

CLASS VII CH 8 EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

18TH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS



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TOPICS:



INTRODUCTION



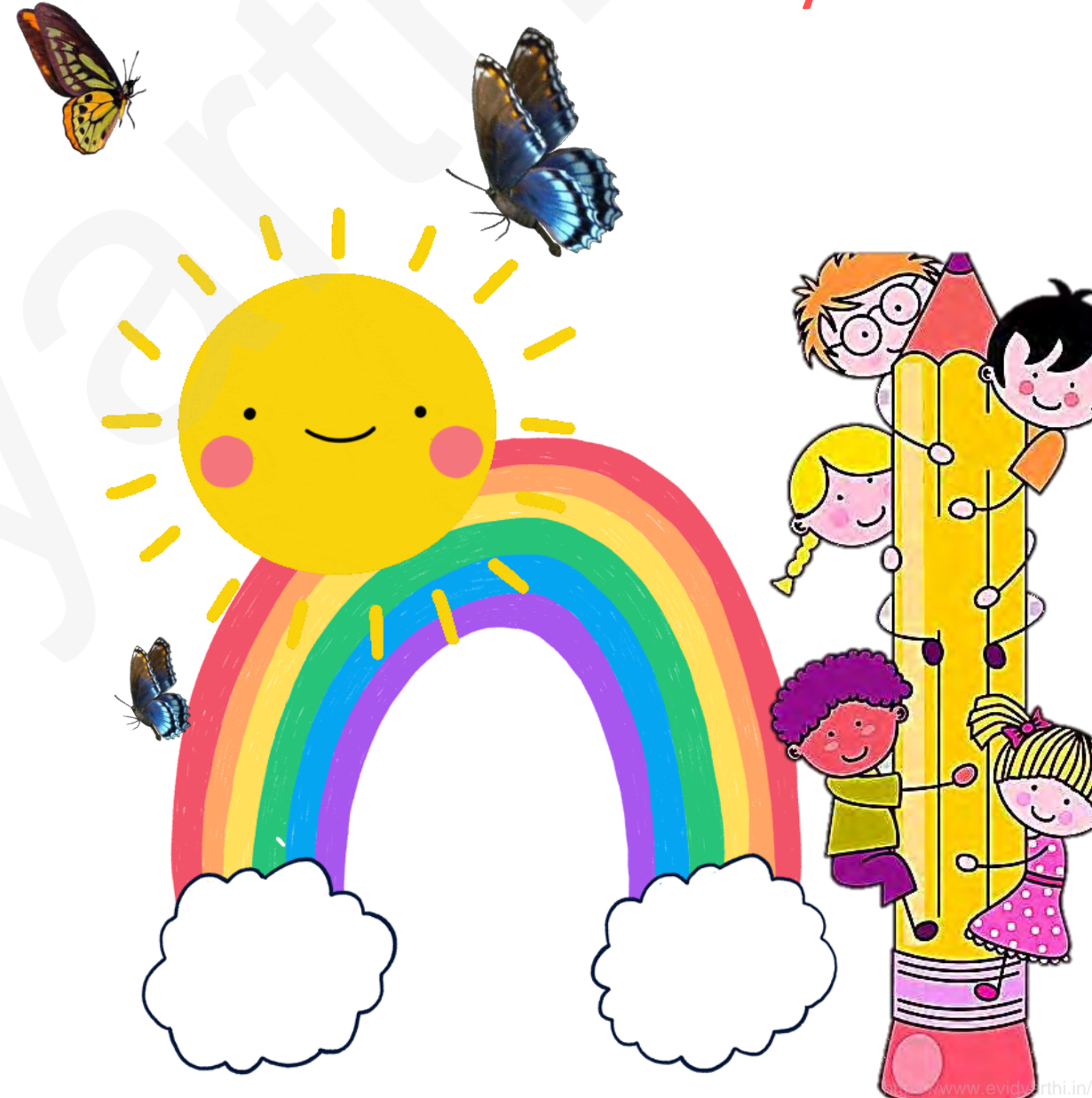
**THE CRISIS OF THE
EMPIRE AND THE
LATER MUGHALS**



**EMERGENCE OF
NEW STATES**



**THE OLD MUGHAL
PROVINCES**



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HYDERABAD



AWADH



BENGAL



**THE WATAN JAGIRS
OF THE RAJPUTS**



SEIZING INDEPENDENCE

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THE SIKHS



THE MARATHAS



THE JATS



INTRODUCTION

- Significant changes came in the half of the **18TH CENT.** (in the Mughal boundaries)
- As many new powers in 1765 came such as British had grabbed chunks of **EASTERN INDIA.**



- We will read about the emergence of new political groups during 1707 when **AURANGZEB** died till the **THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT IN 1761.**



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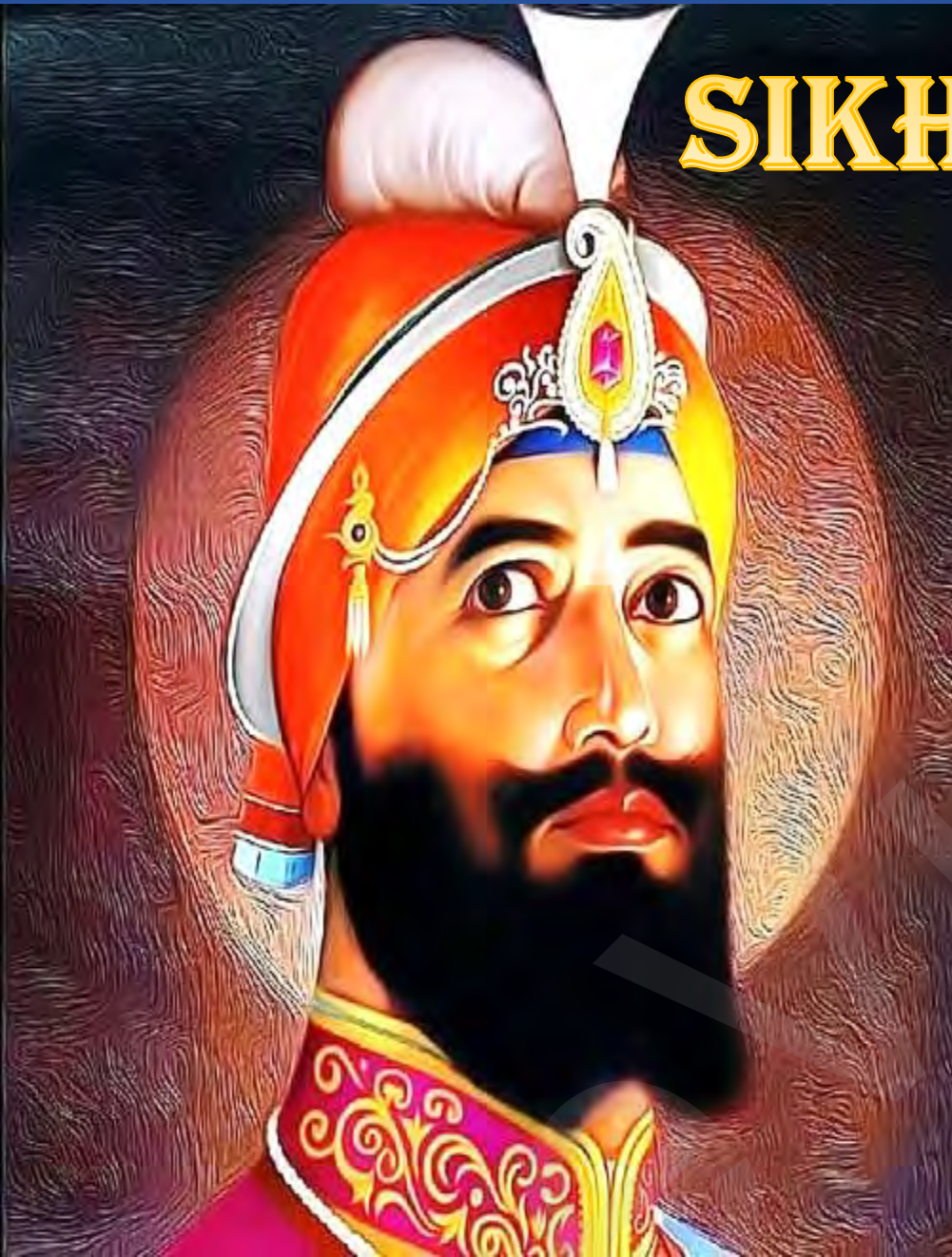


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SIKH (KHALSA)

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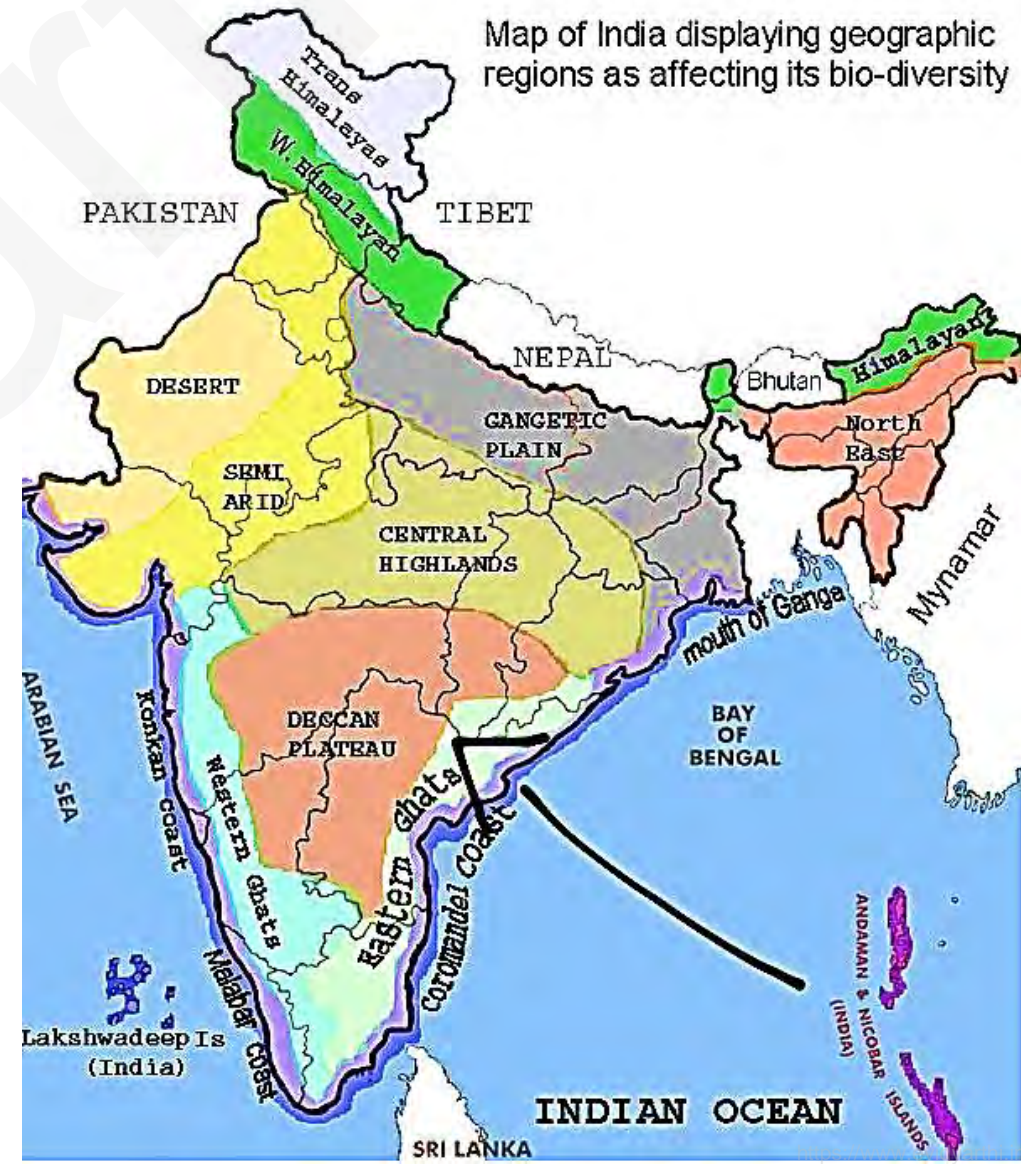


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The Crisis of the Empire and the Later Mughals

- Deccan part of India - **KARNATAKA, KERALA, TAMIL NāDU, TELANGANA, MAHARASHTRA, ANDHRA PRADESH** (in the map)



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- In ch-4 Mughal reached of its success and started facing crises in the closing years of **17TH CENT.**

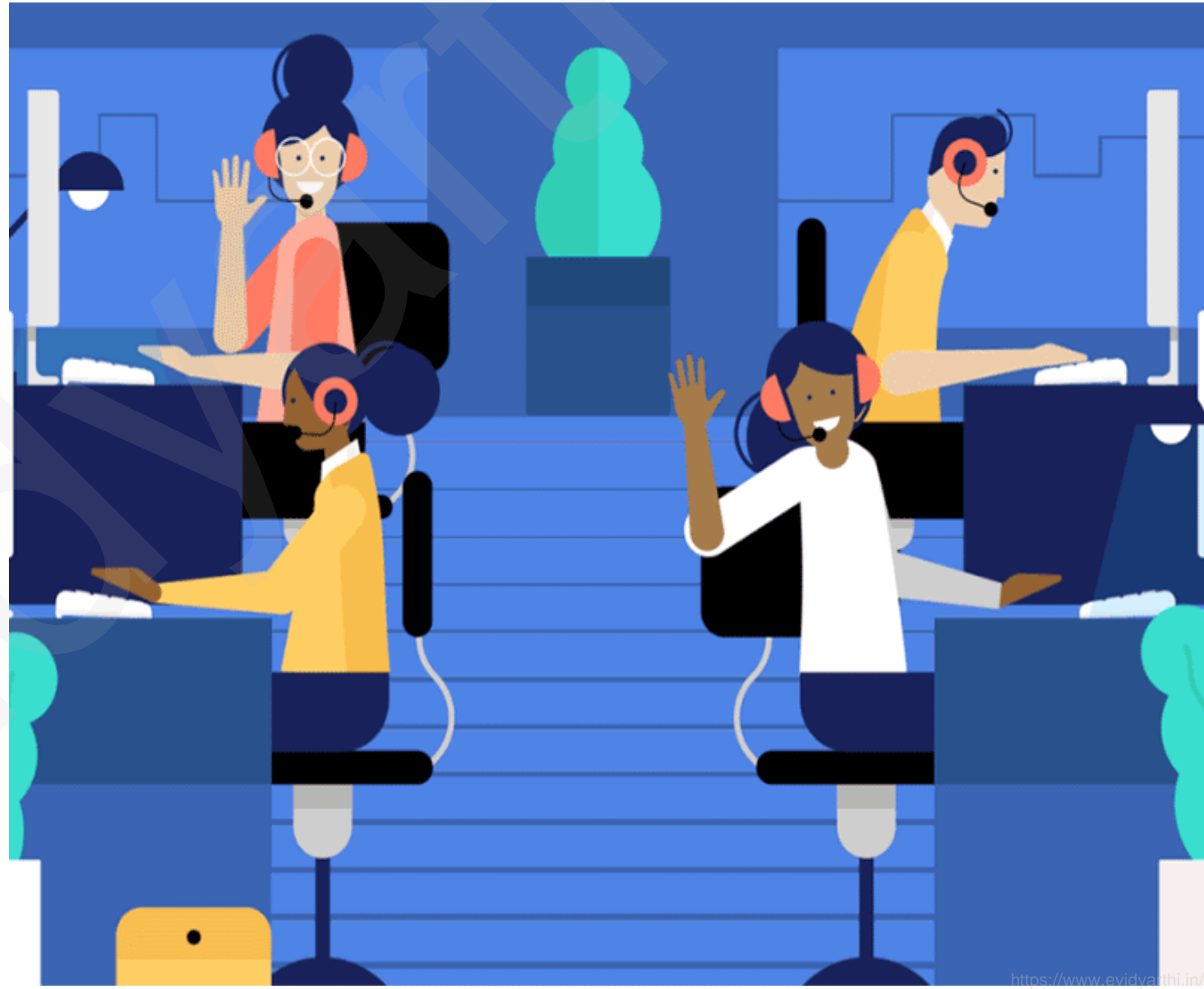


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- These were caused by numbers of factors, emperor **AURANGZEB** had depleted the **MILITARY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES** of his empire by fighting long war in deccan.
- Later the administration broke down. It became difficult for the later **MUGHAL EMPEROR** to keep check on their powerful **MANSABDARS**.



- **NOBLES** appointed as governors (**SUBADARS**) controlled the offices of revenue and administrations (**DIWAN AND FAUJDARI AS WELL**)
- This gave them **MILITARY, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC** power over vast empire of Mughals.



MANSABDARS

(nobles)with
military
responsibilities
and jagirs.

DIWAN

High position
officials in
court(finance)

FAUJDARI

Office of military
commander,
revenue function
and court.

SUBADARS

Governor, political
military functions



- **PEASANTS AND ZAMINDARS** rebellion in many parts of **NORTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA** added to the problems of Mughal as revolt were sometime causes by **MOUNTING TAXES** and Mughals were been challenged by rebellion groups also.
- But these groups were not able to seize any economic resources and emperor after Aurangzeb



PEASANTS



ZAMINDARS



- were unable to arrest the gradual shifting of political and economic authority from the hands of **GOVERNORS, LOCAL CHIEFTAINS AND OTHER GROUPS.**
- in the meantime of this political crises the ruler of Iran, **NADIR SHAH** sacked and plundered the city of **DELHI** and took immense amount of wealth.

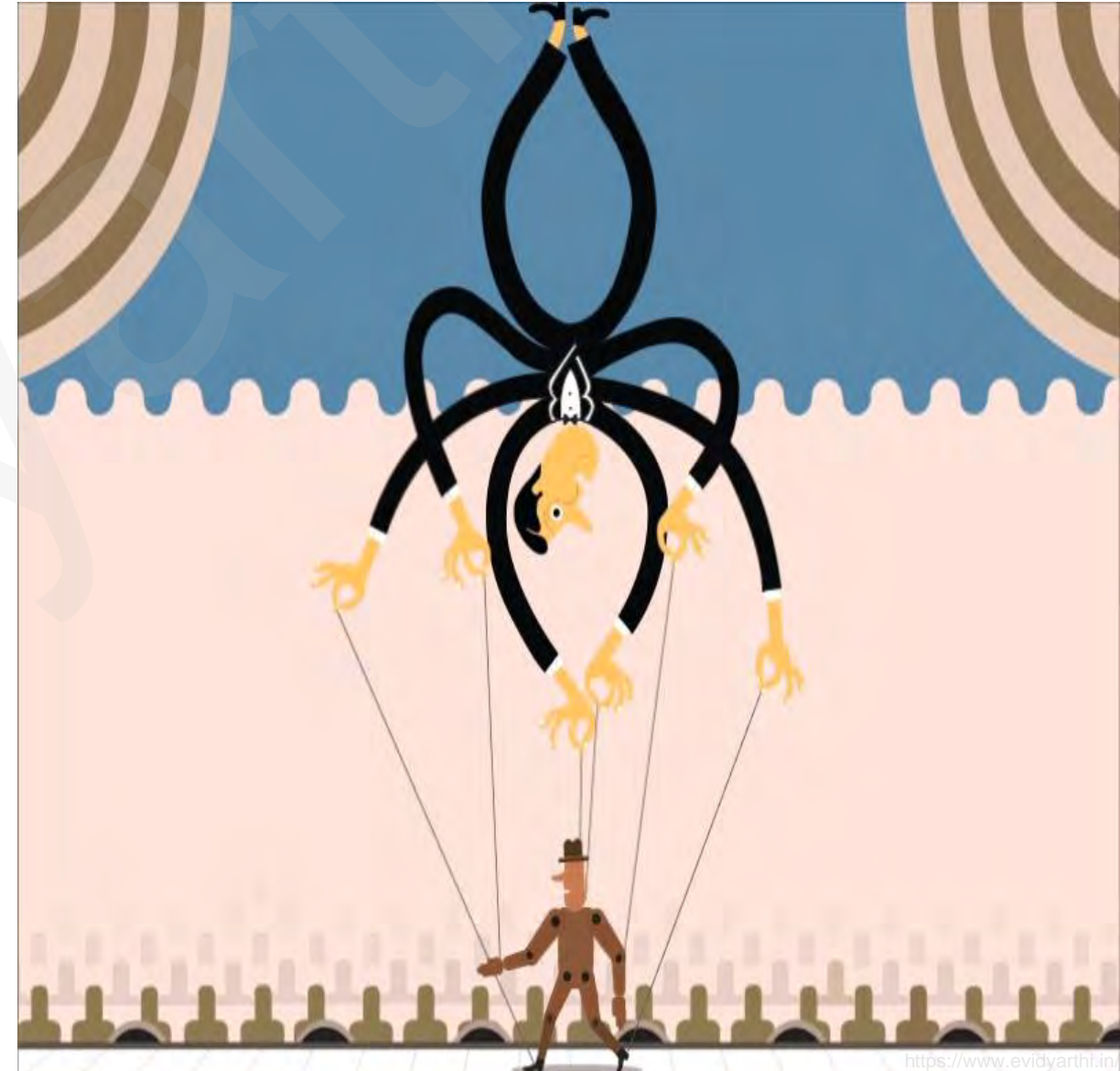


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- These invasions were followed by Afghan rulers **AHMAD SHAH ABDALI**, who invaded north India **5 TIMES BETWEEN 1748 AND 1761.**
- Already under severe pressure from all sides. Empire got weekend by division of different **GROUPS OF NOBLES.**



- They were divided into two groups **IRANI'S AND TURANNIS** (nobles of Turkish decent) later Mughal emperor were puppets in the hands of one of these powerful groups.
- Worst humiliation came when two Mughal emperor **FARRUKH SIYAR (1713-1719)** assassinated and **SHAH ALAM III (1759 – 1816)** were blinded by their nobles.



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FARRUKH SIYAR



SHAH ALAM III



Emergence of New States

- With the decline in the Mughal authority and emperors ,the **GOVERNORS, ZAMINDARS** consolidated their authority in different parts.
- In the 18th cent. Mughal empire gradual fragments into many **INDEPENDENT STATES**.
States of 18th cent can be divided into groups



- ❖ 1) states that were old Mughals province like **AWADH, BENGAL AND HYDERABAD** (extremely powerful and quite independent)
 - rulers of these states did not break their **FORMAL TIES** with Mughal emperor.
- ❖ 2) States that enjoyed independence under the Mughals as **WATAN JAGIRS** **INCLUDES RAJPUT PROVINCE.**



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- ❖ 3) last groups includes state under control of **MARATHAS, SIKHS AND JATS.**
- These were of different sizes and had seized independent from Mughals after a **LONG DRAWN ARMED STRUGGLE.**



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MARATHAS



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SIKHS

JATS



RAJA SURAJMAL

The Old Mughal Provinces

- Among that states that were carried out of the old Mughal provinces in the **18TH CENT** three stand out very prominently i.e. **AWADH, BENGAL AND HYDERABAD.**
- They were members of Mughal nobility who had governors of large province **SA'ADAT KHAN (AWADH)**
- **ASAF JAH (HYDERABAD)**



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**BURHAN-UL-
MULK SA'ADAT
KHAN**

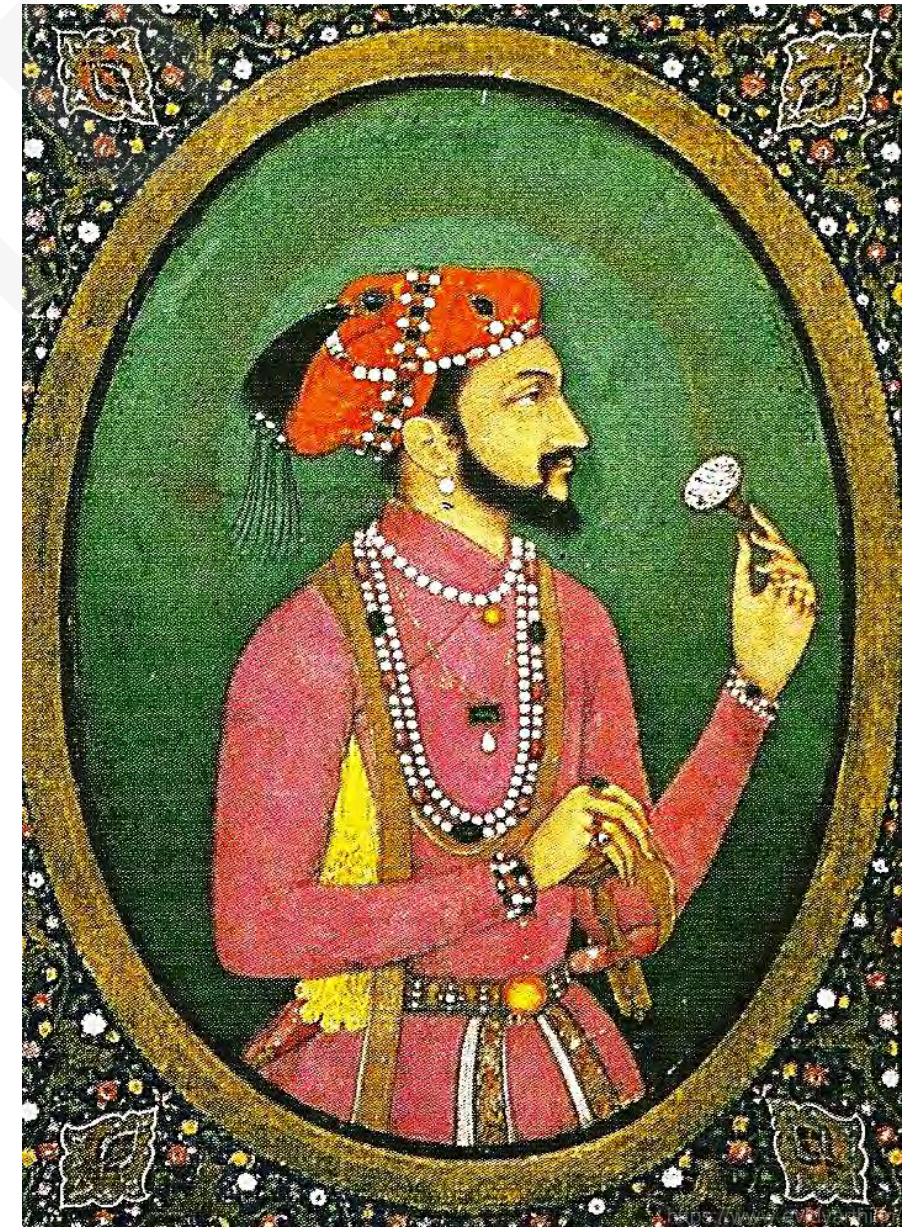
**NIZAM-
UL-MULK
ASAF JAH**



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- They already had high mansabdari positions and enjoyed trust and confidence of emperor.
- Both **ASAF JAH AND MURSHID QULI KHAN (BENGAL)** had **A ZAT RANK OF 7,000 AND 6,000 EACH.**

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The Old Mughal Provinces

HYDERABAD

- **NIZAM – UL –MULK ASAL JAH** (founder of Hyderabad state 1724-1748) was most powerful members at the court of Mughal **EMPEROR FARRUKH SIYAR**.
- **ASAF JAH** was interested first with governorship of Awadh but later given charge of **DECCAN**.



- As he became Mughal governor of deccan during **1720-22 ASAF JAH** already gained control **POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION**, later he gather power in his hands and became actual ruler of the region.
- **ASAF JAH** bought skilled labors, administrators from north India, appointed **MANSABDARS WITH JAGIRS** granted to them.



- Even he was a servant of Mughal he independently ruled without any problem. Mughal emperor merely confirmed decisions made by **ASAF JAH**.
- State of **HYDERABAD** was struggling against **MARATHAS IN THE WEST AND TELEGU WARRIOR CHIEFS (NAYAKAS)**



TELEGU WARRIOR



MARATHAS



The Old Mughal Provinces

AWADH

- **BURHAN-UL-MULK SA'ADAT** Khan was appointed subadar of Awadh in 1722.
- Awadh was a prosperous regions controlling rich **ALLUVIAL GANGA PLAN** and main trade routes between **NORTH INDIA AND BENGAL.**



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- **BURHAN-UL-MULK** held offices of **SUBADARI, DIWANI AND FAUJADARI**, simply responsible for managing **FINANCIALY, POLITICALY, MILITARY AFFAIRES OF AWADH.**
- Burhan tried to decrease Mughal influence in **AWADH** by reducing office holders (**JAGIRDARS**) appointed by **MUGHALS.**



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MANSABDARS

(nobles)with
military
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FAUJDARI

Office of military
commander,
revenue function
and court.

DIWAN

High position
officials in
court(finance)

SUBADARS

Governor, political
military functions



- He appointed his own loyal servants account of **JAGIRDARS** were checked to prevent cheating of revenue of all district were checked by the official appointed by the **NAWABS COURT**.
- He seized no. of **RAJPUT ZAMINS AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILE LAND OF AFGHANS OF ROHILKHAND**.



- State was dependent on **LOCAL BANKERS AND MAHAJAN'S** for **LOANS REVENUE FARMERS (IJARADARS)** agreed to pay the state sum of **FIXED MONEY**.
- Revenue farmers were involved in the collections of taxes, these developments allow new **SOCIAL ORDERS I.E. MONEYLENDERS BANKERS** to influence state revenue system.



The Old Mughal Provinces

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BENGAL

- Bengal broke under Mughal control of **MURSHID QULI KHAN** appointed as **NAIB** (deputy to the governor of province)
- Never stayed in low rank like, the **RULERS OF HYDERABAD AND AWADH** (they commanded revenue administration)



- He wanted to reduce Mughal influence and transferred all Mughal **JAGIRDARS TO ORISSA** and changed revenue system of Bengal.



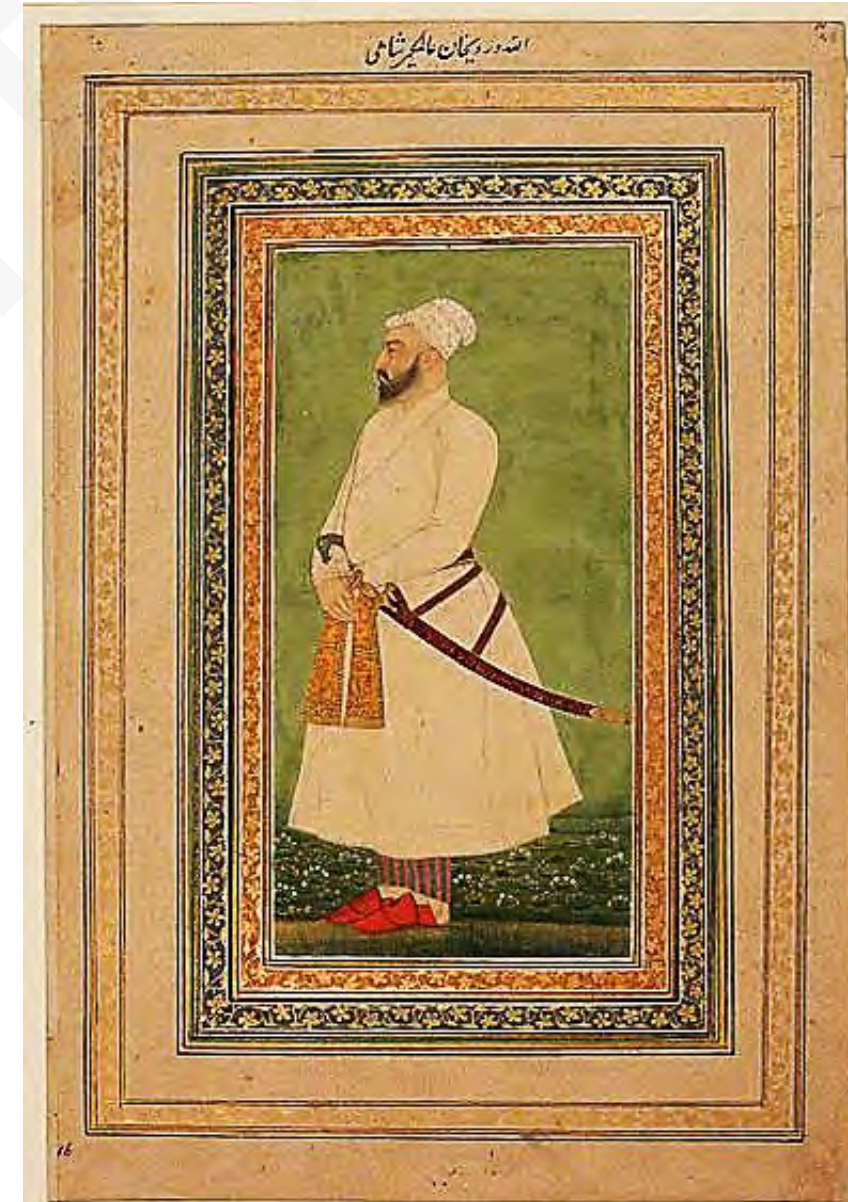
- Revenue was collected in cash from all zamindars strictly, **ZAMINDARS HAD TO BORROW MONEY FROM BANKERS AND LENDERS.** Those were unable to pay, have to sell their land to large zamindars.



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- There were a close connection between the state and bankers, it was noticeable in **HYDERABAD AND AWADH**, evident in Bengal under the rule of alivardi khan (1740,1756) during his reign banking house were prosperous.
- **COMMON FEATURES AMONGST THESE STATES –**



IJARADARI SYSTEM

1. Administration system was highly suspicious (**JAGIRDARI SYSTEM PARTICULARLY**)
2. Method of **TAX COLLECTION** differed.
 - Collection of revenue was done by revenue farmers. This practice of **IJARADARI** was disapproved by Mughals spread in **18TH CENT.**



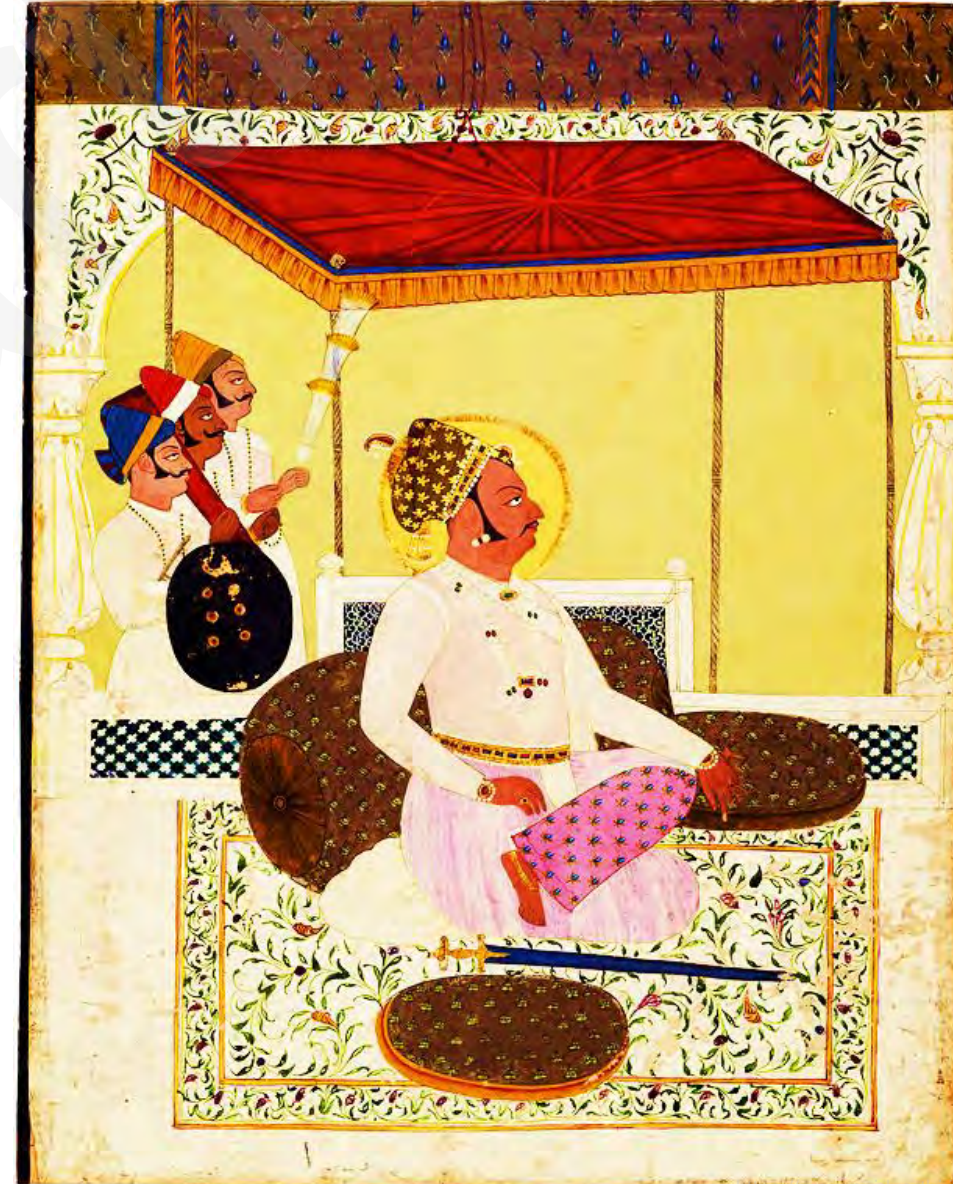
3. Relationship with rich **BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.**

- Merchant and bankers lent money to farmers.
- Receive land as society **COLLECTED TAX** from these lands through their own agents(farmers)
- Slowly **RICH MERCHANTS AND BANKERS** gaining a portfolio in order.



The Watan Jagirs of the Rajput's

- Rajput rulers of amber and **JODHPUR** served Mughals. in exchange self government in their **WATAN JAGIRS**.
- **AJIT SINGH RULER OF JODHPUR** was included in the Mughal court.
- Many Rajput families claimed subadari (political and military function) of rich province of **GUJRAT AND MALWA**.



MUGHAL RELATIONS WITH RAJ PUTS



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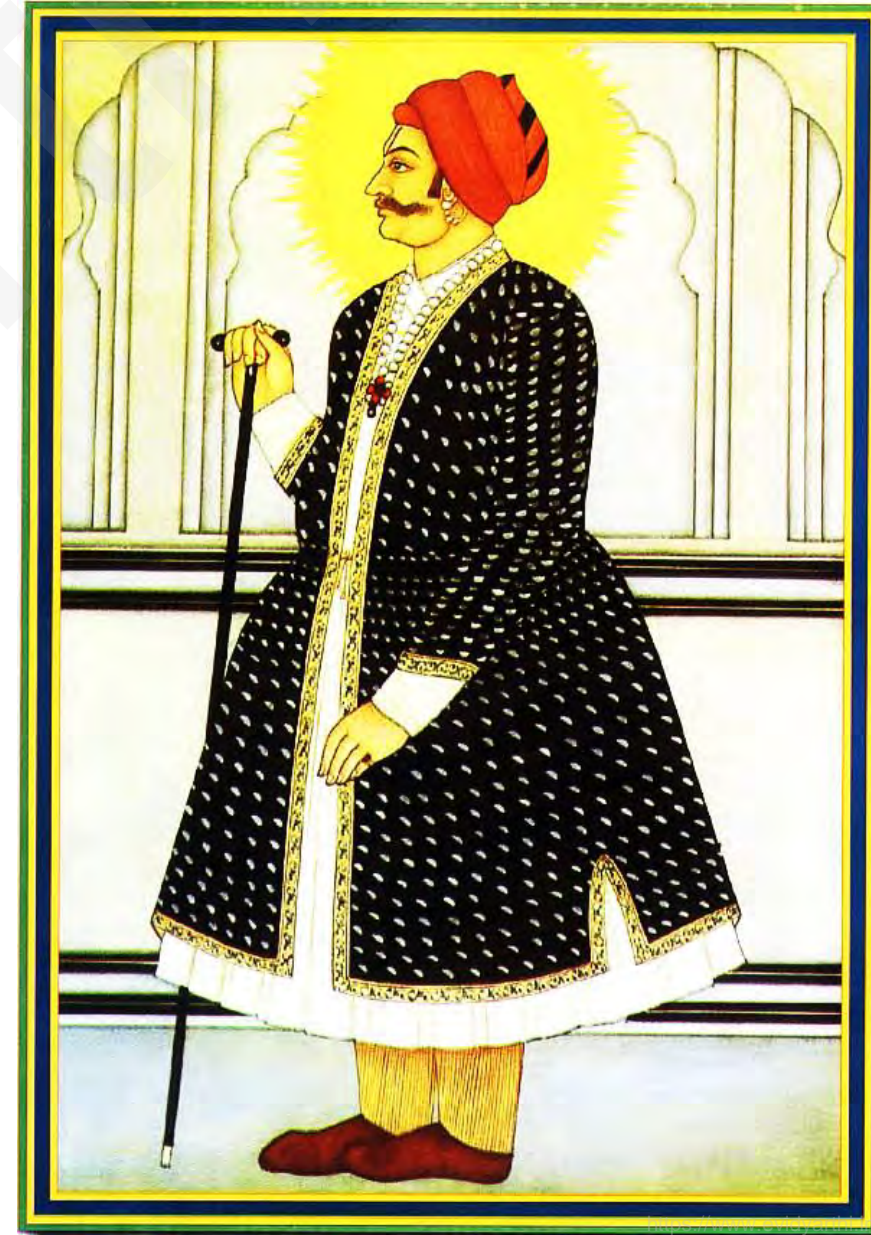


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**RAJPUT'S
CLAIMED
RESPECTFUL
JOBS IN
MUGHAL
COURT**

- **RAJA AJIT SINGH OF JODHPUR** held governorship of **GUJRAT, SAWAL RAJA JAI SINGH** of amber was governor of **MALWA**.
- This offices was emperor was renewed by emperor **JAHANDAR SHAH IN 1713**. Nagpur was conquered and annexed by jodhpur while **AMBER SEIZED BUNDI**.



Seizing Independence

THE SIKHS

- Many organizations of **SIKH** **DURING 7TH CENT** helped building state of Punjab battles were fought by **GURU GOBIND SINGH** against Mughals and **MARATHAS**. Both before and after the institution of **KHALSA** **IN 1699**.



- After his death **KHALSA ROSE REVOLT** against Mughals under Banda bahadurs leadership, **COIN MINTING** in name of **GURU NANAK AND GOBIND SINGH**.
- Established rule in **SUTLEJ AND JAMMU** later bahadur was captured in **1715, EXECUTED IN 1716**

COIN MINTING



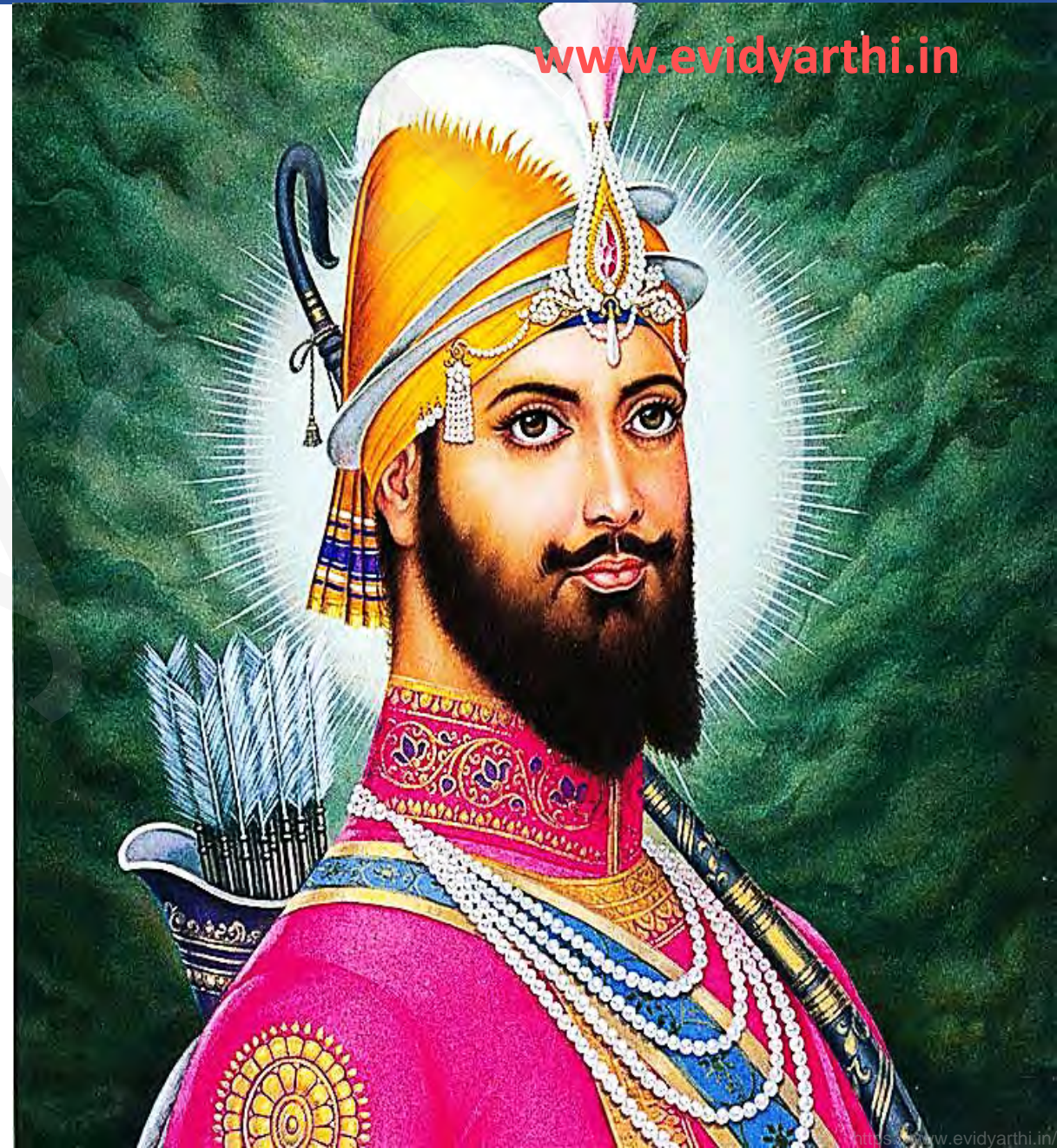
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**GURU
NANAK**



**GOBIND
SINGH**



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SUTLEJ RIVER



JAMMU AND KASHMIR



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- In 18th cent. Sikhs organized no. of bands called **JATHAS**, later on **MISLS**. Their combined forces were known as the grand army(**DAL KHALSA**)
- Whole body use to meet at **BAISAKHI AND DIWALI IN AMRITSAR** to take collective decisions(**RESOLUTION OF GURU (GURMATAS)**)



BAISAKHI AND DIWALI





JATHAS

**A JATHA IS AN
ARMED BODY
OF SIKHS**



MISLS

**THE MISLS WERE
THE TWELVE
SOVEREIGN STATES
OF THE SIKH
CONFEDERACY**



zoe persico november 2014

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- **SYSTEM OF RAKHI** was introduced in **18TH CENT** offering protection to the cultivators on the payment of **TAX OF 20%**.
- **GURU GOBIND INSPIRED THE KHALSA** (raj karega Khalsa) they challenged the Mughal governors and then to **ABDALI SHAH** who seized **PUNJAB AND SARKAR OF SIRHIND**.



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SIRHIND AND PUNJAB



- Khalsa strike their own coins in **1765**,sikh territory extended in 18th cent from the **INDUS TO JAMMU** (ruled under different rulers)
- **MAHARAJA RANJIT** reunited these groups and created **LAHORE THE CAPITAL IN 1799.**



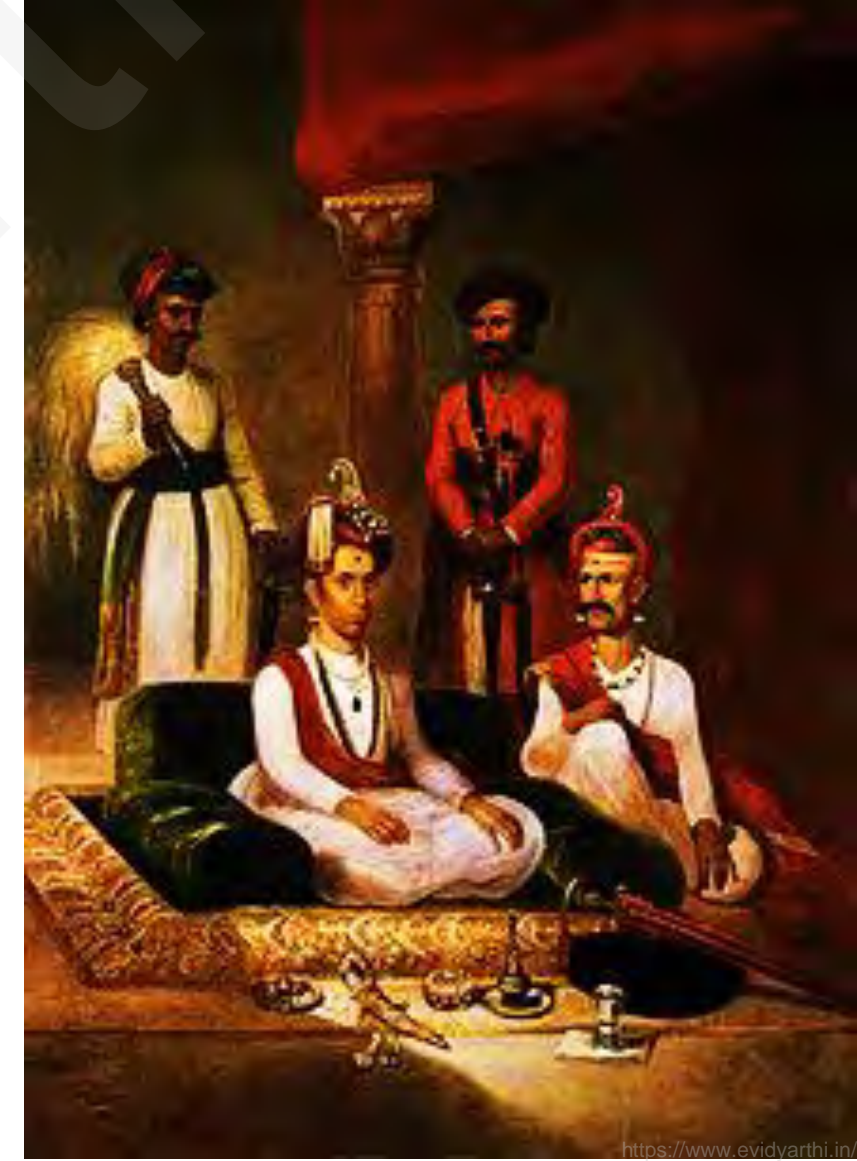
The Marathas

- **MARATHAS** another powerful kingdom(1627-1680)oppositon of Mughal. **SHIVAJI** (1627-1680)a stable kingdom with support of Deshmukh(warrior family)
- **HIGH POST GROUPS, PEASANTS, PASTORALIST**
- (kunbis)provided backbone to the Maratha army, Shivaji challenged Mughals in the **PENINSULA.**

CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI



- After **SHIVAJI'S DEATH**, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of **CHITPAVAN BRAHMANAS** who served **SHIVAJI'S** successors as Peshwa (or principal minister).
- Later **POONA** became the capital of Maratha kingdom, Marathas developed a successful military organization under **PESHWAS** by **RAIDING CITIES, ENGAGING MUGHAL ARMY ,BYPASSING MUGHAL FORTIFIED AREAS.**



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SAMBHAJI

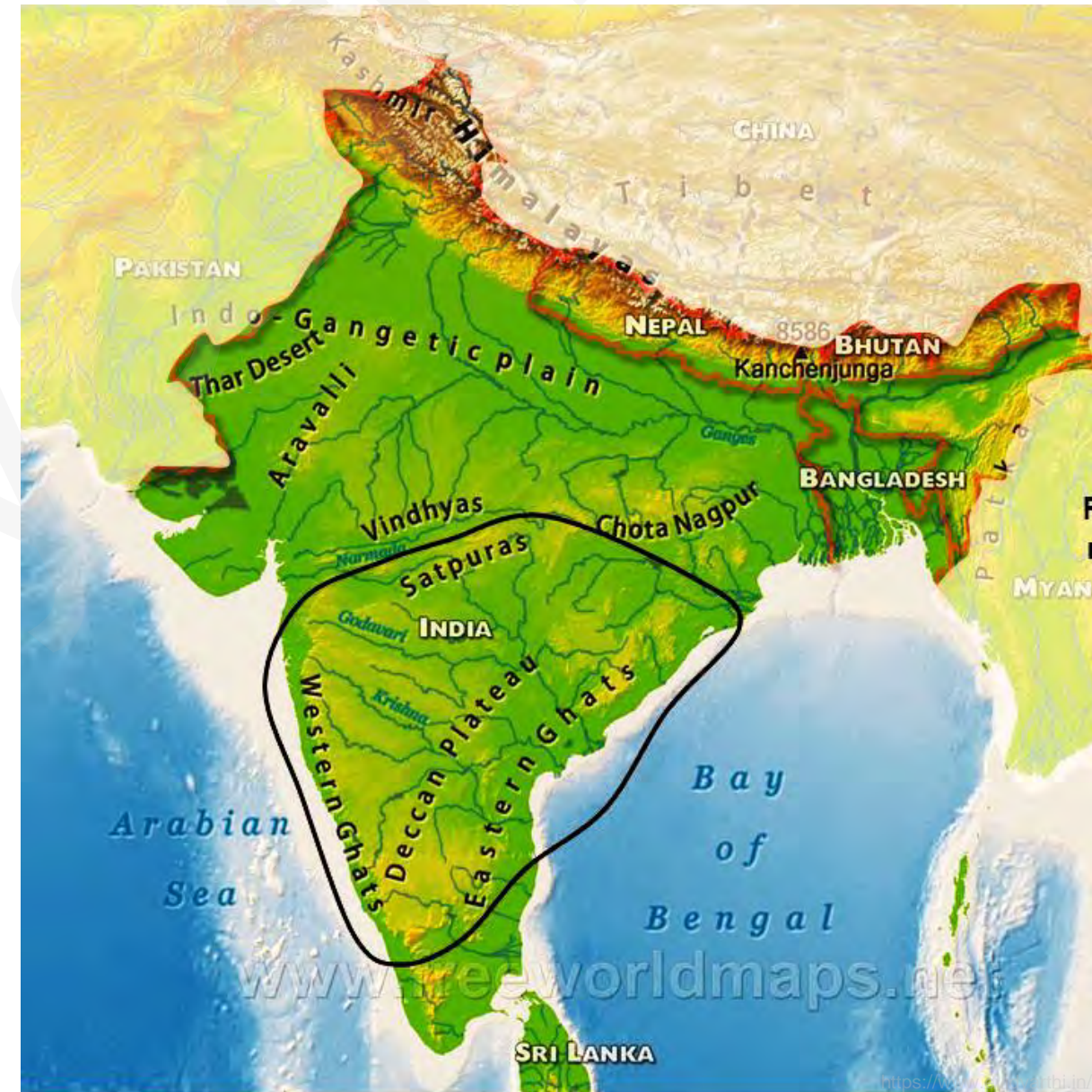
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- In **1720 AND 1761** Maratha empire expanded, **MALWA AND GUJRAT** were seized from Mughals in 1720s
- In **1730S** Maratha king became overlord of entire **DECCAN PENINSULA** now he can levy **CHAUTH AND SARDESHMUKHI** in entire region.





SARDESHMUKHI

9-10% OF THE LAND REVENUE PAID TO THE HEAD REVENUE COLLECTOR IN THE DECCAN



CHAUTH

25% OF THE LAND REVENUE CLAIMED BY ZAMINDARS. IN THE DECCAN THIS WAS COLLECTED BY THE MARATHA'S.



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- After raiding Delhi in 1737, Maratha domination expanded rapidly into **RAJASTHAN AND PUNJAB** in the north into **BENGAL AND ORISSA** in the east and into **KARNATAKA AND THE TAMIL AND TELEGU** countries in the south.
- These regions were not included in the Maratha empire but used to pay tribute to their sovereignty.



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- They got enormous resources but due to military campaign, rulers of different region became **HOSTILE, INCLINED TO SUPPORT MARATHA IN 3RD BATTLE OF PANIPAT IN 1761.**
- Maratha developed effective administration system, revenue demand introduced, **AGRICULTURE WAS ENCOURAGED TRADE REVIVED.**

TRADE OF RAW MATERIAL



AGRICULTURE INCREASED



REVENUE SYSTEM INTRODUCED



- Thus allowed Maratha chiefs, (sardar) like **SINDHIA OF GWALIOR, GAEKWAD OF BARODA** and **BHOSLE OF NAGPUR** raise powerful armies.
- Maratha campaign into **MALWA IN 1720S** did not pay attention to growth and **PROSPERITIES OF CITIES.**

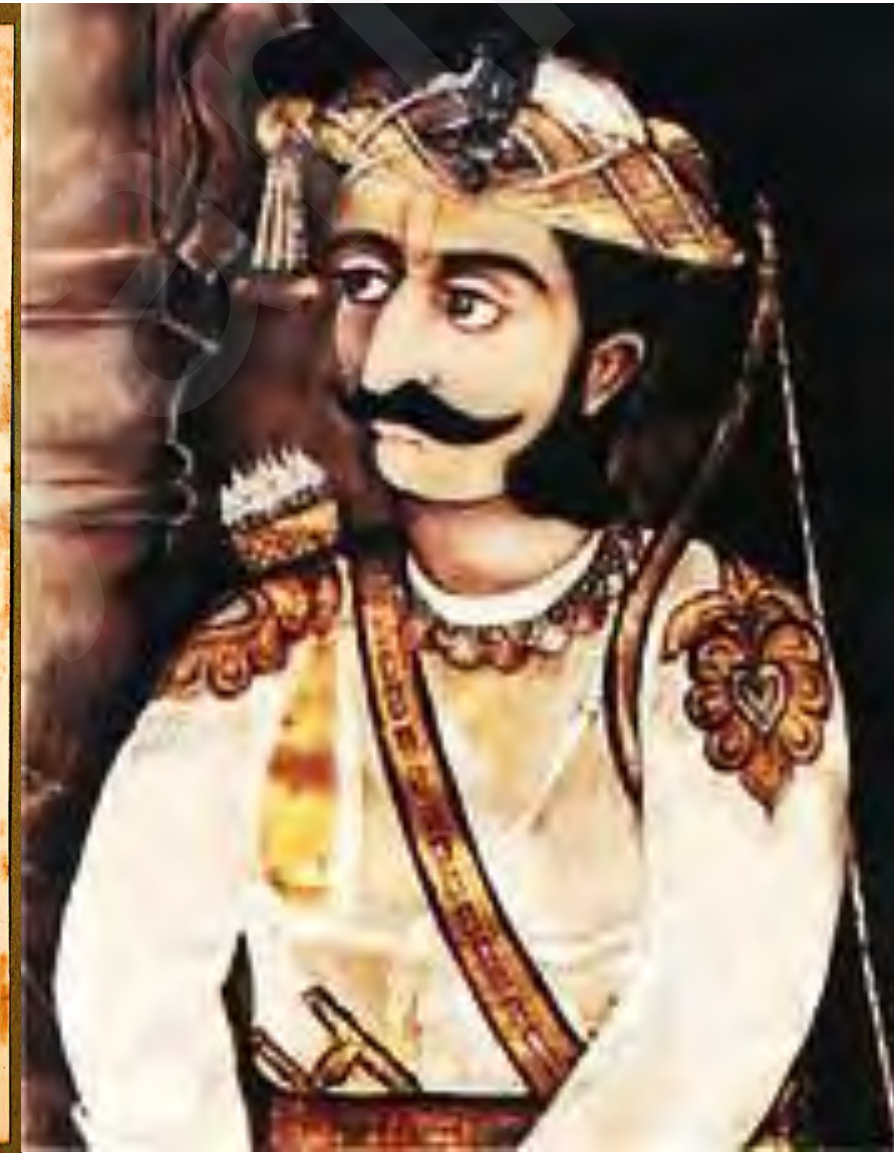


GAEKWAD OF BARODA



Maharaja Sayajirao
Gaekwad III

BHOSLE OF NAGPUR



SILK IN CHANDERI

- **UJJAIN EXPANDED UNDER SINDHIA, INDORE UNDER HOLKERS** (these cities were commercial and prosperous centers)
- Now trade routes emerged within the areas controlled by **MARATHAS** , **SILK PRODUCE IN CHANDERI** now found in **POONA (MARATHA CAPITAL)**



The Jats

- Jats consolidated their power during late **17TH AND 18TH CENT** under their leaders chairman, acquired territories of Delhi and by the 1680s they dominated **DELHI AND AGRA**.
- They were prosperous agriculturist and towns like **PANIPAT AND BALLABHGARH** became important **TRADING CENTERS** dominated by them.



- Under **SURAJ MAL, BHARATPUR** kingdom became a strong state. Many people took refuge there when **NADIR SHAH** attacked Delhi in 1739.
- His son Jawahir shah had **30,000 TROOPS** ,HIRED **20,000 MARATHA, 15,000 SIKH TO FIGHT MUGHALS**.
- Bhartpur was built in a **TRADITIONAL STYLE**, garden place was seen at **AMBER AND AGRA**, used architectural form of **SHAH JAHAN PERIOD**.

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SURAJ MAL



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TROOPS FAUGHT WITH AURANGZEB

