

Judism
Christian
Islam

Holy book by
messenger

al-h-kitaab

Abraham

Issac

Ismail

md-bn Abdullah
uncle Abu Talib

Rasool
Nabi

Paigambar

Joseph
(Christian)

Prophet Muhammad

life after death
(Jannat)

last judgement day

J. Christ

570 AD Mecca
610 - angel Gibrat visited + asked to
read + gave message

wife - 1st muslim

Abu bakr - Frnd of Md - 2nd muslim - Sunni

Ali - slt Abu Talib - cousin - md - Shia (Muhamam festival)

622 - Md. migrated to city Yatrib (Medina)

Hijri is Journey to Medina

Lunar calendar

1 Anno Hijri (Muslim calendar)

628 - 629 - Claims Mecca back

632 - Md. passed away

{ Md. called himself }
{ last political prophet }

∴ No political leader
only religious leader

Caliph - to choose caliph 4 pillars considered

Islam - 4 pillars - ① Quran

② Sunna (believing in tradition / caliph / prophet)

③ Ijtihad (individual thought)

④ Ijma (consensus) < Believer - Abu bakr - Sunni

Blood line - Ali - Shia

Rules for muslims - Shahada (Allaha, Muhammad - monotheism)

Salaha (5 times namaz)

= sawm (Fasting 1 month - Ramadan)

→ Zakat (2.5% saving in charity - poor, children, Handicap)

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Haji (Mecca / Medina)

Shia believe in - Quran, Hadis, 12 Imams

Ali (Prophet's family) with - Md bin Hassan

Quran Hadis (Prophet's journey learning)

Believers / Sunnis follow

Vikram - 658
Saka - 48 AD
Gregorian - 0
Lunar - Hijri

Caliph

- 1st Abu bakkar
- 2nd Omar
- 3rd Osmana
- 4th Ali (Shia)
- 5th Al-Mokawwiyah

Rashideen [630 - 660]

Islamic state of Caliphate [military commander & governor of Damascus
Hereditary ship of Caliphate

1st state - Umayyad (661-750) Territory, pop, leader-caliph, Army, law, sovereignty
dynasty - Sunni (712) Wasim - Syria

Capital - Damascus

2nd - Abbasids (750-1252) Baghdad, Sunni

Capital - Baghdad, Sunni

3rd - Fatamid Dynasty (750-1258)

Egypt - Cairo - capital

Islam = Quran + Hadis

(Arabic verses)

↓
Tafsir (sit & discuss verses - Quran)
through process of Ijtihad (individual thought)

↓
Qiyas (analytical deductions)

→ Sufism

↓
FIQH (Philosophy - jurisprudence
different for Shia/Sunni)

↓
Ijma (consensus - on what should be law)

↓
Shariat (laws)

Sunni
Hanafi (India)
Shafi (Gulf)
Maliki (Africa)
Hanabali (Arabia)

Shia

Ism-Ahli / Twelve
Zaidi
Ismailis
Kharij
Sahab
Sulaimani

Islamic Invasion

Arab Conquest of Sind [712]

Md Bin Qasim (Commander of Umayyad Kingdom) defeated Dahir

↳ imposed Jaziya - 1st one to impose (Cause of Jazir = 'Zimmi')

Books - Chach Nama (Arabic) Fatanama (Persian)

(Alphagan) son Mahmud Md. Ghazni (1030-died)

↳ raids into India - 1st Turkish invasion (1000CE-1001)

Raid against Hindu Shahi Kingdom - Jaypala lost in 1001

1024 → defeated Solanki King Bhimdeva I (Peshawar) Anandapala vs Mahmud Battle of Wajhind, 1008

Plundered Somnath temple 1030 - Ruler of PN - Niyantigin killed ∴ Lahore - 2nd Capital

* Al-Beruni - Kitab-ul-Hind [account on India]

Abul Fazi Bahagazi - Tarikh-i-Bahagazi Data Gani Baksh - Kashf-al-Mahjub (1st Sufi book) Ali-al-Hujwini

Md Ghori - Vassal of Ghazni, independent after his death

Founder of Muslim rule in India

1175 - captured Multan & Sind

1186 - annexed Punjab

Fight with Bithnir Chauhan - 1191 - 1st battle of Tain 1192 - 2nd battle of Tain

1193 - Battle of Chandawar - Jai Chandra lost (Chauhans in Anantnagar) occupied Kannauj

Ghori left and kept Qutub-ud-din Aibak - Delhi + Meerut occupied

Md Ghori → Slaves Q. Aibak (Delhi) Qebacha (Multan & Jhel) Ilutmish (Badaun) (1st slave - when master alive)

Contemporary Bakhtiyar Khalji (1206-died) Capital @ Lakhnau

↳ destroyed Nalanda, Odantpuri, Somapuri tried assam capture but fought & killed by Ahom ruler Raja Bihnu

3rd battle of Tain, 1215 - Yalduz vs Ilutmish (1215-1227 - Qebacha vs Mongols dies & everything to Ilutmish)

Delhi Sultanate 1206-1526

Mamluk = master

Slave Dynasty [1206-1290]

- Mamluk (slave) Don't call him Sultan - called him Ghazi lakh baksh - liberal donations

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-1210)

Patronized Hasan Nizami - book 'Taj-ul-Massid' (History of Delhi Sultanate in Persian)

- Started - Qutub Minar - honor Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

- 2 mosque - Quwat ul Islam @ Delhi Adhai din Ka Jhopra @ Ajmer

died playing Polo (Chaugan)

Capital - Lahore military HQ Indraprastha, Delhi

↓ Aram Baksh - Son - 8 months rule

↓ Ilutmish (1211-1236) - 1219 - took title of 'Sultan' - Ilbari Tribe, SIL - Q. Aibak Capital Lahore → Delhi

Received Mansur - letter from Abbasid Caliphate → legal sovereign ruler of India (Al-Muntashir) Mongol-Chengiz Khan invaded Khwarazm - its ruler Mangbani asked asylum to Ilutmish - but denied.

Nominated daughter Razia - successor

Introduced Arabic coinage - Silver - Tanka Copper - Jital

Patronized Minhaj-us-Siraj → 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'

↓ completed Q. Minar, built mosque @ Ajmer

Razia (1236-1240)

- Not accepted by Nobles (Ruknuddin Feroz ko banaya) discarded female apparel & veil went to suppress revolt in Bhatinda - Yakhth governor Killed

favored Indian muslims Invited Ethiopian Naib last Bahram Shah (1240-42)

Masud Nasiruddin Mahmud (1242-46) (1246-1266) - son of Ilutmish - Sultan L Made Ulugh Khan (Balban) - Naib

Balban

[1266 - 1287] Ulgugh Khan

called himself great grandson of Ahrasiyab (Iranian hero)

Abolished Naib post (Believed only Turkish can become Sultan)

Reduced power of Chahalgani
Military dept - Diwan-i-Ariz

Took title - Zik-i-Ilahi (shadow of God)

Rigorous court discipline - Siyda, Paibos

Introduced Persian festival Nowroz

established divine theory of kingship & law of succession

Palam Baoli inscription
in Sanskrit by Pandit Yogishwara
↳ Balban - Vishnu's 11th incarnation

(1287-30) Karkubad / Karkush Shamsiddin

(1290) - 6 yr old child

1290 → Jalaluddin Khilji captured Delhi by killing Karkush

Khilji dynasty [1290-1320]

(Turko-Afghan)

Jalaluddin Khilji

(1290-96)

N. Auliyah content
Dyoneswar ka basille bana gaya

founder
Mongols attacked north India - Jalaluddin defeated them - converted to Islam 'Naja Musalman'

* **Alauddin Khilji**

[1296-1316]

Successful expedition devagiri - Defeated Ramachandra dev Yadav, 1295
Killed Jalaluddin

Title - 'Sikandar-i-sani' (Alexander the second)
- Khalifa ← by Amir Khusrav

Confiscated property of Nobles

Sale of liquor X festive, public gathering - with permission

large permanent army - paid in cash, salary in cash
System of dagh - Branding horses

rice regulation / market reform
grain, cloth, sugar, Horses, slaves, Miscellaneous
under High officer "Shahna-i-Mandi"

Slave dept - 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' under 'Naib-i-Riyasat' for rice control

1st - to order measurement of land

land revenue in cash kind (later - Sher Shah & Akbar)

Sent army - 6 times against Mongols

Mongol invader Khwaja came up to Delhi

Sent Nusrat Khan & Ulgugh Khan to capture Gujarat - 1299

Malik Kafur - slave captured - Hazar Dinari

Chittor - 1303 vs Raja Ratan Singh (Jauhar - Rani Padmini)

Malik Jajasi book - Padmavat

Conquest of Deccan

Yadavas of Devagiri (Ramchandra)

Kakatiya of Warangal (Prataprudha)

Hoyasala of Dwarasamudra (Vira Ballala II)

Pandya of Madurai (Vira Pandya)

Patronized - Amir Khusrav (1253-1325) & Amir Hasan (son of Sultan = Balban to TBT)

Built Alai Darwaza - entrance to Qutub minar

New Capital @ Siri (Delhi)

↓
Mubarak Khilji (1316-1320) - removed next reform

↓ Killed
Khusrav Khan (Minister of Mubarak) ← Killed by Ghiasuddin Tughlaq

Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414)

Ghiasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325) - Issued coins called 'Sarbhavon' (ruler of world)

Jrombaria @ Paharganj, Delhi

- Ghazi Malik - governor of NW front Dipalpur

- Laid foundation of Tughlaqabad, Delhi

- Killed by son Ulgugh Khan = TBT

Tried Hindu-Muslim unity
Shia - Sunni

or Jauha Khan

- Fought against Mongol Prataprudha

[N. Auliyah 1235 - 1325]

mosics shot from Anada

↳ Anada-i - Khalifa

Anada-i - Rawan

Alauddin Khilji

Needed strong army to tackle Mongols

∴ ① Strong Army

↳ import ∴ coastal route - so conquests

Horses

everything best @ Mongols ∴ any

Mongol who want to come to India would be given lots of gold ∴ Tech transfer

(Mongol Lusi / Mughal Lusi)

① Maghrebi

② Sabat (Tunnel)

③ Anadas

④ Gragach - Stone throwing machine

⑤ Muniamiz - catapult

Military technology

② Provisions - market reforms

For Horses →

1297 - 6T

Conquests

1298-1301 - N. RJ

1301-1302 - S. RJ

1303-1304 - Malwa - Pannwar

For Sigh

Revenue collection

1305-06 - Maharashtra

1306-07 Andhra

1309-1311 Madurai / Dwarsamudra

Horse breeding Centre - LAIGIAHS

Branding of Horses - DAGH System

Do Asla System - every soldier 2 horses (∴ fast movement)

Postal system - Barids / sly (Mongol movement check)

Chehra / huliya system - ID Card for soldiers

1st military / fortified territory - LASHKAR GIAH

aka SIRI by Amir Khusrau

SIRI

A A

No adultery, no alcohol, no marriage, no party

urd - urdu (name given by Khusrau)

'Tent Society'

② Provisors (market reform)

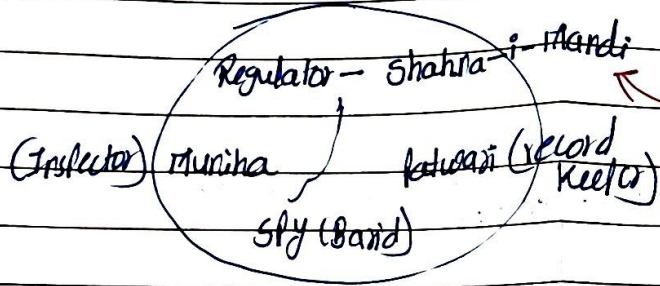
things majorly bought & sold

↳ ① Food grain ② Textile ③ Horses & slaves ④ Misc

4 mandis for above 4 items

system of order, lawful

SDR - i - Adl
City Ka Adalat



if Horse mandi then
should be horse
expert — Multani
Bukharam merchants

Iltutmish

- Invited Bahauddin Zakariya (Sufi) → Shaikh-ul-Islam (Chief of religion)
↓
Introduced Suhrawardi silsila.
- 2 posts [Wazir (Pm)
Ariz-i-mamlik (defense)
- 2 system [NAQVIB (Audit)
Idara (land-revenue)
- Established Dar-ul-Islam (land of islam)

Ibn sin aka Avicenna
(980 - 1037) - Philosopher
A Physician - father of early
modern medicine

Sultan Mahmud & Sultan Masud
both came to India
↳ killed by other brothers

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351) [Educated Sultan
Tolerant in religious matters]

Taxation in Ganga-Yamuna doab (1326) - ↑ land revenue
Peasant revolt

Transfer of capital (1327) Delhi → Devagiri (Daulatabad)

Reason - Better control @ south
but returned as north difficult to control

2 failed expeditions
① Gurachil
② Khurasan

Token currency (1329) - copper coin @ par with silver
(Kublai Khan - China - paper currency)

Kumaon hills
& Bengal
came under
Sultanate

Takkawi loans - Agri loans for seed & cultivation
(failure - drought/damage
∴ couldn't repay)

Dewan-i-Kohi - dept for agri
Ibn Batuta - made Qazi (Judge) - Book 'Kitab-ul-ihya' (Arabic)

Banned Sati

Hasan Shah /
Jalaluddin Ahsan Khan - Madurai Sultanate (1334)
1936 - Vijaynagar - Harijaya & Burma
1947 - Bahmani - Hasan Gangu

Rebellions
GJ- Taghi rebellion
MST reached Kacch
died of heat stroke

Firoz Tughlaq (1351-1388) - Chosen as Sultan by Nobles
followed advice of ulama

Khan-i-Jahanqabul (Tajmu Bahman)
Iqta - hereditary (to please Noble)
Regional administrative unit (Province)

Iqtadar - governor
Under Sultan, followed order
maintain large army,
collect and revenue
Pay excess amount - 'Fawari'

Taxes - Khawaj - land tax - 1/10th
Zakat - 2.5% on savings - donate
to poor, needy muslims

Jizya - Non muslims (also on brahmin - not on women & children)
Khams - Tax on spoils of war (1/5th booty)

Irrigation tax - Hasil-i-sharb
Dug irrigation canals & wells - satluq to Hansi river (Haryana)
→ Hansi-i-firza

Built many towns - Firozabad, Jaunpur, Fatehabad, Farukh

Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar - repaired

2 Ashokan Pillars - Toba (Ambala) → shifted to Delhi
reerut

New deli - Dewan-i-Khairsat - orphan/widow care

Dewan-i-Bandgan - welfare of slaves

Established hospital - Dar-ul-Shifa; marriage & employment bureau - for sons of Maulavis

Patronized Basari & Afif - book - 'Tarikh-i-Firozshahi'

died in 1388 - struggle for power

→ Nasir ud din Muhammad - last ruler (1384-1412)
Timur Invasion - 1398 - no opposition - sacked Delhi in 3 days
appointed Khizr Khan as nominee to rule Punjab

Sayyad dynasty (1414-1419) Shia

Khizr Khan (1414-1421) - Timur's nominee
Captured Delhi

No Sultan, no title,
no throne
called themselves
Rahat-i-Ain
(Guardians
of realm)

↓
Mubarak Shah (1421-24)

↓
Md Shah (1424-45)

↓
Alam Shah (1445-51)

Not much contribution - They were long capt
voluntarily left cor
of heat & humidity in Ind
Called Kulah-daran
aka Kulah Mubarak

Lodhi dynasty (1451-1526)

tribal - 1st among equals (like Pahlav Sab Turkish the
Lodhi - Afghan)

Bahlol Lodhi (1451-1488)

Afghan Sardar, established in Punjab
Sijga tradition - carpet; no election, committees, 3 years

↓
Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517)

founded Agra, capital Delhi → Agra
Graz-i-Sikandari (1 grai = 3 feet) → measuring cultivated fields

Penname
Gul-i-Rukh
book
Lahiat
- i -
Sikandar

↓
Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)

last Sultan of Delhi

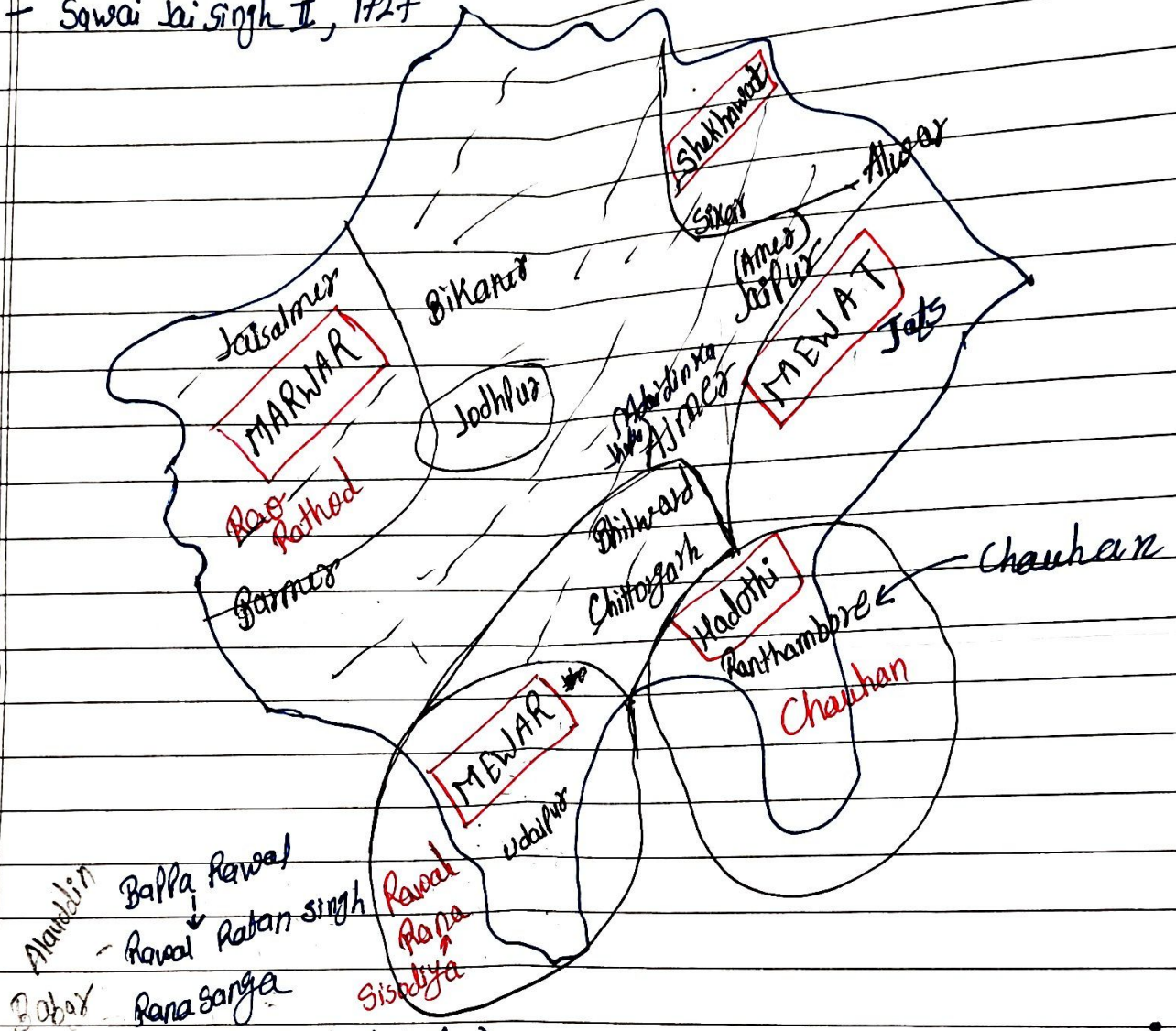
Invited by Daulat
Khan Lodi
(Gov of Punjab)

1st battle of Panipat - Ibrahim Lodhi vs Babur

Canons were used known as Tufang

Jodhpur - Rao Jodha, 1459

Jaipur - Sawai Jai Singh II, 1727



Arkar ~ Rana Uda Singh (Udaipur)
took Chittorgarh (1568)
↓
Maharana Pratap - Haldighati
↓

Sundera ~ Rana Amar Singh (1615)
to Jahangir

Mughals

Contemporary - Safavids, Iran, Shia, Good relations
 Timur - Father's side
 Chagiz Khan - Mother's side

Contemp - Nanak, Kabir, KDR

Babur (1526-1530)
 [Zahinuddin Muhammad]

founder (Father - Umar Sheikh Mirza ruler of Farghana wounded then Mughal culture)
 21/4/1526 (1st April) - 1st battle of Panipat vs Ibrahim Lodi

Battle of Khanwa, 1527 - used guns & cannons
 Babur vs Rana Sanga, Malwa - Introduced use of gunpowder - 1st time in India it was in time of Vijaynagar King

Battle of Chanderi, 1528 - Babur vs Medini Rai, Malwa

Battle of Gogra/Bhaghcha - Babur vs Afghan group under Sultan Muhammad Lodi [Bengal capture] 1529

Mayabbin Poem (Turkic) - Wrote - Tuzki-i-Babur [Baburnama] in Turkic (1st autobiography in Islamic literature) → Translated in Persian by Abdul Rahim

Babur death - Agra (garden named Kabul, buried there)

Tomb - Kabul [Shahjahan reburied] now garden known as Aram bagh

Grandurs - Gulmehar, Dilshad, Kabul (Agra)

Humayun (1530-1540) (1555-56)

Rani Kamnawati (widow of Rana Sanga) - sent Rathi to Humayun help against Bahadur Shah of GT 1534 (Humayun won but later BS took back)

Battle of Chausa [Buxar, Bihar]

→ 1539 - Sher Shah Sur vs Humayun - ran & reached Agra

1540 - Battle of Bilgram/Kannauj - Humayun fully lost (Stayed in Amritkot - Akbar born)

1555 - Battle of Sirhind - Humayun vs Sikandar Shah Suri (Punjab)

↑ To celebrate victory - created library at Dinpanah fell & died in same library

→ Humayun tomb - Delhi - UNESCO WHS - 1st garden tomb in India

Humayun Nizama - Gulbadan Begum (sister)

Sharonha darshan started by Humayun

Sur dynasty (1540-1555)

Forid of name

Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545) (Afghan)

Jagirdar of Sasaram, Bihar
 Death during Haldighat conquest (UP)

Excellent administrator

King + 4 princely ministers

- ① Diwan-i-Wazir - Warir = Revenue
- ② Diwan-i-Ariz - Army
- ③ Diwan-i-Rasalat - Foreign minister
- ④ Diwan-i-Ishta - Communication min

Suba - Igta - provinces - Hakim - Subedar

↓ Sarkar (districts)

Chief Shikdar (law & order)
 Chief Khusr (Judge)

↓ Pargana (Taluka)

Shikdar (military)
 Amil (land revenue)
 Fotedar (treasurer) Majumdar
 Karkun (accountant)

Malik Muhammad Jajasi 'Padmavati' during his reign

Tarikh-i-Shahshahi - Abbas Khan Sarwari (1580, Akbar)

Land revenue - 1st to introduce Ryotwari

Rai system - tax rate per Bigha of land (later by Akbar)
 cultivation (Pahar) - out of cultivation (Pasauti)
 avg of 3 rates - good, middle, low yield

Introduced Zabt system - each province under revenue circle (later by Todar mal)

Patta system - area sown (crop) revenue share - written on paper
 Abuliyat system - agreement b/w peasant & govt

→ New silver coin - Rupia Gold coin - Mohar

Copper coin - Dam (Sadak-i-azam) - Grand trunk road

4 high ways - ① Sonargaon to Sind (Bangladesh)
 ② Jodhpur to Chittor

③ Agra to Burhanpur (MP)

④ Lahore to Multan

Built Purana Pila on Yamuna bank, Delhi
 Mausoleum ⑤ Sasaram (Jharkhand)

Islam Shah
 Ruz Shah → Md Adil Shah (Hemur - war)

Cash based revenue - Zabt system
 Tripartite currency system

Red sandstone
 White marble

AKBAR

① → Railut Policy : ① Watan - Hereditary Jagir

② Additional Jagir

③ Religious freedom

1/10 Raja Bharmal (Amber)

↓ son

Bhagwan Das

↓ son

Man Singh

→

Tulsi Das (Ramcharit manas)
 chaurhar

↓ Friend

Rahim Khan-i-Khana

(Chaulai - Awahi-lasi)

→ Govind Dev Temple in Vrindavan
 (blue print of Taj Mahal)

④ Royal security of Akbar

(Uzbeks trying to kill Akbar,
 Rostuts - powerful, Vachan
 ∴ protect - solved)

⑤ Matrimony

(Harka bai)

⑥ Law of succession (Akbar will decide next king)

② → Military Tech

1564 - Gondwana

1568

Chittorgarh

Ranthambore

Kalinjar

1572

Gujarat

(buland
 Darwaza)

1576

Bengal

Halidighati

1579

Kashmir

1585

Kabul

1590

Benar

1591/99

Khandas

1592

Odisha

Asirgarh,
 MP

Techniques

① DaKhili - Gunners

② Zamburak - Musket Canons

Narnal
 (men carry
 Canon)

Gajnal
 (elephant
 back)

Shaturna
 (Camel's back)

③ Bar KandaZ - Muskeeter

By Jahangir

(लंकी बंदूक लेकर चलने
 वाले सिपाही)

→ ③ Religious challenges

2 Shia movement started

① Rehnumani

② Mahadawi - Shaikh Mubarak (Shia)

AKbar teachers sunni - Abdul Nabi Sultan Puri (conflict)

sons
Abul Fazi
Abul Faizi

↑
AKbar liked him

(1574 - 1577) - Ibadat Khana ① Anup Talao, Fatehpur Sikri

discuss only on thursday, only muslims

(1577-79) - All religion + leaders allowed to discuss

① Purushottam + devi - Hindu

② Maharji Rane - Zoroastrian

③ Hira Buni - Jain

④ Father Monseirate + Aquavira - Christian

5 years discussion
thereafter closed
Ibadat Khana
+ new religion
process

Ottoman
Sunni
Shah
Mughal Sunni
Padshah
Mujtahid

Mujtahid = absolute judicial authority
Born in 1K year, Akbar is mujtahid

622
1591

Shaikh
Mubarak's
idea

1579 - MAHZARNAMA (by Shaikh Mubarak + Abul Fazi)

AKbar = Mujtahid-al-momin

(believer of faith but absolute authority)

Abul Fazi - AKbarnama

Divine theory of turko-mongol kinship :

Gives titles to AKbar - ① Insaan-i-Kamil (Perfect man)

② Zila-i-Ilahi (shadow of god)

③ Fera-i-Zaidi (light emanating from god)

→ ∴ regular Jharokha Darshan

New religion - Tauhid-i-Ilahi (Divine monotheism)

Din-i-Ilahi

→ Doctrine - Sul-i-Kul (Peace among all)

Don't lie, steal, no Jewellery

no party

wear white, blessing from AKbar - zamindars + faibars

only 18 followers
(Hindu-bird)

Sunday initiate
Tula daan

Fasting on solar eclipse

Surya namaskar
Jap (1000 name of surya)

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Akbar disheartened because of his sunni teachers misguidance ∴ wanted revenge from Islam

Revenge

- ① Mohammad name banned
- ② Mosque → godown, stable
- ③ Hajj banned (last 1582)
- ④ statue of golden bear front of palace
- ⑤ Persian official language (no arbi)
- ⑥ 1000 bigha to Sikh - Harmandir sahib
- ⑦ Govind Rai of mar sikh - state protection

Reform

- ① only 1 marriage (more - is no child)
- ② Marriage certificate
- ③ No love marriage - Parent's permission
- ④ Circumcision - Boy legal (12)
- ⑤ Shaving allowed
- ⑥ Rationality in syllabus - ibn sina teach
- ⑦ Prohibited Sati
 ↑
 voluntary ✓
 Forced x

Started MAKHTAB KHANA - Kitab Khana + Tasvir Khana
(workshop of books)

Persian Translation → Ramayan, Mahabharat (Razmnama), Lilavati, Kal-Dirnna, Panchtantra, Sinhasana-Bettisi, Sath Patha, Kathasaritsagar, Matsya Purana, Dasavatara, Arthashastra, Yoga Vasishtha, Christian Gospel.

Commissioned 3 books - ① Humzanama - Hamza ki story (uncle of Muhammad)
② Tuti nama - Tales of Parrots (52 stories)
③ Mirzanama (compulsory for nobles)

↳ taught civility; if noble @ Akbar's court who has read mirzanama then you are

MIRAZAT

→ ④ MANSABDARI (Yassa-i-chungizi)

system of administration

Padshah

- ① Wakil (PM) + Diwan (FM)
- ② Mir Bakshi - decides salary, gives mansabdari, leads military
- ③ Mir saman - royal household (Home min)
- ④ Sadr us sudur - protect sharia give madad land

JAGIR

- ① Tiyul / Tankhwa / Jagir - ~~gta~~
- ②watan - Hereditary
- ③ Al-Tamgha / Mashrut - conditional jagir
- ④ Inam-girt (madad-i-maash)

Mansab = Dual rank

↓ ↓
Zat Sawar
(Civil rank) (no. of horses)
 $2 \leq 5000$ $2 \geq 5$

Jahangir - Zat - constant
Sawar ↑

Do aspa Sh aspa
(2) (3)

Shahjahan - monthly salary

Sh mahi Saha mahi
(3) (6)

Aurangzeb - Jagirdari Hereditary
(exists)

Some mansab ranks

Amir-i-umda (5000+)

Amir (5000, 2800)

Amil (5000, 2100)

Mansibdar (10, 10)

Taxable (Paimuda)

Non taxable (Nabud)

Land

Polaj
(2-3 crops)

Parauti
(Follow - us yrs)

Chachar
(Follow 7-10 yrs)

Banjar
(Barren)

Jama - estimated production

Jamadari - estimated value

Hasil - Actual produce

Al - salary of Jagirdar

Parbagi = Jama - Hasil

Zabt/zabti - law of
consolidation

Land revenue

- ① Guala Baksha (Crop sharing)
↳ Khet batai ↳ Lang batai - 1/3 produce (threshing)
- ② Kankhut (Danabandi)
↳ Avg of good/middle/bad - Kind only (grains)
- ③ Nasag - experience based - lump sum
- ④ Zabti (Bandobast/Amalguzari) - Cash only
↳ Avg of good/middle/bad per bigah
- ⑤ FOR APPLICATIONAL USE
Dahshala - replated - produce of 10 years avg
(Todarmal) Zabti 1/3 gross produce cash/Kind
1580

AKbar (1556-1605)

thron @ 14 age at Kalanaur in Punjab

2nd Battle of Panipat - **Babur Khan (AKbar)** VS **Hemue**
1556

Sultan Puri
Abdur Nabi
Khan regent

1556-1562 → shadowy puppet govt - Babur Khan regent

AKbar
won

1562 - Bar Bahadur, Malwa

1564 - Rani Durgavati, Gondwana

1572 - Gujarat conquest

1576 - conquest Bengal

1569 - ~~Beng~~ Chunar
1568 - Chittorgarh
Ranthambore
Kalinjar

Buland darwaza
Capital Agra → Fatehpur
Sikri → Agra

1576 - Battle of Haldighati - **Ran Singh** (Golconda) vs **Maharana Pratap, Mewar**

Tolerant
in religious
↓
Abolished Jizya

1585 - Kabul
1586 - Kashmir annexed
1591 - Sindh
1592 - Odisha

1600 - Ahmednagar - Rani Chand Bibi (Khandesh)

1575 - Ibadat Khana

1582 - new religion

'Tauhd-i-Ilahi' = 'divine faith'
'din-i-Ilahi' = 'universal peace'
main theme sulh-i-kul = universal peace

Mansabdari System

* Not hereditary
Merit based

every officer assigned rank - mansab
Zat - personal rank/status
Sawar - number of cavalrymen

Mir Bakshi - Head of military (branding of horses under his control)

Subedar - Governor of Suba (Province)

Mir Saman - Royal workshop (artisans) official

Sadr-us-Sudur - official to protect - laws of the shariat

Waqia Navis - News reporter

Barids - Intelligence officer

Amalguzar - assessment / collection of land revenue

Khalisa - Group of village - income direct royal exchequer

Inam - land to learned men / religious men

Sagirs - Land to nobles / queen

AKbarnama - Abul Fazl

Ekhasan) → Ain-i-Akbari - administration

Abdul-Qadir Badayuni - Muntakhab-al-Tawarikh (critique of Akbar religious policy)
Translated Ramayana + Mahabharata in Persian

Navaratna (9 Jewels) - ① Abul Fazl - commander, writer

② Faizi Bhai - poet

③ Tansen ④ Raja Birbahi ⑤ Todar mal ⑥ Raja Man Singh

⑦ Mirza Aziz Koka (Diplomat) - governor of Gujarat (Buland's son) ⑧ Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana Hindi couplets

⑨ Fakir Aziao-Din - Sufi saint

* Tulsidas - Ramacharitmanas - Akbar contemporary

Jahangir (1605-1627)

Salim ↔ Salim Chisti

Planted bell of justice - Zanjir-i-Adal

* 1612 - Farman to English & factory @ Surat - 1613

1615 - Thomas Roe - Ambassador of James I. in his court

wife - Nur Jahan - very influential on emperor - a lot of conspiracy

* Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri - autobiography (2nd - 1st Babar)

* Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri - Mumtaz Khan (Jahangir administration)

* Military success - Sisodia of Mewar - Rana Amar Singh - Khurram + Aziz

Shah Jahan - [1628-1658] - Khurram

Campaign on northwest - Balkh (Afgh) - won (Jahangir time - lost)

Taj mahal @ Agra 1632-1653 → Hamid Lahori - Architect

Red Fort - 1639

* Got Kohinoor from Mir Jumla (Deccan governor)

Arzurmard Begum = Mumtaz

Declared himself Mu'addid (Renovator of Islam)
banned inter-religious marriage

Defeated → Ahmadnagar - Nizamshah - 1638
 → Golkonda - Qutubshahi → Mughal Province in Deccan
 → Bijapur - Adilshah

① Khanderah
 ② Berar
 ③ Telungana
 ④ Daulatabad

→ Aurangzeb Governor

Treaty of 1636 - Pay tribute

* Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, French traveller / gem merchant - visited
 ↳ discussed diamond mines in India

* Aurangzeb kept Shah Jahan under vigil - 8 years
 buried in Taj Mahal (1666)

* Padshahnama - Abdul Hamid Lahori - administration of Shah Jahan

Dara Shikoh vs Aurangzeb

↳ Shariat-i-Arbiya (Greatest work)
 ↳ Translated Upanishad into Persia - Sirr-e-Akbar
 ↳ Sufic-vedic confluence - Majmaul-Bahraini (Confluence of 2 seas)

↳ Marucci - Italian traveller - in Dara's service
 ↳ Franco Bernier - Physician of Dara

Battle of Dharmat, 1658 - Dara Royal forces vs Aurangzeb
 (Udain)

Battle of Samugarh, (Agra) - Dara ran from battle field

Aurangzeb (1658-1707) * Title Alamgir

(1680 - Shikoh's death)

Conflict with Maratha - Shivaji

Territory expanded - north/south

Imposed Jizya (2.5%)

Religious intolerance - Sunni muslim

Banned - Shikha, Sida, Tilak, Karmachari

Deft for moral code - officer "Muhatabis" - censor left on dance, music etc.

Drinking, bhari, drugs - banned

Banned - music in royal court, stopped Shikha darshan

Made Jigar - Hereditary (led to crisis)

Stopped - Dussehra, Muharram (Shia)
 Dismissed - astronomer, astrologer

Rebellion → Jats - Mathura under Gokul [Chahaman - Bharatpur city]
 → Satnam - Mewat
 → Sikh - Guru Govind Singh
 → Bundelas - under Chhatrasal Bundela
 → Maratha - Shivaji
 → Rajput - Durgadas, Marwar

Conflict with Ahom of Assam, military commander - Lachit Barphukan - won Battle of Saraighat (1671)

Aurangzeb died @ ^{Aurangabad} Khuldabad, Daulatabad - Zinda Fir title

* Muntakhab-ul-lubab - Khafi Khan
 (Conquest & admin - Aurangzeb)

• Fatwa-i-Alamgiri - by Aurangzeb (v. imp law for muslims - Sharia)

Removed Rahdari (5%) - toll tax

Nambat Khana - Royal band (Aurangzeb - veena player)

• Aurangzeb in Deccan - Ahmadnagar already in Mughal
 (Fatah Khan s/o Malik Amber)

↳ Wanted Golkonda + Bijapur
 ↳ Wrote letter to Shahji (Governor of ^{rival} Bijapur)

to loot Golkonda tribute & he will give 5000 mansab + ~~Sholapur~~ Pune.

Shahji wanted peace & tribute as per treaty but Aurangzeb - other plans.

↳ gave - 5000 mansab & to Fatah Khan Sholapur

↳ Shahji angry more rivalry

Imp people during Sultanate Period

- ① Sultan { from word 'Sult' - wielder of sword
anyone strong, powerful can become, no caste system in Islam
 - ② Ulama - ilm → Alim → Ulama
 ↑ ↑
 Knowledge one with knowledge
 of Sharia
 - ③ Umara - comes from Amir
 Nobles, Bureaucracy
 - ④ local chiefs - Hindus mostly - { Raja, Rana, Rawat, Rarukha, Thakura } ← Collectively KHUTS
-
- Amir Khusrau gave new name 'Zamindar'
(mentioned in books - Adaj-i-Khusrawi & Deval-Rani-Khujra Khan)

Composition

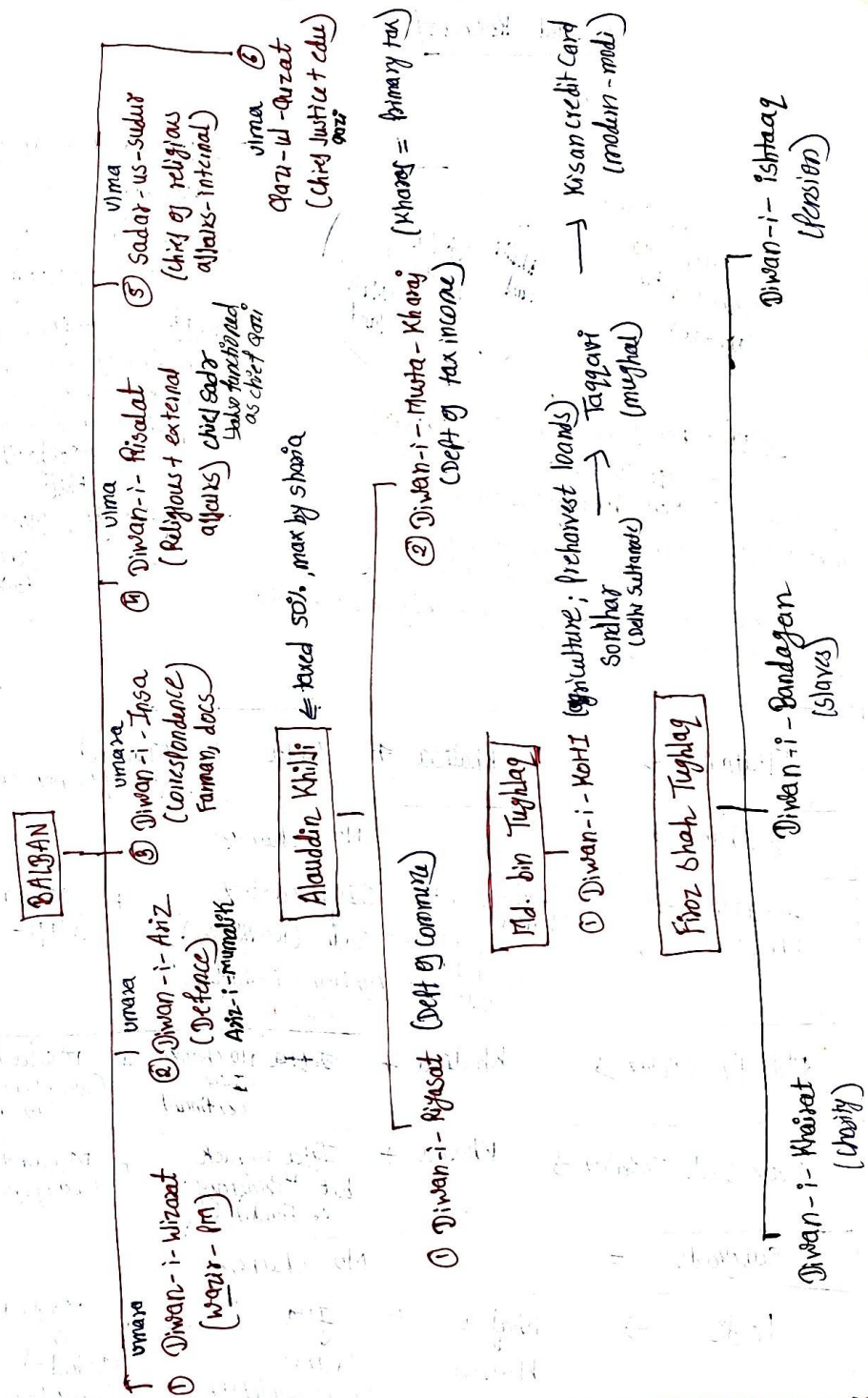
Ruling class

- ① Turks
- ② Abyssinians (Ethiopian) } Slaves
- ③ Khalji (Khilji) } Freemen came from Khuxan
- ④ Tughlaq }
- ⑤ Saiyyads - freemen & Shia
- ⑥ Lodis - freemen & Afghan
- ⑦ Neo-Muslims - Mongols (last convert to muslims)
- ⑧ Indian muslims - converted for benefit.
 ↳ Shairkhzada or Shahzada
 Akbar's son also coz Hindu mother
- ⑨ Greeks - Rumi Kardamas

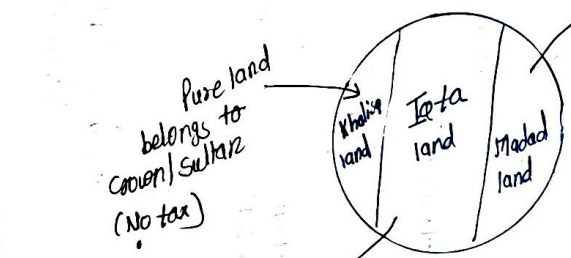
- Commoners $\xrightarrow{\text{became}}$ Part of Nobility
- ① Kallias - Muslims & wine brewers
(so rich that MABT made noble)
 - ② Kambo/Kambas - Hindus converted to Islam voluntarily
Converted by Suhrawardi Sufis
 - ③ Banjaras - caravan traders
↳ Khatrias
↳ Multani merchants
 - ④ Jain Merchants
↳ manufacturers - Textile
↳ Money lenders -
introduced bill of exchange
↳ HUNDI

Departments by Delhi Sultanate

Adham Shah - Naib (de facto ruler) Post (Abolished by Balban)



Land Revenue

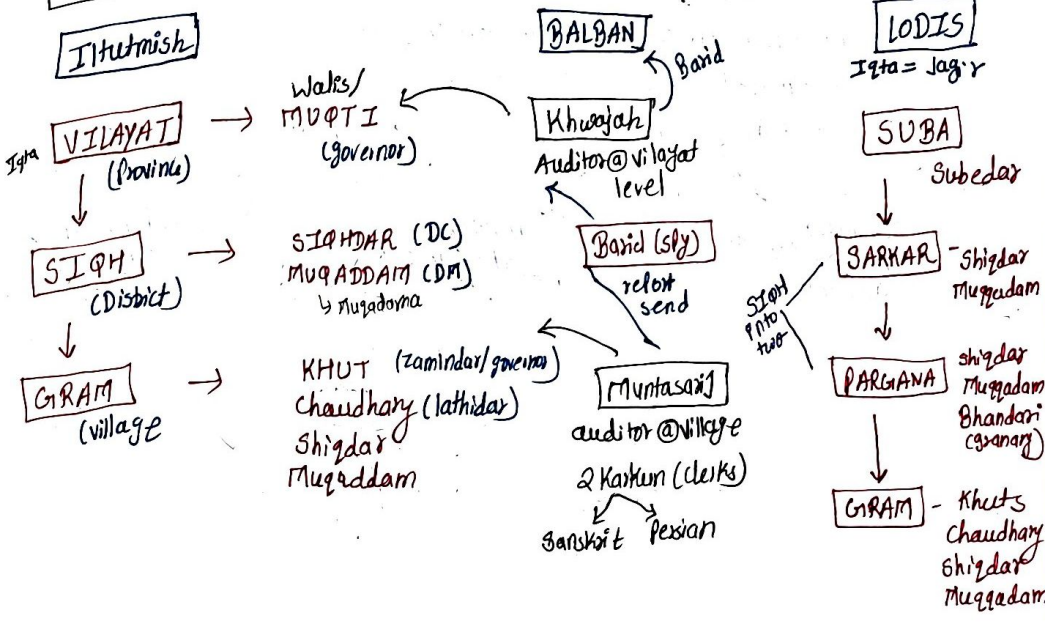


Iqta - non-hereditary land (∴ ≠ Bhogika)
 - Iqtadar - holders
 - Non hereditary & transferable
 Term of time in book 'Siyasatnama' by Tusi/Nizam-ul-mulk (Sultan's empire - Persia)
 Balban borrowed concept of Iqta & introduced in India
Iltutmish

- ① Milk land - indigenous hereditary & taxable
- ② Inam land - gift from Sultan, hereditary & taxable
- ③ Waqf - Religious endowment expansion of religion -
 ∴ make - mosque, madrasa (college), Makhatib (school), Haj
 hereditary, Non-taxable (only alauddin took tax on)

Iltutmish →	Khalisa + Iqta + Madad (Waqf - non-taxable)		
Balban →	No change		
Alauddin Khilji →	Khalisa + Tribute collected by officer: <u>Amiran-i-siddah</u> (Abolished Iqta)	SIGH (district) → Sadi (100 villages)	+ Madad (Waqf - taxable)
Md. Bin Tughlaq →	Khalisa + Iqta No change SIGH continued		+ Madad (Waqf - non-taxable)
Feroz Shah Tughlaq →	Khalisa + Iqta is back but hereditary ∴ Feudal		+ Madad (Waqf - no tax)
Sayyids →	No change		
Lodis →	Khalisa + Khalisa	Iqta Jagir (non hereditary)	+ Madad Madad-i-Maash (Waqf - no tax)

Administration



Revenue

Iltutmish & Balban - Hukm-i-Hasil
 crop sharing; standing crop harvested
Kharaj - 1/3rd of crop - taken by Khut, Chaudhary, muqaddam, shiqdar
 (generally, land tax on non-muslims)

Alauddin Khilji - Hukm-i-Masahat
 ↳ Jain mathematician in court - Thakur Praxe - books
 ↳ Decide on - ① measurement unit = BISWA
 ② Currency unit = Gold - Dinar, Silver - Dirhum/Larin/Tanka
 will measure land in Biswa
 & tax Kharaj - 50% of grains
 ↳ tax in kind
 ↳ Deavya Pariksha Granthara
 Copper - JITAL, Paika, Gihani (Athan, Chavani)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq Hukm-i-wafa-i-biswak

converted tax in kind to tax in Cash
 estimated cost = 4.75 crore

started bidding system = IJAR by ISARADAR

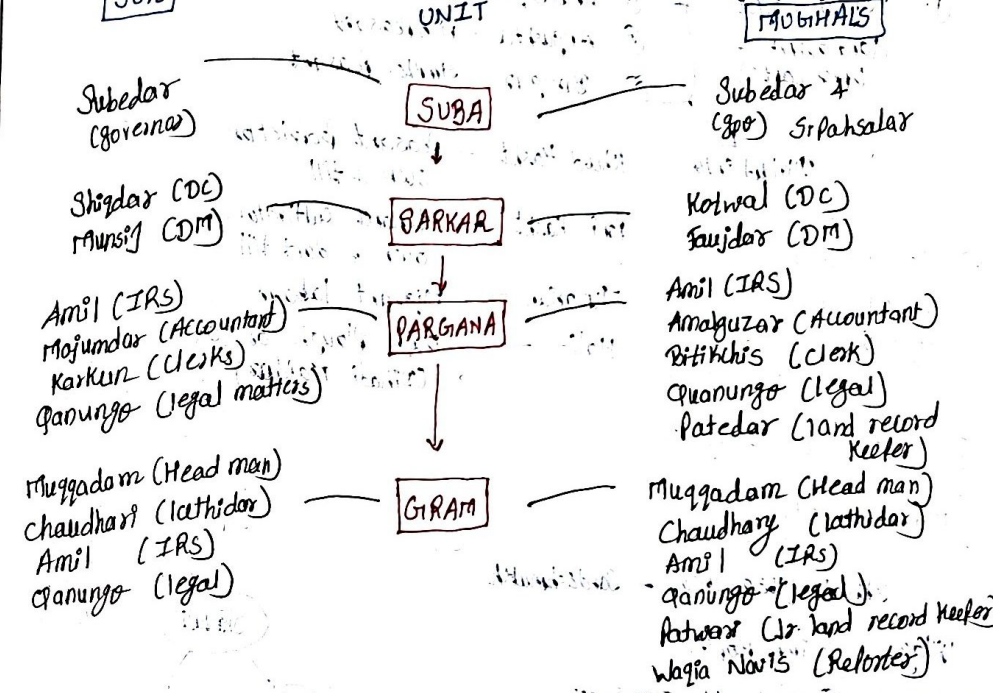
Zamindar will bid for tax amount

↑ (ISARADARI system)
 1st mention Satvahan
 coined by Waman Hasting

Mughal + Sur administration

* only Qanungo & Patedar - Hereditary

SUR



SULTANATE

Iqta
 Iqtedar
 Coins
 Gold - Dinar
 Silver - Tanka
 Dirhum
 Lashin
 Copper - Jital
 Paika
 Gikani

SUR + MUGHAL

Jagir
 Jagirdar
 Muhar
 Rupaia

DECCAN

Jagir
 Jagirdar
 Hun/Pagoda
 Rupaia

MARATHA

Mokasa/
 Saranjam
 ↓
 Havaldar/
 Sardar
 Hun
 Bikka

Vijay Nagar

Amaram
 ↓
 Nayak
 Fanam
 Kalan Tankas

Ankas

Dam

Dam

Shivrai

North Indian Villages

- ① Rajyat / Ryot (land owners & upper caste)
- ③ Khuts / zamindar
 - ④ Angushta - rich peasant
 - ⑤ Barzgar - simple peasant
- Divided into -
- Khud Kasht - peasant proprietor own & till
 - Pani Kasht - tenant cultivators own & don't till
 - Muzarian - migrant labour
 - Halis - own plough or ox (Dihadi Majdars)
- ② Lower caste
- ④ Dhanuka
 - ⑤ Thori
 - ⑥ Balhara
- ③ Out caste - Chandel

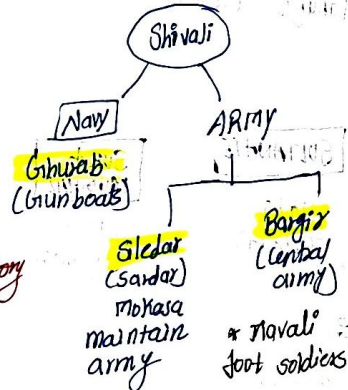
Maratha village

Shivaji (1630-1680) - Sardeshmukh

Village - 3 in 1 Kopie

- ① Deshmukh - Zamindar
- ② Deshpande - Village clerk
- ③ Kulkarni - Village accountant

Tax - Sardeshmukhi (10%) - within Maratha territory
aka Pagadi tax
Chauth - 25% - outside Maratha
Banath - in Gujarat (25%)



8 ministers (Ashta Pradhan)

- ① Peshwa - PM & FM
- ② Sar-i-Naubat / Senapati - Military Commander
- ③ Amatya - Accountant gen
- ④ Waghavis - Intelligence
- ⑤ Sachiv - correspondence
- ⑥ Sumant - Ceremonies
- ⑦ Nyayadhikari - Justice
- ⑧ Panditkar - Charities & religious

Maratha (16th & 17th)

Maladi Bhonsle (1552-1620) - Maratha Sardar in Ahmednagar - Malik Amber Akbar contemporary

Shahji Bhonsle (1594-1664) - Sardar of Ahmednagar - Malik Amber's son
then Sardar of Bijapur → Fatah Khan (Conflict)

Shivaji Bhonsle (1630-1680) {240 forts} - Born @ Shivner, Sagar of Poona in 1637.
Conquered Raigrah, Kondana, Torna from Bijapur.
Captured Javli-chief - Chandarao more & became master of Maval region

1657 - Bijapur attack, killed Atal Khan

1663 - Attacked Shaista Khan in Lal Mahal, Pune

1664 - attacked Surat (imp. Mughal fort)

1665 - Treaty of Purandar - 23/35 forts surrendered
Raja Jai Singh, Amber besieged Purandar fort - Sambhal - 5000 mansab

1666 - Shivaji visited Agra & imprisoned but escaped.

1670 - Attacked Surat; captured all lost territories

1674 - Crowned @ Raigrah, Chhatrapati title

1675-80 Expedition into Carnatic - captured Gingee & Vellore

1680 - Died

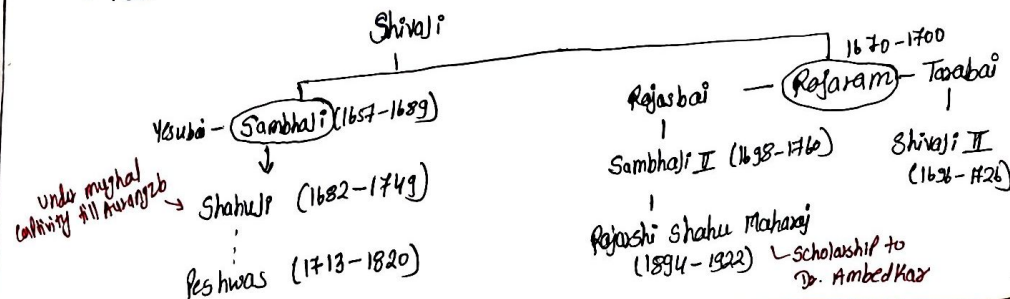
Administration - Based on Deccan Sultanate

Revenue System - based on Malik Amber's Ahmednagar

Land measuring rod - Katti (Katti)

3 lands - Paddy field, garden, tilly track

Reduced power of Kulkarni & Deshmukh; own revenue officials - Karkun



Deccan Village

