

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

INDIA BETWEEN 750 and 1200 AD

Political Conditions

Triangular Conflict for Kanauj

- Kanauj became a cause of disagreement between three powers-Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas and Palas.
- This was to exhaust all three of them leaving the field open to their feudatories that resulted in the founding of small regional kingdoms all over northern India.

1. Palas

Gopala:

- Gopala, who was allegedly elected by the people, founded the Pala dynasty.
- He founded the famous Odantapuri Vihara.
- He had his capital at Pataliputra.

Dharmapala:

- The greatest king of the Pala dynasty was Gopala's son, Dharampala.
- The struggle for the mastery of Kanauj started in his time.
- He founded the Vikramsila University and the Somapura Vihara in Bihar.

Devapala:

- The son of Dharamapala extended the empire to Pragjyotipur (Assam) and parts of Orissa.
- He permitted the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya (Indonesia), Balaputradeva to construct a 'vihara' at Nalanda. However, after his death, the Pala empire disintegrated.

Mahipala:

- It was revived in the first quarter of 11th century AD by Mahipala-I and continued until the middle 12th century AD, when Vijayasena (founder of the Senas) overthrew them.

2. Pratiharas

Nagabhatta I:

- They were at first local officials but gradually carved out a principality in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- They came into prominence because of the resistance they posed under their ruler Nagabhatta I to the incursion of the Arab rulers of Sind into Gujarat.

Bhoja:

- The real founder and greatest ruler of the Pratihara dynasty was Bhoja, because he rebuilt the empire after its temporary destruction by the Rashtrakutas.
- Sulaiman, an Arab merchant, visited his empire.

Mahindrapala I:

- He maintained the empire of Bhoja and extended it over Magadha and North Bengal.
 - Rajasekhara, whose famous works include Karpuramanjari, Kavyamimamsa, etc, adorned his court.
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Mahipala:

- He was succeeded by his son Mahipala, during whose reign the Rashtrakutta Indra III attacked Kanauj and devastated it.

3. Rashtrakutas**Dantidurga:**

- He founded the dynasty by overthrowing the last Chalukya ruler of Badami, Kirtivarman II.
- He was also the builder of the Dasavatara Cave at Ellora.

Krishna I:

- He consolidated the empire by scoring victories over the Gangas of Mysore and Chalukyas of Vengi.
- The kailasa or Siva temple at Ellora is attributed to him.

Amoghavarsha I:

- He transferred the capital from Ellora to Manayakheta (Malkhed), which was built by him.
- Known for his patronage of literature, he wrote the Kavirajamarga (pioneering work in Kannada) and Ratnamalika (a work on Jainism) in Kanada.
- Famous Jaina scholars like Harisena, Jinasena and Gunabhadra lived at his court.

Indra III

- One of the two greatest Rashtrakutes; he carried the arms into the heart of the Gangetic valley with his victories over the Pratiharas and Palas.
- Al-Masudi, and Arab traveler, visited his kingdom.

Krishna III:

- Another greatest Rashtrakuta ruler; he defeated all his contemporaries; including the Chola ruler Parantaka I (battle of Takkolam).
- He is credited with building a number of temples, including the famous Krishnesvara temple at Ramesvaran.

Karka:

- Taila, the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyani (also known as Later or Western Chalukyas), overthrew this last ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

Rajput Kingdoms**Origin of Rajputs**

- Most authorities accept the view that Rajput clans were either descendant of Hunas settled in northern and western India or of those tribes and peoples like Khazars or Gujaras who had entered India with the Huna invaders.
 - The Rajputs were divided into a number of clans of which four claimed a special status.
 - They claimed descent from a mystical figure that arose out of vast sacrificial fire pit near Mt. Abu. Consequently, they were described as the Agnikula or Fire Family.
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Four Agnikula Clans

1. Paiharas:

- Also known as Pratiharas, they should not be confused with the main Pratiharas.
- Based in southern Rajasthan, they were the weakest of the four and lasted for a short period.

2. Chauhans:

- Based in eastern Rajasthan, they became independent under Simharaja.
- However, the real founder was Vighraharaja II, who extended the kingdom into some parts of Gujarat.

Main Chauhan Rulers:

Ajayaraja II

- The next important ruler, carried on the aggressive policy and founded the city of Ajayameru (Ajmer).

Vighraharaja III,

- Their greatest conqueror captured Delhi from the Thomars and plundered Gujarat.
- He also patronized literature and authored a famous play, Harikeli Nataka.

Prithviraja III

- The most famous of the Chauhans, scored victories over all the neighbors, including the Chandella, Paramardi, Chalukya Bhima II and Gahadvala Jayachandra.
- He defeated Muhammad of Ghur in the first battle of Panipat (1191), but in turn was defeated in the second battle (1192).
- His court poets Chand Bardai and Jayanaka wrote the two great poems of Prithvirajaraso and Prithvirajavijaya respectively.

3. Solankis:

- Also known as Chalukyas of Gujarat.
- They were centred in the region of Kathiawar with Anahilapataka as their capital. They became independent under Mularaja I.
- During the reign of Bhima I, Mahmud of Ghazni plundered the temple of Mt. Abu.
- Jayasimha Siddharaja, the greatest ruler of the dynasty, is credited with victories over the Paramaras, Chauhans, Chandellas and Kalyani Chalukyas.
- He was also a great patron of literature (Hemachandra's Sidha Hemachandra) and architecture (the famous Rudra Mahakaal temple of Siddhapura).
- Kumarapala was a great patron of Jainism and the famous Hemachandra was his preceptor.
- During the reign of Mularaja II, Muhammad of Ghur made his first attack on India but was defeated and turned back at Mt. Abu.
- Alauddin Khalji defeated Karnadeva, the last Hindu ruler of Gujarat.

4. Pawars:

- Also Known as Paramaras, they established control in Malwa with their capital at Dhar. Siyaka II was the first important ruler of the dynasty.
 - Munja was a successful general and scored victories over Kalachuris and Sulankis. Ultimately, Kalyani Chalukya Taila killed him.
 - Bhojadeva, the most famous of the Paramaras, is credited with the authorship of more than twenty-three books on varied subjects.
 - They include Samarangana Sutradhara and a commentary on Patanjali's Yogastura.
 - He was also a great builder, the Saraswati temple at Dhara being his creation.
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- Mahalakdeva, the last ruler, lost his kingdom to Alauddin Khalji.

Other Important Rajput Clans

Chandellas:

- They became prominent in the region of Bundelkhand. Known as Jejabhukti after one of their early ruler is Jayasakti, with their capital at the temple city of Khajuraho in M.P.
- Their first important ruler was Yasovarman, who not only extended the kingdom but also built the famous Chaturbhuj (Vishnu) temple at Khajuraho.
- However, the region of Dhanga witnessed the peak of Chandella power for the temple building activity.
- The temples of Viswanatha, Jinanatha and Dinanatha at Khajuraho were built during his period.
- The last known Chandella was Viravarman II, who was defeated by Alauddin Khalji.

Kalachuris:

- Also known as Haihayas, they ruled Chedi or Dahala-mandala with their capital at Tripuri (near Jabalpur) in M.P.
- They came into prominence under Kolkalla I, but their greatest ruler was Gangeyadeva who assumed the title of Trikalingadhipati after conquering Orissa.

Gahadvalas:

- With their capital at Kanauj, they came into prominence under Chandradeva, who imposed a tax called 'turushkadanda' either to defray the expenses of war against Muslim invaders or to pay a tribute to the latter.
- Their greatest king was Govindachandra who scored victories over both the Kalachuris and Chandellas.
- His minister, Lakshmindra, was the author of several legal works, including Kalpadruma.
- Muhammad of Ghur defeated Jayachandra, the last important Gahadvala, in the battle of Chandwar (1193). He patronized Sriharsha, the author of Naisadhacharita.

Tomaras:

- Reckoned as one of the thirty-six Rajput clans, they controlled the Haryana region.
- Anangpal Tuar founded the capital city of Dhillika (later Delhi) and started the Tomara dynasty.
- Their independence ended when Chauhan Vigraharaja III captured Delhi.

C. Causes for Muslim Conquest

Political Weaknesses:

- The ceaseless internal fighting, growth of local class loyalties etc.

Social Weakness:

- The increasing privileges to the higher castes were responsible for the growing apathy of the large section of the Indian society to the political events in India.

Backwardness in Science and Technology:

- The growing insularity of India, the rigid attitude of the intellectual classes, and the contempt in which the artisans and the working population.

Military Advantages of Turks:

- High quality horses were bred in Central Asia, Iran and Arabia, whereas the Indian states had to import them.
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- Turks had already become experts in the new style of warfare of the armoured equestrian and the mounted archer, where as the Indians were still dependent heavily on the elephant and infantry.

Growth of Feudalism:

It resulted in several weaknesses in the organization of the Indian armies.

Art and Architecture**Nagara Style of Temples:**

- The fundamental characteristics of the Nagara style of temples found all over north India are the cruciform ground plan and curvilinear tower (sikhara).
- Certain regional variations appeared in the formal development of the style, but they did not alter its basic characteristics.
- The most prominent among them are the kandariya Mahadeva, Devi Jagadmaba, Duladeo, Parsvanatha, Lakshmana and the Viswanatha temples.

Temples of Western India

- The western Indian variation has been called the Solanki style named after the rulers.
- The famous Jaina temples of Dilwara, Mount Abu (Rajasthan) and the most not worthy are the ones built by Vimala in 1031 AD and by Tejpala in 1230 AD.
- Another important temple is the famous Rudra Mahakal temple, built by Siddharaja.

Temples of Malwa and Khandesh

- Yet another variety of the Nagara style developed during the hegemony of the Paramaras.
 - The finest monument of this type is furnished by the Nilakantesvara temple at Udayapur in M.P. built by the Paramara king Udayaditya in the 11th century AD.
 - The temple at Ambarnatha (Thana district, Maharashtra) is another good illustration.
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DELHI SULTANATE

A. Muslim Invasions of India

1. Arab Conquest of Sind

- Muhammad bin Qasim (a deputy of the Arab governor of Iraq, Hajjaj) invaded and occupied Sind in 712 AD from its Hindu ruler, Dahir.
- Henceforth Sind continued to be under Muslim occupation.
- Though the Arabs failed to penetrate further into India, they initiated a new element in Islamic polity, i.e. granting the status of 'zimmis' to the local Hindu subjects by collecting the toll-tax of 'jizya' from them.

2. Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni

- Totally seventeen, first raid in 1001; seventeenth raid in 1025 to plunder the Somanatha (Siva) temple in Gujrat;
- Main purpose of his raids was to plunder India.

3. Invasions of Muhammad of Ghur

- His full name-Muizuddin Muhammad bin Sam; main purpose of his invasions- to acquire territories in India;
- First invasion occupations of Multan (1175), failure of his attempt to overcome Gujarat (1178);
- Failure of his defeat by its Solanki ruler (Mularaja II, the first Indian ruler to defeat Muhammad of Ghur);
- First battle of Tarain (1191)- his defeat by Prithviraja Chauhan III (ruler of Ajmer);
- Second battle of Tarain (1192)- he defeated Prithviraja.
- Battle of Chandwar (1194)- his defeat of Jayachandra (the Gahadvala ruler of Kanauj);
- His last campaign in India (1206) was to suppress a rebellion of the Khokkars in Punja and his murder by a Khokkar fanatic.

THE DELHI SULTANATE (1206-1526 AD)

QUTB-UD-DIN AIBAK

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the founder of first independent Turkish kingdom in Northern India. For his generosity, he was given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of lakhs).
- He constructed two mosques - Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhi-Din-ka-Jhopra at Ajmer.
- He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi saint khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Aibak was great patron of learning and patronised writers like Hasan-un-Nizami, author of Taj-ut-Massir and Fakrudin, author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.
- Founded the Slave Dynasty.
- Died while playing Chaugan (Polo) from a fall from horse.

ILTUMISH

- Iltumish was the real founder of Delhi Sultanate. He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
 - He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol leader by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, who Chengiz was chasing.
 - He completed the construction of Qutum Minar.
 - He issued the **silver tanka** for the first time.
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- He organized the **Iqta system** and introduced reforms in civil administration and army, which was now centrally paid and recruited.
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chalagani (group of forty)
- He patronised Minaj-us-Siraj of Tabaquot-j-Nasiri

RAZIA SULTAN

- Though Iltutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Rukn-ud-din-Firoz on the throne.
- Razia got rid of Rukn-ud-din and ascended the throne.
- Razia was popular among the people, she was not acceptable to the nobles and theologians.
- She further, offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssinian slave Yakut.

GHIYAS-UD-DIN BALBAN

- Balban ascended the throne in 1265 AD.
- He broke the power of Chahlagani and restored the prestige of the crown. That was his greatest contribution towards the stability of the sultanate.
- To keep himself well informed he appointed spies.
- He created a strong centralized army to deal with internal disturbance and to check Mongols, who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate.
- He established the military department Diwan-Arz.
- The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of kingship. He took up the title of 'Zil-i-lahi' (shadow of God)
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarch) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- He destroyed Mewati Rajput brigade in the Doab.
- Effectuated a radical change in his dress, social behavior and manners.
- Destroyed the 'group of forty'.
- Belonged to the Ilbari tribe.
- Adopted the policy of 'Blood and iron' in governance.
- Claimed himself the descendant of Persian ruler Afrasiyab.

KHILJI DYNASTY

ALLAUDDIN KHALJI

- Alauddin Khalji ascended the throne after getting his uncle Jalal-ud-din murdered.
- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi, who separated religion from politics.
- He proclaimed, "Kingship knows".

Alauddin's imperialism

- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298 AD), Ranthambhor (1301 AD), Mewar (1303 AD), Malwa (1305 AD), Jalor (1311 AD), in Deccan.
- Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Dwarsamundra and Pandays of Madurai.

Administrative Reforms

- In order to avoid the problems created by the nobles, Alauddin issued four important ordinances.
 - The first ordinance aimed at seizure of the religious endowments and free grants of lands.
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- He introduced the system of Dagh or the branding of horse and Chehra or preparation of the descriptive role.
- Alauddin ordered that all land was to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed.
- The post of special officer called Mustakhraj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

GHIYAS-UD-DIN TUGHLAQ SHAH

- He laid the foundation of a big palace fort, which is known as **Tughluqabad**.
- He was on bad terms with the famous Sufi saint **Nizamudin Auliya**.
- The Statement **Hunz Dilli dur ast** , (Delhi is yet far off) was made by the saint for the Sultan when he was returning from Bengal to punish the saint.

MUHAMMED BIN TUGHLAQ

- He tried to introduce many administrative reforms. He had five ambitious projects for which he has become particularly debatable.

1. Taxation in the Doad:

- The Sultan made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doad between the Ganges and Jamuna.
- He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created some additional Abwabs or cesses.
- Although the share of the state remained half as in time of Aladdin, it was fixed arbitrarily not because of actual produce.
- Prices were also fixed artistically for converting the produce into money.
- It is said that the increase was twenty fold and to this were added Ghari or house tax and the Charahi or pasture tax.

2. Transfer of Capital:

- The most controversial step, which Muhammed Tughlaq undertook soon after his accession, was the so-called transfer of capital from Delhi to Deogir.
- Deogir had been a base for the expansion of Turkish rule in South India; it appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control South India better.
- Deogir was thus named Daultabad largely because he soon found that as he could not control South India from Delhi, he could not control north from Daultabad.

3. Introduction of Token Currency:

- Muhammad Tuglaq decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have same value as the silver ones. Muhammad Tughlaq might have been successful, if he could prevent people from forging the new coins.
- He was not able to do so and soon the new coins began to greatly devalued in markets. Finally, Muhammed Tuglaq decided to withdraw the token currency. He promised to exchange silver pieces for bronze coins.

4. Proposed Khurasan Expedition:

- The sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquest khurasan and Iraq and mobilised a huge army for the purpose.
 - He was encouraged to do so by Khurasani nobles who had taken shelter in his court. Moreover, there was instability in khurasan because of the unpopular role of Abu Sayid.
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5. Quarachil Expedition:

- This expedition was launched in Kumaon hills in Himalayas allegedly to counter Chinese incursions.
- It also appears that the expedition was directed against some refractory tribes in Kumaon Garhawal region to bringing them under Delhi Sultanate. The first attack was a success but when the rainy season set in, the invaders suffered terribly.
- His five projects had led to revolts all around his empire. His last days were spent in checking the revolts in Thatta in Sindh (altogether 36 revolts in 25 years)

Miscellaneous Facts about Md. Bin Tughlaq

- Formulated 'famine-code' to provide relief of famine-affected people.
- Well-versed in various branches of learning viz. astronomy, mathematics, medicine etc.
- Created the department of agriculture (**Diwan-i-Amirkohi**) to improve agriculture
- Known as "Mixture of opposites" or a "mad king".
- Enhanced tax of doab to one-half of the produce.
- Introduced token currency of copper and brass (1329-30).
- First sultan to advance loans known as **sondhar** to peasants for digging wells to extend cultivation.
- Muhammad had cordial relations with some of the Asian countries, particularly China. The Chinese emperor, **Toghan Timur**, sent an envoy to Delhi in 1341 seeking Muhammad's permission to rebuild Buddhist temples in the Himalayan region.
- Muhammad's soldiers demolished Himalayan temples during his Qarajal expedition.
- The Sultan sent Ibn Battuta as an envoy to the court of the Mongol emperor of China. **Ibn Battuta** stated in July 1342, and returned in 1347.
- Created a heterogeneous nobility-incorporated land owning class viz artisan class into nobility.
- The **Wizarat** witnessed its heyday during his reign.

FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ

- After his accession, Firoz Tuglaq faced the problem of preventing the imminent break up of Delhi Sultanate.
 - The new system of taxation was according to Quran. Four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran were Kharaj, Zakat, Zajiya and Khams.
 - In order to encourage agriculture, the Sultan paid a lot of attention to irrigation.
 - Firoz repaired a number of canals. The first canal was from Sultej to Ghaggar. The second canal carried the waters of Jamuna to the city of Hissar. The third canal started from neighborhood of Mandhavi and Sirmor hills and connected with Hansi.
 - A new department of Diwan-i-Khairat was set up to make provision for marriage of poor girls.
 - Made 'Iqta system' hereditary.
 - Founded several cities like Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Janupur, Firozpur etc.
 - Wrote his autobiography "Futuh-i-Firozshahi".
 - The department Diwan-i-Bandgan was also a new creation of Firoz, which administered the affairs of the slaves.
 - He made systematic assessment of land.
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- Firoz Shah imposed Jizya upon the Brahmanas. The step caused resentment in the community and they assembled before the royal palace and prayed for the restoration of the status quo.
- The Sultan also opened a large number of hospitals called 'Darush shafa' where medicines used to be distributed free to the people. Experienced physicians, surgeon, eye specialists were appointed to attend the patients with great care.
- Firoz repaired the upper storeys of the Qutub Minar, which were struck by lightning in 770 A.H./1368 A.D. These repairs were confined to the fourth and fifth storeys.
- He built Kushk Firoz or Kotla Firoz Shah- It was a palace fortress; Situated on the bank of the river Jumna. Another interesting object in the Kotla of Firoz Shah was the Asokan pillar.
- Established an Employment Bureaus to provide work to unemployed.
- Started practice of granting old-age pension.
- Started charitable kitchen.

LODHI DYNASTY

SIKANDAR LODHI

- Introduced a new gaz known as gaz-i-sikandari of 32 digit
- He was fond of literature and poetry and wrote verses in Persian under the name of Gul Rukh.
- The main achievement of the Sultan was the conquest and annexation of Bihar.

IBRAHIM LODHI

- The Afghan nobility was brave and freedom loving but it was because of its individualistic tendencies that the Afghan monarchy was weakened.
- Moreover, Ibrahim Lodhi asserted the absolute power of the Sultan. As a result, some of the nobles turned against him.
- At last, Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim.
- Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD.
- Ibrahim was killed in the battle and with him ended the Delhi Sultanate.

VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE

- Harihar-I and Bukka-I (sons of Sangama) who were feudatories of kakatiyas and later became ministers in the court of Kampilli, founded Vijaynagar kingdom.
- Harihar and Bukka were brought to the centre by Mohammed bin Tuglaq; converted to Islam and were sent to South again to control rebellion but on the instance of Vidyanaya they established Vijaynagar kingdom in 1336 AD.

VIJAYNAGAR ARCHITECTURE

- The Vijaynagar rulers produced a new style of architecture called as dravida style.
 - The large number and prominence of pillars and piers are some of the distinct features.
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- Horse was the most common animal on the pillars. Another important feature was the Mandapa or open pavilion with a raised platform, meant for seating deities.
- Important temples were Vithalswami and Hazara temples at Hampi, Tadapatri and Parvati temples at Chidambaram and Varadaraja and Ekambarnatha temples at Kanchipuram.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE SULTANATE

DIWAN-I-WIZARAT

- The head of the department was wazir
- Exercised general supervision over all departments
- In particular the department was associated with the finance
- Associated with collection of revenue.

DIWAN-I-ARZ

- The head of the department was Ariz-i-Mumalik
- This was the military department of the sultanate.

DIWAN-I-INSHA

- The head of the department was Dabir-i-Mumalik
- Looked after state correspondence
- Associated with issuing of farmans.

DIWAN-I-RISALAT

- The head of the department was Sadr-us-Sudur.
- Looked after ecclesiastical affairs

VARIOUS STATE FUNCTIONARIES

- **Kotwal** Head of city administration. He maintained law & order, enforced Economic regulations, correct use of weight and measures and kept Vigil on the visitors.
- **Barid** News reporter intelligence agents
- **Muqti/Wali** Provincial governor/holder of iqta
- **Shiqdar** Head of Shiqs (equivalent to districts)
- **Muftis** Expounder of law
- **Khwaja** keeping accounts and sending information of sultan
- **Chihalgani** A select body of Turkish nobility (originally slaves of Iltutmish) which came into existence during the period of Iltutmish.
- **Amil** Revenue officer
- **Arz-i-mamalik** Minister in-charge of the army of the whole country
- **Iqtadar** Governor, a person in whose charge an iqta has been placed.
- **Muhtasib** An officer appointed to maintain law and order in a municipality.

TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMY

- **Fawazil** Excess amounts or surplus of revenue appropriated from Iqta after defraying salary (of the iqta-holder) and meeting expenditure of troops. This amount was to be deposited with the state exchequer.
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- **Abwabs** However this trend ceased to exist from the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Various imposts like ghari, charal etc.
- **Ushr** A land tax, charged on the land held by a Muslim and watered by natural means. Usually, it was one-tenth of the produce. But on land dependent for irrigation with buckets or wheels only one-twentieth of the produce was paid as levy. These lands were known as ushri
- **Khams/Ghanima** Booty captured in war. According to Islamic one-fifth of the amount went to the state and four-fifths were distributed among the army.
- **Zakat** A religious tax, paid by Muslims as a charity for the welfare of their co-religionists. It was an obligatory duty for Muslims. As a rule the property assessable for Zakat should have been in the owner's possession for at least one year. Zakat in fact was not a source of revenue for the Sultans. Firoz Shah Tughlaq included Zakat on his list of regular state demands and established a separate treasury for it. It was charged at the rate 2.5 per cent of the actual income or property. Zakat on Muslim traders' imports and exports was also levied under the Sultanate
- **Jizya** A poll tax levied on non-muslims in their capacity as protected subjects. The Tax was to be paid in proportion to the income. The tax rate was 48 dirhams for the rich class, 24 dirhams for the middle class and 12 dirhams for the poor class. Brahmins, women, children, hermits, beggars, lunatics, slaves were exempted. Firoz Shah brought the Brahmins into this tax network but as a concession, he reduced the prevalent rate their case.
- **Ghari** House tax
- **Charai** Cattle tax levied on grazing.
- **Kharaj** Land revenue realized from non-muslims. Such lands were known as Kharaji, Also known as Kharaj-I-Jiziya or mal
- **Masahat** Measurement
- **Biswa** A common measure of area in northern India, equivalent to 1/20 of a Bigha.
- **Khalisa** The area whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury. It was not given in iqta. Sultan's officials, amils collected taxes directly for the royal treasury. It was not given Loans given to the peasants.
- **Sondhar** Loans given to the Peasants.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE SULTANATE PERIOD

- Vijayanagara architecture is a vibrant combination of the Chalukya, Hoysala, Pandya and Chola styles, idioms that prospered in previous centuries.
 - The first architectural construction erected by Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the well-known Quwat-ul-islam mosque at Delhi, which was begun in 1195 and finished in 1199. It was built on the Plinth of a Hindu, temple and out of the materials of twenty-seven Hindu and Jain shrines.
 - The only Islamic features of the building are the presence of a screen in front, with Muslim designs and ornaments, and a calligraphic reproduction of the Quranic text. The next Turkish building erected at Ajmer is also a mosque. It is known as Dhajji Dargah. Qutb-ud-din Aibak too built this. The building was originally a Sanskrit college and temple built by the great Chauhan emperor Vigraharaja Visaldeva.
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- The third important Turkish architecture is the Qutb Minar, which was planned by Aibak a little before 1199 and completed by Iltutmish. It was originally intended to serve as a place for the mazzin to call the faithful to prayer, but later on became famous as a tower of victory. This building is essentially Islamic in forms and design.
- Iltutmish, besides completing the Qutb Minar, added some buildings of his own, the most prominent among them being a tomb built on the grave his eldest son, known as Sultan Garhi.
- From the time of Iltutmish the buildings of the Sultanate began to show a marked increase in Islamic elements. The monarch extended the Quwat-ul-Islam mosque and put up a screen in the building. He made some additions to the Dhal Din Ka Jhopra also.
- Balban built his palace, known as the Red-Palace. His tomb in Delhi is purely Muslim in execution.
- The Khalji monarch, Ala-ud-din, was a great builder and erected many buildings. Two of his buildings are notable. They are a mosque called. Jamait Khana Masjid at the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Auliya and the famous Alai Darwaza at the Qutb Minar. Both these show a preponderance of Muslim architectural ideas. He also built Siri fort & fort Hazar Sutun.
- The buildings of the Tughluq period do not possess that splendour which characterized those of the so-called Slave and the Khalji dynasties. They are simple, formal, prosaic and even austere. The change seems to be due to two reasons. The Tughluq Sultan was hard pressed for money and could not afford to spend huge sums on buildings. Moreover, they were puritanical in their taste and people of religious outlook. Their buildings are characterized by sloping walls use of greystone and heavy and dark appearance.
- The best of the Pathan buildings is the Moth ki Masjid built by the prime minister of Sikandar Lodi.

VARIOUS CITIES OF DELHI

- Alauddin Khalji constructed Siri fort in 1303 AD.
- Ghasisuddin Tuglaq built Tughalaqabad in 1321.
- Md.Bin Tuglaq constructed Adilabad.
- Md. Bin Tuglaq founded other city knows as Jahapanah in 1329.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq built Firuzabad in 1354.
- Humayun constructed Dinpanah in 1533.
- Shershah built Purana Quila at the site of Jahapanah.
- Shahjehan founded Shajehanabad in 1648.

FACTS ABOUT AMIR KHUSRO

- His real name was Abul Hasan.
 - He created a new literary style in Persian, which came to be known as Sabaq-I-Hindi.
 - He composed verses in Hindavi as well, and paved the way for the development of Urdu.
 - He lived through the reigns of six sultans – patronized by Jalaluddin Khalji, Alauddin Khalji and Ghiyasuddin Tughalq.
 - He was a disciple of Nizammudin Auliya, the famous Sufi Saint of Chishi order.
 - He introduced numerous perso-arabic ragas – aiman, sanam, ghura etc.
 - His Five Literary Masterpieces – Dedicated to Alauddin Khalji, Mutla-ul-Anwar, Shirin Khusrau, Laila Majnun, Ayina-I-Sikandari, Hasht Bihist.
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- His Five Diwans (Collection of Ghazals) - Tuhafat-Us-Sighar, Wast-UI-Hayat, Ghurrat-UI-Kamal, Baquya Naquya, Nihayat-UI-kamal.
 - His Historical Masnavis (Narrative Poems)
 - Tughlaq Nama – Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq’s rise to power.
 - Nuh Siphir – Qutubuddin Aibak reign and religious & social conditions.
 - Qiran-Us-Sadin- Quarrel and reconciliation between Sultan Kaiqabad and his father Bughra Khan.
 - Miftah-UI-Furuh – Military success of Sultan Jalauddin Khalji.
 - Ashiqa or Dewal Rani, daughter of Rai Karan of Gujarat.
 - Khazain-UI-Futuh or Tarikh-I-iliahi – A historiographical composition in prose which describes the conquests and other achievements of Alauddin Khalji.
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RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL AGE

I. Bhakti Movement

Nirguna Bhakti Saints of North India

Kabir (1398-1518)

- Pleaded for Hindu - Muslim unity.
- Emphasised the unity and formlessness of god.
- Denounced formal religious practices in both Hinduism and Islam.
- Did not suggest the abandonment of the life of a normal householder for the sake of a saintly life.
- Asceticism and book knowledge not necessary for true knowledge and salvation.
- Sharp condemnation of caste and religious distinctions and the preaching of the brotherhood of man.

Nanak (1469-1539)

- Like Kabir, he also preached a casteless, universal, ethical, anti-ritualistic, monotheistic and highly spiritual religion.
- Differences between Nanak and Kabir:
Nanak laid greater stress on the purity of character and conduct as the first condition for approaching God, and also the need of a guru for guidance.
- After his death, his followers called themselves `Sikhs' and a new religious sect, Sikhism was founded.
- Nanak was followed by nine Sikh gurus.
- Guru Angad – second guru who started the Gurumukhi script;
- Guru Arjun – fifth guru who compiled the Granth Sahib (Adi Granth) and also built the Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar,
- Guru Tez Bahadur – ninth guru who was executed by Aurangzeb;
- Guru Gobind Singh – tenth and last guru who established the `Khalsa' and organized the Sikhs into a military sect.

Saguna Bhakti Saints of North India

Chaitanya (1436-1533)

- Responsible for the popularity of Vaishnavism in Bengal through his `kirtans'.
- Spread the message that `ragamarga' or the path of spontaneous love was best for salvation.

Surdas (1483-1563)

- Disciple of Vallabhacharya of south India.
- Popularised the Krishna cult by singing songs glorifying Krishna's childhood.
- Author of the Sur Sagara, Sur Sarawali, etc.

Mirabai (1498-1569)

- Great devotee of Krishna.
 - Popularised his cult in Rajasthan through her songs.
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Sankaradasa (1532-1623)

- Contemporary of Chaitanya.
- Spread Vaishnava bhakti in Assam.

Tulsidas (1532-1623)

- Unlike the above, he was a worshipper of Rama.
- Composed the famous Ramcharitmanas in Hindi, expounding the various aspects of Hindu 'dharma'.

Saints of Maharashtra Dharma**Jnanadeva (13th century)**

- He was the founder of the bhakti movement in Maharashtra, called 'Maharashtra Dharma'.
- His work Jnaneswari (a commentary on the Bhagawad Gita) earned him the title of 'Jnaneswara'.

Namadeva (14th century)

- He preached the gospel of love and was opposed to idol-worship and priestly domination.
- Vehemently opposed to the caste system, his followers came from all castes.

Ekhnatha (16th century)

- Opposed caste distinctions.
- Reputed for his 'bhajans' and 'kirtans'.

Tukaram (17th century)

- A contemporary of Shivaji and a great devotee of Vithal of Pandharpur.
- Responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism.

Ramdas (17th century)

- Unlike the others, he sought to combine spiritual and practical life and evinced much interest in politics. Hence he was a 'dharakari' as opposed to the others who were 'varakaris'.
- Established 'asrams' all over Maharashtra.
- Influenced Sivaji to a great extent to overthrow the Mughal rule.
- He was the author of Dasabodha, a work which gave advice on all aspects of life.

Bhakti Saint-philosophers of South India**Ramanuja (11th century)**

- He gave a sound philosophic basis to the bhakti cult of the Vaishnavas by founding the philosophy of 'visishtadvaita' (modified monism).

Madhavacharya (13th century)

- He was the founder of the 'advaita' (dualism) school of philosophy.
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Nimbarka (13th & 14th centuries)

- He advocated another school of philosophy, called 'dvaitadvaita' (dualistic monism).

Vallabhacharya (15th & 16th centuries)

- He was the founder of yet another school of philosophy, called the 'suddhadvaita' (pure non-dualism).

All the above saint-philosophers belonged to Vaishnavism. Ramanuja was a Tamilian and Madhava was a Kannadiga, while Nimbarka and Vallabha were Telugus.

II. Sufism

Meaning 1

1. Sufis were mystics who had risen in Islam at a very early stage.
2. Their basic doctrine was 'wahadat-ul-wujud' or the unity of the being.

Organisation of Sufis

- Organisation of the Sufis into orders, called 'silsilahs'.
- Division of the Sufi orders into 'ba-shara' (those which followed the Islamic law) and 'be-shara' (those which were not bound by it).
- A prominent mystic who lived in a 'khanqah' or hospice along with his disciples generally led Silsilahs.
- The link between the teacher (pir) and the disciples (murids) was vital for the Sufi system.
- According to Abul Fazl, there were 14 orders in the Mughal period.

Main Sufi Orders in India

Chisti Order

- Its founder was Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti (12th & 13th centuries).
- Other leaders – Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (12th & 13th centuries), Nizamuddin Auliya (13th & 14th centuries) and Shazikh Salim (16th century).
- They established themselves at Ajmer and other parts of Rajasthan and in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and the Deccan.
- They believed in simplicity and poverty.
- Became popular by adopting musical recitations, 'samās' to create a mood of nearness to god.

Suhrawardi Order

- Founder – Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi (12th & 13th centuries).
- Other leaders – Bahauddin Zakariya (13th century), Ruknuddin Abul Fath (14th century), etc.
- Established themselves mainly in north-western India.
- They did not believe in leading a life of poverty and so accepted the direct service of the state.

Qadri Order

- Founder – Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad (12th centuries).
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- Important leaders in India – Shah Nizamat Ullah, Nasiruddin Muhammad Jilani (most important Qadri).
- Dominant in Sind and Lahore.
- Prince Dara Shikoh was its follower.

Naqshbandi Order

- Important leaders – Khwaja Baqi Billah (1563-1603) and Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi (contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir).

Other Muslim Sects and Movements

- Mahadawi movement – started by Muhammad Mahdi of Jaunpur (15th century).
- Raushaniya sect – founded by bayazid Ansari of Jullunder (16th century).
- Shattari order – introduced in India by Shah Abdullah Shattari (15th century).

III. New Literary Languages

Punjabi

- Masud Fariduddin (13th century), a mystic-poet, was the pioneer of a new school of poetry in Punjabi.
- Guru Nanak's contribution came towards the end of 15th century.
- Compilation of the Adi Granth (1604) and Sukhamani by Guru Arjun.
- Works by writers of poetical romances such as the Hir of Warith Shah.

Hindi

- First stage of Hindi literature, known as 'adi kala' (1206-1318); mainly bardic in nature; Narapati Nalha and amir Khusrau – the two major poets of this stage.
- Second stage, known as 'bhakti kala' (1318-1643); richest period in the history of Hindi literature; major contribution by the nirguna and saguna saint-poets and mystic poets.
- Third stage (1643-1850), known as 'ritikala' (riti means love); poetry was essentially secular during this period.

Urdu

- Emerged due to the interaction of Persian and Indian languages in the military camps of Alauddin Khaliji; Deccan – the cradle of Urdu and it flourished first in the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda.
- The earliest available work in Deccani Urdu is a mystical prose treatise Miraj-ul-Ashiqin by Saint Gesu Daraz (early 15th century).
- Shah Miranji Shamsul (Khush Namah) of Bijapur and Ghawasi (Tuti namah) of Golconda – the most famous Urdu writers of the Deccan.
- Coming of Urdu to north India in a developed form during the Mughal period

Oriya

- Origin of Oriya in the 8th and 9th centuries.
 - Important Oriya writers were Sarladasa (Mahabharata in the 14th cent.), Balaramadasa, Jagannadhadasa, etc.
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- Balaramadasa and Jagannadhadasa belonged to a group known as 'panchasakha', i.e. five associates, of the 15th century.

Bengali

- First stage covered the period between 10th and 12th centuries. Its literature was mainly in the form of fold-songs.
- Second stage begins with the Muslim conquest of Bengal in the 13th century and continues till the end of the 17th century; three main trends in this stage:
 - Vaishnava poetry – important people were Chandidasa, Chaitanya, etc;
 - Translations and adaptations from classical Sanskrit – Kasirama (Mahabharata), Kristtivasa Ojha (Ramayana), etc; and
 - Mangal Kavya, a form of poetry.

Gujarati

- First phase from 13th to 15th centuries; marked by two main forms – 'prabandha' (narrative poem) and 'mukta' (the shorter poem).
- Second phase covers 15th to 17th centuries; this period was the golden age of the Gujarati literature; major contributors – Narasimha Mehta, Bhalana and Akho.

Marathi

- Emergence of Marathi literature in the late 13th century.
- Contribution of saint-poets of the natha cult (founded by Gorakhnatha).
- Contribution of saint poets of Mahanubhava cult to Marathi prose and poetry.
- Other important contributors – Jnanadeva, Eknatha, Tukaram, Ramdas and Vamana Pandit.
- Complication of secular poetry in the 17th century in the form of 'povadas' (ballads describing lightening warfare and selfless valour of the Marathas) and 'lavanis' (romantic works).

Tamil

- Alvars (Vaishnava saints) – their literature known as the Prabhandas, most important among them being the Nalayiram.
- Nayanars (Saiva saints) – their literature known as the Tevaram; their works known as the Tirumarai.
- Kamban's Ramayana, also called Ramanataka (Chola period).
- Sekkilar's Tiruttondar Puranam, also known as Periya Puranam. It is a biography of 63 nayanars.
- Pugalandi's Nalavenba (15th century).

Telugu

- Kavitraya – Nannaya (11th century), Tikkana (13th century) and Yerrapragada (13th and 14th centuries); their translation of the Mahabharata into Telugu.
 - Bhima kavi's Bhimeswara Puranam (17th century).
 - Nanne Choda's Kumarasambhava (18th century).
 - Somanatha's Basava Puranam (13th century).
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- Srinattha's Sringaranaisada, Kasikhanda, etc. (14th and 15th centuries).
- Bamma Potana's Bhagavatam (15th century).
- Vemana's Sataka.
- Molla's Ramayana (a poetess of a low caste of 16th century).

Kannada

- Kavirajamarga by Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha I – earliest extant work in Kannada.
- Ratnatraya – Pampa (9th century), Ponna (10th century) and Ranna (10th century); Pampa – Adi Purana and pampa Bharata; Ponna – Santi Purana; Ranna – Ajitanatha Purana and Gadhayudha.
- Narahari's Taravi Ramayana.
- Virupaksha pandita's Chenna Basava Purana (16th century).

Malayalam

- Unnunili Sandesam – this work of unknown writer of 14th century is the earliest literary work in Malayalam.
 - Ramanuja Elluttoccan (greatest of all) – Harinamakirtanam Bhagavata Killippa-ttu, etc.
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THE MUGALS

BABUR (1484-1530)

- Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur descended from his father's side in the fifth generation from Timur, and through his mother in the 15th generation from chenghiz Khan.
- He was invited to attack India by Daulat Khan Lodi, Subedar of Punjab; Ibrahim Lodi's uncle Alam Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga.
- He was successful in his fifth mission in the Battle of Panipat 20th April 1526, he finally defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
- Babur was the first one to entitle himself as the 'padshah'.
- Wrote an autobiography, "Tuzuk-i-Babri" (Memoirs of Babur). Persian translation known as 'Babarnamah'.
- Used gunpowder in war for the first time at Bhira in 1518-19 and later at Sialkot in 1520-21.
- Established a tradition of gardens with running water.
- Died in Agra but buried later in Kabul in the terrace of a garden without any dome, as per his wish.
- He patronised Naqshbandi Sufi Order.
- Battles fought:
 - Battle of Panipat (1526): Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
 - Battle of Khanwa (1527): Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
 - Battle of Chanderi (1528): Babur defeated Medini Rai.

HUMAYUN (1530-40; 155-56)

- Humayun was born to Mahin Begum and Babur.
- The throne inherited by Humayun was not a bed of roses. Babar practically had no time to consolidate his position and authority.
- He died before stabilizing the whole country. He did a blunder by dividing his empire among his three half brothers-Kamran, Hindal and Askari.
- He built Dinpanah at Delhi as his second capital.
- He defeated the Afghan forces at Daurah in 1532.
- He faced formidable opponent in the Afgan, Sher Khan (shah) who in the successive battles of Chausa and Kannauj defeated Humayun and forced him to flee India.
- Humayun saw the death of Sher Shah as an opportunity to regain the throne.
- Humayun had conquered Kandahar and re-established his control over Kabul with the help of the Safavid king of Persia. He could now use Kabul as his base for campaigns into India.
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography 'Humayunama' in Persian.
- Humayun died while coming down the stairs of his library in 1556.

SHER SHAH (1540-1545)

- He was born to Hasan (the Jagirdar of Kwaspur, Sahasram and Hajipur Tanda) as Farid
 - Ibrahim Lodi transferred his father's jagir to him in 1527-28.
 - He joined Babur's service and then returned to Bihar as deputy governor and guardian of the minor king Jalal Khan Lohani.
 - He aided Mahmud Lodi at Ghagra.
 - In 1530, he usurps throne as Hazrat-i-Aia.
 - He gained Chinar by marrying the widow Iad Malika.
 - Humayun besieged Chunar again in 1539, and captured Chausa.
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- He assumed the title Sher Shah as emperor; in 1540.
- Sultan Muhammad gave him the title 'Sher Shah' for his bravery.
- He annexed kannauj and then Lahore.
- He died in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar.

AKBAR (1556-1604)

- Akbar was 14 years old when he was crowned at Kalanpur in 1556 but he could consolidate his position only after the second battle of Panipat (5th November, 1556), fought against Muhammad Adil Sur's wazir-Vikramaditya (Hemu)
 - Akbar ruled under Bairam Khan's regency during 1556-60.
 - Akbar's earliest campaigns were against Durgwati of Garh Katanga (Gond and Rajput principalities) followed by Chittor (Rana Udai Singh) and Ranathambor (Rao Surjan Hada).
 - The Mughals captured the two powerful forts of Rajasthan-Ranthambor and Chittor (guarded by Jaisalmer).
 - Akbar's Deccan campaign began with the siege of Ahmednagar (defended by Chand Bibi). Ahmednagar soon revived itself under the leadership of Malik Amber.
 - Akbar's last campaign was against Asirgarh, resulting in the annexation of Khandesh (1601). Akbar conquered Kandhar in 1595.
 - Bharmal of Amber followed by Jaisalmer and Bikaner established marital relationships with Akbar.
 - Bhagwan Das (5000 Zat) and Man Singh (7000 Zat) enjoyed a privileged position in the Mughal court.
 - Akbar faced a rebellion in Gujarat in 1572, which was crushed and following which he built the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.
 - Abolished the practice of enslaving of war prisoners (1562).
 - Abolished pilgrims tax (1563).
 - Abolished Jizya (1564).
 - Concluded first matrimonial alliance with the Rajput King Bharmal, ruler of Amber (Jaipur). He was first Rajput King to accept the suzerainty of Akbar. (1562)
 - Fought battle of Haldighati against Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar in 1576.
 - Learnt the principles of 'Suleh-i-kul' from his most notable tutor Mir Abdul Latif.
 - Erected "Ibadat Khana" (House of Worship) at Fatehpur Sikri (1575), to hold discussions on religious issues.
 - Issued "Mahzar" (1579).
 - Promulgated Din-i-Ilahi also known as Tauhid-i-Ilahi (Divine monotheism) in 1582. Birbal was the first Hindu to join it.
 - Some prominent Christian missionaries who visited the court of Akbar were Ridolfo Aquaviva, Antonio Monserrate and Jerome Xavier.
 - He was Buried at Sikandara near Agra.
 - Modified the Islamic basis of sovereignty and lay down the principle that the king was the father of all his subjects.
 - Found of horticulture.
 - Constructed three great forts Agra fort and Lahore fort.
 - The buildings of Akbar were mainly made up of red stone.
 - Founded a new capital city, Fatehpur Sikri (1572-80) which contains edifices of high quality like Buland Darwaza, Diwan-i-am, Dowam-i-Khas, Turkish Sultan's Palace, and Panch Mahal etc. Agra and Lahore also served as his capital cities.
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- Akbar designed his tomb himself that was constructed by Jehangir at Sikandara.
- Some of the great musicians like Tansen, Baba Ramdas, and Baba Haridas adorned his court.
- The mode of calligraphy favourite to Akbar was 'Nastaliq'.
- Some of the prominent Painters who were in the court of Akbar were Khwaja Abdus Samad, Dasawatnh & Basawan.
- Made Persian translation of Mahabharata known as "Razm-Nama", also Ramayana Translated to Persian.
- Muzaffar Khan, Todarmal & Shah Mansur were three most notable wazir in his time.
- Compiled a code of education regulations.
- Prohibited polygamy.
- Assumed the title of Zill-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).
- Introduced Gaz-i-Ilahi, of 41 digits a new yard for land measurement (33 inches in length) in 1588.
- In 1573 introduced Karori experiment.
- In 1581 introduced Dah-sala system (important role of Todar Mal)
- Akbar's empire was divided into 12 subas (1575). Later the number rose to 15 (1605).

JAHANGIR (1605-1627)

- His wife, Nurjahan (daughter of Itimad-Daulah) exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs. She was made the official Badshah Begum.
- Jahangir banned Slaughter of animals on Sunday and Thursday.
- He established Zanjir-i-Adal at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- Jahangir also married Jodha Bai of Marwar, and Kachchwaha princes.
- His son Khusrau, who received patronage of Guru Arjun Dev, revolted against Jahangir.
- The fifth Sikh guru Arjun Dev was sentenced to death for his blessings to the rebel prince.
- Khurram (Shahjahan) supported by his father in law, Asaf Khan also revolted against Jahangir but soon reconciled.
- His military general, Mahabat Khan revolted and abducted him but Nurjahan saved him due to her diplomatic efforts.
- He was a well read and wrote his memories Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.
- On the refusal to pay the fine, Guru Arjun's son, Hargovind was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior.
- Jahangir faced an 'ormidable opponent in Malik Amber (an Abyssinian) in his expedition to Ahmednagar.
- Shahjahan's military capacity was proved during the expeditions undertaken during Jahangir's reign and Ahamednagar was annexed (1601).
- John Hawkins resided at Agra for two years (1609-11). He was given the Mansab of 400.
- Sir Thomas Roe (1615-18) was ambassador of Tames I.

SHAJAHAN (1628-58)

- In 1612, he married Arzumand Banu Begun, who became famous as Mumtaj Mahal.
 - In 1632, he defeated Potuguese and annexed Ahmednagar in 1636.
 - French traveller Bernier and Tavernier and the Italian traveller Manuchi describe Shajahan's reign. Perer mundi described the famine that occurred during Shajahan's time.
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- Shahjahan succeeded to the throne on the death of Jahangir in 1628. The first thing that he had to face was revolts in Bundelkhand (Jujhar Singh Bundela of Orchcha) and the Deccan (Khan-i-jahan Lodi, the Governor of Deccan).
- He sent his armies to Balkand Badakshan in Central Asia in order to secure the defence of N-W India. Shahjahan who had recovered Kandhar (1649) despite three campaigns under Prince Murad, Aurangzeb and Dara.
- The war of succession took a notorious turn during Shahjahan's reign and his two daughters Jahan Ara and Roshan Ara supported his two sons, Dara and Aurangzeb respectively.

FACTS ABOUT DARAH SHIKOH

- He was the eldest son of Shahjahan and his most favoured nominee for the throne.
- He was liberal and possessed moderate views.
- He was a devotee of Qadiri order of Sufis.
- He was a disciple of Miyan Mir and then his successor Mulla Shah Badakhshi.
- He received the title of 'Shahi-i-Buland Iqbal' from Shahjahan.
- He developed the Persian version of the Upanishads.
- His famous works are :
 - Safinat-ul-Auliya: Biographies of Sufi saints.
 - Sakinat-ul-Auliya: Biographies of his two preceptors Miyan Mir & Mullah Shah.
 - Hasanat-ul-Arifin: Contains his religious ideas.
 - Majma-ul-Baharain: Contains his religious ideas.
 - Surr-i-Akbar: Translation of 52 Upanishads.
 - Risala-i-Haq Nama

AURANGZEB

- He defeated Dara (1659).
- Took the title of 'Alamgir' in 1659.
- Called as 'Zinda Pir', the living saint.
- In 1662, Mir Jumla, Aurangzeb's ablest general led the expedition against Ahoms.
- He forbade inscription of Kama on the coins.
- He ended the celebration of Navroz festival.
- Mutasib (Regulator of moral conduct) were appointed.
- He forbade music in the court.
- He ended Jharokha Darshan, use of almanacs and weighing of the emperor.
- Aurangzeb compiled Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.
- Jaziya was re-introduced. However, the Hindu mansabdars maintained their high proportion during his rule.
- The Mughal conquests reached a climax during his reign, as Bijapur and Golconda were annexed in 1686 and 1687 respectively.

LATER MUGHALS

Bahadur Shah I (1717-1712)

- Aurangzeb died in 1707. A war of succession started amongst his three surviving sons viz. Muazzam, the governor of Kabul; Azam, the governor of Gujarat; and Kambacksh the governor of Bijapur, Muazzam defeated Azam and Kambacksh and ascended the Mughal throne with the title of Bahadur Shah.
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- He pursued pacifist policy and was therefore, also called **Shah Bekhaber**.
- He also assumed the title of Shah Alam I.
- He made peace with Guru Gobind Singh and Chatrasal.
- He granted Sardeshmukhi to Marathas and released Shahu.
- He forced Ajit Singh to submit but later in 1709, recognized him as the Rana Marwar.
- He defeated Banda Bahadur at Longarh and reoccupied Sirhind in 1711.

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- Ascended the throne with the aid of Zulfikar Khan.
- His nephew, Farrukh Siyar, defeated him.
- He abolished Jaziya.

Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719)

- Ascended the throne with the help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussian Khan who were Wazir and Mir Bakshi respectively.
- The Sayyid brothers killed Farrukh Siyar in 1719.
- Banda Bahadur was captured at Gurdapur and executed.

Mohammad Shah (1719-48)

- During his reign, Nadir Shah raided India and took away the peacock throne and the Kohinoor diamond.
- He was a pleasure-loving king and was nick named Rangeela.
- Nizam-ul-mulk was appointed Wazir in 1722 but he relinquished the post and marched to the Deccan to conquer the state of Hyderabad.
- Bengal acquired virtual independence during the governance of Murshid Quli Khan.
- Saddat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk who was appointed governor of Awadh by him laid down the foundation of the autonomous state.

Ahmed Shah (1748-1754)

- During his reign, Ahmed Shah Abdali (one of the ablest generals of Nadir Shah) marched towards Delhi and the Mughals ceded Punjab and Multan.

Alamgir (1754-1759)

- During his reign, Ahmed Shah Abdali occupied Delhi. Later, the Marathas also plundered Delhi.

Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

- During his reign, Najib Khan Rohilla became very powerful in Delhi so that Shah Alam II could not enter Delhi.
- The Battle of Buxar (1764) was fought during his reign.

Akbar Shah II (1806-37)

- During his reign, Lord Hastings ceased to accept the sovereignty of Mughals and claimed an equal status.

Bahadur Shah II (1837-1862)

- The last Mughal king, who was confined by the British.
 - During the Revolt of 1857, he was proclaimed the Emperor by the rebellions.
 - He was exiled to Rangoon following the Revolt of 1857.
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MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

Masab and Jagir Systems

Mansab System

1. Meaning

- Mansab (or rank) under the Mughals indicated the position of its holder (mansabdar) in the official hierarchy.
- Under the system, 'mansabs' (ranks) in terms of numbers were assigned to nobles and commanders, who were also placed in important administrative positions.
- Thus, the Mughal 'mansab' system included all public services (such as military, civil and financial),

2. Main Features under Akbar

- Daugh (branding of horses) and 'chahra' (descriptive roll of horses) which were meant to decrease the possibility of fraud, to fix rank according to the size of the contingent maintained, and to check evasion of military obligation.
- The 'mansab' system under Akbar was represented by the dual rank of 'zat' and 'sawar'.
- The former determined the personal pay and status in the official hierarchy.
- The latter determined the number of horsemen to be maintained and the salary for the maintenance of those horsemen.
- Direct subordination of 'mansabdars' to the emperor. Hence contingents of big 'mansabdars' were not formed by adding those of the smaller ones.
- 'Mansab' was not hereditary, but based on merit.
- Possibility of the existence of a 'zat' rank without a 'sawar' rank, but never a 'sawar' rank without a 'zat' rank.

3. Main addition by Jahangir

- Introduction of the duaspas-sihaspa' rank literally meaning troopers having two or three horses, and hence related to the 'sawar' rank.
- This rank doubled the ordinary 'sawar' rank, and hence doubled the obligations and the privileges that went with it.

4. Further Changes by Shah Jahan

- Rule of $1/3^{\text{rd}}$, $1/4^{\text{th}}$:
It scaled down the obligations of the 'mansabdars'. If a 'mansabdar' was serving in a province where his 'jagir' was, then his contingent should be equal to $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of his 'sawar' rank; if elsewhere then only $1/4^{\text{th}}$.
- Month Scales:
A 'mansabdar' often found that the 'hasil' (actual revenue collected from a 'jagir') was less than the 'jama' (stipulated or assessed revenue from a 'jagir'), on which his salary was actually fixed.
Thus the month scale was a device to express the ratio between the 'jama' and the 'hasil', and hence gave some relief in service obligations to 'mansabdars'.

Jagir System

- 'Jagir' was a unit of land, whose revenues were assigned to a 'mansabdar' in lieu of his salary.
 - Under the Mughals, apart from the 'jagir' lands, whose revenues went to pay the salaries of the 'mansabdars' for their services to the state, there were also the 'khalisa' lands, whose revenues were earmarked for the maintenance of the imperial court and the personal expenditure of the emperor.
 - Hence, the 'jagir' of the Mughal times was similar to the 'iqta' of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Like the 'iqta', the assignment of a 'jagir' to a 'mansabdar' did not confer any hereditary rights to that 'jagir' on the 'mansabdar'.
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- He could enjoy the revenues of the 'jagir' only as long as he held the 'mansab' or official rank and rendered services to the state.
- 'Jagir' system was closely related to the 'mansab' system. In fact, it was a subsidiary system of the all-in-one 'mansab' system.
- Some 'mansabdars' were paid in cash and not through the assignment of 'jagirs'.

Administration

A. Central Administration

- **Vakil or Regent:** Representative of the king and hence exercised all powers on behalf of and in the name of the king.
- **Wazir or Diwan:** In his capacity as 'diwan', he was the head of the revenue department; when there was no 'vakil', he acted as the P.M. also and hence called the 'wazir'.
- **Mir Bakshi:** Head of the military department, and became the paymaster general after the introduction of the 'mansab' system.
- **Sadr-us-Sudur:** Head of the ecclesiastical department hence regulated the religious policy of the state; was also in charge of public charities and endowments.
- **Khan-i-Saman:** Head of the royal household and the royal 'karkhanas' (workshops).
- **Other officials:**
 - (a) 'Muhtasibs' (censor of morals),
 - (b) 'Waqia navis' (news reports),
 - (c) 'Khufia navis' (secret letter writers),
 - (d) 'Harkarahs' (spies and special couriers), etc.

B. Provincial Administration

- **Subahs:** Division and systematic organization of the empire into different provinces or 'subahs' by Akbar; establishment of a uniform pattern of administration in all the provinces.
- **Important Officials:**
 - Governor, known as 'sipah-salar', and some times as 'nayim'.
 - Provincial 'diwan', in charge of revenue administration of the province.
 - Provincial 'bakshi', directly responsible to the 'mir bakshi'.
 - Other provincial officials were 'qazi', 'sadr', 'muhtasib'. Etc.

C. Local Administration

- Division of a province into 'sarkars' or districts.
- Division of a 'sarkar' into 'paraganas' or taluqs, which consisted of a group of villages.

Economy

A. Main Agrarian Classes

Peasants

- **Khudkashta:** Those peasants living in their own villages, owning their own lands and implements.
- **Pahis:** Those who were outsiders but cultivated the rented lands in a village either while staying in the neighbouring village or by staying in the same village.
- **Muzariyams:** Those who belonged to the same village, but who did not have either lands or implements and hence were heavily dependent on the 'khudkashta' for their supply.

Zamindars

- **Autonomous Zamindars or Chieftains:** They were the hereditary rulers of their respective territories.
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Economically and militarily, they formed a formidable class.

- **Intermediary Zamindars:** Those who had ownership rights over his personal lands but had only 'zamindari' rights, i.e. hereditary right to collect revenue from the peasants for the state, over a wider area.
- **Primary Zamindars:** Those who had ownership rights over his personal lands and 'zamindari' rights over his 'zamindari', but did not perform the hereditary function of collecting revenue for the state.

B. Towns and Commerce

1. Main Urban Classes

- **Traders and Merchants:**
Wholesale traders, retail traders, 'banjaras' or those specialized in the caravan or carrying trade, 'shoroffs' (sarrafs) or those specialized in banking, etc. The 'shroffs' developed the institution of 'hundis' or bills of exchange.
- **Others:**
Officials, ranging from big 'mansabdars' to ordinary soldiers and clerks; artisans and handicraftmen; and other professional classes like teachers, doctors, etc.

2. Items of Trade and Commerce

- **Exports:**
Textiles especially various kinds of cotton fabrics, indigo, raw silk, sugar, salt petre, pepper, opium and various kinds of drugs and miscellaneous goods.
- **Imports:**
Bullion horses, metals, China goods especially porcelain, China silk, African slaves and European wines.

3. Coins of Surs and Mughals

- **Sur Coinage:**
The reform of the coinage, thought completed by Akbar, was in a great measure due to Sher Shah's genius. His innovations lay chiefly in two directions:
 - (i) The introduction of a new standard of 178 grains for silver, and one of about 330 grains for copper, with its half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth parts. These two new coins were subsequently known as the 'rupee' and the 'dam'.
 - (ii) A large increase in the number of the mints. At least twenty three mint names appear on the Sur coins.
 - **Mughal Coinage:**
 - (i) The standard gold coin of the Mughals was the 'muhar', the equivalent of nine 'rupees'.
 - (ii) The 'rupee', adopted from Sher Shah's currency, is the most famous of all Mughal coins. Halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths were also struck.
 - (iii) The Mughal copper coinage is based on Sher Shah's 'dam' with its half, quarter and eighth.
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Mughal Culture

A. Architecture

1. Chief Characteristics

- Combination of the Persian elements of grandeur and originality with the grace and decoration of Indian architecture.
- Uniformity in the architectural character and structural principles all over the empire.
- Construction of tombs in the centre of large park like enclosures.
- Construction of a double dome.
- Other features like the cupolas at the corners standing on slender pillars, magnificent palace halls and lofty vaulted gateway.

2. Development

Fort building:

Akbar:

- Construction of a series of forts, the most important being the Agra fort; other forts at Lahore and Allahabad.

Shah Jahan:

- Climax of fort building seen in the Red Fort at Delhi.

Palace building:

- Akbar's palace-cum-fort at Fatehpur Sikri; most magnificent building in it is the mosque (Jami-Masjid) and its gateway (Buland Darwaza).
- Other important buildings at Fatehpur Sikri are:
 - (i) Jodha Bai's Palace (influence of Hindu style),
 - (ii) Palaces of Mariyam and Sultana,
 - (iii) Birbal's House,
 - (iv) Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas, and
 - (v) Panch Mahal (a pyramidal structure in five storeys – influence of Buddhist Vihara).

Building of Tombs:

Akbar:

- Humayun's tomb at Delhi was the first Mughal tomb placed in the centre of a large park-like enclosure and it marked the beginning of the use of white marble by the Mughals.
- Tomb of Salim Chisti at Fatehpur Sikri is another important one.

Jahangir:

- Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near Agra was started by Akbar himself, but was completed by his son.
- Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra, built by NurJahan for her father, was constructed wholly in white marble with 'pietra-dura' (decoration of walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones).
- It is regarded as a precursor or forerunner to the Taj Mahal.

Shah Jahan:

- Large-scale use of 'pietra-dura' in his buildings, especially Taj Mahal, which was supposedly, planned by Ustad Isa and cost Rs. 50 lakhs at that time.

Aurangzeb:

- The tomb of his wife Dilras Banu Begum at Aurangabad is considered as a replica of the Taj Mahal.
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Building of Mosques or masjids:**Babur:**

- Four mosques, one each at Sambhal, Panipat (in Kabul Bagh), Agra (old fort) and Ayodhya.

Akbar:

- Jami-Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri is one of the most magnificent buildings.

Shah Jahan:

- Climax seen in the Moti Masjid at Agra (built entirely in white marble) and Jama Masjid at Delhi (built in red sand stone).

B. Painting**Development****Akbar:**

- Revival of the old Indian tradition of painting and the introduction of new themes, new colours, and new forms.
- Organisation of painting in the imperial 'karkhana' under the leadership of two Persian master-painters.
- Participation of both Hindus and Muslims in the work.
- Illustration of the Akbar Namah, Mahabharata and other Indian themes.
- Use of Indian colours and the replacement of the flat effect of Persian style by the roundedness of Indian style.
- Introduction of European painting by the Portuguese priests.

Jahangir:

- Apex of painting due to his keen interest.
- Practice of painting different parts of the body by different persons.
- Special progress in portrait painting and painting of animals.

2. Salient Features of Mughal School

- The Mughal pictures were small, and hence are known as 'miniature paintings'.
- Mughals art neither represented the Indian emotions, nor are the scenes from the daily life of the Indians. It was mostly courtly and aristocratic.
- A keen appreciation of nature as seen in landscape paintings.
- Remarkable excellence achieved in portrait painting.
- Excellence in colour composition.

3. Differences between Mughal and Rajput Schools

- The Mughal School was aristocratic and realistic, while the Rajput school was democratic and chiefly mystic.
- The former dealt with the materialistic aspect of the animal life, while the latter dignified these creatures by giving them external forms of Hindu deities.
- If the former was more realistic, the latter was spiritual. One aimed at the entertainment, the other at reflecting the serenity of Indian life.

C. Literature**Akbar**

- **Historical works:** Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Namah by Abul Fazl.
 - **Translations:**
Translation of different sections of the Mahabharata into Persian by many scholars under the title of Razm Namah.
-

- **Poetry:** Faizi, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, etc. were the famous poets.

Jahangir

- Wrote his autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, famous for its style, frankness and sincerity of views.
- Patronised many scholars and learned men.

Shah Jahan

- Patronised many writers and historians like Abdul Hamid Lahori (Padshah Namah).
- His son, Dara Shikoh, besides writing a treatise on the technical terms of Hindu pantheon, wrote a biography of the Muslim saints and got the Hindu scriptures translated into Persian.

Aurangazeb

- He was a great scholar of Islamic theology and jurisprudence.
- Many important historical works were also written – Muntakhab-ul-Lubab by Khafi Khan, Futuhat-i-Alamgiri by Iswar Das, etc.

In Fact, Persian language and literature was so developed and widespread that Akbar dispensed with the practice of keeping revenue records in the local languages in addition to Persian.

Author

Book

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| • Gulbadan Begum | Humayun Namah |
| • Abul Fazl | Ain-i-Akbari |
| • Abul Fazl | Akbar Namah |
| • Badauni | Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh |
| • Jahangir | Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri |
| • Abdul Hamid Lahori | Padshah Namah |
| • Dara Shikoh | Safinat-ul-Auliya (Biographies of Sufis) |
| • Aurangazeb | Raqat-i-Alamgiri (Collection of letters) |
| • Khafi Khan | Muntakhab-ul-Lubab |

VARIOUS TRANSLATIONS DURING THE MUGHALS

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • Babarnamah | Translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan Khana. |
| • Mahabharata | Translated into Persian by Abdul Qadir Badayuni Naquib Khan and Shaikh Sultan. It is known as Razm Nama in this form. |
| • Ramayana | Translated into Persian by Abdul Qadir Badayuni, Naquib Khan and Shaikh Sultan. |
| • Atharvaveda | Translated into Persian by Haji Ibrahim Sarhindi. |
| • Pancha Tantra | Translated into Persian by Abul-Fazl. This book is known as Anwar-I-Shuhaili in Persian form. |
| • Rajatarangini | Translated into Persian by Mulla Shah Muhammad. |
| • Lilawati | Translated into Persian by Faizi. |
| • Nal Damayanti | Translated into Persian by Faizi. |

MUGHAL GARDENS

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| • Hasht Bahist | lay out by Babar at Agra, now known as Ram Bagh. |
| • Shalimar Bagh | lay out by Jehangir at Srinagar. |
| • Nisat Bagh | lay out by Asaf Khan at Srinagar. |
| • Shalimar Garden | lay out by Shahjehan near Lahore. |
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- Hayat Bakhsh lay out by Shahjehan inside the Red Fort.
- Shalimar Bagh lay out by Shahjehan in Delhi.
- Wazir Bagh lay out by Dara in Kashmir.
- Chahar Burji Bagh lay out by Zeb-un-nisa near Lahore.

CROPS & INDUSTRIES

- Sind Cotton, silk, wooden article, ivory, Bangles, Saltpetre, Mattresses.
- Gujarat Silk-weaving, velvet, Needlework, Embroidery, Jewellery, Furniture, Weapons, Gold & silver embroidery.
- Delhi/Agra Paper, Glasseare, Copper & Brass rtensils.
- Avadh Saltpetre
- Bihar Glass Vessels, Wooden articles
- Bengal Muslin, Cotton, Silk, Embroidered quilts.
- Agra Bayana indigo (Costlier)
- Ahmedabad Sarkhej indigo

VARIETIES OF CLOTH

- Pat A coarser kind of cotton cloth used by the poor.
- Kirpas (Calico) A superior variety of cotton cloth than Pat.
- Shirinbaft A variety of muslin.
- Salahati A variety of muslin obtained from Sylhet.
- Devgiri A fine & expensive variety of muslin obtained from Devagiri.
- Patola A kind of silk.
- Chitrapat Painted or printed cloth.
- Tafetas Silk embroidered with gold.
- Toti Matting cloth for wrapping merchandise.
- Tatband Jute cloth.

TERMINOLOGY

- Dam/Paise/Fulus Chief copper coin of 323.5 grains (21 Grams) (40 DAM = 1 Rupee)
 - Jital Lowest copper coin (25 Jital = 1 DAM)
 - Rupee Rounded silver coin of 172 grains
 - Hasil actual collection from land
 - Dhenkli Wooden scoop, used for lifting water from wells into field channels
 - Charas Method for lifting water from wells in a leather bucket and drawn over by yoke of oxen
 - Saqiya Sophisticated device for lifting water by Persian wheel
 - Paikasht/Pahikasht Peasants who cultivated land in villages other than their own
 - Dasturs Cash revenue rates
 - Jama Dami Assessed revenue in terms of dam
 - Khud-Kashta/
 - Malik-I-Zamin Owners of land in the official documents or resident cultivators
 - Taqavi Advance loans to peasants
 - Madad-I-Maash/
Sayurghal Grant of land to men of learning for their subsistence for life time
 - Karkhanas Workshops for the production of luxury goods
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- Khalisa The land where revenue was reserved for the sultan's treasury
 - Gaz-i-Ilahi New yard for land measurement, consisting of 41 dighits (approx 33 inches), introduced by Akbar
 - Batai/Bhaoli/
Ghalla-Bakshi Corp sharing
 - Jama Estimated revenue of Jagir which was equal to the pay given to the Mansabdars
 - Tuyul Term used for jagirs
 - Waqf Grants for religious and educational institutions
 - Shiq An administrative division (District) during Delhi Sultanate
 - Biswa 1/20 part of bigha
 - Khutba A sermon, recited in mosques on Fridays wherein the name of the ruler was included
 - Fatwa Ruling
 - Millat The muslim brotherhood (Entire Muslim Population)
 - Mahzar Religions decree issued by Akbar
 - Qanungo Head of the patwaris who as the field officer constituted the land revenue establishment at pargana level
 - Ain – i – Dahsala A system where the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years were calculated (introduced by Akbar)
 - Jagirdars Revenue assignees
 - Qabuliat Paper to be signed by peasants. A mark of acceptance of state's demand of land revenue
 - Zortalab Area where there was objection
 - Dagh Branding of horse
 - Chehra Muster roll
 - Watan Jagirs Jagirs which were assigned to zamindars in their homelands
 - Al- tamgha Jagirs given to Muslim nobles (Introduced by Jehangir)
 - Nauroz The new years day of the zoroastrian calendar introduced by Balban
 - Hundi Bill of exchange
 - Sawar A Mughal rank that determine the number of cavalry-men
 - Zat A Mughat rank that determined the position of a Mughal mansabdar in the hierarchy as well as his personal pay
 - Waquianavis News writer
 - Khan Commander of ten thousand horsemen or more
 - Malik Commander of thousand horsemen
 - Amir Commander of hundred
 - Sipah Salar Commander of less than one hundred
 - Ahadis Efficient troops which were not placed under the control of emperor
 - Muhatsibs Later on in the Mughal decline of the the 18th century it came to mean Idler
 - Muhatsibs Public censors
 - Kotwal Police chief
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- Amalguzar Head of the revenue establishment at local level
 - Karoris Senior revenue collectors who collected crores of rupees from the people of the crown lands
 - Qanungo Head of the patwaris who as the field officer constituted the land revenue establishment.
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THE MARATHA AGE

SHIVAJI (1627-80)

- Born at Shivneri to Shahji Bhonsle and Jija Bai, he inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- After the death of his guardian, Dadaji Kondadev, in 1647, he assumed full charge of his Jagir. Before that, at the age of 18, he conquered Torna, built forts at Raigarh and Pratapgarh (1645-47).
- Afzal Khan was deputed by the Adil Shah ruled to punish Shivaji, but the latter murdered Afzal in 1659.
- Later Shaista Khan, governor of Deccan, was deputed by Aurangzeb to put down the rising power of Shivaji in 1660.
- Shivaji lost Poona and suffered several defeats till he made a bold attack on Shaista's military camp and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmednagar.
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber was appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665) and Jai Singh succeeded in besieging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar.
- The treaty of Purandhar (1665) was signed according to which Shivaji ceded some forts to the Mughals and pay a visit to the Mughal Court to Agra in 1674.
- He was coronated at Raigarh and assumed the title of 'Haindave Dhamodhark' (Protector of Hinduism).
- Shivaji died in 1680.

Shivaji's Administration

- Shivaji divided his territory into three provinces, each under a viceroy.
- Provinces were divided into Prants, which were subdivided into Pargans or Tarafs.
- The lowest unit was village headed by Headman or Pate.
- The Astapradhan (eight ministers) which was unlike a Council of Ministers for there was no collective responsibility helped Shivaji. Each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

These were:

- Peshwa or Mukhya Pradhan (Prime Minister)
- Majumadar or Amatya (Finance Minister)
- Mantri or Waqianavis (Personal safety of king)
- Sachiva or Surnavis (In charge of royal secretariat)
- Samant or Dabir (Foreign Minister)
- Senapati (commander in Chief)
- Pandit Rao (Chief Religious Advisor)
- Nyayadhish (Administration of justice)
- Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on Malik Ambar's (Ahmednagar) reforms.

Shivaji's Revenue administration

- Assessment of land revenue was based on measurement. The kathi of Ambar was adopted as the unit of measurement.
 - Share of the state was fixed at two-fifths of the gross produce.
 - Chauth was one-fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas, so as not be subjected to Maratha raids.
 - Saredeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10 per cent on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.
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SUCCESSORS OF SHIVAJI**Sambhaji (1680-89)**

- Sambhaji the younger son of Shivaji defeated Rajaram in the war of succession.
- He provided protection and support to Akbar, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb.
- He was captured at Sangamesvar by a Mughal noble and executed.

Rajaram (1689-1700)

- He succeeded the throne with the help of the ministers at Raigarh.
- He fled from Rajgarh to Jinji in 1689 due to a Mughal invasion in which Rajgarh was captured along with Sambhaji's wife and son (Shahu) by the Mughals.
- Rajaram died at Satara, which had become the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughals in 1698.
- Rajaram created the new post of Prathindhi, thus taking the total number of ministers to nine.

Shivaji II and Tarabai (1700-1707)

- His minor son Shivaji II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabai succeeded Rajaram.

Shahu (1707-1749)

- The Mughal Emperor Bahdur Shah released Shahu.
 - Shahu at the Battle of Khed (1700) defeated Tarabai's army and Shahu occupied Satara.
 - However, the southern part of Maratha kingdom with its capital at Kohlapur continued to be under the control of the descendants of Rajaram.
 - Shahu's reign saw the rise of Peshwas and transformation of the Maratha kingdom into an empire based on the principle of confederacy.
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THE PESHWAS (1713-1818)

BALAJI VISWANATH (1713-20)

- He began his career as a small revenue official and was given the title of 'Sena karte' (marker of the army) by Shahu in 1708.
- He became Peshwa in 1713 and made the post important and powerful as well as hereditary.
- He played a crucial role by winning over almost all side of Shahu.
- He concluded an agreement with the Sayyid brothers (1719) by which the Mughal Emperor (Farukh Siyar) recognized Shahu as the king of the Swarajya.

BALAJI VISWANATH (1720-40)

- Baji Rao, the eldest son of Balaji Vishwanath succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20. He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
- Under him several Maratha families became prominent and got themselves entrenched in different parts of India :
 - (a) The Gaekwads of Baroda
 - (b) The Bhonsles of Nagpur
 - (c) The Holkars of Indore
 - (d) The Scindias of Gwalior
 - (e) The Peshwas of Poona
- After defeating and expelling the Siddhis of Janjira from the mainland (1722), he conquered Bassein and Salsette from the Portuguese (1733).
- He also defeated Nizam-ul-Mulk near Bhopal and concluded the treaty of Dauraisaria by which he got Malwa and Bundelkhand from the latter (1737).
- He led innumerable successful expeditions into North India to weaken the Mughal Empire and to make the Marathas the supreme power in India.
- He said, "Let us stir at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall themselves."

BALAJI BAJI RAO (1740-61)

- Popularly known as Nana Sahab, he succeeded his father at the age of 20.
- After the death of Shahu (1749), the management of all State affairs was left in his hands.
- In an agreement with the Mughal Empire from internal and external enemies in return for the chauth.
- The Battle of Panipat (January 14, 1761) resulted in the defeat of the Marathas by Ahmed Shah Abdali and the death of Viswas Rao (son of Nana Saheb).
- Nana Saheb died in 1761.

OTHER PESHWAS

- Madhav Rao (1761-72),
 - Narayan Rao (1772-73),
 - Sawai Madhav Rao (1773-95) and
 - Baji Rao II (1795-1818).
-