## INDIA IN 18th CENTURY

### LIST OF MUGHAL EMPERORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Reign Period</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babur</td>
<td>1526–1530</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humayun</td>
<td>1530–1540</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suri Dynasty</td>
<td>1540-1555</td>
<td><strong>No Mughal Rule</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Humayun</td>
<td>1555–1556</td>
<td>Restored rule was more unified and effective than initial reign of 1530–1540; left unified empire to his son, Akbar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akbar</td>
<td>1556–1605</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jahangir</td>
<td>1605–1627</td>
<td>Opened relations with the British East India Company.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shah Jahan</td>
<td>1627–1658</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aurangzeb</td>
<td>1658–1707</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahadur Shah I</td>
<td>1707–1712</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jahandar Shah</td>
<td>1712–1713</td>
<td>Was an unpopular incompetent titular figurehead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furrukhsiyar</td>
<td>1713–1719</td>
<td>His reign marked the ascendency 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafi UL-Darjat</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>The 10th Mughal Emperor. He succeeded Furrukhsiyar, being proclaimed Badshah by the Syed Brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Reign</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafi Ud-Daulat</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Was Mughal emperor for a brief period in 1719.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikusiyar</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Was a claimant to the throne of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Attempted to seize the throne at the behest of the Syed Brothers in order to depose emperor Muhammad Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Shah Bahadur</td>
<td>1748–54</td>
<td>His Minister Safdarjung was responsible for the Mughal Civil War, during which Mughal forces massacred by the Maratha during the Battle of Sikandarabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamgir II</td>
<td>1754–1759</td>
<td>He was murdered by a conspiracy of Imad-UL-Mulk and his Maratha associate Sadashivrao Bhau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Jahan III</td>
<td>In 1759</td>
<td>He was overthrown after the Third Battle of Panipat by Prince Mirza Jawan Bakht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Alam II</td>
<td>1759–1806</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akbar Shah II</td>
<td>1806–1837</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahadur Shah II</td>
<td>1837–1857</td>
<td>He was the last Mughal Emperor. He was deposed by the British and exiled to Burma following the Indian Rebellion of 1857.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 Independent states

From within Mughal Empire (Governors)

From rivals of Mughals

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

Murshid Quli 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 Zamindars.

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.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Bhosle
(1630–1680)
Founder of the Maratha Empire
Reign: 1674–1680 CE
Coronation: 6 June 1674
Successor: Sambhuji
Died: 1680, Raigad Fort

PESHWA: 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.

Power Centers of Marathas

| Nagpur  | Bhosle |
| Poone   | Residence of Peshwa |
| Gwallor | Scindia |
| Baroda  | Gaekwad |
| Indore  | Holkar |

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III. AWADH
- Independent under SaadatHasan Khan
- Consisted of modern day east and central UP
- Headquartered in Lucknow
- Removal of Wajid Ali Shah (the last Nawab) is considered one of the reasons for the revolt of 1857

**SAADAT HASAN KHAN** was a Mughal Subedar 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, SafdarJang 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 AsafJahi 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 *AsafJah* (awarded by Muhammad Shah in 1725).

*So, Qamar-ud-din Khan Siddiqi, Chin Qilich Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk and AsafJah 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 Fakhr-un-Nissa. He was given a number of honorific titles, and was referred to as Sultan Fateh Ali Khan Shahab, TipuSaheb, Bahadur Khan Tipu Sultan or Fath 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.

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 ArjanDevji completed the AdiGranth, 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 1802–1830Ranjit 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.

II. In India

(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)

ANNEXATION PERIOD: 1757-1856

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.
(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

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<tr>
<th>DIVISION OF INDIA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRITISH INDIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Two-Thirds of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 11 provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Development like railway's improvement in health, education etc. were introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Active Participation in freedom struggle</td>
</tr>
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<td>* realization of modern ideas like freedom of expression</td>
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Annexure 1

The Mughal Empire in Late 17th Century

Mughal Empire at the End of the Seventeenth Century

[Map showing the Mughal Empire and surrounding territories at the end of the 17th century.]