of **GENGHIS KHAN** (of Mongol who ruled over **CHINA AND CENTRAL ASIA**).
- **Father side** – they were successors of Timur (**RULER OF IRAN, IRAQ AND TURKEY**)



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**GENGHIS KHAN**



**TIMUR**

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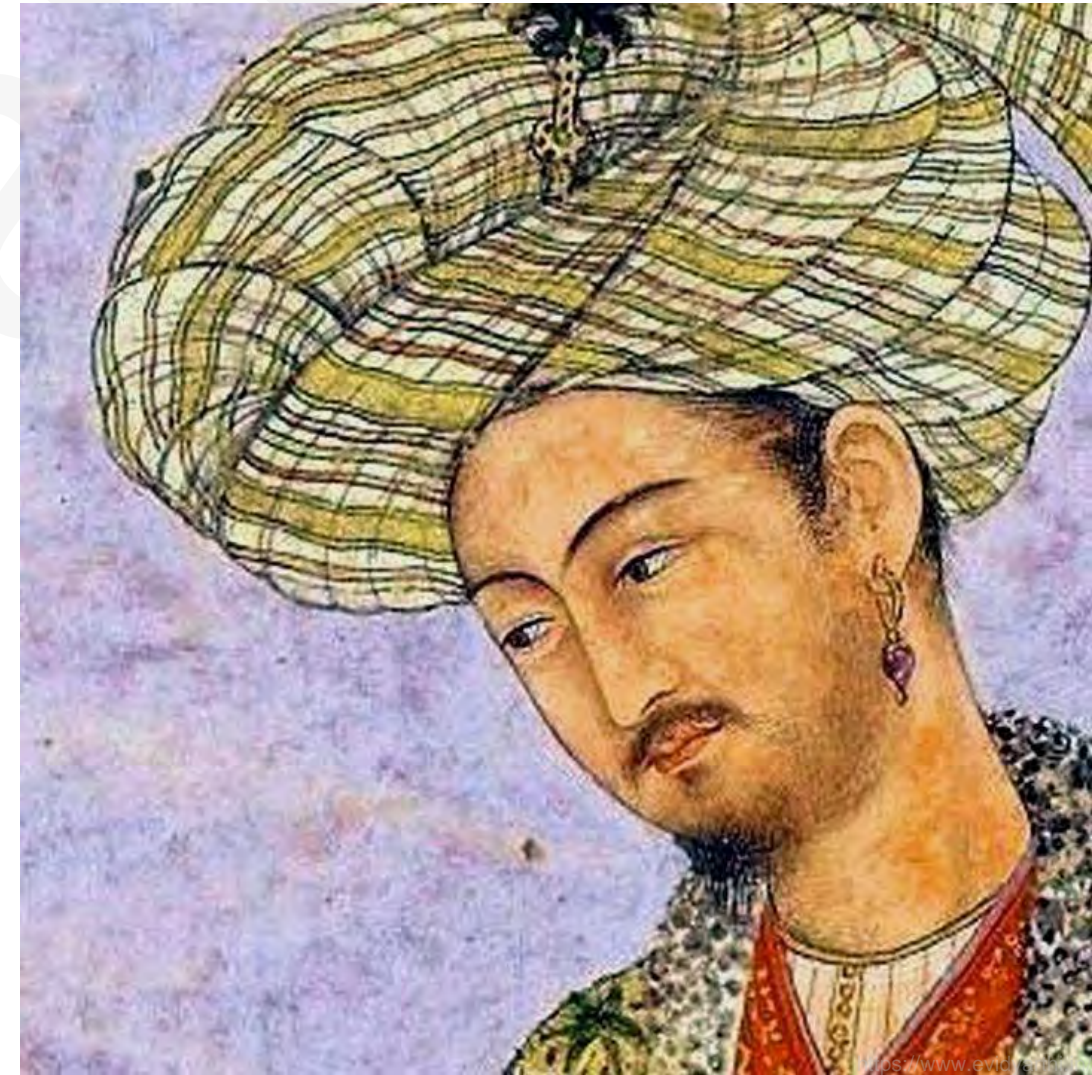
- They don't want to be called as Mongols because the **uzbegs** (Mongol group) were their competitors.
- But Mughals were proud of their **Timurid ancestry** (who captured **DELHI IN 1338**).



## Mughal Military Campaigns

- **Babur 1<sup>st</sup> ruler ( 1526 to 1530)** succeeded to the throne of ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.
- Then **uzbegs** (Mongol group) invaded his ancestral throne that he was forced to leave.

## BABUR



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## IBRAHIM LODI

- After many years he seized Kabul in 1504 (**1526**) he defeated the sultan of Delhi **IBRAHIM LODI** and captured **DELHI AND AGRA AT PANIPAT.**
- Afghans were immediate threat to Mughals authority(also Mughal had relationships with **AHOMS, SIKHS, MEWAR** etc.



## Mughal Traditions of Succession


- ❑ Mughals always believe in **TIMURID CUSTOMS** (division of inheritance amongst son rather than **PRIMOGENITURE** – where eldest son inherits his fathers throne.





Important box



<b>Table 1</b>	
<b>MUGHAL EMPERORS</b>	
<b>Major campaigns and events</b>	
	<p><b>BABUR 1526-1530</b></p> <p>1526 - defeated Ibrahim Lodi and his Afghan supporters at Panipat.</p> <p>1527 - defeated Rana Sanga, Rajput rulers and allies at Khanua.</p> <p>1528 - defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi; Established control over Agra and Delhi before his death.</p>

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## **HUMAYUN 1530-1540, 1555-1556**

(1) Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father. His brothers were each given a province.

The ambitions of his brother Mirza Kamran weakened Humayun's cause against Afghan competitors. Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran.

(2) In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah. He recaptured Delhi in 1555 but died the next year after an accident in this building.



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**AKBAR**  
**1556-1605**



Akbar was 13 years old when he became emperor. His reign can be divided into three periods.

(1) 1556-1570 – Akbar became independent of the regent Bairam Khan and other members of his domestic staff. Military campaigns were launched against the Suris and other Afghans, against the neighbouring kingdoms of Malwa and Gondwana, and to suppress the **revolt of his half-brother Mirza Hakim** and the Uzbeks. In 1568 the Sisodiya capital of Chittor was seized and in 1569 Ranthambhor.

(2) 1570-1585 – military campaigns in Gujarat were followed by campaigns in the east in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. These campaigns were complicated by the **1579-1580 revolt in support of Mirza Hakim**.

(3) 1585-1605 – expansion of Akbar's empire. Campaigns were launched in the north-west. Qandahar was seized from the Safavids, Kashmir was annexed, as also Kabul, after the death of Mirza Hakim. Campaigns in the Deccan started and Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar were annexed. **In the last years of his reign Akbar was distracted by the rebellion of Prince Salim, the future Emperor Jahangir.**

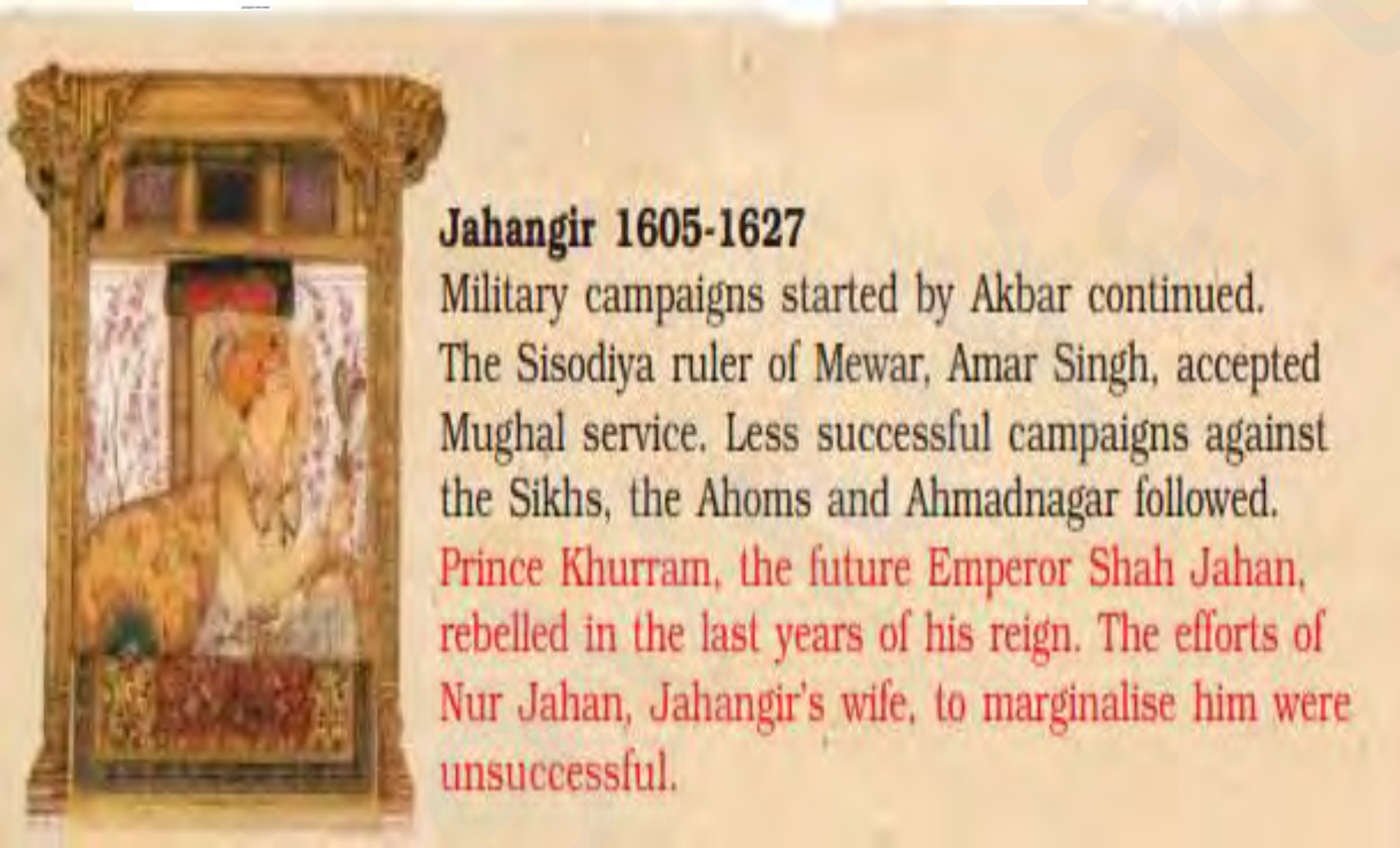


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## **Jahangir 1605-1627**

Military campaigns started by Akbar continued. The Sisodiya ruler of Mewar, Amar Singh, accepted Mughal service. Less successful campaigns against the Sikhs, the Ahoms and Ahmadnagar followed.

Prince Khurram, the future Emperor Shah Jahan, rebelled in the last years of his reign. The efforts of Nur Jahan, Jahangir's wife, to marginalise him were unsuccessful.





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## Shah Jahan 1627-1658

Mughal campaigns continued in the Deccan under Shah Jahan. The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi rebelled and was defeated. Campaigns were launched against Ahmadnagar; the Bundelas were defeated and Orchha seized. In the north-west, the campaign to seize Balkh from the Uzbeks was unsuccessful and Qandahar was lost to the Safavids. In 1632 Ahmadnagar was finally annexed and the Bijapur forces sued for peace. In 1657-1658, there was conflict over succession amongst Shah Jahan's sons. Aurangzeb was victorious and his three brothers, including Dara Shukoh, were killed. Shah Jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Agra.



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### Aurangzeb 1658-1707

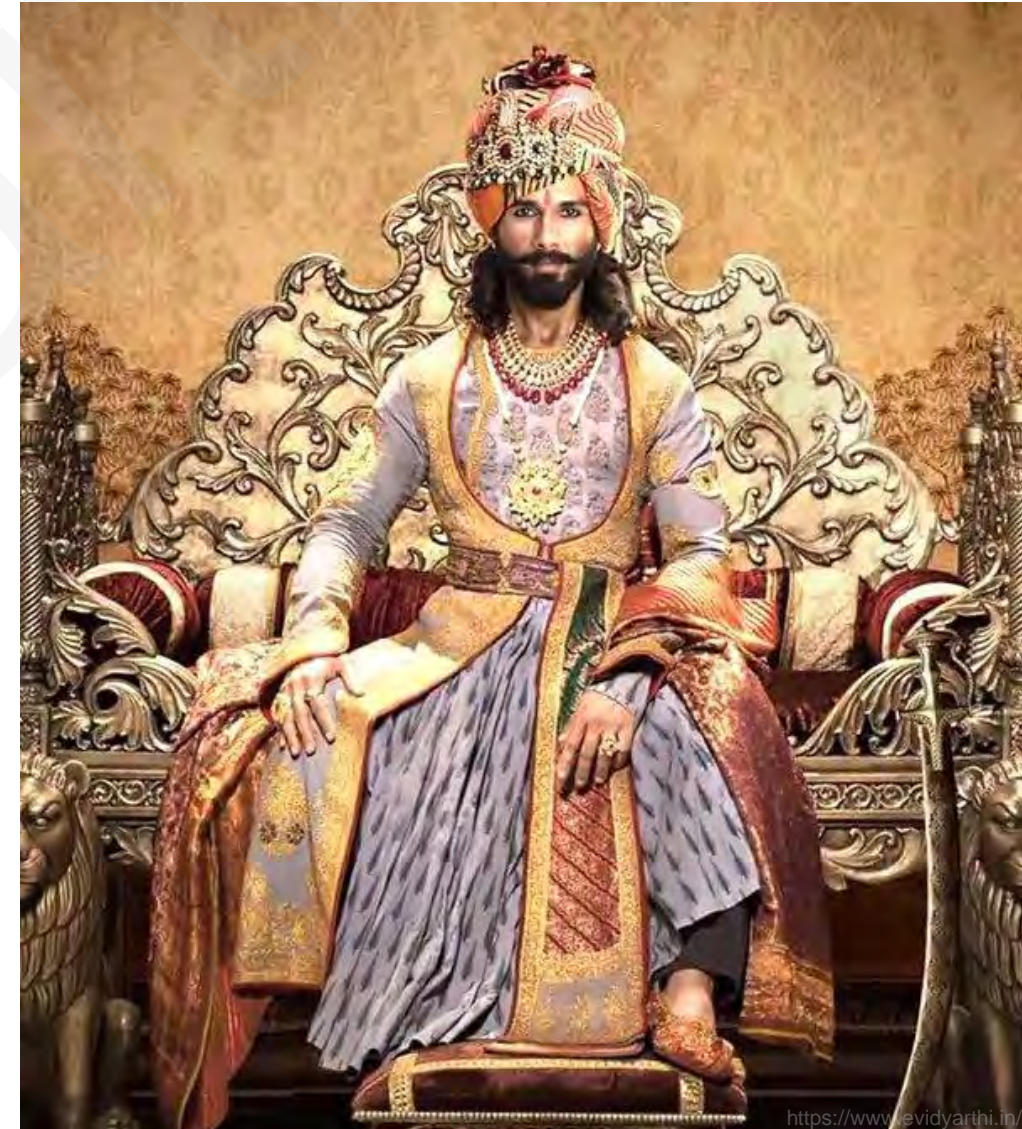
(1) In the north-east, the Ahoms were defeated in 1663, but rebelled again in the 1680s. Campaigns in the north-west against the Yusufzai and the Sikhs were temporarily successful. Mughal intervention in the succession and internal politics of the Rathor Rajputs of Marwar led to their rebellion. Campaigns against the Maratha chieftain Shivaji were initially successful. But Aurangzeb insulted Shivaji who escaped from Agra, declared himself an independent king and resumed his campaigns against the Mughals. **Prince Akbar rebelled against Aurangzeb and received support from the Marathas and the Deccan Sultanate. He finally fled to Safavid Iran.**

(2) After Akbar's rebellion Aurangzeb sent armies against the Deccan Sultanates. Bijapur was annexed in 1685 and Golconda in 1687. From 1698 Aurangzeb personally managed campaigns in the Deccan against the Marathas who started guerrilla warfare. Aurangzeb also had to face the rebellion in north India of the Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis, in the north-east of the Ahoms and in the Deccan of the Marathas. **His death was followed by a succession conflict amongst his sons.**



## Mughal Relations with Other Rulers

- At first Mughals constantly campaigned against many rulers who refused to accept the authority. But later joined voluntarily.
- Many Rajput's married their daughters into Mughal families (to make relations, to get high positions, some refused too).



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## MARRIAGE RELATIONS WITH MUGHAL



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- The Sisodia raj puts of Mewar refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time. Once defeated they were goodly treated by the Mughals.(granted their land (**watan**) to Mughals.
- From this instance we can note the Mughals used to defeat their enemies but never humiliated them This behavior extended their influence over many **kings and chieftains.**

## SISODIA RAJ PUTS



## NAV RATAN OF AKBAR



- **RAJA BIRBAL**
- **MIYAN TANSEN**
- **ABUL FAZAL**
- **FAIZI**
- **RAJA MAN SINGH**
- **RAJA TODAR MAL**
- **MULLAH DO PIAZZA**
- **FAKIR AZIAO-DI**
- **ABDUL RAHIM KHAN-I-KHANA.**

- But it was difficult to keep a balance all the time as at the prior of **AURANGZEB** (he insulted **SHIVAJI** when he came to accept Mughal authority).

## CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI



## Mansabdars and Jagirdars

- As empire influenced, the Mughals recruited many diverse people with diverse religions.
- **Turkish nobles** they expanded to include Afghans, raj puts, Marathas etc.
- Those who joined Mughal service were called as **manasabdars**, **MANSAB MEANS POSITION OR RANK**).

**FOR THE SERVICE OF RULER**





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## MUGHAL DARBAR FOR MEETINGS WITH DIVERSE SUBJECTS



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- ❑ It was used as grading system by Mughals to fix
  - Salary
  - Rank
  - Military responsibility.
- ❑ The higher the **ZAT** (rank and salary) the higher the position in the court.

## MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY.





## SALARY ACCORDING TO THE RANK



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- **Mansabdars military responsibility was to maintain cavalrymen (sawar)their registration, horse branding, pay the salary.**
- **Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs. they themselves used to serve in other parts of country.**



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Land with peasant settlements

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- jagirs were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the mansabdar the actual revenue collected was often less than the granted sum. There was also a **huge increase** in the number of mansabdars, which meant a long wait before they received a jagir.



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- This creates the **shortage of jagirs**, mansabdars used to work their best to extract revenue from their jagirs.
- Aurangzeb was unable to control in the last years of rein and



## Zabt and Zamindars

### TAX COLLECTOR

- Main source available to Mughal rulers were tax from peasants That were collected by ruler elites, individuals were defined as zamindars.
- Akbar's revenue minister **TODAR MAL** surveyed crop fields ,prices, areas cultivated for a **10 years prior**.
- Tax were fixed in each crop in cash. The revenue system was known as **zabt**.



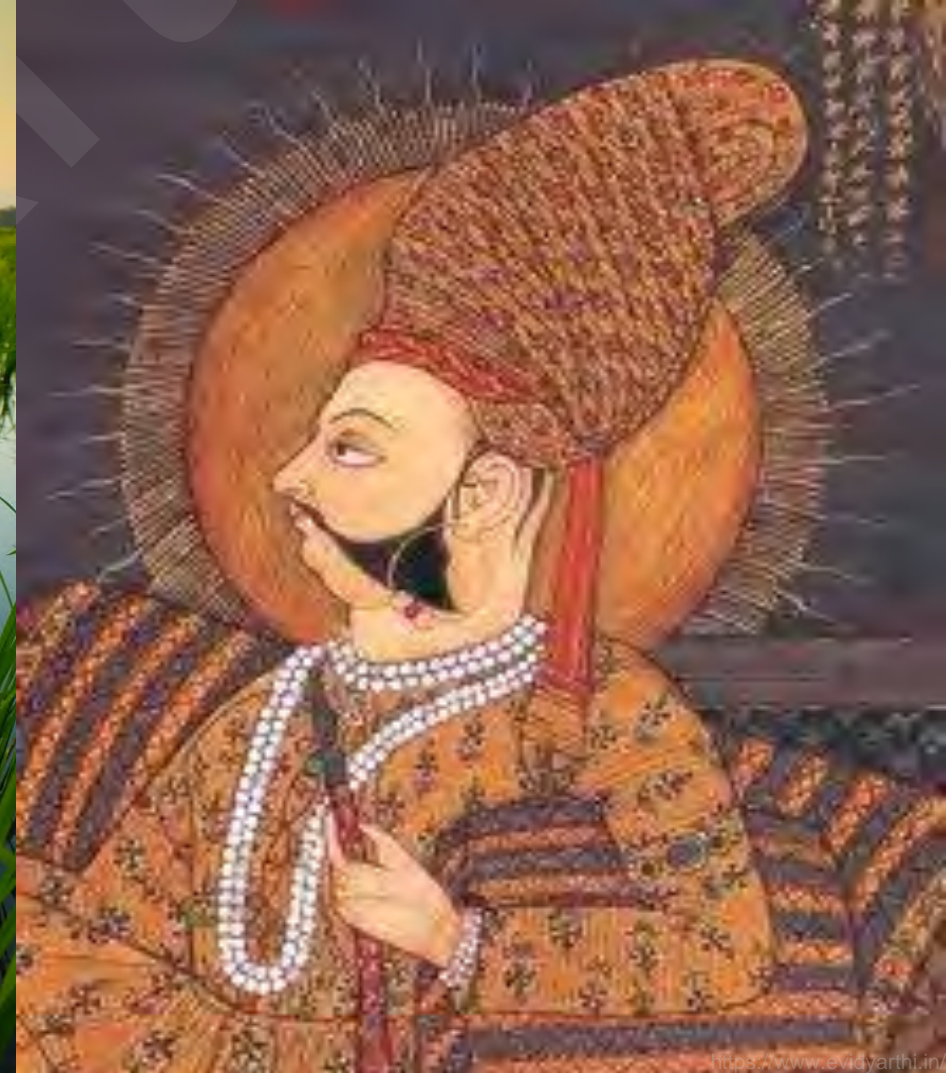


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**SURVEY DONE ON 10YR CULTIVATED FIELD**

**TODAR MAL**



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Important box

## *Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari*

Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Abul Fazl wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled *Akbar Nama*. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. The third volume is the *Ain-i Akbari*. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the *Ain-i Akbari* is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.

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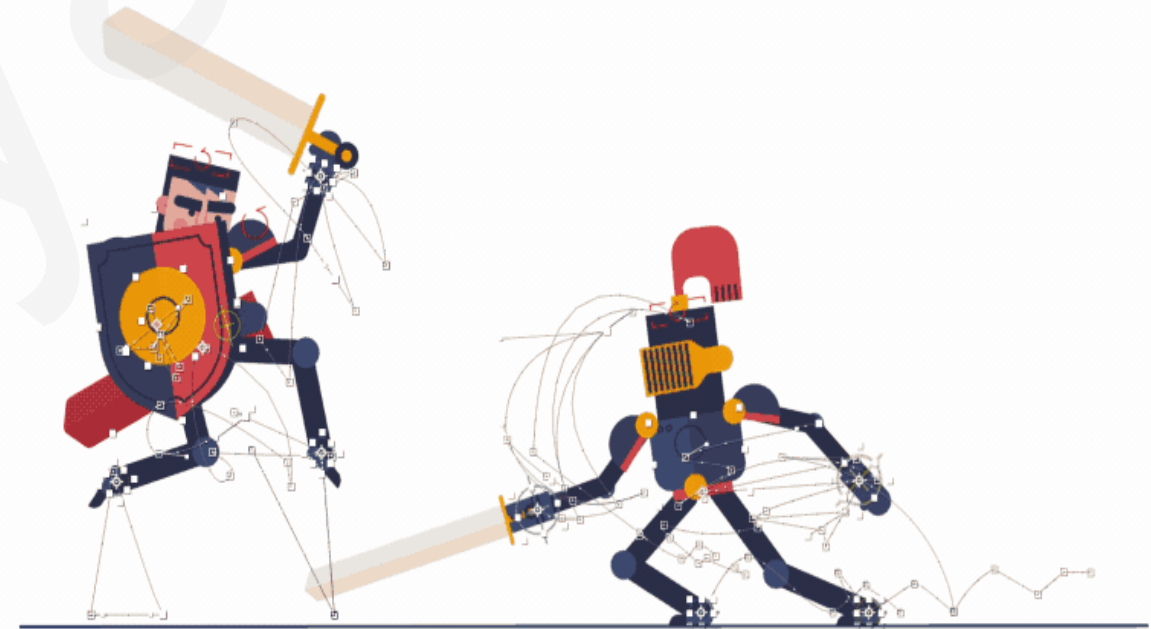
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- In some areas **ZAMINDARS** use to possess great power and exploitation by Mughal **ADMINISTRATORS** that could drive them to rebellion.
- In the end of the **17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY** Mughal empire's stability was challenged as many zamindars and peasants allied together against Mughal authority.



**ZAMINDARS ALLIED  
AGAINST MUGHAL RULER**



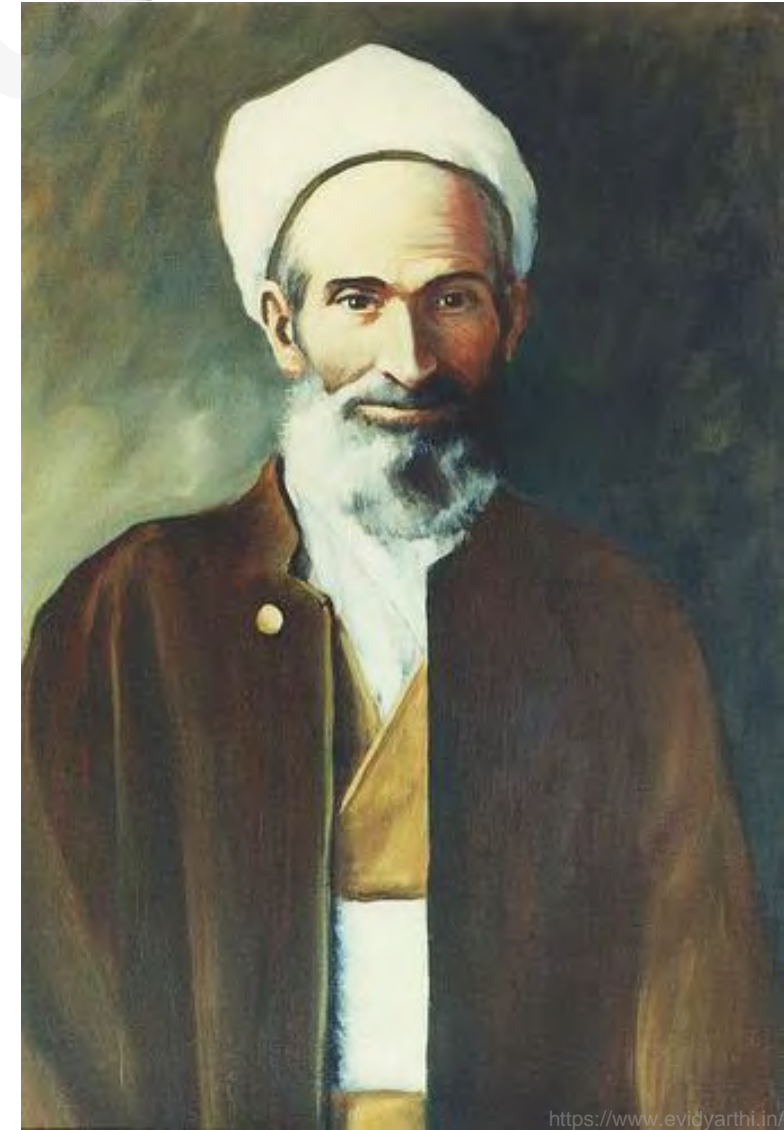
## A Closer Look: Akbar's Policies

- The administration of Akbar was elaborated in the book of **Abul fazl Akbar Nama** and last volume **ain-i-akbari**.
- He explained that empire was into province called **SUBAS**, governed by **subedar** (work with political, military function).

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**ABUL FAZL**



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## The Akbar Nama

Abul Fazl



Translated by  
H. Beveridge (I.C.S.)

ATLANTIC



➤ **WRITTEN  
ABOUT  
THE LIFE  
OF  
AKBAR  
WITH 3  
VOLUMES**

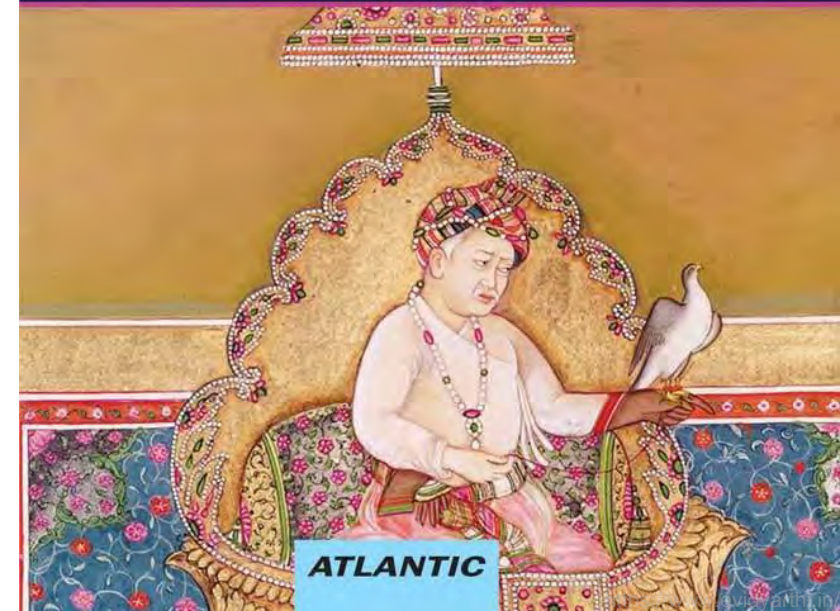


➤ **WRITTEN  
IN  
PERSIAN  
ABOUT  
ADMINIS  
TRATION**

## The 'Ain-i-Ākbari

Abul-Fazl 'Allami

Translated into English by  
Colonel H.S. Jarrett



ATLANTIC

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Important box



## Nur Jahan's influence in Jahangir's court

Mehrunnisa married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the title Nur Jahan. She remained extremely loyal and supportive to the monarch. As a mark of honour, Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and on the other the inscription "struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nur Jahan".

The adjoining document is an order (*farman*) of Nur Jahan. The square seal states, "Command of her most Sublime and Elevated Majesty Nur Jahan Padshah Begum".

The round seal states, "by the sun of Shah Jahangir she became as brilliant as the moon; may Nur Jahan Padshah be the lady of the age".



**Fig. 8**  
Nur Jahan's farman.





Important box



## *Sulh-i kul*

Jahangir, Akbar's son, described his father's policy of *sulh-i kul* in the following words:

*As in the wide expanse of the divine compassion there is room for all classes and the followers of all creeds, so ... in his Imperial dominions, which on all sides were limited only by the sea, there was room for the professors of opposite religions, and for beliefs, good and bad, and the road to intolerance was closed. Sunnis and Shias met in one mosque and Christians and Jews in one church to pray. He consistently followed the principle of "universal peace" (sulh-i kul).*



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- **EACH PROVINCE HAS A FINANCIAL OFFICER OR DIWAN TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER,** the subedars was supported by other officers such as
  - **PAY MASTER(BAKSHI)**
  - **MINISTER OF CHARITABLE PATRONAGE AND RELIGION (SADR)**
  - **TOWN POLICE COMMANDER(KOTWAL)**
  - **MILITARY COMMANDERS (FAUJDARS)**

**PEOPLE WERE APPOINTED TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND LAW**





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- Akbar's nobles commanded large armies and had access to large amount of revenue. They were loyal to the empires but later in the **17<sup>TH</sup> CENT.** Many built their independent networks that weakened the empire's self interest.



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- Akbar was at **FATEHPUR SIKRI** during **1570S** he discussed with **ULAMA, BRAHMANAS, PRIESTS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS AND ZOROASTRIANS**.
- These discussions use to took place in **IBADAT KHANA**. Akbar use to interact with different people and realized that religious scholars who bought rituals and **DOGMA** were often **BIGOTS**. (this creates disharmony among his subjects)

Fatehpur sikri



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## IBADAT KHANA



## DISCUSSION WITH DIVERSE RELIGIONS

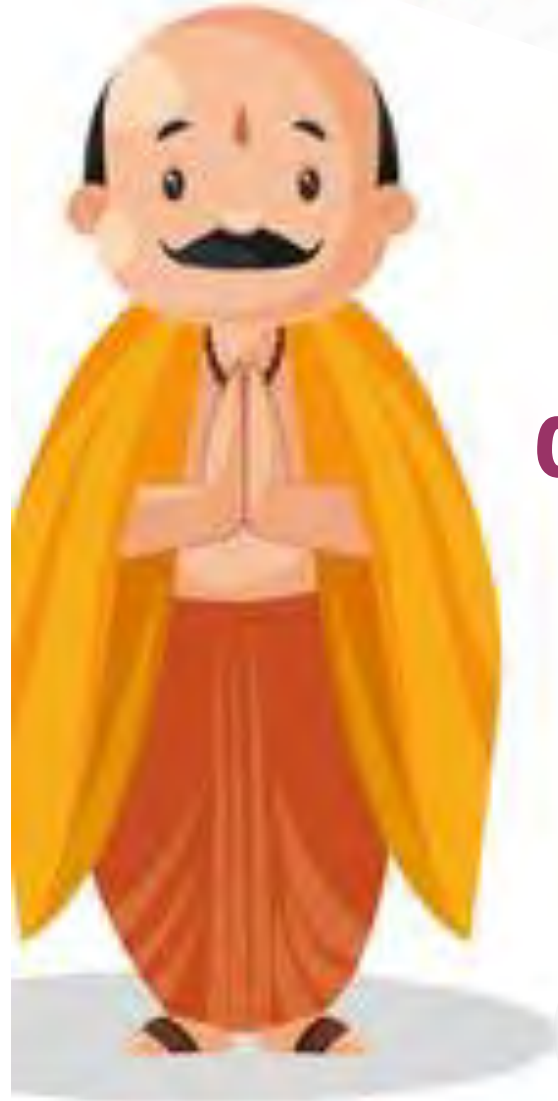
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**PRIEST**



**ULAMA**

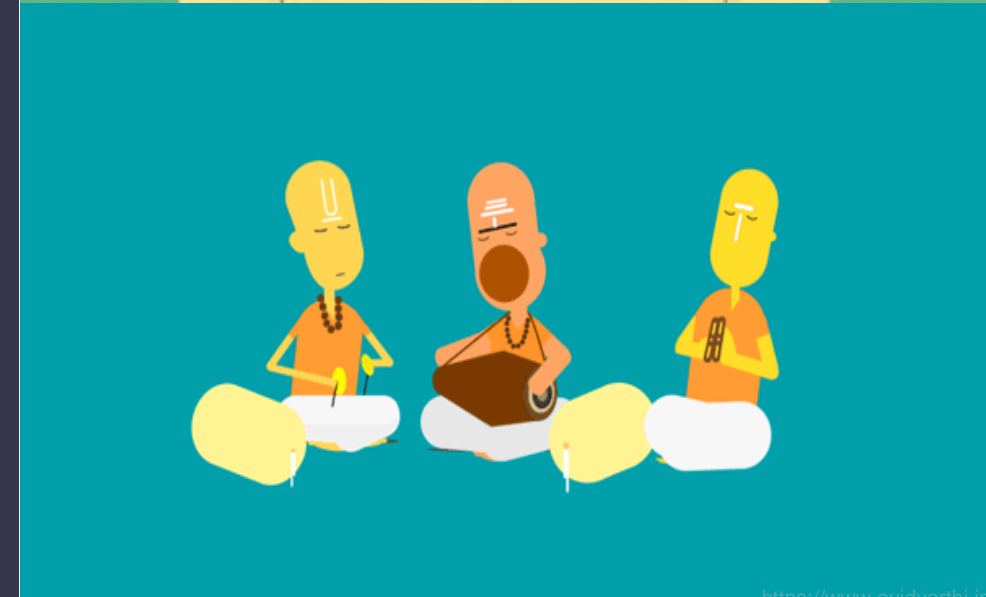
discussion



**CHRISTIANS**



**BRAHMANAS**



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- This led Akbar to the idea of **SULH-E KUL** (UNIVERSAL PEACE)
- In his system every religion were treated equally along with **HONESTY, JUSTICE, PEACE** should be applicable.
- **ABUL FAZL** helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance and **JAHANGIR AND SHAH JAHAN** followed as well.

## □ DOGMA

- A STATEMENT OR AN INTERPRETATION DECLARED AS AUTHORITY WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT IT WOULD BE FOLLOWED WITHOUT QUESTION.

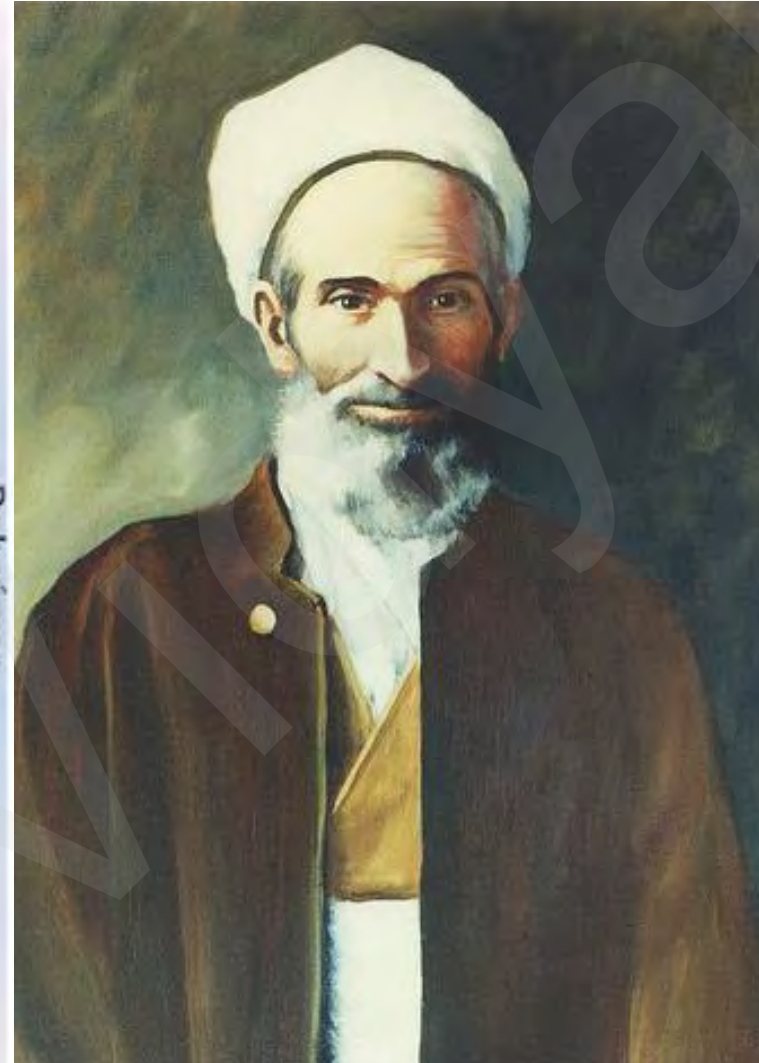
## □ BIGOT

- AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS INTOLERANT OF ANOTHER PERSON'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OR CULTURE.

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➔ **AKBAR GOVERNED WITH JUSTICE AND EQUALITY** ➔



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## The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After

- Administration and military efficiency in Mughal empire led to **ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY**.
- But inequality were glaring as well. Only **445** mansabdars were on the higher ranks out of **8,000**.
- Only **5.6%** mansabdars received **61.5%** of the total revenue of the empire as salaries.



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## Important box

### Kings and queens

There were several great monarchs – all near-contemporaries – in different parts of the world in the sixteenth century.

These included the ruler of Ottoman Turkey, Sultan Suleyman 1520-1566. During his rule the Ottoman state expanded into Europe, seizing Hungary and besieging Austria. His armies also seized Baghdad and Iraq. Much of north Africa, all the way into Morocco, acknowledged Ottoman authority. Suleyman also reconstructed the Ottoman navy. Its domination over the eastern Mediterranean brought the navy into competition with Spain. In the Arabian Sea it challenged the Portuguese. The monarch was given the title of "al-Qanuni" (the "lawgiver") because of the large number of regulations (*qanun*) passed during his reign. These were aimed to standardise administrative procedures throughout the expanding domains of the empire and specifically to protect the peasantry from forced labour and extraordinary taxes. Later, in the seventeenth century, when public order declined in the Ottoman domains, the reign of Suleyman Qanuni was remembered as a period of ideal governance.



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- The Mughal expenditure benefited the **artisans and peasants** who supplied them with goods and service.
- But they were not getting any investments to increase productivity i.e. **TOOLS AND SUPPLIES**. The profit was taken by the **WEALTHY, PEASANTS AND MERCHANTS, BANKERS**.



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No investment were provided to minor peasants



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- **Mughal elite got enormous wealth and resources. They became extremely powerful in the LATE 17TH CENTURY.**
- **After Mughal empire decline. They emerged with powerful centers. they created new dynasties, held command in Hyderabad and Awadh province.**

**ELITE- POWERFUL, WEALTHY PEOPLE**



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- Many province under Mughal empire became independent and got their own identity.

**AWADH**



**HYDRA BAD**

