

INDIA IN 18th CENTURY

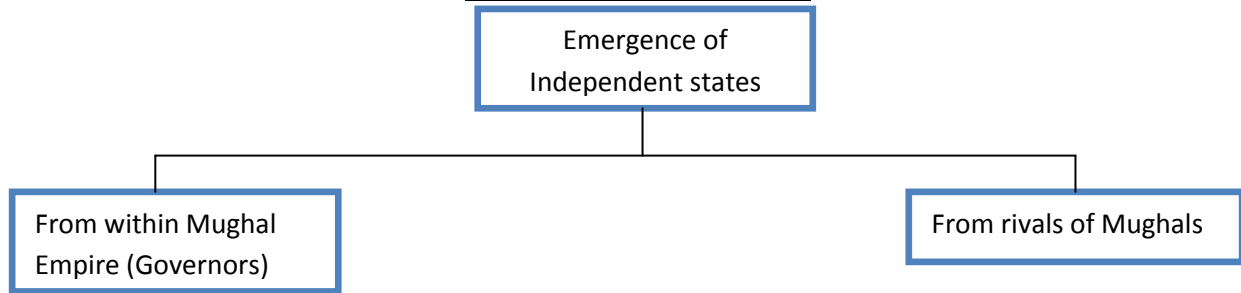
LIST OF MUGHAL EMPERORS

Emperor	Reign Period	Notes
Babur	1526–1530	Was a direct descendant of Genghis Khan through Timur and was the founder of the Mughal Empire after his victories at the Battle of Panipat (1526) and the Battle of Khanwa
Humayun	1530–1540	Reign interrupted by Suri Dynasty. Being young and inexperienced led him to being regarded as a less effective ruler than Sher Shah Suri, who defeated him and established Suri Dynasty.
Suri Dynasty	1540-1555	No Mughal Rule
Humayun	1555–1556	Restored rule was more unified and effective than initial reign of 1530–1540; left unified empire to his son, Akbar.
Akbar (was one of the youngest rulers. Became ruler at the age of 13)	1556–1605	He and Bairam Khan defeated Hemu during the Second Battle of Panipat and later won famous victories during the Siege of Chittorgarh and the Siege of Ranthambore. One of his most famous construction marvels was the Lahore Fort . He abolished Zazia tax imposed on Hindus.
Jahangir	1605–1627	Opened relations with the British East India Company.
Shah Jahan	1627–1658	Under him, Mughal art and architecture reached their zenith; constructed the Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Jahangir mausoleum , and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore . Died in the captivity of his son Aurangzeb .
Aurangzeb	1658–1707	He reinterpreted Islamic law and presented the Fatawa-e-Alamgiri; he captured the diamond mines of the Sultanate of Golconda; he spent the major part of his last 27 years in the war with the Maratha rebels; at its zenith, his conquests expanded the empire to its greatest extent; the over-stretched empire was controlled by Mansabdars , and faced challenges after his death.
Bahadur Shah I (also known as Muazzam/Shah Alam)	1707–1712	After his reign, the empire went into steady decline due to the lack of leadership qualities among his immediate successors. He released Shahuji, Son of Shambuji, who was the elder son of Shivaji.
Jahandar Shah	1712–1713	Was an unpopular incompetent titular figurehead
Furrukhsiyar	1713–1719	His reign marked the ascendancy of the manipulative Syed Brothers, execution of the rebel Banda. In 1717 he granted a Firman to the English East India Company granting them duty free trading rights for Bengal, the Firman was repudiated by the notable Murshid Quli Khan.
Rafi UL-Darjat	1719	The 10th Mughal Emperor. He succeeded Furrukhsiyar, being proclaimed Badshah by the Syed Brothers.

Rafi Ud-Daulat	1719	Was Mughal emperor for a brief period in 1719.
Nikusiyar	1719	Was a claimant to the throne of India
Muhammad Ibrahim	1720	Attempted to seize the throne at the behest of the Syed Brothers in order to depose emperor Muhammad Shah
Muhammad Shah Rangeela	1719–1720, 1720–1748	Got rid of the Syed Brothers. Countered the emergence of the renegade Marathas and lost large tracts of the Deccan and Malwa in the process. Suffered the invasion of Nadir-Shah of Persia in 1739.
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	1748–54	His Minister Safdarjung was responsible for the Mughal Civil War, during which Mughal forces massacred by the Maratha during the Battle of Sikandarabad
Alamgir II	1754–1759	He was murdered by a conspiracy of Imad-UL-Mulk and his Maratha associate Sadashivrao Bhau
Shah Jahan III	In 1759	He was overthrown after the Third Battle of Panipat by Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht.
Shah Alam II	1759–1806	He is known to have fought against the British East India Company during the Battle of Buxar and reformed the Mughal Army under the command of Mirza Najaf Khan and is thus known as one of the last effective Mughal Emperors.
Akbar Shah II	1806–1837	He designated Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur as the new Nawab of Sindh. Although he was under British protection his imperial name was removed from the official coinage after a brief dispute with the British East India Company
Bahadur Shah II	1837–1857	He was the last Mughal Emperor. He was deposed by the British and exiled to Burma following the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

- The Mughal Empire started politically disintegrating after the death of Aurangzeb
- Boundaries of India at the time of Aurangzeb existed from Afghanistan to Cauvery and Assam to Baluchistan
- After the death of Aurangzeb a large number of independent states emerged

INDEPENDENT STATES



EMERGENCE OF SIX STATES

I. BENGAL

- An Independent under **MURSHID QULI KHAN** in the year **1713**
- ‘Nawab’ was the title used unlike ‘Badshah’ used by the Mughals
- **MURSHIDABAD**, city after the Nawab’s name, was big and developed as London itself

MurshidQuli Khan. He became Deputy *Subahdar* of Bengal in 1713 and full *Subahdar* in 1717. He introduced the **Ijara** system by which contracts were given for the collection of revenue. In the second or third generation, these contractors or *Ijaradars* came to be called

II. MARATHAS

- The empire was founded and consolidated by **Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhosle**.
- The Marathas had a series of conflicts with the Mughals
- Post Shivaji, five important centers of power had emerged
- The families that ruled the five power centers of Marathas often used to clash among themselves and challenged authority at Poone, this helped the East India Company to easily defeat Marathas.
- Marathas also posed a lot of problems for the Mughals, they attacked regions from Punjab to Bengal which led to law and order problems in the 18th century.

Power Centers of Marathas	
Nagpur	Bhonsle
Poone	Residence of Peshwa
Gwalior	Scindia
Baroda	Gaekwad
Indore	Holkar

CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI BHOSLE (1630-1680)

Founder of the Maratha Empire
 Reign: 1674-1680 CE
 Coronation: 6 June 1674
 Successor: Sambhuji
 Died: 1680, Raigad Fort

PESHWAS: Finance minister and Prime minister of Maratha.
BALAJI VISHWANATH became First Peshwa after which the post became hereditary and powerful

The causes of the downfall of the Marathas were as follows

1. The Marathas possessed no national sentiment.
2. Internal jealousy and selfish treachery triumphed over public interest.
3. While individually they were clever, and brave, they totally lacked the cooperative spirit so essential for national independence.
4. They neglected developing artillery as the main support of defense.
5. The pernicious system of allotting lands in lieu of pay for military service proved ruinous.
6. After the death of Peshwa Madhavrao I, no capable leader rose among Marathas
7. The British were masters in the art of diplomacy and often used the differences among the Marathas to their own advantage.

Historians often credit British for improving law and order situation, which was severely deteriorating towards the end of Maratha rule

III. AWADH

- Independent under **Saadat Hasan Khan**
- Consisted of modern day east and central UP
- Headquartered in **Lucknow**
- Removal of Wajid Ali Shah (the last Nawab) is considered as one of the reasons for the revolt of 1857

SAADAT HASAN KHAN was a Mughal Subhedar and was given the title **Burhan-ul-Mulk**. Sadat Khan's nephew and son-in-law Safdar Jang (1739-54) became the next Governor of Awadh. He became the Wazir of the Emperor Ahmed Shah. Apart from his contests with the Afghans, he had to carry on war against the Rohillas. In April 1752, Safdar Jang entered into an agreement with the Marathas against Ahmed Shah Abdali. In return the Marathas were to be paid Rs 50 lakhs, granted the *Chauth* of the Punjab, Sind and the Doab in addition to the *Subahdari* of Ajmer and Agra. The agreement, however, failed, as the Peshwa went over to Safdar Jang's enemies at Delhi. He organized an equitable system of justice and adopted a policy of impartiality in the employment of Hindus and Muslims.

After Safdar Jang's death in 1754, his son **Shuja-ud-Daula** (1754-75) became *Subahdar* of Awadh. Shuja-ud-Daula played an important role in the changing political drama at Delhi. In 1762 he became the Wazir of Emperor Shah Alam II. He entered into alliance with the Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim as well as with the Emperor Shah Alam II against the Company. He suffered a crushing defeat in **the battle of Buxar** (October 1764). By the **Treaty of Allahabad** (August 1765) all the territories with the exception of Kora and Allahabad were restored to him. This treaty made the Nawab of Awadh a dependent and subordinate ally of the company.

IV. HYDERABAD

- Most part of modern day Andhra Pradesh

Mir **Qamar-ud-din Khan Siddiqi** (20 August 1671 – 1 June 1748) was a Mughal nobleman the founder of the **Asaf Jahi dynasty**. He established the Hyderabad state, and ruled it from 1720 to 1748. He is also known by his titles **Chin Qilich Khan** (awarded by Aurangzeb in 1690-91), **Nizam-ul-Mulk** (awarded by Farrukhsiyar in 1713) and **Asaf Jah** (awarded by Muhammad Shah in 1725).

So, Qamar-ud-din Khan Siddiqi, Chin Qilich Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah are the same person – the founder of Hyderabad!

V. MYSORE

- Modern day Karnataka, some parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- Set up by Hindu rulers of **Wodeyar dynasty**
- King at the time, **Chikka Krishna Raja** was made a puppet by one of his own soldiers **Haider Ali**

TIPU SULTAN

Tipu Sultan also known as the **Tiger of Mysore**, was the de facto ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore. He was the son of Haider Ali, at that time an officer in the Mysorean army, and his second wife, Fatima or Fakh-un-Nissa. He was given a number of honorific titles, and was referred to as Sultan Fateh Ali Khan Shahab, Tipu Saheb, Bahadur Khan Tipu Sultan or Fatih Ali Khan Tipu Sultan Bahadur.

During Tipu's childhood, his father rose to take power in Mysore, and Tipu took over rule of the kingdom upon his father's death. In addition to his role as ruler, he was a **scholar, soldier, and poet**. He was a devout Muslim but the majority of his subjects were Hindus. At the request of the French, **he built a church, the first in Mysore**. He was proficient in many languages. In **alliance with the French** in their struggle with the British, and in Mysore's struggles with other surrounding powers, both Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali used their French trained army against the Marathas, Sira, rulers of Malabar, Coorg, Bednur, Carnatic, and Travancore. He won important victories against the British in the Second Anglo-Mysore War, and **negotiated the 1784 Treaty of Mangalore** with them after his father died the previous year.

VI. PUNJAB

Established by **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** in 1799

Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh rose into prominence. He joined the Afghan Zaman Shah in 1798 and **seized Lahore in 1799**. The **Afghan King conferred on him the title of Raja** with possession of Lahore. In 1802 he captured Amritsar. He soon threw off the Afghan yoke and gradually **brought under his authority all the Sikh misls west of Sutlej**. When the British forbade Ranjit Singh in 1809 to cross the Sutlej and took the Sikh states east of the river under their protection, he kept quiet and **had to conclude a treaty of perpetual friendship with the English at Amritsar on April 25, 1809**.

Checked in the east, Ranjit Singh sought expansion in other directions. He acquired Kangra and occupied Attock, the key to the frontier. **He captured Multan in 1818 and in the following year Kashmir. In 1833 Ladakh was taken by Ranjit Singh and in 1834 Peshawar.**

Ranjit Singh was in every way as remarkable a man as his two famous contemporaries, Napoleon Bonaparte of France and Mohammad Ali of Egypt. He defended the Northwestern frontiers against the Afghans, brought the Kashmiris and the Pathans under his subjection and extended his **spheres of influence from the borders of China and Afghanistan in the north to Sind in the south**. He set up a **strong and efficient civil administration and converted the Sikh army into one of the best armies of the time**. After his **death in 1839**, the Sikh state was torn by internal dissension. The English lost no opportunity to move in and conquered it.

- **Capital – Lahore**
- **Spiritual capital – Amritsar**
- **Built an army considered to be the second biggest in Asia after the East India Company**

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

The **Harmandir Sahib** informally referred to as the **Golden Temple** is a prominent Sikh Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. Construction of the Gurdwara was **begun by Guru Ram Das ji**, the fourth Sikh Guru, and **completed by his successor, Guru Arjan Devji**. In 1604, Guru Arjan Devji completed the Adi Granth, the holy scripture of Sikhism, and installed it in the Gurdwara. In 1634, Guru Hargobind left Amritsar for the Shivalik Hills and for the remainder of the seventeenth century the city and Gurdwara was in the hands of forces hostile to the Sikh Gurus. During the eighteenth century, Sri Harmandir Sahib was the site of frequent fighting between the Sikhs on one side and either Mughal or Afghan forces on the other side and the Gurdwara occasionally suffered damage. In the early nineteenth century, Maharaja **Ranjit Singh** secured the Punjab region from outside attack and **covered the upper floors of the Gurdwara with gold**, which gives it its distinctive appearance and English name of "Golden Temple".

The **present day Golden Temple was rebuilt in 1764 by Maharaja Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (1718–1783)** with the help of other Misl Sikh chieftains. The gold plating of all the domes of Sri Darbar Sahib was done by Maharaja Jassa Singh Ahluwalia's descendents. Between 1802–1830 Ranjit Singh did the *sewa* of adding gold plating and marble to the Gurdwara, while the interior was decorated with fresco work and gemstones.

Architecturally, the Darbar Sahib has **unique construction influences combining Muslim, Hindu and European design principles**.

EMERGENCE OF EAST INDIA COMPANY AS A MAJOR POWER BLOCK IN INDIA

- 1803- East India Company under Gen. Lake captured Delhi
- Mughal king **Shah Alam II** was now under East India Company. He was the first Mughal to get Pension and Protection from English.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Began post 1750
- Changed economic and political system of Europe, Asia and Africa
- Mainly required two things
 1. Raw materials to produce goods
 2. Big markets to sell their finished products,

European countries started to look for more colonies intended to be markets for their goods and better political power in the colonies for acquiring raw material

THE MAIN SIGNIFICANCE OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

“to capture markets for the rising European capitalists who were producing a large number of goods and also required raw materials”

BATTLES FOUGHT BY BRITISH

I. Against fellow Europeans

English Vs { Portuguese (Battle of Swallyhole, 1612)
Dutch (Battle of Bedara, 1759)
French (Battle of Wandiwash, 1760)

Result of the Battles: English dominated in the above mentioned Battles. It helped them assert their supremacy in India.

The **Carnatic coast** is the region of South India lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast, in the modern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, south eastern Karnataka and southern Andhra Pradesh.

II. In India

ANNEXATION PERIOD: 1757-1856

(a) Against Bengal (Anglo-Bengal wars)

- Battle of Plassey (1757)
- Battle of Buxar (1764)

(b) Against Mysore (Anglo Mysore wars)

- These were 4 wars
 - 1st war - 1767-69
 - 2nd war - 1780-92
 - 3rd War - 1790-92
 - 4th war – 1799 (defeat and death of Tipu Sultan)

(c) Against Marathas (Anglo-Maratha wars)

- These were 3 wars
 - 1st war - 1775-82**
 - 2nd war - 1803-06**
 - 3rd War - 1817-18**
- It is the third war which sealed the fate of Marathas

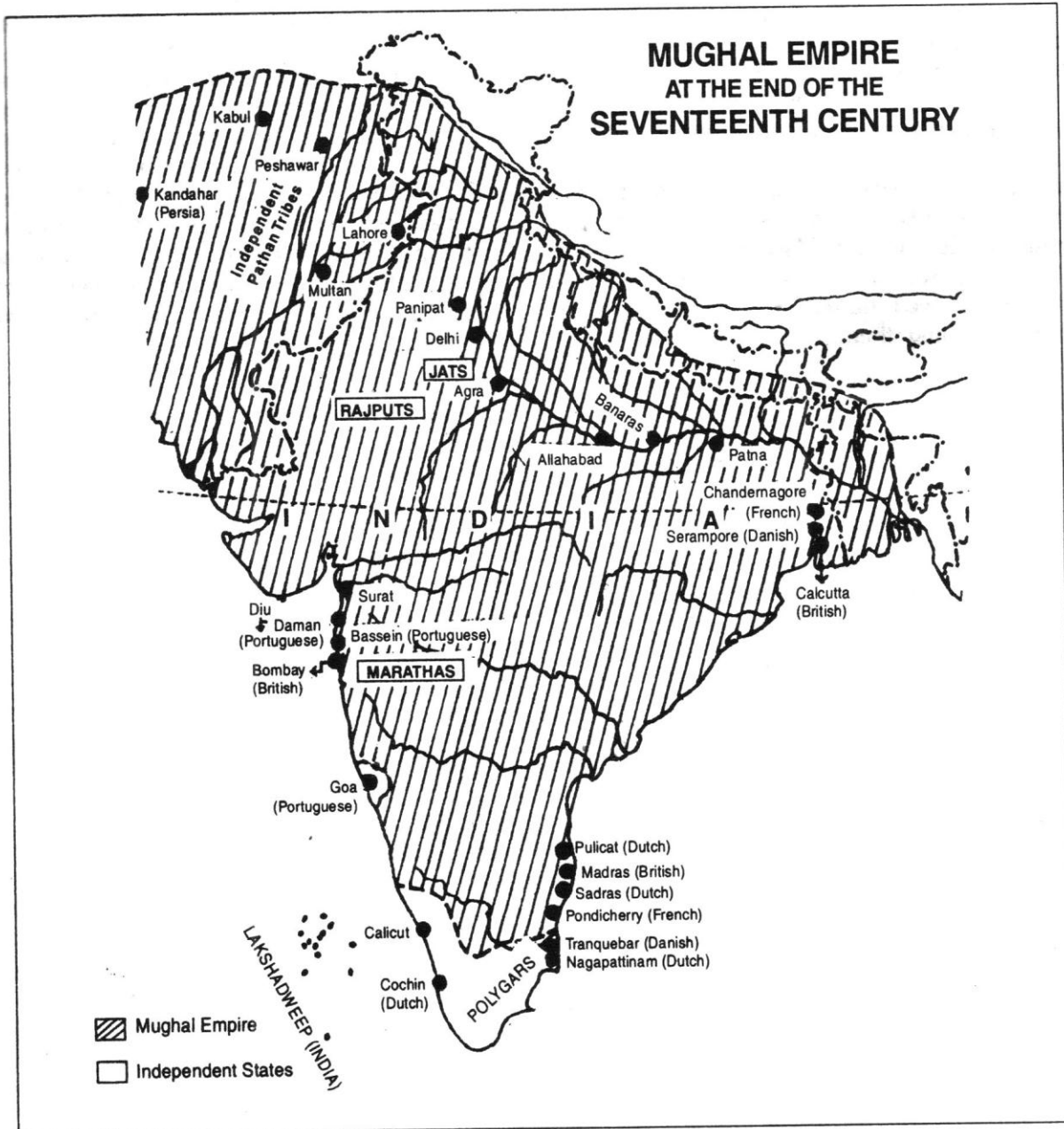
(d) Against Punjab

- These were two wars
 - 1st war - 1745-46**
 - 2nd war - 1748-49**
- By the end of the second war East India Company was able to annex Punjab

DIVISION OF INDIA	
BRITISH INDIA	PRINCELY STATES
* Two-Thirds of India	* One-Third of India
* 11 provinces	* 562 states
* Development like railway's improvement in health, education etc. were introduced	* No concern for public welfare
* Active Participation in freedom struggle	* No participation in freedom struggle
* realization of modern ideas like freedom of expression	* Limited access to modern ideas

Annexure 1

The Mughal Empire in Late 17th Century



Annexure 2

