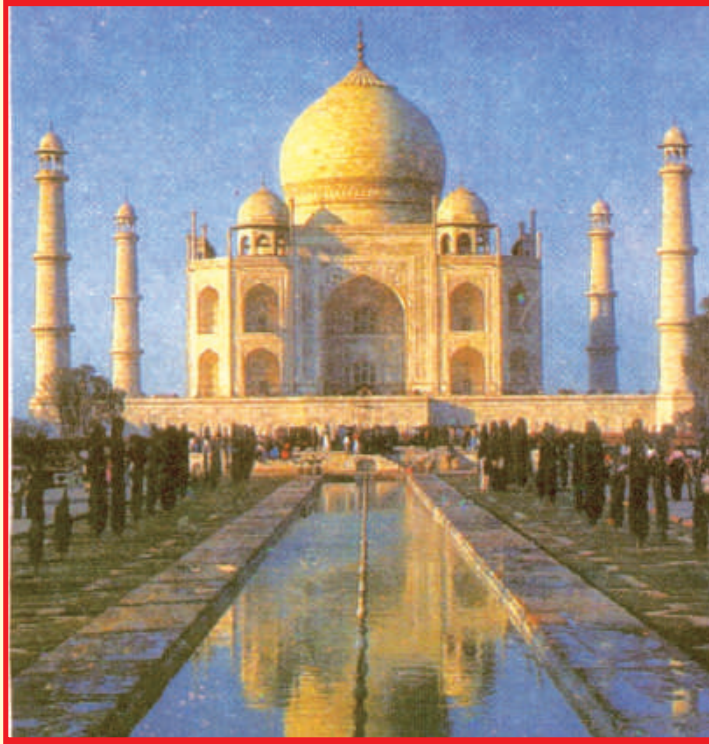
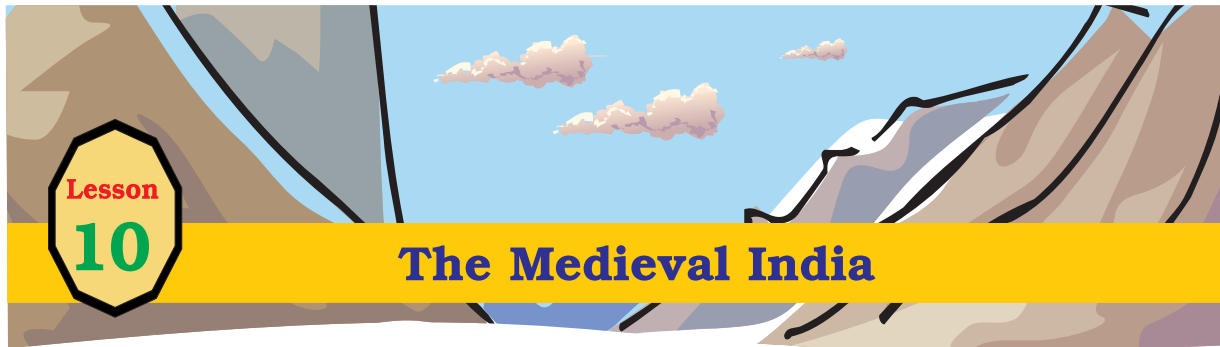


Unit - II **History**

Our Pasts - II





We have studied in the sixth class that how early man became a gatherer from a hunter. How did human started growing different crops ? How did he establish Mahajanapadas from small tribes ?

In the beginning human beings lived at the banks of rivers but due to increase in population and other sources of water they started living away from the banks of rivers. You can see in the map of India that a subcontinent is a big geographical unit which is different from other subcontinents.

Terms used to describe the Indian Subcontinent:

The Indian subcontinent, comprising the present six countries of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India. In the past it was known as Hindustan or Bharatavarsha.

New and Old Terms :

History gave the various names to India in different periods. In Vedic period, it was known as Aryavarta (that means country of Aryans). It was called Bharatavarsha at the name of king Bharat during the time of Mahabharata and Purans.

The Iranians used the term "**Hindu**" for India. The Greeks used the term "**Indus**" for India. In Bible "**Hoddu**" term is used for it.

When Buddhism was introduced in China, the Chinese used the term "**Tien Chu**" for India. After Huin Tsang's visit another term, "**Yin-Tu**" used for India.

Time Frame of the Medieval Period of Indian History :

Generally, the history of every country is divided into three periods - **Ancient**, **Medieval** and **Modern**. The period between the ancient and



Design 10.1 The Indian subcontinent, comprising the present six countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh

modern periods of history is known as the medieval period. In India, the medieval period stretches from the eighth to the eighteenth century. The eighth century has been taken as the beginning of the medieval period in India as many changes in society, politics, economy, culture and religion were taking place. Similarly, the break-up of the Mughal empire and coming of the British into power in about the middle of the eighteenth century, which marked the end of the medieval period.

This medieval period is further divided into two parts- early medieval period and later medieval period. The period from the eighth to the beginning of the thirteenth century is regarded as the early medieval period while the period from the thirteenth century onward upto the eighteenth century is regarded as the later medieval period.

Major Historical Trends.

In the medieval period we find certain historical trends which differentiate it from the ancient period.

1. During this period, the coming of the Muslims led to the growth of a composite culture. There was a lot of interaction between the Hindus and the Muslims.
2. Most of the languages, particularly Hindi, Urdu, that we speak even today, developed during this period.
3. In the medieval period, many of our social customs, traditions and religious beliefs have their origin.
4. There was much more contact between India and the world. Trade led to a greater interaction of people from different parts of the world. There was a lot of give and take. India borrowed many things from the traditions of other countries.
5. The Bhakti and the Sufi saints brought about a better understanding of the basic principles of Hinduism and Islam.
6. During this period, there was marked improvement in great expansion in trade and commerce.

Historical Sources

The historians depend on archaeological and literary sources about the information of medieval period.

A) Archeological Sources :

Archeological sources include ancient monuments, temples, inscriptions, coins, utensils, tools, weapons, ornaments and paintings etc.

- (1) **Ancient Buildings :** They include temples (like Khujraho, Bhubaneshwar, Konark etc.) Mosques (like Jama Masjid, Moti Masjid etc.), Forts (Red Fort, Agra Fort etc.) Pillars (i.e. Qutab Minar), palaces (Jiasalmer, Jaipur) etc.



Design 10.2 The Mahadeva temple of Khujraho

- 2) **Inscriptions :** Inscriptions provide an important information about different aspects of the Early Medieval Period. They also provide us information about important events, dates, the personal qualities of the rulers about the specimens of art and the administration measures etc. of this period.

Do you know why did the kings engrave their orders on the plates of bronze, inscriptions and the walls of the temples ?

- 3) **Coins :** Coins, throw light on important historical events, dates and personalities, Some coins give us an information about the economic condition of the country during this period.

Historians depend on literary sources as well as archeological sources to know about Indian medieval period. People used paper to write religious Granths, accounts of rulers, government documents etc. because the price of the paper was reduced in the medieval period.



Design 10.3 Coins of Akbar reign

B) Literary Sources

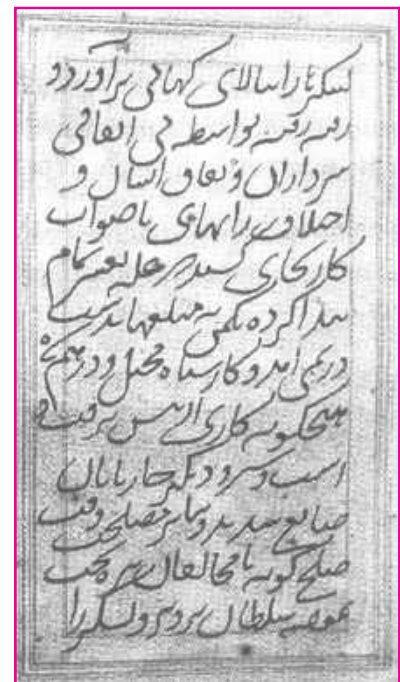
- (1) Literary sources include autobiographies and biographies, chronicles of rulers and dynasties, documents etc. These provide us important information about the medieval period.

Do you know why did the literary sources come in existence ?

(2) Accounts of Foreign Travellers :

Accounts of foreign travellers are also another important literary sources of this period. Muslim travellers visiting India wrote an account of their travels. Iban Batuta's Kitab-ul-Rihla account describes the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Al-Beruni also wrote an account about his stay in India. Abdul Razzaq visited the kingdom of Vijayanagar and wrote about the conditions in the kingdom.

Besides this the accounts written by European travellers throw light on the conditions in India during their visit.



Design 10.4 A literary source

- (3) **Painting :** Painting in addition to giving general information, they also give us knowledge about the development of art, especially the art of painting during the medieval period.
- (4) **Music :** Along with painting music is also a good source of historical knowledge. The Mughal rulers except Aurangzeb patronized it. Therefore, music developed during their reign. Akbar patronized many musicians. Among them Tansen was a famous musician. Thus music also is a good source of historical knowledge. It points out to the fusion of the Hindu and Muslim cultures.



Design 10.5 Mughal painting



Design 10.6 Tansen

Points to Remember

1. The Indian Subcontinent comprises the countries of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India.
2. Medieval Period : The period between the ancient and modern period of history is known as the Medieval Period.
3. Medieval Period is further divided into two parts- Early Medieval Period and Later Medieval Period.
4. **Historical sources :**
 1. **Archeological Sources :** Monuments, temples, inscriptions, coins, utensils, ornaments etc. are called archeological sources.
 2. **Literary Sources :** Autobiographies, biographies, chronicles, accounts of foreign travellers, paintings, music etc. are called literary sources.
5. **Major Historical Trends :** During the medieval period developed a composite culture, languages, many social customs, traditions and religious beliefs, contacts between India and world, trade and commerce etc. were developed.



I. Answer these questions

1. What were the terms used for the Indian subcontinent in the history of India ?
2. In how many parts Indian history is divided by the historians ?
3. How many types are sources of Indian history ?
4. How are the accounts of foreign travellers an important sources of history ?
5. Ibn Battuta was a _____ traveller.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Indian subcontinent was known as _____ or _____ in the past.
2. The _____ century is considered as a century of change.
3. The Chinese used the term _____ for India.

4. Monuments, inscriptions and coins are _____ sources while autobiographies and biographies are _____ sources.

III. Write True or False for each statement

1. The medieval period was divided into two parts- Early medieval period and Later medieval period.
2. Many social customs and traditions were not come in existence.
3. During the medieval period many special reforms performed for the development of trade and commerce.
4. During the medieval period there was not a lot of interaction between Hindus and Muslims.

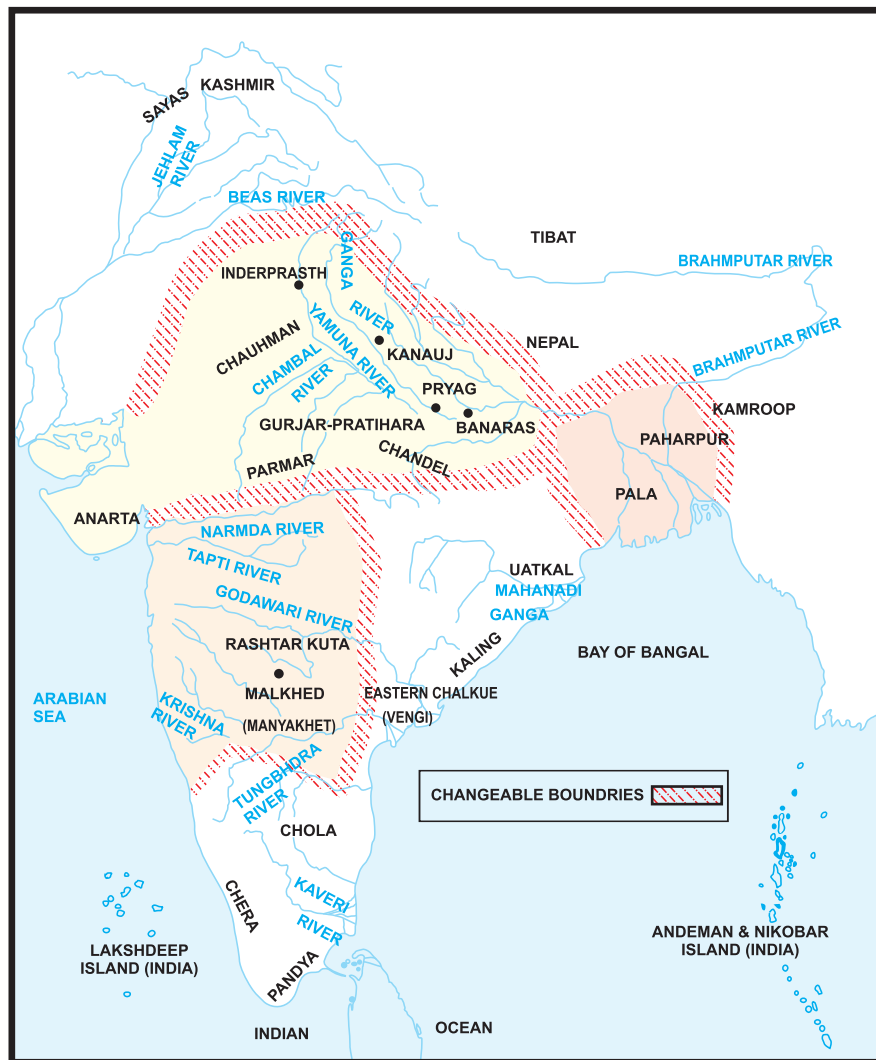


1. Show the extent of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh countries on the outline map of Indian Subcontinent.
2. Paste the pictures of four main monuments of medieval India in your note book.



Lesson 11 New Kings and Kingdoms (A.D.700-1200)

Many Kingdoms like the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Palas, the Rajput Kingdoms and the Ghaznavids and Ghorids were established in north and south India during the early medieval period. The Rashtrakutas ruled in the Deccan. There were many small Kingdoms. In the south were the Pallavas, the Pandyas and the Cholas.



Design : 11.1 : Main Kingdoms during the 7th – 12th Century

North India

The Gurjara-Pratiharas

The Gurjara-Pratiharas ruled over parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The Pratihara dynasty was founded by **Nagabhata-I** in 725 A.D in Avanti and parts of southern Rajasthan. Mihirbhoj was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He ruled from A.D. 836 to 885. Under his this dynasty reached the Zenith of its glory. He even conquered Kanauj and thus added much to his glory at that time. After Mihirbhoj his son, Mahendrapala became a ruler, who ruled from A.D. 885-910. He was a lover of literature and art. Raj Shekhar was the most famous poet of his court. Because Pratihara ruler Rajyapala accepted the sovereignty of Mahamud Ghazanavi in 1018-19 therefore, he was killed by Rajputs. So the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty came to an end.

Show the extents of kingdoms Gurjara- Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Palas, Cholas and Chauhans on the outline map of Indian Subcontinent. Can you recognize the extents of these dynasties in the present states ?

The Palas

The Palas ruled in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. Gopala founded the Pala dynasty in Bengal and Bihar in 750 A.D. His son Dharampala was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He ruled from A.D. 770-810. He conquered areas and changed his kingdom into an empire. He was Buddhist. He founded the famous monastery of Vikramshila, which grew to be a great university later on. His successor Devapala also became very famous. During the rule of Palas, a great progress was made in the field of architecture, painting, education and literature. Although the rulers of Pala dynasty were the followers of Buddhism but they had to tolerate for other religions. Devapala built a famous Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya. Under him, the Pala dynasty established trade relations with South-East Asia. The Pala dynasty came to an end towards the end of the 12th century.

You have studied in this chapter about various ruler dynasties of North India. According to you which dynasty was more powerful amongst them ?



Design 11.2 Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya

The Rashtrakut Dynasty

The Rashtrakutas belonged to the Deccan (The area to the north of the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers is known as the Deccan). Dantidurg was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty in 742 A.D. in modern Maharashtra. After Dantidurg's death Krishna-I, Govinda-II, Druva, Govinda-III, Amoghvarsha and Krishna-III etc. were the rulers of this dynasty. They fought against the Chalukyas and the Palavas in the south India. They also struggled against the Palas and Pratiharas for the control of the Kanauj. The Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva defeated the Pratihara ruler Vatsraj. But Dhruva could not retain Kanauj for a long time because he concentrated on north India. The Rashtrakuta dynasty ended soon after the death of Krishna-III.

The Rashtrakutas were patrons of art and Education. The Kailash Temple at Ellora built by the ruler Krishna-I. King Amoghavarsha was a good poet. Rashtrakuta rulers had trade relations with other countries. Hinduism was the most popular religion during the early medieval period. They patronized Shaivism and Vaishnavanism. They also encouraged Jainism, Buddhism and Islam.



Design 11.3 Kailash Temple at Ellora

Patron : Any influential person who helps any artist, craftsman, educationist etc. is called patron.

Society, Economy and Religion in North India.

Society

The caste system had become very rigid in the medieval period. Society was divided into four castes (Brahmans, Kashtriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras) but further also divided into many sub-castes. The Brahmans were given special respect in the society because they performed religious ceremonies. The king and the soldiers used to be a Kashtriyas. The Vaishyas did business. The Shudras were ill-treated in the society.

Women were given special respect in the society during the early medieval period like nowadays. They were given high education. They took part in the social and religious ceremonies. They had freedom to choose their husband.

Religion

Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism were the main religions that

flourished during the early medieval period. But the Rajputs were followers of Hinduism. So this religion made great progress under them. The Shaiva and Vaishnava sects were popular in North India in this time. The people worshipped Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti etc. They also worshipped of ten incarnations of Vishnu.

The Bhakti movement popularised in the both Northern and Southern parts of India during the medieval period. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Ramanuja and Madhava etc. laid stress on "Bhakti:" or complete devotion to God. They preached that loving God with a pure heart was the only means of attaining salvation. They were also against caste and class distinctions. The common people were influenced by their teachings.

Economy

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people in the medieval period. Trade and commerce flourished during this period. India exported precious stones, spices, silk, woolen and cotton clothes, sandal wood, vegetables, coconut etc. while India imported dates, wine, horses etc. from Central and Western Asia.

Struggle for Kanauj

Kanauj was the capital of king Harshavardhana. Its geographical location was such that whoever held Kanauj could control the Ganga Valley. The desire to control the Kanauj and Ganga Valley resulted in a struggle between the three powers-the Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas. This struggle continued for about two centuries. So the historians have called it "Triple Struggle". This struggle for Kanauj economically weakened all the three dynasties.

Do you know the cause of victory of Kanauj and Ganga Valley ?

The Chauhans

Rulers of Chahaman dynasty were also involved with the other rulers who fought the war. Later they became famous as Chauhans. They ruled over the territories around Delhi and Ajmer. They wanted to expand their kingdom in the east and west. Therefore, they fought a war against the Chalukias and the Gurwalas.



Design 11.4 Prithviraj Chauhan

Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. He ruled from A.D. 1179 to 1192. He defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain in A.D. 1191. In 1192 A.D. he was defeated and killed by the Muhammad Ghori in the second battle of Tarain.

The Rajputs

After the death of king Harshavardhana the country was divided into many big and small states. Most of these states were ruled over by the Rajputs. They were fighting with each other. So, a large number of states were being formed, dissolved and formed again. Many Rajput states were established in North India between the eighth century and the thirteenth century. That is why this period is known as the **'Rajput period'**.

Why did the period from eighth century to thirteenth century is known as 'Rajput Age' ?

Mahmud of Ghaznavi

Mahmud was the ruler of the kingdom of Ghazni, now in Afghanistan. He wanted to make Ghazni the most powerful kingdom in the region. For this he wanted a lot of money to organize a large army. Therefore, he attacked India to raise money seventeen times from A.D. 1001-1025.



Design 11.5 Mahmud Ghaznavi

Do you know the reason of invasion at India by the Mahmud Ghaznavi ?

Main invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi

1. Attack on Jaipal, 1001 A.D.

In A.D. 1001 Mahmud attacked Jaipal the ruler of Hindushahi dynasty in Punjab.

2) Attack on Anandpal, 1008 A.D.

Anandpal got together the Hindu rulers of Ujjain, Gwalior, Kalinjar, Kanauj, Delhi and Ajmer. Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded them near Peshawar in 1008 A.D. and conquered battle.

3) Attack on Nagarkot, 1009 A.D.

Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded Nagarkot with a huge army in 1009 A.D.

4) Attack on Thanesar, 1014 A.D.

Mahmud Ghaznavi had invaded Thanesar in 1014 A.D. and looted the temples.

5) Attack on Mathura and Kanauj, 1018-19 A.D.

Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Mathura in 1018 A.D.

6) Attack on Kalinjar A.D. 1021

Vidyadhar the ruler of Kalinjar collected a large army to face the Mahmud Ghaznavi. But he fled away from the battle field and his army defeated.

7) Attack on Somnath Temple A.D. 1025.

Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded Somnath Temple in Kathiawar in 1025 A.D. and took away hundreds of mounds of gold, silver and jewels.

Muhammad Ghori

Muhammad Ghori, the ruler of Gaur Kingdom in Afghanistan, invaded India. He wanted to build up an empire in India. So in A.D. 1175, he invaded Multan and captured it.

Then he invaded Gujarat in 1178 A.D. whose ruler, Bhimdev fought bravely and defeated him. In subsequent years, Muhammad Ghori conquered Peshawar in 1179 A.D. and, Sialkot in 1182 A.D. and Punjab.



Design 11.6 Muhammad Ghori

In 1191 A.D., Muhammad Ghori invaded Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. A fierce battle was fought on the battle field of Tarain. Muhammad Ghori was defeated in this battle. In 1192 A.D. he came again with a huge army and defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain.

Muhammad Ghori defeated Raja Jai Chand, ruler of Kanauj at the battle of Chandwara in 1194 A.D. There after, his army occupied the entire Ganga-Yamuna doab. Soon he had established a vast empire in India. He was the real founder of the Turkish empire in India.

Do you know the cause of invasion at India by Muhammad Ghori ?

Points to Remember

1. During the Early Medieval Age, Gurjar-Pratihars, Palas and Rashtrakuta etc. dynasty's kingdoms emerged in the northern part of Indian Subcontinent.
2. During the early medieval period caste system was very rigid in the northern part of India. Society was divided into four classes- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
3. During the Early Medieval Period Jainism, Buddhism, Shaiva and Vaishnava sects flourished in northern part of India.
4. During the Early Medieval Period agriculture was the main occupation of the Indians.
5. A struggle started between the three powers- the Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas with the desire to control the Kanauj and Ganga Valley.
6. Prithvi Raj Chauhan was a powerful ruler of the Chauhan or Chahaman dynasty.
7. Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India for seventeen times.
8. In 1192 A.D. Muhammad Ghori defeated Mahmud Ghaznavi in the second battle of Tarian.



I. Answer the following questions :

1. Which type of caste system was prevalent in the society during the medieval period ?
2. Which three dynasties were involved in the triple struggle ?
3. Which period is called as 'Rajput Period' ?
4. Why Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India ?
5. Why Muhammad Ghori invaded India ?

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Mehar Bhoj was a powerful ruler of the _____ dynasty.
2. Devpal built a temple of _____ at Bodh Gaya.
3. Rashtrakuta rulers were the patrons of _____.

III. Match the Words :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Gurjara-Pratiharas rulers | Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. |
| 2. Palas rulers | Rajasthan and Gujarat |
| 3. Rashtrakuta rulers | Deccan |



Compare the temples around you with the temples shown in this chapter and describe the similarities or variations noted by you.





(A.D.700-1200)

Emergence of new states in South India

Many Rajput states established in South India like North India during the medieval period. But amongst them Pallavas, the Pandyas and Cholas were the main three powerful kingdoms during this period. They continued fighting with each other for their supremacy.

The Pallavas

The Pallav rulers became powerful after the end of the Satavahanas in the fifth and sixth century. Mahendravarman-I and Narasimhavarman-I were the two main rulers of Pallava dynasty. They expanded their Kingdom by defeating the Cholas, Cheras and Pandya rulers. Their capital was Kanchi.

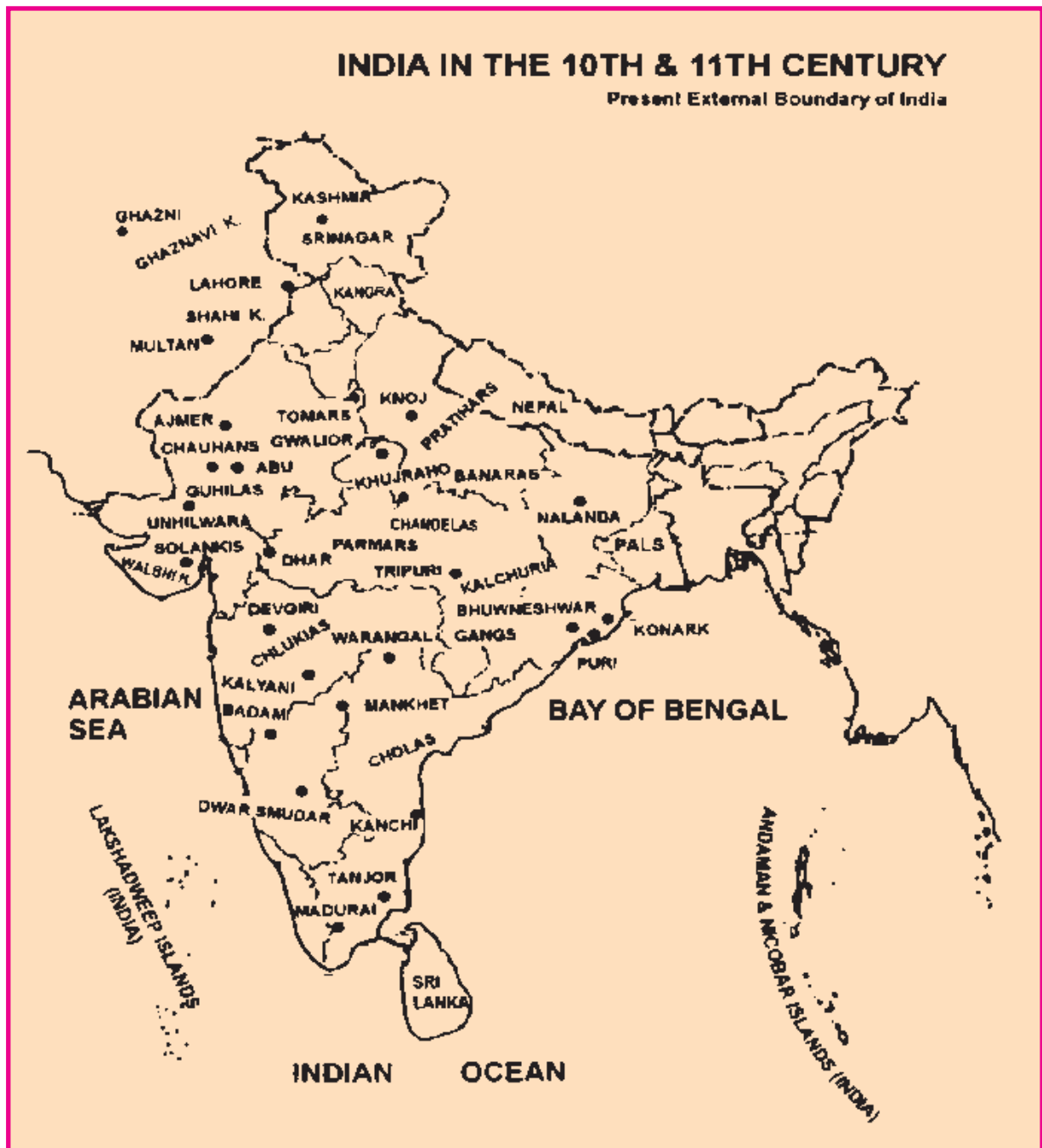
Besides it the Pallava rulers were patrons of art and architecture. They built the Shore Temple and the Ratha Temple at Mahabalipuram. They also built the Kailasanath Temple at Kanchi. The Cholas defeated the Pallavas in the ninth century and declined the Pallava dynasty.



Design 12.1 The Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram



Design 12.2 The Rath Temple, Mahabalipuram



Design 12.3 India in the 10th & 11th century

The Pandyas

The Pandya Kingdom was situated in the southern parts of Tamil Nadu during the medieval period. Their capital was known as Madurai or Madura. It was an important centre of learning. Marco Polo visited this kingdom and has left an account of his visit. The Pandya Kingdom declined in the fourteenth century.

A case study of the Cholas (A.D. 846-1267)

The cholas established a powerful kingdom in south India during the medieval period. Vijayalaya was the first ruler of the Chola kingdom. He won Tanjore from the Pallavas and made it his capital. Prantaka-I was a powerful Chola ruler, defeated a Pandya ruler and conquered his capital Madurai. He was however, defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-III in the battle of Takolam in 949. The cholas became weak after this defeat. It was Rajraja-I Chola and Rajendra Chola who revived the kingdom and made the Cholas the greatest power in South India.

Rajraja I (985-1014 A.D.)

Rajraja-I, also called Rajraja Chola, was the greatest and the most powerful ruler of the Chola kingdom. He ruled from 985 to 1014 A.D. He captured many important regions by defeating the rulers of Chera, Pandya and Sri Lanka. He took great interest in modernising his naval forces. He did many reforms in the administration. He built the famous Raj Rajeshwar Temple at Tanjore.

Rajendra Chola (1014-1044 A.D.)

He expended the Chola kingdom. He defeated the rulers of Pandya, Chera and Shri Lanka and conquered their territories. He took the title 'Gangai Koudachola or the Chola conqueror of the Ganga. He built a new town called Gangaikonda Cholapuram and made it the capital of chola kindgom. His conquest of the Andaman, Nicobar, Malaya, Sumatra and Jawa in the South-East Asia were the most important. It opened the trade link between China and South India. It considerably increased the income of Chola kingdom. Rajendra-I also made many improvements in the administration.

The successors of Rajendra Chola continued to fight against the

neighbouring kingdoms. This continuous conflict weakened the Cholas. As a result the empire declined.

Administration

The Chola king was very powerful. He was the head of central government. He was all powerful but he acted upon the advice of his council of Ministers in government affairs. He supervised the administration, looked after justice and led troops in battle.

How the administration of Chola dynasty was different than the Present administration ?

The Chola kingdom was divided into provinces called **Mandalams**. The Mandalams were further divided into Valanadus. Each valanadu contained a certain number of villages. The village or nadu was the smallest unit of the Chola administration. Each village had two assemblies- ur and the sabha. The ur was the assembly of common villagers. The sabha was a group of male adults. All affairs of the village such as settlement of disputes, allocation of water and collection of taxes etc. were looked after by small committees.

Did the women take part in the Ur and Sabha assembly ?

The Cholas had a powerful army. The army consisted of elephants, cavalry and infantry. Navy was the most powerful wing of the army.

Land and trade were the two major sources of revenue for the Cholas. There was a flourishing trade with other countries.

Is the land and trade revenue collected by the Government of India in these days ?

Society

Apart from the nobility, the Brahmans and the merchants were greatly respected in the society. The traders and artisans enjoyed great in society. The different sections of society were cooperated with each other for common purposes. Women were also held great honour in the society. They were also imparted high education. The laborers and peasants formed the working class. But they were very poor. They lead a very hard life.

Religion

Hinduism was the most popular religion in the medieval India. The Hindu gods like Vishnu and Shiva were worshipped. Other religions like Buddhism and Jainism etc. also existed. A number of religious movements started during this period. Basava founded the Lingayata sect. Shankracharya preached the advaita philosophy. Ramanuja and Madhava were the other great religious teachers of Bhakti movement.

They laid stress on Bhakti of God. They preached that loving God with a pure heart was the only means of attaining salvation. They were also against caste and class differences. The common people were greatly influenced by their teachings.

Education and Literature

The cholas made great progress in the field of education and literature during the medieval India. They encouraged the study of various subjects like grammar, philosophy, art, science and astronomy. The mediums of instructions were given Sanskrit and Tamil languages. Education was imparted in the courtyard of temples.

The chola kingdom saw the growth of Sanskrit and regional languages like Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Many literary works were translated from Sanskrit into these languages. For example, Kampan translated the Ramayana into Tamil. Nanniah and Tikkana Telugu scholars translated the Mahabharata into Telugu. The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata provide us information about South Indian history of earlier and later medieval period.

Agrarian Expansion in Tamil Nadu

The Cholas paid great attention to the development of agriculture in Tamil Nadu. As a result there was much agrarian expansion. They also paid proper attention to irrigation system almost all rivers, specially Kaveri were used for irrigation. They built many tanks for irrigation where it was not possible to take the water of river.



Design : 12.4 A tank in Tamil Nadu during the reign of Cholas

They organized a tank committee for looked after the distribution of water in the fields.

The Chola rulers had exempted the land revenue in case of failure of crops due to heavy rain or drought. They provided loans to the cultivators to meet emergencies.

The Cholas cleared the jungles and brought land under cultivation with the help of nomadic tribes.

Points to Remember

- 1.** During the Medieval Period, in the South India Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas were the powerful kingdoms.
- 2.** Mahendravarman-I and Narasimhavarman-I were the famous rulers of the Palas dynasty.
- 3.** The Pallavas rulers built the Shore temple, Rathe temple at Mahabalipuram and Kailashnath temple at Kanchi.
- 4.** Madurai was the capital of the Pandya Kingdom.
- 5.** Rajraj-I was a powerful and great ruler of the Cholas dynasty.
- 6.** Rajendra Chola took the title 'Gangaikouda Cholapuram.



I. Answer the following questions :

1. Which rulers of Cholas dynasty again emerged as Cholas Kingdom ?
2. Which rulers were defeated by Rajraja-I and he captured their territories ?
3. Write about the important conquests of Rajender Chola.
4. What do you know about the Chola administration ?
5. Which type of agrarian was developed in Tamil Nadu ?
6. Which languages were developed during the Cholas reign ?
7. Which religion was very famous during the Chola reign ?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Pallava rulers made _____ their capital.
2. Marco Polo visited the _____ kingdom.
3. Rajendra Chola took the title of _____.
4. Women were held great _____ during the Cholas reign.
5. Nanniah and Tikkana Telugu scholars translated the _____ into Talugu.

Glossary :

Mandalams

Nadu

Sabha

Valandus

III. Match the Words :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Basava | Advaita Philosophy |
| 2. Shankracharya | Lingayata sect |
| 3. Ramanuja | Bhakti Movement |
| 3. Madhava | Bhakti Movement |

IV. Write True or False for each statement

1. Kamban translated the Ramayana into Tamil language.

2. The Cholas rulers had a powerful navy.
3. Mahenderavarman built a new town called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
4. The Chola kingdom was not divided into provinces.



1. Locate the extent of Pallavs, Pandyas and Cholas kingdoms on the outline map of India.
2. Paste the pictures of Abu, Khujraho, Mahabalipuram, Kanchi and Tanjore in your note book.





The period from A.D. 1206 to 1526 in the history of India is known as the period of **Delhi Sultanate**. Many dynasties ruled from Delhi during this period. They were the slaves, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodhis. Iltutmish, Balban, Alauddin Khalji, Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq and Firozshah Tughlaq were the greatest Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate. Few main historical sources are written below about the information of Delhi Sultanate.

Sultan : Sultan is a word of Arabian language which means ‘ruler’.

Historical Sources

Various court chronicles, the travellers’s accounts and historical buildings are the main sources of information of the Delhi Sultanate.

- (1) **Travellers Accounts :** Iban Battuta and Maraco Polo etc. who visited India during the medieval period wrote an accounts about information of the personalities and reign of different Delhi Sultans.
- (2) **Court Chronicles :** Tughlaq Nama, Tarikh-i-Alahi, Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, Futuhat-i-Firoz Shah, Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi and Makhzari-i-Afghan provide us information about personality and main events of the Delhi Sultanate.
- (3) **Historical Buildings :** Historical buildings of Delhi Sultanate period like Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Alahi Darwaja, Tughlakabad, Hauz Khas, Lodhi Tomb, Firoz Shah Kotla etc. also provide us information about the artistic tastes of the Delhi Sultans.

The Slave Dynasty

Qutab-ud-din Aibak

During the medieval period Qutab-ud-din Aibak was the real founder of the Turkish rule in India. He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He occupied Punjab in order to prevent Yalduz the ruler of Ghazni from invading it. He made Lahore his capital. Nasri-ud-din Qubacha, who had captured Multan and Sindh got married Aibak's sister. Aibak was a great lover of art. He built mosques in Delhi and Ajmer. He started the construction of **Qutab Minar**. He died in 1210 A.D. when he suddenly fell from his horse.



Design 13.1 Qutab Minar

Iltutmish

Iltutmish was a slave of Qutab-ud-din Aibak and later became his son-in-law. Iltutmish was appointed as Amir-A-Shikar by Qutab-ud-din Aibak because of his capability and honesty. After the death of Aibak his son Aram Shah became the ruler who proved to be an inefficient sultan. So Iltutmish was made the sultan. He defeated Aram Shah and was imprisoned. Then Iltutmish killed him. Thus Iltutmish became the ruler in A.D. 1211 because of his hard work and capability.



Design 13.2 Iltutmish

Do you know why Qutab-ud-din Aibak was appointed as his descendant to a slave ?

Iltutmish took many steps in order to consolidate the Delhi Sultante. He took control over the Amirs who were against the Delhi Sultanate. He defeated Taj-ud-din Yalduz of Ghazni and Nasir-ud-din Qubacha of Multan and Sindh. He captured some Rajput forts like Ranthambhor, Gwalior, Ujjain etc. He crushed the revolt of Bengal and captured it again. He saved India from the Mongol invasion under Changez Khan in 1221 A.D. He appointed Forty Amirs to run the administration of the state. They were called “Chalisa”.

Razia Sultana

Razia Sultana was a daughter of Iltutmish. She was sit on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate. She ruled from 1236 to 1240 A.D. She suppressed the revolts of the regional governors. But the Amirs and army generals did not like to obey her because they did not like spend their life under a woman and she put to death in 1240 A.D.



Design 13.3 Razia Sultana

Do you know the cause of Razia Sultana's murder ?

After Razia sultan a number of unimportant rulers became powerful.

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-1286 A.D.)

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself as the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate after the death of Nasir-ud-din in 1266. He was the greatest ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He ruled from 1266 to 1286 A.D. He brought under control the unrest spread by the Mewatis near Delhi and the robbers of Doab and Awadh. He crushed the revolts of Tughril Khan in Bengal. The criminals were severely punished. The army was re-organized. A special army was kept in the north western frontier provinces in order to defend them from Mongol invasions. He adopted a cruel policy, called '**Blood and Iron Policy**' against the Mongols. He also made reforms in the administration. He provided justice to his people.



Design 13.4 Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

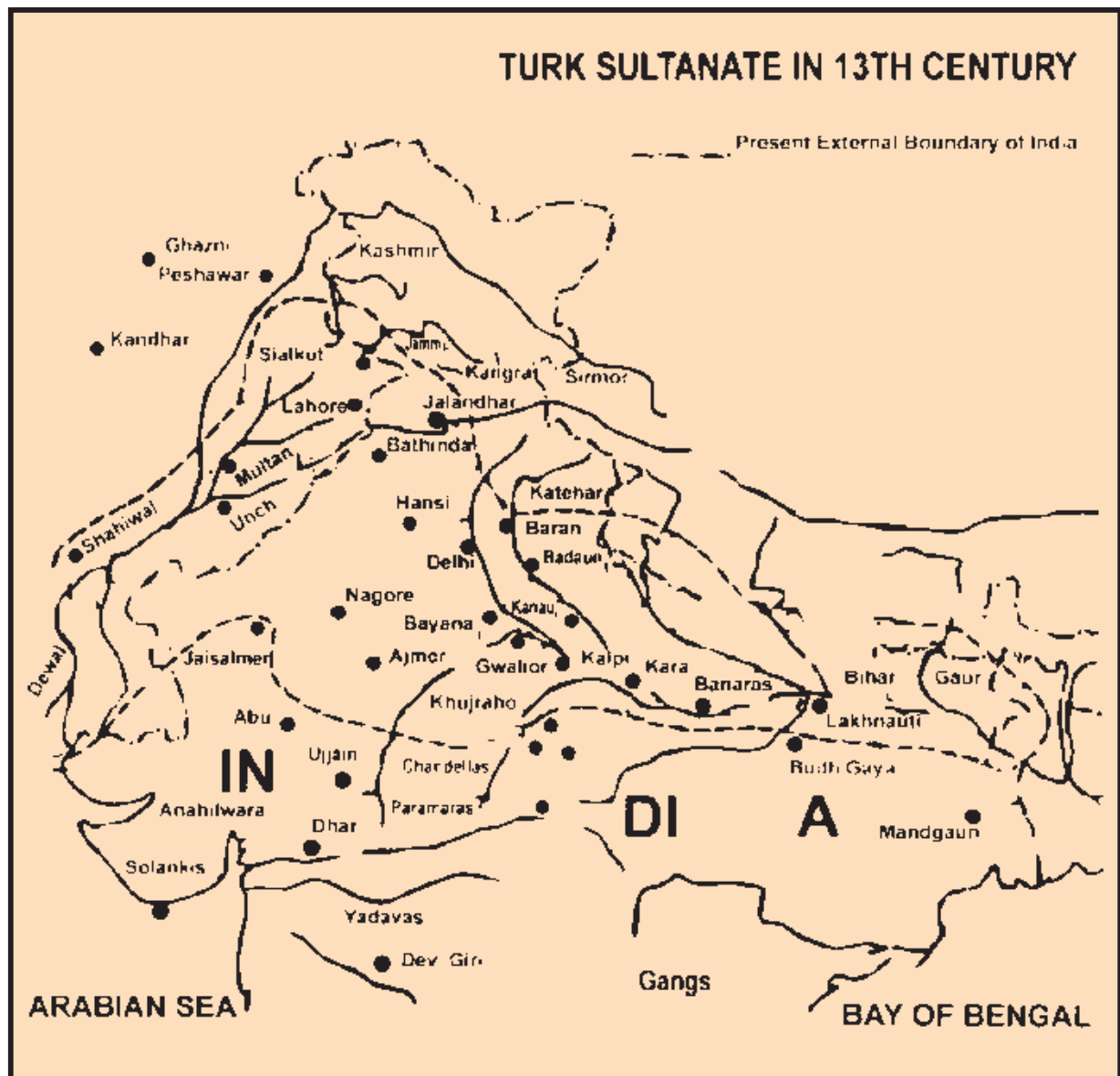
Ghiyas-ud-din Balban died in 1286 A.D. Since his successors were weak and inefficient, the throne was captured by Jalal-ud-din Khalji and the slave dynasty came to an end.

The Khalji Dynasty

Jala-ud-din Khalji was the founder of the Khalji dynasty. He ruled from 1290-1296 A.D. Since the court had become a place of conspiracies in 1296 A.D. Ala-ud-din Khalji the nephew and the son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din Khalji. He killed Jalal-ud-din and became the ruler.

Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316 A.D.)

Ala-ud-din Khalji was the famous ruler of the Khalji dynasty. He ruled from 1296 to 1316 A.D. He wanted to establish an empire in India. He conquered Gujarat in 1299 A.D. In 1301 A.D. he captured most famous fort Ranthambore. There after he also captured Chittor in 1303 A.D. Then, he sent a large army in South India under his general, Malik Kafur. Malik Kafur Conquered Devgiri, Warangal, Dwar Samudra and Madurai, Ala-ud-din did not annex them into Delhi Sultanate.



Design 13.5 Turk Sultanate in 13th century

Economic reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji

Ala-ud-din Khalji fixed the prices of all essential commodities at a low level. He appointed market officers to keep a check on the prices. The shopkeeper who broke the rule, was severely punished. For example the shopkeepers were beaten with the koras. A piece of flesh equivalent to the less weighted things by the shopkeepers was cut from the body of shopkeepers.



Design 13.6 Ala-ud-din Khalji

Reforms in the Army

Ala-ud-din Khalji started the practice of preparing descriptive rolls of soldiers and branding the horses. He started the system of cash salary to the soldiers. He also employed spies who were posted in different parts of the empire. In 1316 A.D. after the death of Ala-ud-din Khalji, Shah-ud-din, Umar, Mubark Shah, Nisru-ud-din Khusro Shah sultans ruled. In 1320 A.D. Ghazi-Tughlaq became a king after assassinating the Khusro Shah.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

The Tughlaq Dynasty was one of the most famous dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate. Ghiyas-ud-din was the first ruler of this dynasty. He ruled from 1320-1325 A.D. He was an efficient military commander. He suppressed rebellions and established peace in his state. He was succeeded by Muhammad-bin Tughlaq.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-1351)

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a very powerful ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He ruled from 1325-1351 A.D. He is well known in the history of India for his visionary plans. He was well educated, but all his plans failed because of his lack of experience. People had to face many problems because of his plans. So they were against him. That is why Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq called the "Intellectual Foolish King."



Design 13.7 : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

Do you know why Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq called a intellectual Foolish King.

Administration of Muhammad Tughlaq

Shift of Capital

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq had a vast empire. So, he in 1327, decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad). There were two reasons behind it.

- (A) To protect the empire from the invasions of the Mongols.
- (B) To administer the empire better from Devagiri than from Delhi.

Do you know why Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital ?

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq forced the people to leave the Delhi and move to Daulatabad. So, they had to face many problems. Hundreds of them people were killed on the way. After shifting his capital the administration of North India started worsening. So, the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to go back to Delhi. Thus his plan to change the capital proved to be unsuccessful.

(2) Bronze Currency

In 1330 A.D., Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced a token currency. There was an shortage of silver around the world during this period. So, the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq issued bronze coins in place of the silver tankas. They had the same value as the silver coins. However, the plan failed as the people made fake coins in large quantity. It caused a great loss to the trade. So, the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq took back the bronze coins and in return gave the silver coins. People made fake bronze coins in large numbers and in exchange got silver coins from the Government. Thus the state treasury became empty.

Do you know the cause why Muhammad-bin-Tughlaw issued the coins of bronze ?

(3) Taxation in Doab

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq increased tax in Doab because it was the most fertile area. But he done so at a wrong time. There was a grate reduction in the harvest due to the prevalent famine. So, the farmers could not pay the tax. Therefore, the officers of the Muhammad-bin Tughlaq started atrocities with the farmers. The farmers revolted against the Sultan. So, the Sultan had withdrawn his orders.

Suppose you are a farmer during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji or Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and you cannot pay the tax imposed by the Sultan then what will you do ?

Plan to Conquer Khurasan

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq wanted to become a great emperor, so he decide to conquer Khurasan (Iran). He raised a large army. These soldiers of army were paid for one year. A lot of money was spent on their training and weapons, but after one year the Sultan gave up the idea of conquering Khurasan. The soldiers were disbanded. They spread the lawlessness in the state. It led to revolts and many states declared their independence. The Sultan lost control over the empire. He died in 1351 A.D.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

After the death of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq became the sultan of Delhi Sultanate. He ruled 1351 to 1388 A.D.



Design 13.6 Tughlaq Empire

The Muslims regarded Firoz Shah as an ideal ruler. Firoz Shah built many canals, tanks, wells, hospitals, and rest houses etc. during his reign. He established some new towns like Firozabad, Firozpur, Jaunpur and Hissar. He also set up many educational institutions. But he died in 1388 A.D.



Design 13.9 : Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Downfall of the Tughlaq Empire and Timor's invasion (1398 A.D.)

The successors of Firoz Shah Tughlaq did not pay any attention towards the administration of Tughlaq empire.

Timor was a ruler of Balkh in central Asia. In 1398 A.D. he invaded India and looted Delhi. He went back with the loot. After the return of Timor to the central Asia, the provinces of Punjab, Malwa, Mewar, Jaunpur, Khandesh, Gujarat etc. declared themselves independent.

Before leaving Delhi, Timor appointed Khizar Khan as governor of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur. As a result in 1414 A.D. Khizar Khan conquered Delhi and declined the Tughlaq Empire.

The Sayyids (A.D. 1414-1451)

After the decline of Tughlaq empire, Khizar Khan laid the foundation of Sayyid dynasty. This dynasty ruled till 1414-1415 A.D. The last rulers of this dynasty were Mubark Shah, Muhammad Shah, Ala-ud-din Alam. Ala-ud-din Alam Shah was defeated by Bahlol Lodhi, a Governor of Lahore.

Lodhi Dynasty (A.D. 1451-1526)

Bahlol Lodhi was the founder of the Lodhi dynasty. He maintained peace and order in the country. But he died in 1488 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodhi.



Design 13.10 : Bahlol Lodhi

Sikandar Lodhi (1488-1517 A.D.)

Sikandar Lodhi was the most powerful ruler of the Lodhi dynasty. He was a good administrator. He initiated many public welfare measures. For example, agriculture was improved and efforts were made to keep the prices of essential goods low. In 1503 A.D. he established the city of Agra and made it his capital. But in 1517 A.D. he fell ill and died. Therefore, Ibrahim Lodhi son of Sikandar Lodhi became the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate.



Design 13.11 : Sikandar Lodhi

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)

Ibrahim lodhi was the son of Sikandar Lodhi. He sat on the throne of Delhi in 1517 A.D. He tried to put a stop to the increasing power of the Amire. But it resulted in rebellions against the Ibrahim Lodhi everywhere. Alam Khan went to Babar in Afghanistan and invited him to invade India.



Design 13.12 : Ibrahim Lodhi

Babar, the ruler of Kabul, invaded India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D. Ibrahim was killed in the battle. With his death the rule of Delhi sultanate came to an end. Babar founded the Mughal Empire in India.

Development of Political Institutions During the Delhi Sultanate

1. Central Government

Sultan enjoyed extensive powers during the Delhi Sultanate. The Sultan had appointed ministers for important departments but they administrated their departments according to the sultan.

Each department was supervised by a minister or officer. He was in-charge of finance and revenue departments. In order to assist the Wazir many officers were appointed. Amongst them the important were Mushrif Mamlik, Mustafi-i-Mamlik, Ariz-i-Mamlik, Diwan-i-Insha, Diwan-i-Risalat, Sadar-i-Sadur.

Provincial Administration

For the convenience of administration the empire was divided into many provinces. Governors were appointed to run the provincial administration. They were also called Subedar, Muqti or Wali. The provinces further divided into Paraganas a group of villages. Amil was the chief officer of Paragana. The head of the village was called Muqadam.

Strategies of Military Control

The Sultans of Delhi Sultanate had captured various parts of India with the help of their army. They checked the foreign invasions with the help of army. They also maintained law and order in their states with the help of their army. Military force was necessary for suppressing the rebellions.

The court, nobility and land control.

The Court :

The Sultans of Delhi Sultanate had maintained a court of their own. The Princes were given the front seats. The ministers, the heads of departments, other officers and ambassadors from foreign countries were assigned fixed places. The heads of departments were always present there to answer questions asked by the Sultan.

Nobility :

The Sultans of Delhi Sultanate were despots who ruled with the help of nobles. Most of those nobles were of Turkish or Afghan

families. But after the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji the Muslims and Hindus were also appointed as officers. They formed a class of the nobility. The Central ministers, the provincial governors, the military commanders came from the nobility.

Land Control :

Land revenue was the main source of income of the Delhi Sultans. At that time there were three methods Batai, Kankut and measurement of land for determining land revenue. It was collected in cash or other kind. Ala-ud-din khalji paid attention towards land reforms. He got measured all the cultivable land. He established department named Diwan-i-Must Kharaj for the look after of agriculture. The rate of land revenue was the highest. Firoz shah Tughlaq encouraged to agriculture. He dug many canals for irrigation. The rate of land revenue was reduced and loans given to the farmers were waived off.

Resource Mobilization

Besides the land revenue the other sources of income of the state were Kharaj, Khams, Zakat and Jizya.

Kharaj was the tax on land held by non-Muslims, It was 10% to 50% of the total produce from land.

Khams was the 1/5 of the booty which was acquired during the war against the infidels, and which was the privilege of the Sultan. The remaining 4/5 of the booty was distributed among the army. The **Zakat** was a religious tax, which was imposed upon the Muslims. It was 2.5% of their property. Zazia was imposed on non-Muslims. It is believed that women, children and poor people were exempt from the payment of this tax. Its recovery was made on the basis of income at the rate of 10 to 40 Takas.

Points to Remember

1. Qutab-ud-din Aibak constructed Qutub Minar.
2. Razia Sultana was a daughter of Iltutmish.
3. Iltutmish was a slave of Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
4. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban adopted a policy called 'Blood and Iron Policy, against the Mongols.

5. Ala-ud-din- Khalji started the practice of preparing descriptive rolls of soldiers and branding the horses.
6. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq is known as wise foolish in the history.
7. Feroz Shah built many canals, tanks, wells, hospitals and rest houses etc.
8. In 1526 AD Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat.



I. Answer these questions

1. Write the names of main historical sources of Delhi sultanate.
2. What role was played by the historical buildings in constructing the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. How did Balban consolidate the Sultanate?
4. Why did Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri ?
5. Describe the results of schemes of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Glossary :

Subedar
Muqti
Wali
Amil
Muqadam

II. Fill-in the blanks

1. The Qutab-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the _____ Dynasty.
2. Razia Sultana was a daughter of _____.
3. Iltutmish become the ruler in _____.
4. Iltutmish nominated _____ as his successor.
5. Malik Kafur was the General of _____ Khalji.
6. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from _____ to Devagiri.
7. Timur invaded India during the reign of the rulers of the _____ Dynasty.

III. Write True or False for each statement:

1. Iltutmish was a slave of Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
2. Balban was the first ruler of the slave dynasty.
3. Ala-ud-din Khalji introduced the market control Policy.
4. The Lodhis were over thrown by the Sayyids.
5. Sikandar Lodhi and Babar clashed at the first battle of Panipat.



1. On outline map of India, mark the important extent of Delhi Sultanate.
2. Collect the pictures of monuments of the Sultanate period and paste them in your note book.





During the fifteenth century, Indian subcontinent was divided into many small states which were always fighting with each other trying to assert its independence.

Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab and his son was ill-treated by Ibrahim Lodhi, the last sultan of Delhi sultanate. Therefore Daulat Khan Lodhi and the Rana Sanga, invited Babar, the ruler of Kabul to invade India in 1526. Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat.

Who were the Mughals :

Mughals were the descendants of Mongol ruler Changaze Khan of Central Asia. They had heard about the wealth of India. They wanted to capture it. Therefore they started continually invasions at India and tortured the Sultans of Delhi Sultnate. As a result of this, Babar founded Mughal Empire in 1526 A.D. when he defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat.

Mughal Emperors :	
Babar	1526-1530 A.D.
Humayun	1530-1540 and 1555-1556 A.D.
Akbar	1556-1605 A.D.
Jahangir	1605-1627 A.D.
Shah Jahan	1628-1657 A.D.
Aurangzeb	1658-1707 A.D.

Babar : (1526-1530)

Babar was the first king of the Mughal Empire. He came to India from central Asia on an invitation from Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab and Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar.

Battles of Babar : Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat in 1526 and occupies Delhi and Agra. This angered Rana Sanga. He led a huge army against Babar in the battle of Kanwah. In A.D. 1527 Rana Sanga was defeated by Babar in the battle of Kanwah. With this Babar had complete the control over north India. He also defeated the Rajputs in the battle of Chandari in 1528 A.D. In 1529 A.D. Babar defeated the Afghans in at the battle of Ghaghara but he died in A.D. 1530. He was succeeded by his son, Humayun.



Design 14.1 Babar

Humayun : (1530-1540 & 1555-1556)

Babar died in 1530. His eldest son Humayun succeeded to the Mughal throne. In 1540 A.D. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and exiled him from India. But in 1555 A.D. Humayun reoccupied Delhi by defeating Sikander Shah Suri, the successor of Sher Shah Suri. But Humayun died in 1556 A.D.



Design 14.2 Humayun

Akbar : (A.D. 1556-1605)

After the death of Humayun in 1556 A.D. Bairam Khan performed the coronation of Akbar at Kalanaur (Gurdaspur).



Design 14.2 India in 1526 A.D.



Design 14.3 Akbar

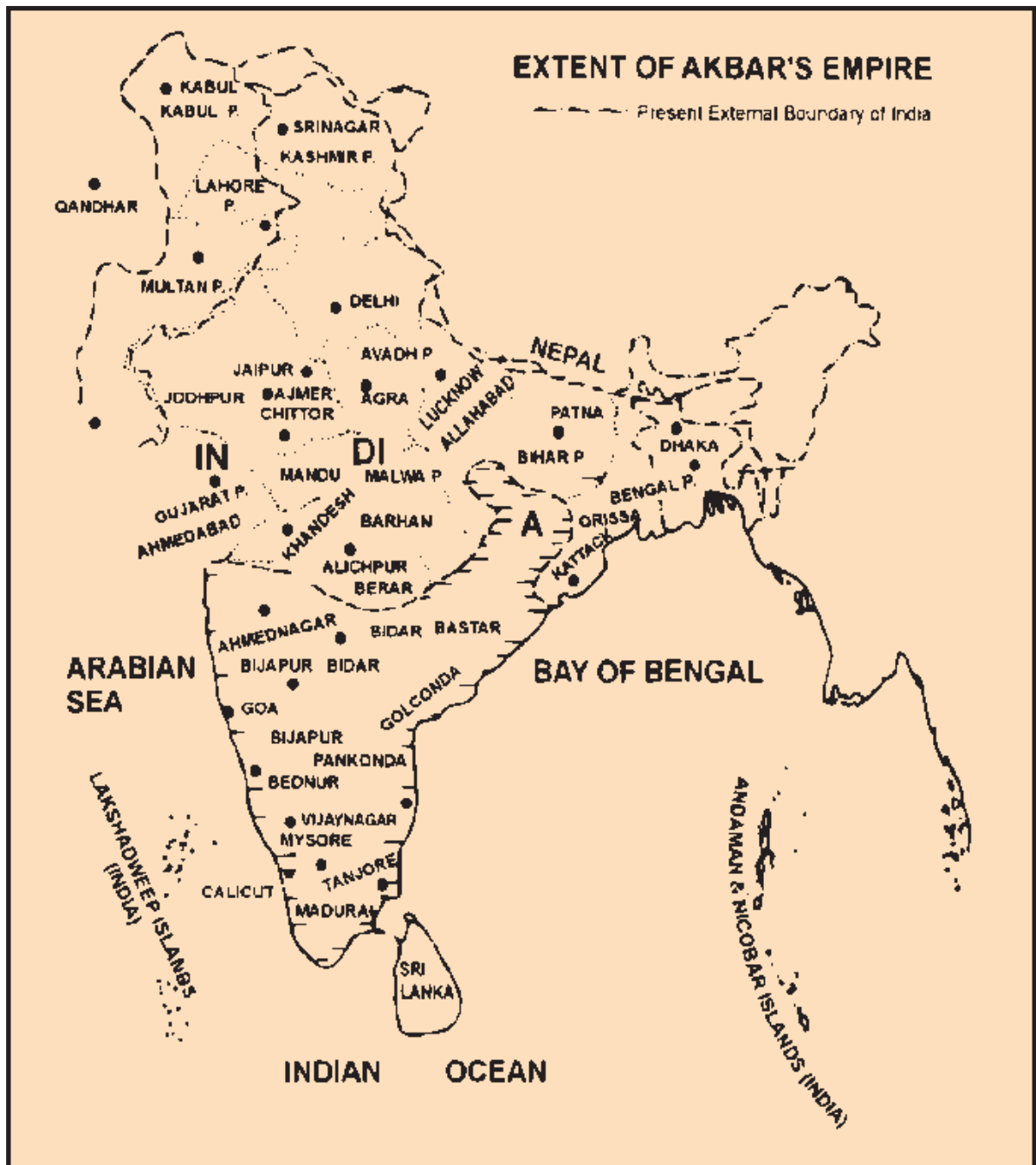
Soon after Akbar's accession he decided to capture again Delhi and Agra. The Mughal armies marched towards Delhi under the command of Bairam Khan. In 1556 they met Hemu the governor of Afghanistan in the battle of Panipat. Hemu was defeated and Akbar reoccupied Agra and Delhi which the Mughals had lost. In A.D. 1560, Akbar decided to end the regency of Bairam Khan and took over the government.

Akbar's conquests

Akbar decided to extend Mughal power to other parts of the country. First of all he conquered Malwa in 1561 A.D. followed by Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur. Akbar offered a hand of friendship towards the Rajputs. He himself married a number of Rajput Princesses. He also gave them high posts in his administration. Many of his trusted officials were Rajputs such as Raja Man Singh. But he also fought against those Rajput rulers who opposed him, such as Rana Pratap Singh.

Do you know why Akbar married with the Rajput princesses ?

Akbar wanted to capture the whole country. So he sent his armies in various parts of country to conquer and to annex. He conquered Gujarat and Bengal.



Design 14.4 Extent of Akbar's empire

In 1595 A.D. the region of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa and large parts of central India and Kandhar were conquered by Akbar. The northern parts of India was under Mughal control from 1595 A.D. to 1601 A.D. Akbar's Mughal armies remained busy in the Deccan. Finally the Mughal annexed Khandesh, Berar and some parts of Ahmadnagar. Akbar was now the emperor of the larger part of India.

How the Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari are used to reconstruct history : Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari are the two most important sources for the study of Akbar's reign written by Adul Fazal. They give important information about Akbar's court, his early conquests, administration, social, economic religious policy, and the developments in the field of art and architecture.

Akbar's Administration

Akbar was the real architecture of Mughal Administration. He introduced innumerable administrative reforms.

Central Administration

1. **The King :** The emperor was the head of civil and military administration. He was assisted by a number of ministers. The five most important ministers were the Wakil, Diwan-i-Ala, Mir Bakshi, Sadar-ur-Sadur, Faujdar, Kotwal.

Provincial Administration

In order to run the administration in smooth manner Akbar had divided Mughal empire into 15 provinces or subas.

1. **Subedar :** Subedar's main duty was to maintain peace in the province and to enforce the law and order.
2. **Diwan :** He maintained a record of income and expenditure of the province.
3. **Bakshi :** He looked after the military administration of the province. He also made arrangements to mount the houses.
4. **Sadar :** He prepared the lists about the saints and the pirs of the state.
5. **Waqiya Nawis :** He was the chief of the spy department. He maintained a record of all events that occurred in the province.

6. **Kotwal :** He was a police officer. His main duty was to watch and maintain law and order in the city.

Local Administration

In order to run the administration of Mughal empire in smooth manner Akbar emperor had divided the provinces into Sarkars, Paraganas and villages.

Land Revenue Systems

Land revenue was the main source of the Mughal empire. With the help of Raja Todar Mal, revenue minister, Akbar introduced a lot of reforms in land revenue. (1) Measurement of Land (2) Classification of Land.

1. **Measurement of Land:** Land was measured into Bighas.
2. **Classification of Land:** Akbar classified the whole land into four types.
 - A. **Polaj Land:** This was the most fertile land. Therefore any crop could be sown.
 - B. **Parauti Land:** This land was cultivated after one or two years.
 - C. **Chhachhar Land:** The Chhachhar land was cultivated after three or four years.
 - D. **Barren Land:** The Barren land was cultivated after five or more years.

Land Revenue

Government took away 1/3 of the produce of the Polaj and Parauti land. Very little revenue was charged on Chhachhar and Barren land.

- (a) **Kankut System:** According to Kankut system the government fixed the revenue on seeing the standing crops.
- (b) **Batai System:** According to this system the reaped crops were harvested and then divided into three parts. One part was given to the government as tax and the other two parts remained with the farmers.
- (c) **Nasak System:** According to the Nasak system, the revenue was fixed on the total production of the village. Mughal

government encouraged the farmers to bring more and more land under cultivation. The farmers were given loans on easy instalments. In the event of less produce or famine the land revenue of the concerned farmers was remitted.

Mansabdari System

When the Mughal Empire started expanding, then the Mughal rulers, appointed the members of various classes in the administration, whom were called as 'Mansabdars'.

- 1. Mansabdari :** According to Mansabdari system the posts, income and the position of a Mansabdar in the court was fixed. The word 'Mansabdar' means a rank or position. Mansabdars belonged with the civil and military department of the country.

Categories of Zat and Sawar Mansabdars :

- 1.** The first category of Mansabdars held equal Zat and Sawar i.e. 5000/5000.
- 2.** The second category of Mansabdars their Sawar mansab was more than the half of their Zat mansab i.e. 5000/3000. The third category of Mansabdars held their Sawar mansab less than the half of their Zat mansab i.e. 5000/2000.

- 2. Appointment, Promotion and Dismiss of the Mansabdars:** The Mughal emperors appointed the Mansabdars on their own or on the recommendation of the Mir Bakshi according to their qualification. The Mansabdar could rise from the low rank to high ranks. But the emperor could either demote the Mansabdars who did not do their work properly or could dismiss them from their posts.
- 3. Categories of Mansabdars:** The Mansabdars had 33 categories during the reign of Akbar emperor. The lowest rank of a Mansabdar was that of 10 and the highest was 10,000.
- 4. Duties of the Mansabdars:** The emperor could post the Mansabdars on any duty. They could be appointed in any administration department or asked to put them to present themselves in the court.
- 5. Pay:** The Mansabdars were given their salaries according to their ranks. Their salaries could be raised or deducted.

Jahangir (1605-1627 A.D)

After the death of Akbar, his son Jahangir succeeded in Mughal throne. He ruled from 1605-1627 A.D.

Conquests of Jahangir: Jahangir tried to consolidated Mughal empire. He first crushed the rebellion of his son, Prince Khusrau. Next, he strengthened Mughal control over Avadh and Bengal. In 1613 A.D., he defeated Rana Amar Singh, the ruler of Mewar. But Jahangir allowed the Rana to rule over his territories on the condition that he would loyal to the Mughals. He also conquered Kangra in 1620 A.D..



Design 14.6 Jahangir

Jahangir conquered the fort of Ahmadnagar to expand the Mughal influence in the Deccan. But Malik Amber military commander of Ahmadnagar, put up a stiff resistance and did not allow the Mughals conquer territories in the Deccan. Jahangir also lost Kandhar to the Persians.

Nur-Jahan

Jahangir married Nur-Jahan in 1611 A.D. She was not only beautiful but also was an intelligent lady. She was very ambitious and took keen interest in the administration of the kingdom. Jahangir took her advice on all important issues. The royal decrees were issued at her order. Even coins began to be issued jointly in the name of Jahangir and Nur-Jahan.



Design 14.7 : Nur Jahan

Shah Jahan (1628-1657 A.D.)

After the death of his father Jahangir, Shah Jahan succeeded to the Mughal throne in 1628 A.D. He had to face many revolts in Bundelkhand and Deccan. In 1628 A.D, Raja Jujhar Singh ruler of Bundelkhand revolted against Shah Jahan but he was defeated. In 1635 A.D. he again revolted but he was killed by the Mughals.



Design 14.8 Shah Jahan

Shah Jahan invaded the Deccan and annexed Ahmadnagar in 1633 A.D. Bijapur and Golconda also acknowledged Mughal supremacy and signed a peace treaty with Shah Jahan.

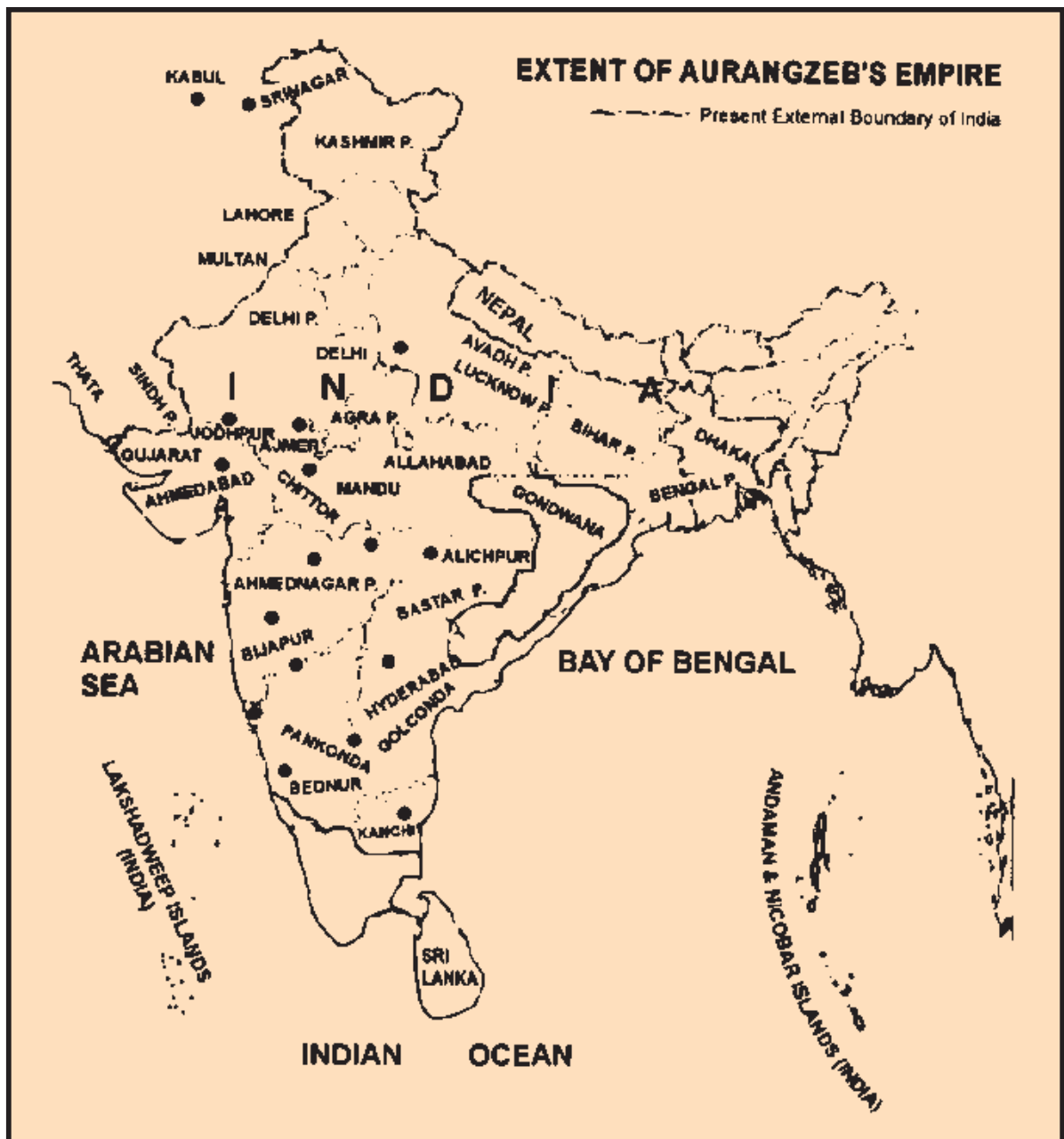
In 1657 A.D., Shah Jahan fell ill. A war of succession broke out among his sons. Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan at the Fort of Agra and he crowned himself the emperor.

Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.)

The last of the Great Mughals ruler was, Aurangzeb who ruled from 1658-1707 A.D. His empire covered nearly the whole of India. But he faced many troubles during his reign. In 1669 A.D. the Jats of the Mathura, Agra region rebelled against Aurangzeb. The rebellion was no doubt suppressed but the Jats continued their fighting against the Mughals.



Design 14.9 Aurangzeb



Design 14.9 Extent of Aurangzeb's empire

The Satnamis were a sect of saints who settled in Mewar and Narnaul. The prosecution of these saints forced the Satnamis to revolt against Aurangzeb but their revolt was crushed. The Bundelas in Bundelkhand also rose in revolt on account of the oppressive agrarian policy of Aurangzeb. For the time being Aurangzeb was successful in suppressing these revolts. The most powerful revolts were that of the Rajputs, The Marathas and the Sikhs were against the Aurangzeb. Most of the time, Aurangzeb busy in putting down these revolts.

Do you know why the Satnamis revolted against the Aurangzeb ?

Aurangzeb and the Marathas

The Marathas of Maharashtra become powerful under the leadership of Shivaji. In 1674 A.D. Shivaji declared himself an independent ruler. In 1680 A.D. after the death of Shivaji his son Shambaji ascended the throne. The struggle between the Marathas and Mughals was still going on. Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur in 1686 A.D. and Golconda in 1687 A.D. In 1689 A.D. Aurangzeb got Shambaji captured and killed him and occupied many territories of the Marathas. But the Marathas continued their struggle first under the leadership of Raja Ram and later under the leadership of queen Tara Bai. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D. the Marathas re-occupied most of the territories from the Mughals.

Aurangzeb and the Sikhs

After Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji became the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. Guru Ji, opposed the policy of religious persecution followed by Aurangzeb against Hindus. Guru Ji went to Aurangzeb for freedom and protection of Hindu religion. Aurangzeb asked Guru Ji to embrace Islam but Guru Ji refused to do so. Guru Ji was tortured too much by the Muslims. Consequently, on 11th November, 1675 A.D. Guru Ji was beheaded at Chandni Chowk in Delhi.

According to you why Aurangzeb beheaded Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji ?

Thereafter Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji's son Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji became the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. In 1699 A.D. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji, created the **Khalsa Panth** to infuse the spirit of bravery in the coward humanity. A war broke up between the Sikhs and the Mughals at Chamkaur Sahib. In this fierce battle with the Mughals, two sons of Guru

Ji, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Ji and Sahibzada Jujhar Singh Ji were martyred and other two sons Sahibzada Zorawar Singh Ji and Sahibzada Fateh Singh Ji were buried alive in the walls at Sirhind.

After Aurangzeb's death in 1707 A.D. his successor Bahadur Shah established friendly relations with the Sikhs. One of the Pathans stabbed a dagger in the stomach of Guru Ji at the order of Faujdar Wazir Khan of Sirhind. Due to this Guru Ji left for his heavenly abode in 1708 A.D.

Thereafter Banda Singh Bahadur carried on his struggle against the Mughals.

Aurangzeb's Successors :

The successors of Aurangzeb were very weak and unable to handle the affairs of a vast empire. As a result, Nadir Shah, the ruler of Afghanistan invaded India in 1739 A.D. This invasion proved disastrous for the Mughal empire because Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan also invaded India.

Points to Remember :

1. Babar was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire.
2. Humayun was the son of Babar.
3. Bairam Khan performed the coronation of Akbar in 1556 A.D. at Kalanaur (Gurdaspur).
4. Shah Jahan ruled from 1628-1657 A.D.
5. In 1689 A.D. Aurangzeb assassinated Shambaji and occupied many territories of the Marathas.



I. Answer the following questions

1. Why did Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga invite Babar to attack on India ?

2. What do you know about Babar's conquests ?
3. What do you mean by Mansabdari System ?
4. Write about the conquests of Akbar.
5. What do you mean by the Agrarian system of the Mughals.
6. Illustrate how Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari are used to reconstruct history.

Glossary :

Mughal
Mansabdar
Zat
Sawar

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Tuzuk-i-Babari is the autobiography of _____.
2. The battle of Kanwaha was fought between Babar and _____.
3. Akbar defeated Hemu in_____.
4. Babar wrote_____.
5. Abul Fazle wrote_____.

III. Write True or False for each statement

1. The Mughals came to India in 1525 A.D. ☐
2. Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga invited Babar to invade India. ☐
3. Sher Shah Suri was a Mughal ruler. ☐
4. The Rajputs were very well treated during the reign of Aurangzeb. ☐
5. The Deccan policy of Aurangzeb strengthened the Mughal empire. ☐



1. On the outline map of India, show the extent of Mughal Empire.
2. Collect the pictures of Mughal Emperors and paste in your note book.





Varieties of Monumental Architecture

We find a variety of Monumental Architecture in different parts of the India such as temples, Gurdwaras, forts, palaces, havelis, gardens etc. These have been built in different styles and varieties of material have been used for their construction. Even different types of engineering and construction skills, art and organization and resources that were employed to built them.

Now we shall study the main buildings constructed during the period 800-1200 A.D. then from 1206-1526 A.D. and from 1526-1707 A.D.

Monumental Architecture in North India (800-1200 A.D.)

During the period from 800-1200 A.D. many temples were built in North India. The Vishnu temple at Jagannath Puri, Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, the Sun Temple at Konark, the Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Tejpal Temple at Mount Abu, are the important temples of North India.



Design 15.1 Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar

The style of temple architecture was known as **Nagara**. A good example of this style is the Khajuraho temple in Madhya Pradesh. These temples, were built by the Chandella rulers.

According to you what is Nagara style ?

Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar, the Sun Temple at Konark and the Jagannath Temple at Puri are also of the Nagara style.

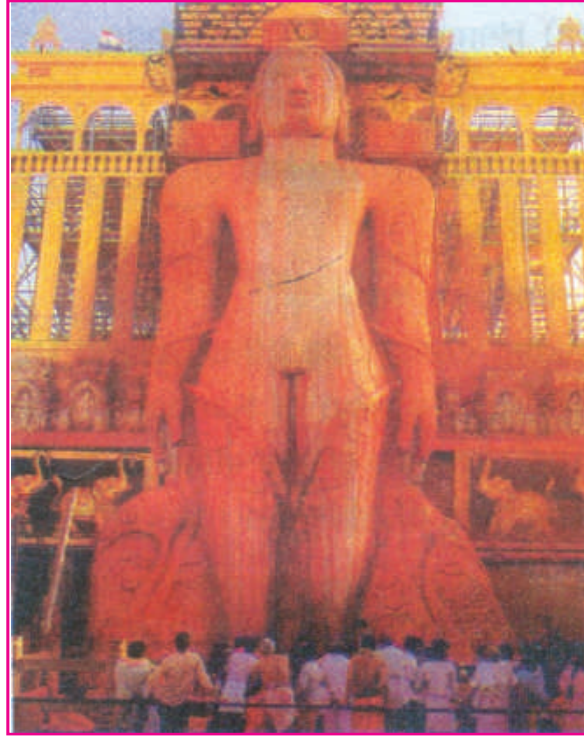
Tejpal Temple at Mount Abu (Rajasthan) was built by Solanki rulers of Gujarat. There are many temples. They are made of white Marbles which show excellent and delicate workmanship. The walls of the temples are carved with idols while the outside of the walls are main. The statue of Gomateshvara at Shravanabelagola, Karnataka is one of the images in the world.



Design 15.2 Sun Temple at Konark

Monumental Architecture in South India (800-1200 A.D.)

The Pallavas, Pandyas and the Cholas were great patrons of art and architecture during this period (800-1200 A.D.). The Raj Rajeshwar Temple built by the Rajraja, Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple built by Rajendra-I and the Kailash Temple at Ellora built by the Rashtrakutas are famous for their beauty and art.



Design15.3 The statue of Gumateshvara at Shravanabelagola, Karnataka.

The Chola rulers were great builders of temples. These temples were built in the Dravidian Style. Rajeshwar Temple was built by Chola ruler, Rajraja-I in honour of Lord Shiva. The Gateway of the temple was called Gopuram. It rises to a height of about 94 meters from the ground.



Design 15.4 Kailash Temple, Ellora

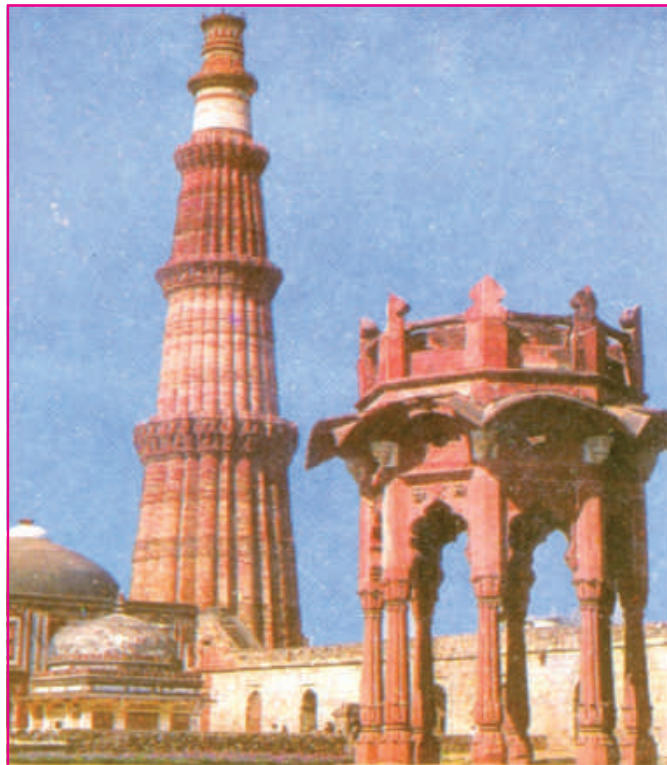
The Kailash Temple at Ellora is a specimen of the Rashtrakutas architecture. It was built by the Rastakuta king Krishan-I. The temple is

built to cut Rocks. This temple has been called one of the architectural wonder of the world.

Monumental Architecture under Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 A.D.)

During the period of Delhi Sultanate there was a remarkable development in the field of architecture. The Turks and the Afghans introduced new styles and techniques of architecture in India. The amalgamation of these and Indian architecture created a new style which called Indo-Islamic architecture.

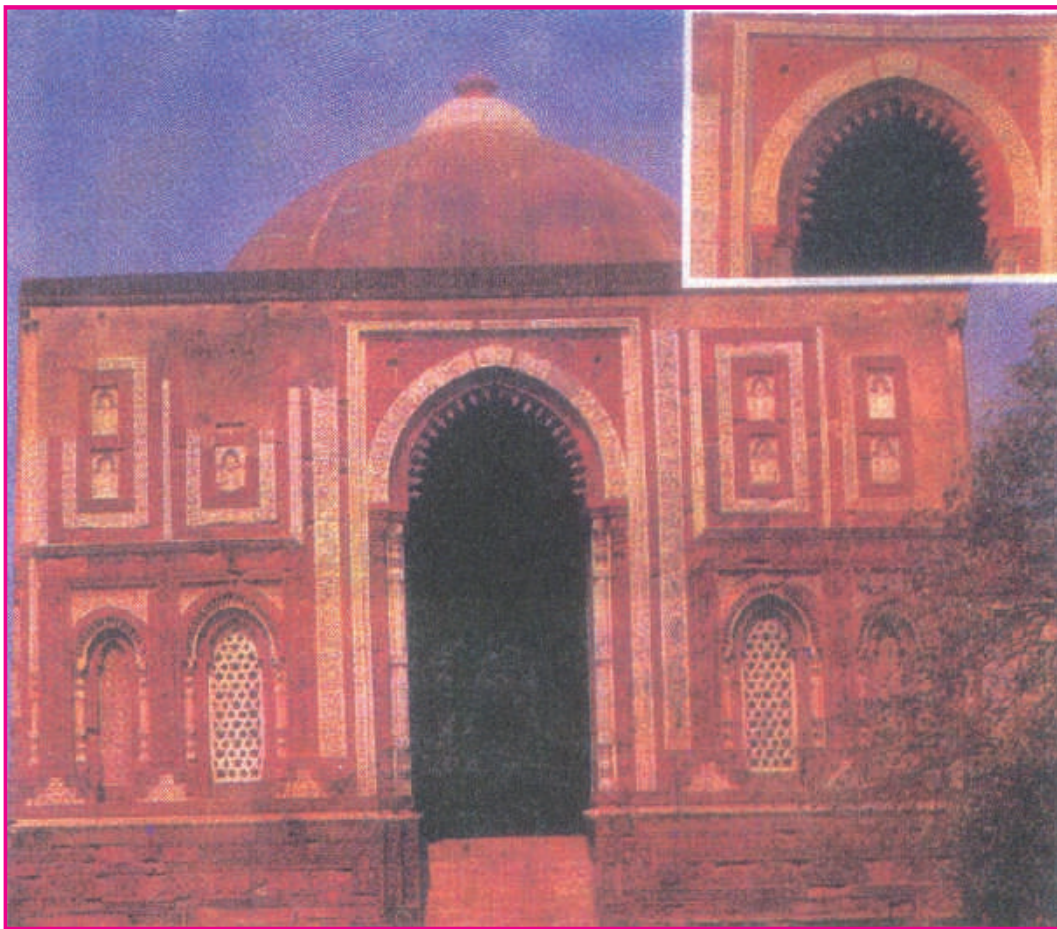
During this period (1206-1526 A.D.) many types of buildings such as palaces, forts, graveyards, mosques etc. were built. The main features of these buildings were domes, lofty and minars. During this period the Sultans of Delhi built many monuments. Qutab-ud-din Aibak built at Delhi **Quwat-ul-Islam** mosque. The sacred aiyatas from holy Quran were written on its walls. He built **Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpara** mosque at Ajmer. He also started building **Qutab Minar** at Mehrauli, near Delhi but due to sudden death of Aibak this work completed by Iltutmish his successor. It has five stories and is 70 meters in height.



Design 15.5 Qutab Minar, Mehrauli

Suppose you are a craftsman and standing on a platform about fifty meters high from the ground which is made of wood with the help of bamboo and rope. You have engrave a inscription below the first balcony of the Qutab Minar then what will you do ?

During Ala-ud-din Khalji's reign the art and architecture opened new vistas. He built many buildings. Out of them **Alahi Darwaja** is very famous. It is made of red stones and Marbels. This darwaza presents the best specimen of its art. He built a palace of thousand pillars, **Hauz-i-Khas** and **Jamait Khana** Mosque.



Design 15.6 Alahi Darwaja

Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq built a new city in Delhi known as Tughlaqabad. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq built a new city names Jahanpanah, Firoz Tughlaq also built new cities like Firozabad, Firoza, Hissar and Jaunpur. He also built many mosques, schools and bridges.

The Sultans of Sayyad and Lodhi dynasties built tombs of Mubark Shah and Muhammad Shah. Tombs of Sikandar Lodhi, Moth-ki-Masjid, Bara Gumbad were built during the Lodhi rule.

Architecture of the Deccan

In the South India the rulers of Bahamani and Vijayanagar built many buildings. In the Bahamani state such as **Jama-Masjid**, the **Charminar**, the **Madrassa of Mahmud Gawan** etc. were built. The Tomb of the Firoz Shah at Gulbarga is the fine specimen of architecture. The rulers of Vijayanagar also built **Hazara Rama** and **Vithal Swami Temple** etc. are well known.

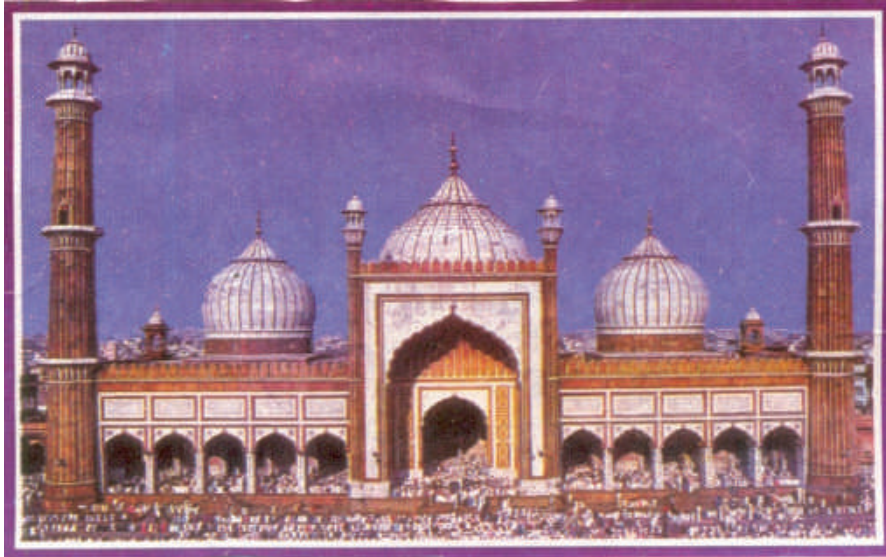
Mosque : Mosque is the word of Arabic language, which means a place where the Muslims perform prayer of God. Numerous Muslims read the Namaj in the Jama-Masjid. During Namaj reading Muslims stand turning their face towards the Mecca. Mecca is situated in the west of India.

Monumental Architecture under the Mughals (1526-1707 A.D.)

The Mughal emperors built beautiful forts, palaces, tombs and mosques. Mughal emperor Akbar was a great lover of architecture. He built many forts and buildings in red stone. Among these the buildings of **Fatehpur Sikri**, **Jama Masjid**, **Panch Mahal**, **Diwan-i-Aam** and **Diwan-i-Khas** are very famous. He also built a huge gate which is called **Buland Darwaza**. His buildings are mixture of Iranian and Indian style.



Design 15.7 Charminar, Hyderabad

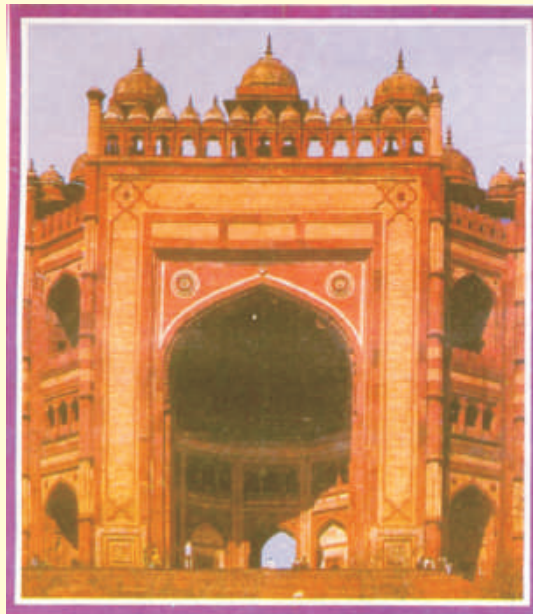


Design 15.8 Jama-Masjid, New Delhi

Jahangir built the **Tomb of Akbar** at Sikandrabad and the Tomb of **Itmad-ud-Daulah** in Agra with white marble.

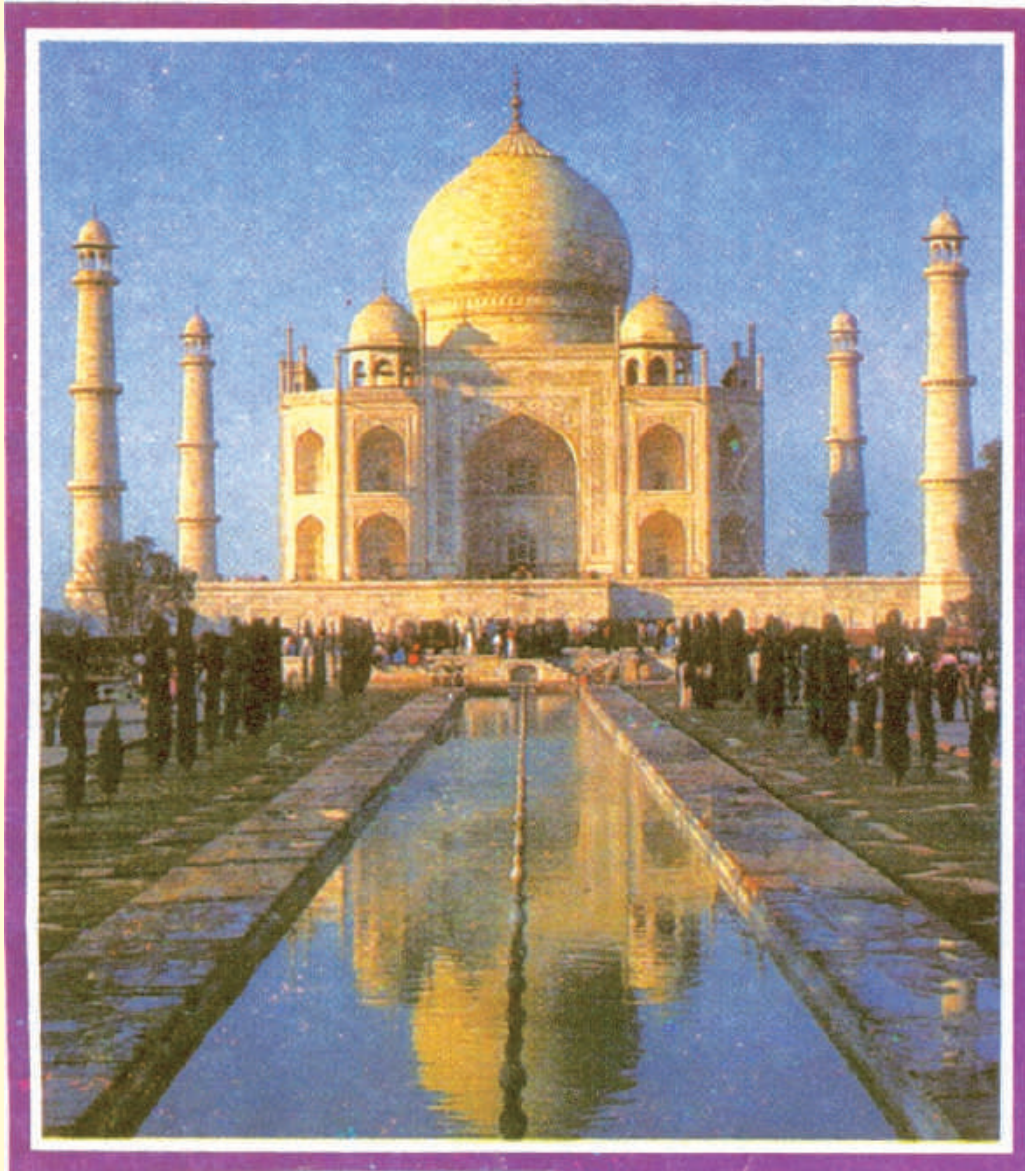
A case study of Shah Jahan's Patronage of Architecture

Shah Jahan was the greatest builders among the Mughals. He was called the Prince of the builders. He built many buildings during his reign such as **Diwan-i-Aam**, **Diwan-i-Khas** in the fort of Agra, the **Jama Masjid**, the **Moti Masjid** and the **Taj Mahal**. His buildings had more delicacy, beauty and grace. Among all the buildings of Shah



Design 15.9 Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

Jahan the **Taj Mahal** on the bank of river Yamuna at Agra was the most famous. Shah Jahan built it in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. 20,000 artists worked for 22 years for the construction of the Taj Mahal and a sum of rupees 3 crore was spent on it.



Design 15.10 Taj Mahal, Agra

The Taj Mahal is a mixture of many architectural styles. It is built of white marble. It is decorated with about twenty varieties of precious stone were imported from other countries. It is one of the seven wonders of the world.

Do you know why the Taj Mahal is one of the Seven Wonders of the World ?

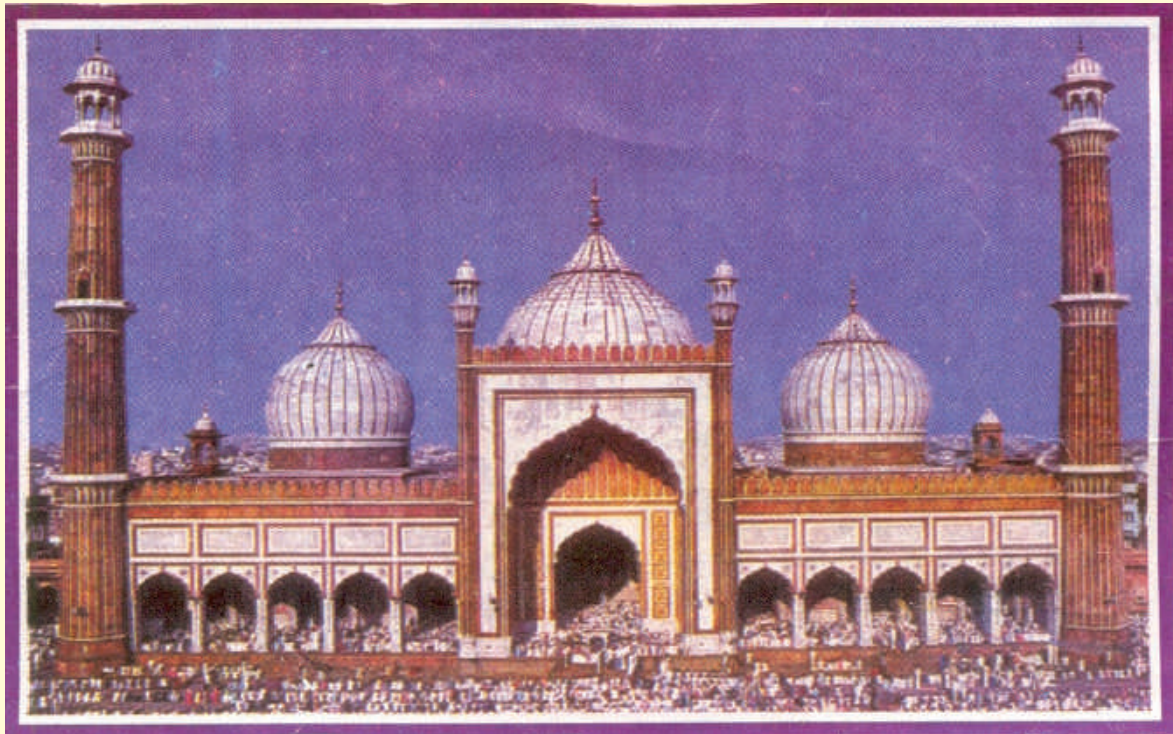
Red Fort

In 1639 A.D. this fort was built by Shah Jahan of red stone on the bank of Yamuna in Delhi. It has various beautiful buildings such as the **Rang Mahal**, the **Diwan-i-Aam**, the **Diwan-i-Khas**, **Shah Burj**, **Khwabgah** etc. Among of these the **Diwan-i-Khas** is the most famous Shah Jahan's building. It is decorated with precious stones, gems and gold, silver things.



Design 15.11 Red fort, Delhi

The **Moti Masjid** was built by Shah Jahan in the fort of Agra. It was built in four years at the cost of Rs. 3,00,000. It is built in white marble.



Design 15.12 Jama Masjid, Delhi

The **Musamman Burj** is a beautiful Burj of white marble. From this palace the Taj Mahal is visible. In 1660 A.D. Shah Jahan died as a prisoner in this Burj.

Shahjahanabad city was founded by Shah Jahan in 1639 A.D. Skilled artisans, masons and workmen were called far and near to assist constructing the city.

Jama Masjid is one of the largest mosques in India. It stands on high platform. It was completed in ten years.

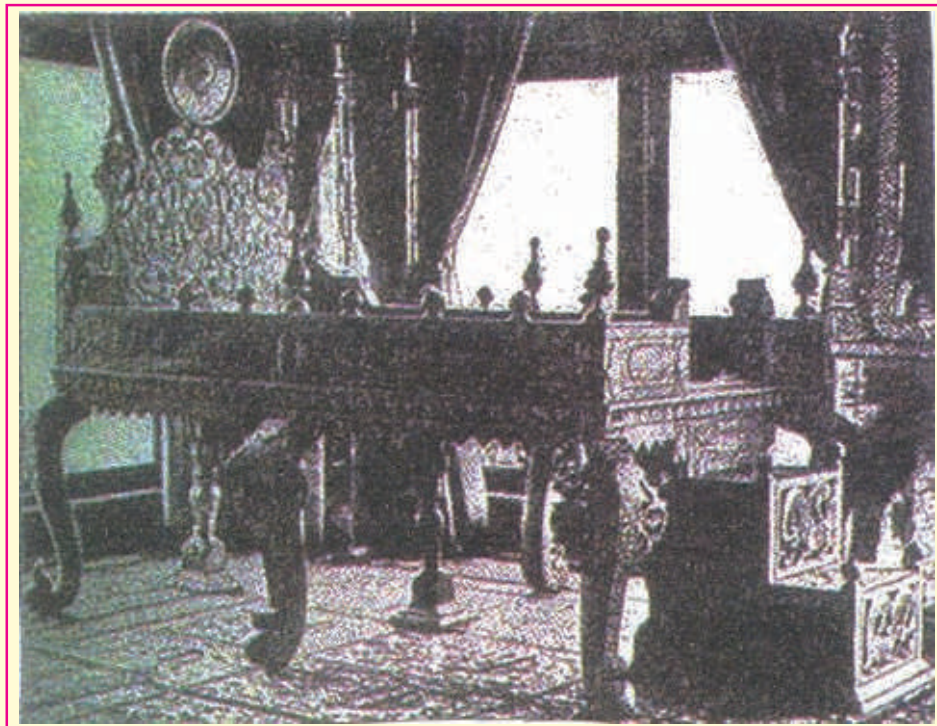
Tomb of Jahangir was built at Shahdara in Pakistan. It was an early tomb built by Shah Jahan. It was decorated with white marble.

Shah Jahan was interested in gardens. He laid out various gardens. Some of the famous were those of **Shalimar Garden** in Delhi and **Wazir Garden** in Kashmir. Some gardens were laid out in the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort.



Design 15.13 : Shalimar Garden in Delhi

The **Peacock Throne** of Shah Jahan was kept in Diwan-i-Khas. It was completed in 7 years at a cost of about hundred lakh rupees and built of white marble. In 1739 A.D. Nadir Shah carried it away to Persia.



Design 15.13 Peacock Throne

Points to Remember

1. The Vishnu Temple at Jagannath Puri, Lingraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, Sun Temple at Konark and Tejpal Temple at Mount Abu were built in North India during the period of 800-1200 A.D.
2. During the period of 800-1200 A.D. the Rajeshwar Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, Kailash Temple at Ellora etc. an important temples were built in South India.
3. During the Sultanate period from 1206-1526 A.D. Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Dhair-Din-Ka-Jhonpara mosque, Qutab Minar, Alahi Darwaja, a palace of thousand pillars, Hauz-i-Khas and Jamait Khan Mosque, Jahanpanah, Tughlaqabad, Ferozabad, Hisar and Jaunpur etc. cities were situated in India.
4. During the Mughal reign Jama-Masjid, Panch Mahal, Diwan-I-Aam, Buland Darwaza, Itmad-up-Daulah Tomb etc. were built in India.



I. Answer the following Questions

1. Which are the main temples of the Northern India ?
2. Describe the main features of the Indian-Muslim architecture.
3. Which are the temples of the Southern India ?
4. Make list of the monuments constructed during the Delhi Sultanate.
5. Why Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan is called the 'Prince of Builders' ?

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Birhadeshvara Temple is situated at _____.
2. The Qutab Minar was completed by_____.
3. _____near Agra, was built by Akbar as his new capital.
4. The Buland Darwaja is situated_____.
5. The Taj Mahal was built by _____ in the memory of _____.
6. Jahangir built _____.

III. Write True or False for each statement.

1. Turks and Afghans introduced new styles and techniques of architecture in India.
2. The Temples at Khajuraho were built by the rulers of the Chandella dynasty.
3. Ala-ud-din Khalji built a new capital at Siri.
4. Muhammad Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad.
5. The Dravidian style of architecture was used in the Cholas temples.

IV. Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
1. Lingaraja Temple	1. Bhubneshwar
2. Birhadeshvara Temple	2. Delhi
3. Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara	3. Fatehpur Sikri
4. Adina Masjid	4. Khajuraho
5. Humayun's Tomb	5. Madurai
6. Moti Masjid	6. Agra
7. Red Fort	7. Tanjore
8. Taj Mahal	8. Ajmer



1. Collect pictures of the monumental architecture of the Mughal Period and paste them in your note book.
2. Draw the Taj Mahal.





After the discovery of agriculture early man was encouraged to live in village near his fields. With the passage of time when a large number of people started to live in these villages. Then many of these villages developed into towns. Gradually some of among these towns flourished due to the activities of religious persons, traders, craftsmen and the ruling class. They flourished as court towns some as pilgrimage centres, some as port cities and some as trading towns or cities.

Sources

Accounts of foreign travellers such as **Barnier** help us to know about the administration during the Mughal period. Accounts of a Portuguese travellers Duarte Barbosa and Ralph Fitch an English traveller who travelled India give us information about the urban history of this period.

William Baffin tells us about Mughals administration. Sir Thomas Roe and Hondiu's map of the Mughal Empire shows the extents like Thatta, Lahore, Surat and Multan.

Mughal official decrees about land revenue and land grants give us information about new and old towns.

Court Towns or capital Towns

Harappa and Mohenjodaro were the capital towns of the Indus Valley people. In the vedic period Ayodhya and Indraprastha were as the capital towns. In the 600 B.C. the sixteen Mahajanapadas had their own court towns. Among of these were very famous like Kausambi, Patliputra and Vaishali etc. Under the Rajput rulers (800-1200 A.D.) Ajmer, Kanauj, Tripuri, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri developed as the court towns.

Make a list of cities of your district and classify them as administrative centres, temple cities and pilgrimage centres.

In South India, Kanchi, Badami, Kalyani, Vengi, Devagiri, Manyakhet, Tanjore and Madurai etc. acted as the court cities.

Under the Delhi Sultanate Lahore and Delhi developed as the capital cities. During the Mughal period Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri acted as their capital towns.

Port Cities

India has various port cities because it has seas on its three sides. On the western coast of India Goa, Cochin, Surat, Broach, Sopara etc. were the main port cities in the medieval period.

On the eastern coast of India Vishakapatnam and Tamralipti (now Tamluk in Bengal) were the main sea ports during the medieval period.

Pilgrimage Centres

The Nankana Sahib (Now in Pakistan), Amritsar, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Mathura, Banaras, Jagannath Puri, Dwarka Puri etc. towns developed as pilgrimage centres.

Commercial Towns

A large number of trading towns established in the medieval India. Among these the most famous were like Lahore, Multan, Delhi, Agra, Surat, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Goa, Daman, Diu etc.

Commercial Cities or Centres :

There are the places where goods are being bought and sold which come from the various productive centres.

Traders and Craftsmen

Indian traders and craftsmen played an important role in the economic condition of the country. Indian craftsmen were expert in producing goods of various fine quality. They were perfect in the field of textile Industry. Their woollen, cotton and silk cloth was very famous in the world. They had great mastery over the manufacture of leather articles. Indian craftsmen also could produce fine leather and leather articles.

The art of making metals articles was flourished with successfully during the medieval period. The black-smiths and gold-smiths produced the fine quality. The Indian traders took these manufacturing goods to other countries. As a result they helped India to became rich.

The traders and craftsmen of India had organized themselves into their own guilds which helped them to produce articles of fine quality so that no country could match them in the field of trade.

Guild :

An organization in which the all traders have same occupation.

Case Study of Lahore, Amritsar and Surat

Lahore

Lahore is a famous city of Pakistan. The city was a main centre of trade and culture of India in early medieval period. It was the capital of Hindushahi Kingdom during the invasion of Turks on India. The Subuktgin defeated Jaipal, ruler of Hindushahi dynasty kingdom in Punjab in 1001 A.D. Subuktgin's son Mahmud Ghaznavi defeated Jaipal and his successor in 1008 A.D. after the Mahmud Gaznavi, Khusro Malik ruled over Lahore who defeated Muhammad Ghorī in 1186 A.D.

During the regin of Qutb-ud-din Aibak and Iltutmish rulers Lahore was a capital of slave dynasty. Iltutmish made Lahore his capital instead of Delhi. Daulat Khan Lodhi was a governor of Lahore,

Lahore was a capital of Punjab province before Mughals period. In 1761 A.D. the Sikhs conquered the Lahore. In 1799 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Lahore and made it his capital. After the defeat of the Sikhs, in the second Anglo-Sikh war the governor general Lord Dalhauji had read out the declaration on the 29th March 1849 A.D. In 1849 A.D. British captured Lahore. Lahore remained the capital of Punjab province 1849 A.D. to 1947 A.D. Lahore became a part of Pakistan after the partition of India in 1947 A.D.

Amritsar

Amritsar is an important pilgrimage of the Sikhs. In 1577 A.D. it was founded by the fourth Sikh Guru, Sri Guru Ram Das Ji. In the beginning, Amritsar's name was Ramdaspura or Chak Guru Ram Das. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji planned to construct two sarovars Amritsar and Santokhsar at Ramdaspura. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji left for his heavenly abode then the fifth Guru, Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji completed his work. In 1604 A.D. Adi Granth Sahib was placed in Sri Harmandar Sahib by Guru Ji. In 1609, the sixth Guru, Sri Guru Hargobind ji constructed Akal Takhat near Sri Harmandar Sahib. Here Guru Ji would accept horses and arms from the masands. Political affairs were discussed here. Even in these days political affairs of the Sikhs are also declared here.



Design 16.1 Sri Harmandar Sahib, Amritsar

Surat

Surat is an important port and trade town. It is situated in the state of Gujarat. It is a great centre of industry. Shiva ji Maratha plundered it twice and he got more wealth. In the 12th century Persians occupied Surat. In 1512 A.D. the portuguese occupied Surat. In 1573 A.D. Surat was occupied by the Mughal emperor Akbar and under his rule, it emerged as one of the major commercial cities of India. The English obtained trade concessions from Jahangir at Surat in 1612 A.D. The Portuguese, Dutch and French established their settlements in Surat. In 1759 A.D. the English occupied the fort at Surat. In 1842 A.D. the English completely occupied the Surat. There are an important **Masjid of Khawja Sahib** and the **Masjid of nine Sayyads**. The Temple of Swami Narain and the old temples of the Jains are very famous. Surat is an important industrial and commercial centre.

Points to Remember

1. **Court Towns** : During the medieval India Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ayodhya, Inderaprastra, Kausambi, Patliputra, Vaishali, Kanchi, Badami, Kalyani, Vengi, Devagiri, Manyakhet, Tenjore and Madurai, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri etc. acted as capital towns.
2. **Port Cities** : India has Goa, Cochin, Surat, Broach, Sopara etc. port cities in the medieval period.
3. **Pilgrimage Centres** : The Nankana Sahib (Now in Pakistan), Amritsar, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Badrinath, Mathura, Banaras, Jagannath Puri, Dwarka Puri etc. were as pilgrimage centres in the medieval India.
4. **Commercial Towns** : Lahore, Multan, Delhi, Agra, Surat, Ahmedabad, Ahmadnagar, Goa, Daman Diu etc. were famous commercial towns in medieval India.

5. Lahore was the commercial and cultural town of India during the medieval period.
6. Amritsar is a famous pilgrimage center of the Sikhs.
7. Surat is a famous port and commercial center of India from the medieval period.



I. Answer these questions.

1. Name any four pilgrimage centres.
2. Write names of any two capital towns of Mughal empire.
3. Which Guru laid the foundation of Amritsar and When ?
4. Where the Surat is situated ?

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Amritsar was founded by _____.
2. From 1585 to _____, Lahore was the capital of Akbar's Empire.
3. Surat is a _____.
4. Nankana Sahib is situated in _____.
5. India had many port _____.

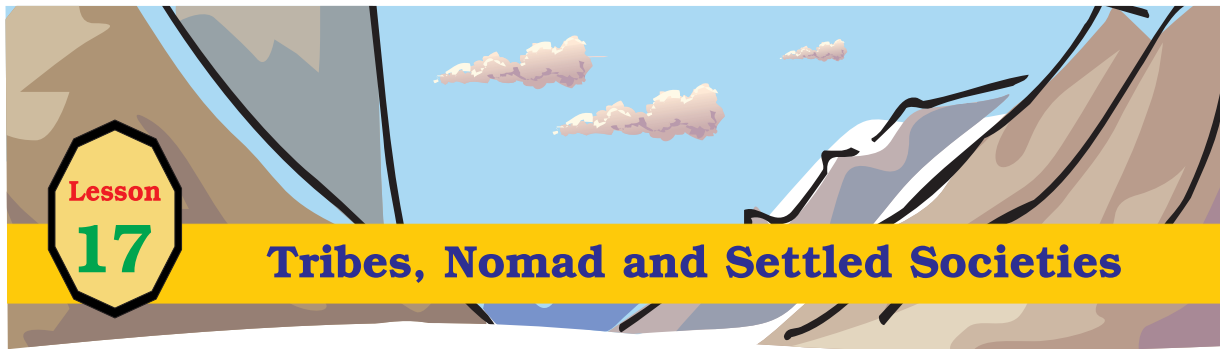
III. Write true or false against the each statement.

1. Mahenjodaro was a capital city of Indus valley people. ☐
2. In 1629, Shah Jahan made a new capital in Delhi. ☐
3. Surat was an important pilgrimage centre. ☐
4. Fatehpur Sikri was capital town of Mughals. ☐
5. Dehli was a commercial town in Medieval period. ☐



1. Make a list of the following (four each).
 - a. Capital towns.
 - b. Port towns.
 - c. Commercial towns.
 - d. Pilgrimage centres.

...



During the medieval period, in the many parts of Indian Subcontinent, society was divided in many classes on the basis of occupation. Therefore, the gap between rich and poor happened to increase. During Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire society was divided in many classes.

Tribal Society

During the medieval period many tribal societies emerged in many parts of the Indian Subcontinent. These societies were not divided in classes. These tribes did not obey the social rules and customs imposed by the Brahmins. Each tribe had its own brotherhood. Agriculture was the main occupation of the all tribes. But the people of many tribes liked the occupation of hunting-gathering or animal husbandary. People of tribes used to migrate from one place to another place in search of their livelihood, who were called 'Nomad'.

During medieval period some powerful tribes used to dwell in forests, on mountains and in deserts. The people of those tribes used to quarrel with people of powerful societies. But both societies used to depend on each other to fulfill their needs.

Who were the tribes ?

During the medieval period in Indian subcontinent, the tribals did not maintain any written records about them. They only performed their customs and social traditions, which continued from generation to generation. These customs and social traditions helps the historians to write the history of the tribal society.

During the medieval period, the people of tribal society used to live in the all parts of Indian Subcontinent. For example tribes, nomads and itinerant groups included the Bhils, Gonds, Ahoms, Kui, Kolis, Kuki and Orans etc. are more common in Manipur, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Haveli etc. Khokhar, Gakhar, Langah, Arghoon, Bloach etc. tribes lived in many parts of Punjab.

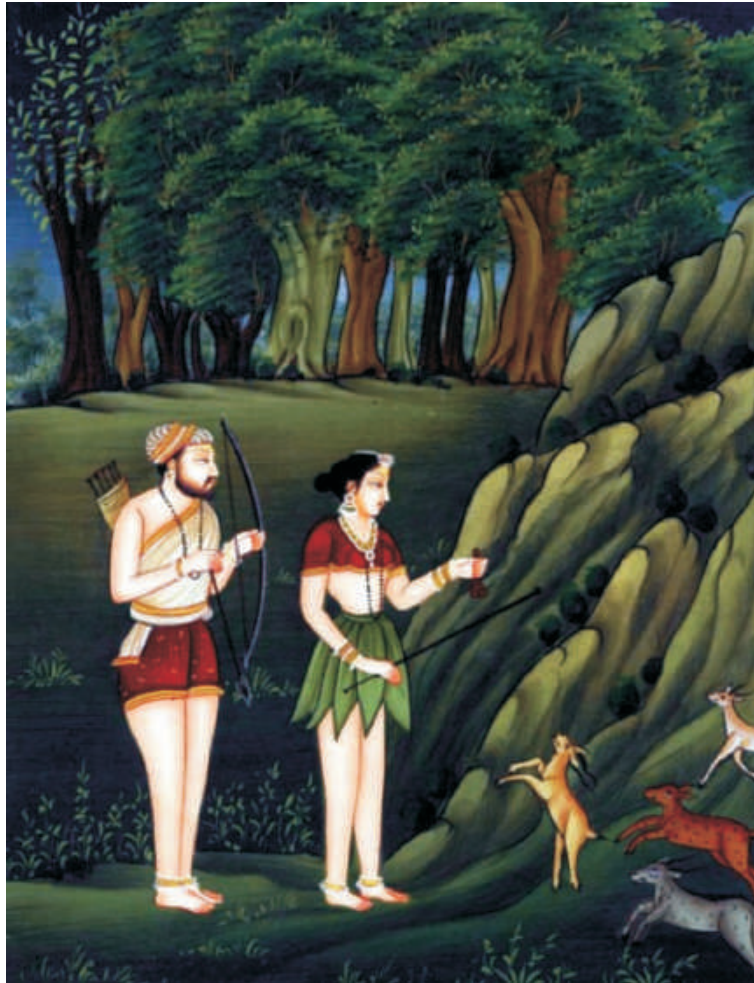
These tribes were further divided in various families. Each family had its own head. For example a tribe named Gaddi Gadria used to live in Western Himalaya.

Like this Ahom, Naga and many other tribes used to live in the Northern-Eastern parts of Indian Subcontinent.

Till 12th century a char named ruler dynasty emerged in territories of present Bihar and Jharkhand. In 1591 A.D. Mughal Emperor Akbar invaded char ruler dynasty and he became victorious. Later on, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb captured the forts of char ruler dynasty. Munda and Santhal tribes were main amongst the tribes who lived in the territories of the present Bihar and Jharkhand.

Kuli, Brade etc. tribes used to live in the hilly areas of Karnataka and Maharashtra. The people of Kuli tribe used to live in some parts of Gujarat. Koraga, Batar, Marwar etc. tribes also lived in the some parts of Gujarat.

In medieval period, a tribe named Bhil used to live in the western and central part of the Indian Sub continent. In the end of sixth century many people of this tribe started the profession of farming and landlordism. Several people of the Bhil tribe had the occupation of hunter-gatherer.



Design : 17.1 People of Bhil tribe, hunting during the night time.

In the medieval period, the people of Gond tribe used to live in the present Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Life of the Nomadic and Itinerants group

In the medieval period, Nomads, occupation was grazing the animals. They went far away for grazing the animals. They made both ends with animals breeding. They bought corn, clothes, utensils like goods from the farmers in exchange of butter made from milk of animals and wood etc.

During this period. Nomads went from one place to another place for selling their goods by loading on the animals.

What do you know about how the farmers transported their corn from villages to cities for sale ?

In the medieval period, the people of Grocer dynasty were the famous nomadic merchants among the several dynasties of the nomadic people. For example during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, a ruler of Delhi Sultanate, the Grocers used to transport the corn by loading on the bulls for selling in the cities. During war time, they used to transport eatables on the bulls for the Mughal army.

In the medieval period, the people of Pastoral tribe tamed cows, horses etc. and sold them. Besides this, the people of many other tribes sold mats made of Willow Sacchrum, Munja, gunny bags and ropes. Dancers, Jugglers and Singers presented their arts in villages and cities to make their both ends meet.

Social Changes-New Castes and Classes :

During medieval period, demand increased for new craftsmen due to economic and social changes in the Indian Continent. As a result, new casts emerged in the society.

Tribes, Nomads and Itinerant Groups

These tribes, nomads and itinerant groups are more common in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Dadra and Nagar Havelli etc. Among the tribal people nomads and itinerant groups included the Bhils, Gonds, Ahoms, Kui, Kolis, Kuki and Orans etc. Mostly they live in forests. The nomads move from one place to another place with their animals.

In order to help these people government has provided many facilities to them such as Vocational Training Institutions are opened in tribal areas. Bank loans are given to them so that they can improve their own economic condition. About 7½% jobs are reserved for these people. Some seats are reserved for them in the educational institutions. Even certain constituencies in Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies are reserved for scheduled tribe candidates.

A Case Studies of Ahoms and the Gonds

(1) The Ahoms : The Ahoms were a tribe. They ruled the present Assam from thirteenth to nineteenth century. They belonged

to a Tai-Mongolo-id group who migrated to Assam from China in the thirteenth century. The first Ahom ruler was Sufaka. He ruled from 1228 to 1268 A.D. He defeated the local rulers of his own region. Gradually the Ahoms defeated many local dynasties, such as Kacharis, Morans and the Nagasete. Then they expanded their territories in the Brahmaputra Valley. Gorgoan was the capital of Ahoms Kingdom.

Do you know why the Mughals tried to occupy the Ahom region ?

The Ahoms fought against the local powers and the rulers of the Mughals and Bengal etc. The Mughals made efforts to conquer Assam but they could not succeed. At last Aurangzeb conquered Gorgoan, the capital of Ahoms, but he could not keep it under Mughal rule. The Ahoms however ruled as Vassals of the Mughals, at the end of the eighteenth century, the Ahoms rule began to decline. About 1818 A.D., the Burmese invaded Assam. They forced the Ahom king to leave the Assam. In 1826 A.D. the British intervened in Assam. They defeat the Burmese and signed the treaty of Yandaboo with Burma in 1826. Therefore, the Assam came under the domination of the British.

- (2) **The Gonds :** They are the tribes in the Central India. They live in the states of western Orissa, eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh etc. This area came to be known as **Gondwana** because of the concentration of the Gonds in this area in large number.

Gondwana was a prosperous Kingdom from the fifteenth to eighteenth century. There were various states emerged. One of the famous Gond ruler was **Rani Durgawati**. Her Kingdom was one of the five independent Gond states. Jabalpur was her capital. The Mughals offered her becoming a vassal of their. But Rani Durgawati refused to bow before Akbar. Therefore, a fierce battle took place between Rani Durgawati and the Mughals. Rani Durgawati died by the Mughals in this battle. Basic needs of Gonds are limited. Their dwellings are very simple structure.

Do you know why did the Mughals want to occupy the Godwana ?

According to an estimate, still Gonds literacy level is very low than other people of that state. With passage of time, the Gonds have begun mixing with non-tribes.

Points to Remember

1. Tribes lived in about all parts of Indian Subcontinent. Khokhar, Gakhar, Langah and Arghun, Bloach etc. tribes were inhabited in the various parts of Punjab.
2. Tribal society was not divided in the classes.
3. Each tribe has its own community.
4. Agriculture, hunting, gathering, cattle breeding etc. were the main occupations of tribes.
5. Ahom tribe established Ahom kingdom in present Assam and ruled about 600 years.
6. Queen Durgawati was a famous Gond ruler.



I. Answer the following questions

1. Which was the main occupation of the tribal people ?
2. What do you mean by the Nomad ?
3. Where did the people of tribal society live ?
4. Which tribes were lived in Punjab during the medieval period ?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ and _____ were two tribes.
2. Ahom tribe established kingdom in the territories of present _____.
3. _____ was a propserous kingdom from 15th to 18th century.
4. The people of Ahom tribe belonged to _____ class of China.
5. Queen Durgawati was famous _____ ruler.



1. Locate the extent of Ahom Kingdom on the outline map of India.
2. Locate the extent of Gond Kingdom on the outline map of India.



We shall study the developments of the belief-conventions, rituals, pilgrimages and sects during the medieval period (A.D. 800-1800).

(A) Development of Religious systems and sects in the North India

(A.D. 800-1200) : During this period the people, especially the Rajputs were believed in Hinduism. They worshipped many Hindu gods and goddesses. This religion made great progress during the reign of rulers. Both the Shaivism and Vaishnavanism were quite popular in the North India. People belonging to Shaivism worshipped Vishnu, Lord Shiva and Durga etc. The followers of Vaishnavanism worshipped Vishnu and His ten incarnations.

The followers of Shakti sect worshipped goddesses like Parvati, Durga, Lakshmi, Sarasvati, Chandika and Ambika. Both Buddhism and Jainism had lost their popularity in India during this time.

(B) Development of Religious systems and cults in the South India

(800-1200 A.D.) : Mostly the people believed in Hinduism during this period. They worshipped the Hindu gods and goddesses. Many rulers were the patrons of Buddhism and Jainism. Christianity and Islam were also popular among the people during this period.

At this time a number of religious movements were started in India. The Alwar and Nayanars popularized sang hymns in praise of Siva while the Alwars sang devotional songs of Vaishnavanism. The Lingayat sect was the most famous among the religious sects. The followers of this sect worshipped the Shivalings. During the medieval period, some great saints also lived in India. The best known among them was Shankracharya. He preached that the path of knowledge is the best way to seek salvation. It

is called "**Gyan Marg**". He also preached that the gospel of 'Advait' which means that God and soul are one.

Ramanuja was the greatest saint of Bhakti movement in South India in the medieval period. He was a Tamil Brahmana. He preached his followers the Bhakti Marg. He emphasised that love and devotion were necessary for the worship of the God.

Madhava was a one of the saints who preached Krishna Bhakti in South India. He preached Vaishnavism in the 13th century. He believed that **Gyan**, **Karma** and **Bhakti** were the three sources for attaining salvation. He advised the people to lead a pure life.

(C) Development of Religious systems and Cults under the Delhi Sultanate (A.D. 1206 to 1526) : During the Delhi Sultanate period there were two main religions-Islam and Hinduism.

(1) Islam : Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam was born in Mecca in 570 A.D. Muhammad's successors were called caliphs. This religion had been established in Sindh in India (Now in Pakistan) in the eighth century. By tenth century, it was also brought to Punjab.

The Main Principles of Islam are the following :-

- 1) To believe in one Allah.
- 2) To offer Namaz five times a day.
- 3) To observe fast during the month of Ramzan.
- 4) To pay Zakat (donation) out of his hard earned money.
- 5) Every Muslim will have to visit Mecca atleast once in his life time.

Islam was divided into two sects. The Ulemas and Sufis.

- 1. Ulemas:** The Ulemas were the religious leaders of the Muslims. They were those people who had widely read the Quran, Hadis and other religious books. They inspired the Muslims to lead a religious and pure life.
- 2. Sufis:** Sufis believed in one Allah and did not worship any other god except Allah. They also respected other religions. They did not believe in caste system.

Hinduism : During the period of Delhi Sultanate there were many sects in Hinduism such as Saivism, Yogis, Vaishnavism etc.

(i) **Saivism :** Saivism was founded by Shankaracharya during the 9th century A.D. His followers were called Saivas.

(ii) **Vaishnavism:** In the medieval India a new cult of worship of Vaishnu cropped up. The followers of this cult worshipped Vishnu Avtaras like Rama and Krishna. Ramananda was the most famous in preaching the worship of Rama. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu of Bengal was very famous in preaching the worship of Krishna.

(D) **Development of Religious Systems and Cults during the Mughal period 1526-1707 A.D.) :** The Muslims were the followers of Islam. They applied religious laws in the functioning of the government. Akbar adopted a liberal religious policy. He removed all restrictions imposed upon the construction of Hindu places of worship by the Muslims. It is said that Akbar visited Amritsar and he made an offering to Sri Guru Ram Das Ji, the fourth Guru of the Sikhs. Akbar believed that every religion is good. He was influenced by the liberal ideas of the Sufi saints. He built at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575 the **Ibadatkhana**. There an assembly was held every thursday evening and discussions were held on religious matters. He believed that truth can be achieved anywhere. He threw open Ibadatkhana to the people of different faiths, such as Zoroastrianism, Jainism, Hinduism, Christianity. In 1579 A.D. Akbar also issued a royal decree declaring himself as the supreme arbiter in religious matters.

During the religious discussions at **Ibadatkhana** Akbar developed a belief that there was truth in every religion. So he collected the basic principles of all the religions to found a new religion as known **Din-i-Ilahi**.

After the death of Akbar his successors, Jahangir and Shah Jahan also adopted the same religious policy. But Aurangzeb changed it as a result it badly effected the Mughal empire.

The Sufi Movement

The Sufis were the other sect of Islam. They were also known as Sheikhs or Pirs. There were many Silsilas of Sufism in North India. Among

them Chishti and Suhrawardi were most important. The Chishti Silsila was founded by Khawja Muinuddin Chishti in Ajmer and the Suhrawardi Silsila was founded by Makhdoom Bahauddin Zukkariya. The Chishti and Suhrawardi Silsilas were most important. The Chishti and Suhrawardi Silsilas differed widely in their beliefs and practices.

The Main Principles of this Religion were given below :-

- i) They believe in one Allah.
- ii) They did not worship any other god except Allah.
- iii) According to them Allah is omnipotent and omnipresent.
- iv) In order to reach Allah, it is essential to have a Pir or Guru.
- v) An Allah lives in every body, so every one should serve of everybody.
- vi) They believed in music.
- vii) They had respect for other religions.
- viii) They did not believe in caste system.

Sufi Saints:

Hazrat Khawja Muinuddin Chishti was one of the greatest Sufi Saints. He was born in Central Asia. He came to India and lived at Ajmer. He died in A.D. 1236. His Dargah at Ajmer is today a pilgrimage centre visited by thousands of people from India and abroad every year.

Sheikh Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki, Sheikh Farid or Baba Farid, Hazrat Nizam-ud-din Auliya and his disciple Nasir-ud-din Chiragi etc. were the famous Chisti Saints.

Bhakti Movement

An important religious movement was started in the medieval India. The main aim of this movement was to remove evils prevailing in Hinduism and to protect it from the danger posed by Islam. The preachers of this movement emphasised on the importance of devotion (Bhakti) for attaining salvation. For this reason this movement was known as Bhakti movement.

The Main Principles of the Bhakti Movement

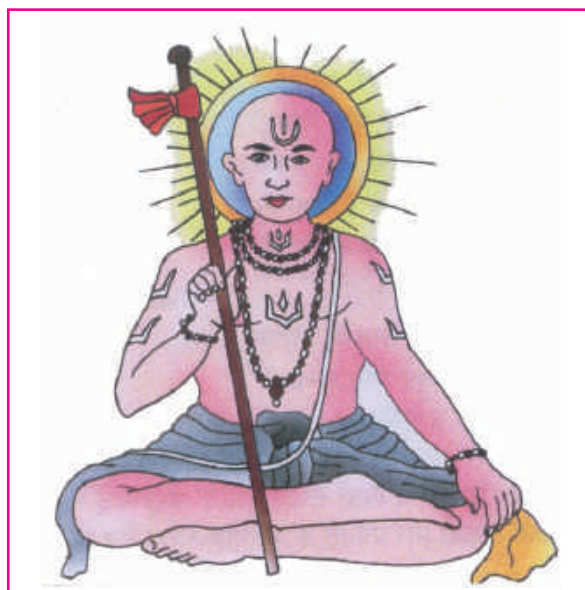
- 1. Faith in one God.
- 2. Faith in Guru.

3. Self Surrender.
4. Stress on pure life.
5. Disbelief in the caste system.
6. Disbelief in empty rituals.

Bhakti Movement's Saints

In medieval period many Bhakti saints were born in different parts of India. Among these Ramanuja, Ramanada, Kabir, Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu are very prominent.

1. **Ramanuja** : Ramanuja was a great preacher of vaishnavism in South India. Ramanuja Ji was a Tamil Brahmana. He believed in Vaishnavism and taught his followers the worship of Vishnu. He condemned the caste system and other useless rituals and superstitions prevalent in the society of that time. He made many followers in South India.
2. **Ramanada** : Ramanada Ji was born at Paryag (Allahabad) in a Brahmana family. He was a prominent preacher of Rama Bhakti in 14th century. He was a follower of Raghwananda. He preached the worship of Rama and Sita. Ramanada opposed superstitions prevalent in society of that time. He also condemned the caste system. He was the first Bhakti reformer to throw open the gates of the divine worship to women folk. He preached in the North India, who allowed the women for divine worship.



Design 18.1 Ramanada Ji

3. **Saint Kabir :** Saint Kabir Ji was the most famous preacher of Bhakti movement. He was so much impressed by the teachings of the great saint Ramanada that he became his follower. He believed in the unity of God. He laid great stress on the brotherhood of mankind. He condemned idol worship, caste system, child marriage and sati system prevalent in society of that time. A very large number of his hymns are incorporated in the Adi Granth Sahib.



Design 18.2 Saint Kabir Ji

4. **Namdeva Ji :** Namdeva Ji was the most popular saint of Maharashtra. He preached God is formless, omnipotent and omnipresent. He emphasized people to lead a pure life. He was against the caste-system. He travelled India to propagate the views. He stayed in Punjab, Gurdaspur was the main centre of his preaching. He composed his songs in Hindi and Punjabi. His hymns are included in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.
5. **Ravidas Ji:** Saint Ravidas Ji was born in Banaras. He used to worship one God. He believed that God is omnipresent and He lives in everyone's heart. He laid great stress on the remembrance of God and piety of mind. Many people were impressed by his thoughts and thus became his followers.



Design 18.3 Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Ji

7. **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Ji :** Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Ji was a most famous Bhakti saint. He was born at Nadia (Bengal) in 1486. He was the father of Vaishnavism. He believed in one God, whom he called Krishna. According to him God is both Nirguna and Saguna. He preached universal brotherhood and love. He held that presence of God could be relised through love, devotion, song and music. He made Kirtan system popular. He made Vaishnavism popular in Bengal, Assam and Orissa.
8. **Mirabai :** Mira Bai was a devotee of Lord Krishna. She sung devotional songs in the praise of Lord Krishna which are famous even today. She composed many poems in praise of Lord Krishna. She popularized Krishna bhakti through her bhajans.



Design 18.3 Mira Bai

Other Vaishnav Bhakti Saints : Jaidev, Tulsidas and Surdas, Narsi Mehta and Shankardeva were other Bhakti saints.



Design 18.4 Saint Tulsi Das Ji

Sikhism

Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the founder of Sikhism. The Sikhs are the followers of ten Sikh Gurus—Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji, Sri Guru Amar Das Ji, Sri Guru Ram Das Ji, Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji, Sri Guru Hargobind Ji, Sri Guru Har Rai Ji, Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

The Holy Place of Sikh religion is Gurdwara and Holy book is known as the “Sri Guru Granth Sahib”. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji asked the Sikhs to wear the five emblems i.e. Kes, Kangha, Kara, Kachhera and Kirpan. Before Guru Ji breathed his last advised the Sikhs that from then onward they should regard Sri Guru Granth Sahib as their Guru.

Case Study Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji occupies an important place among the Bhakti Movement reformers of India. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji was a great Bhakti Movement Saint. Guru Ji denounced useless rituals, idol-worship, pilgrimages, ill-treatment of women etc. His teachings are incorporated in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.

Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the founder of Sikhism. He was born on 15 April, 1469 A.D at Rai Bhoi Ki Talwandi, now called Nankana

Sahib, which is situated in Pakistan. His father was **Mehta Kalu** was a village patwari. His mother was **Tripta Devi**, Guru Ji always remained deeply engrossed in the meditation of God. He had no interest in study. His father married him to **Sulakhni**, the daughter of Mool Chand of Batala (Punjab) to change his mind. He was 14 years old then. After some time Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji was blessed with two sons, named Sri Chand and Sri Lakhmi Das.

After marriage Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji went to Sultanpur with his sister Bibi Nanaki Ji. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji got a job in Modhikhana under Daulat Khan Lodhi. While at Sultanpur, there Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji went to the rivulet Kali Bein daily in the morning to take a bath. One day Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji went as usual for taking bath and remained untraceable for three days. During these three days Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji gained true knowledge. After enlightenment Guru Ji uttered "Na ko Hindu, Na ko Musalman"

The Travels: After attaining true knowledge Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji set out on long travels in India and abroad. These travels are known as Udasis. The main objective of these Udasis was to remove the ignorance of the people during first Udasi. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji travelled Sayyidpur, Tulumba, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Haridwar, Banaras, Gaya, Kamrup, Dhaka and Jagannath Puri. During second Udasi Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji travelled Pir Buddan Shah, Rawalsar, Jawalaji, Tebit, Sumar mountain, Mattan, Hasan Abdal etc. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji visited Mecca, Medina and Baghdad etc. during third Udasi. Thereafter Guru Ji settled down at Kartarpur.



Design 18.5 Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Main Teachings of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji :

- (1) God is one.
- (2) God is Nirguna and Saguna.
- (3) God is omnipotent and omnipresent.
- (4) God is Formless.
- (5) Recitation of Nam.
- (6) God is Merciful.
- (7) Self-surrender.
- (8) Importance of Guru.
- (9) Belief in Brotherhood.
- (10) Emphasis on Morality.
- (11) Sach khand.
- (12) Condemnation of caste system.
- (13) Condemnation of useless rituals.

Settled at Kartarpur

Guru Ji spent the last 18 years of his life at Kartarpur. He nominated Bhai Lehna as his successor before left the mortal world in 1539 A.D.

Banis of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji composed important Banis of Japji Sahib, Var Majh, Asa Di Var, Sidh Gosht, Var Malhar, Bara Maha and Patti etc.

2. Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji (1539-1552 A.D.)

Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji became the second Guru of the Sikhs in 1539 A.D. He rendered a great service to the Sikh panth by developing Gurmukhi script, collecting Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji's hymns, expanding Sangat and Pangat system, separating the udasi sect from Sikhism, founding Goindwal Sahib etc.

3. Sri Guru Amar Das Ji,(1552-1574 A.D.)

Sri Guru Amar Das Ji was the third Guru of the Sikhs. Guru Ji gave the Sikhs a new place of Pilgrimage known as Goindwal. He expanded

the Langar system. He condemned the useless rituals prevalent in the Hindu society and opposed the Udasi sect.

4. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji (1574-1581 A.D.)

Sri Guru Ram Das Ji was the fourth Guru of the Sikhs. He maintained the tradition of composing hymns for the development of the Sikhism. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji composed 679 Shabads. He introduced a new system of marriage among the Sikhs circumambulation (Lawan) around Sri Guru Granth Sahib four times. Guru Sahib composed four Lawan in this respect. He further consolidated the institutions of Pangat, Sangat and Manji system. Guru Ji also condemned such social evils like caste system, sati system, child marriage etc.

5. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1581-1606 A.D.)

Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji became the fifth Guru of the Sikhs. Guru Ji laid the foundation of Sri Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar for the development of the Sikhism. Guru Ji established the new towns of Tarn Taran, Hargobindpur, Kartarpur and a Baoli in Lahore. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji compiled Adi Granth Sahib for the development of the Sikhism. Mughal emperor Jahangir could not tolerate the growing popularity of the Sikhs. Jahangir blamed Guru Ji for helping the Prince Khusrau. Jahangir asked Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji to pay a fine of Rs. 2 Lac. But Guru Ji refused to pay this fine. Thus Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji Immersed in Eternal Light on 30 May, 1606 A.D. at the bank of river Ravi at Lahore.

6. Sri Guru Hargobind Ji (1606-1645 A.D.)

Sri Guru Hargobind Ji was the sixth Guru of the Sikhs. At the time of assuming Guruship Sri Guru Hargobind Ji decided to wear two swords of Miri and Piri. The sword of Miri was symbol of temporal power and the sword of Piri a symbol of religious leadership. The Sikhs now became Saint Soldiers. They wore arms for the protection of their religion. Guru Ji established Akal Takht Sahib for the development of the Sikhism. On 3rd March, 1645, Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Immersed in Eternal Light.

7. Sri Guru Har Rai Ji (1645-1661 A.D.)

Sri Guru Har Rai Ji was the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. For the development of the Sikhism Guru Ji set up many preaching centers and

sent religious missionaries far and wide. He maintained the practice of 'Sangat and Pangat' which was started by the former Sikh Gurus. On 6th October, 1661 A.D. Sri Guru Har Rai Ji Immersed in Eternal Light.

8. Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji (1661-1664 A.D)

Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji became the eighth Guru of the Sikhs. At that time Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji was five years old. That is why Sri Guru Har Krishan Ji is also known as **Bal Guru** in the Sikh history. Guru Ji discharged his responsibilities as a Guru very intelligently. Even at such young age Guru Ji possessed keen intelligence, sublime thoughts and divine knowledge. On 30th March, 1664, A.D. Guru Ji Immersed in Eternal Light.

9. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadar Ji (1664-1675 A.D)

Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. Guru Sahib visited various places in Punjab and outside Punjab with a view to spread the Sikhism and remove prevalent useless faith and superstitions among the people. At that time Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb ruled over India. He was a Sunni Muslim. He wanted involve the Hindus in Islam. Kashmiri Pandits were the worst sufferers his persecutions. For the protection of Hindu religion Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji courted martyrdom on 11th November, 1675 A.D. at Delhi.

10. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji (1675-1708 A.D)

Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born on 22nd December, 1666 A.D. at Patna. He was the only son of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. At that time of his assumption of Guruship He was hardly nine years old. At that time India was ruled by Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb. He butchered a large number of Hindus who refused to embrace Islam. On top of all this he got Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji martyred on 11th November, 1675 A.D. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa Panth with a view to putting an end to the growing cruelties of the Mughals.

Creation of Khalsa Panth

On the day of Baisakhi in 1699 A.D. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji held a congregation at Anandpur Sahib. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji selected the '**Panj Payaras**' the five beloved **Bhai Daya Ram, Bhai Dharam Das,**

Bhai Mohkam Chand, Bhai Sahib Chand and Bhai Himat Rai. Guru Ji gave the Nectar of Immortality to the five beloved ones and then begged to be baptized by them. In this way, Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji laid the foundation the Khalsa Panth.

Main Principles of the Khalsa Panth

1. For entering the **Khalsa Panth**, every one has to have Amrit, thereafter he would be called a **Khalsa**.
2. Every Khalsa man will use '**Singh**' with his name and Khalsa woman will use '**Kaur**' with her name.
3. Every Khalsa will believe in one God. He will not believe in any god or goddess and idol worship.
4. Every Khalsa will wear the five emblems i.e. Kes, Kangha, Kara, Kachhera and Kirpan.
5. Every Khalsa will wear weapons. He will always be ready to fight a religious war.
6. Every Khalsa will get up early in the morning and after taking a bath and recite the Gurbani.
7. Every Khalsa will earn his livelihood and honestly donate 1/10th of his earnings and use it for the religious purposes.
8. The Khalsa will not use tabbaco and other intoxicants.
9. The Khalsa while meeting each other will Hail, '**Waheguru Ji ka Khalsa, Waheguru Ji ki Fateh**'.
10. The Khalsa will not believe in caste system and class discrimination.
11. The Khalsa will keep high moral character.

Points to Remember

1. During the medieval period Hinduism, Shaivism, and Vaishnavanism were very popular in the North India.
2. During the medieval period christianity, Islam, Alwars, Nayanars, Lingayat etc. sects flourished in the South India.
3. Islam was divided into Ulemas and Sufis sects.
4. The Chishti and Suhrawardi Silsilas were most important.
5. Saint Ramanuj, Ramanand, Kabir, Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu etc. were prominent saints.



I. Answer the following questions.

1. Give an account of religious systems and cults during the Mughal period.
2. What do you know about the Sufi movement ? What were the basic principles of this movement ?
3. What do you know about the Hindu religion ?
4. What do you know about Bhakti movement ? What were the basic principles of this movement ?
5. What is the contribution of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji to Bhakti movement ?
6. Mention the names of main Bhakti Saints of India.
7. What are the five sacred emblems of Sikhism ?

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The teachings of _____are contained in the Adi Granth Sahib.
2. _____founded a new faith named Din-i-ilahi.
3. Saint Kabir was disciple of _____.
4. Bhakti Saints preached in the _____of the people.
5. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the _____of Sikhism.
6. Hazrat Khawaja Muin-ud-din was born in_____
7. _____founded Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D.

III. Write True or False for each statement

1. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the Khalsa Panth. ☐
2. The Chishti and Suhrawardi were not the popular Sufi Silsilahs. ☐
3. The Dargh of Nizam-ud-din Auliya is at Ajmer. ☐
4. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Mira Bai popularized Ram bhakti. ☐

5. Always popularised devotional songs of Shaivism.
6. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji started the practice of Langar.

IV. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
1. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji born on	a. a Tamil Brahman
2. Ravi Das Ji was born at	b. Allahabad
3. Ramanada Ji was born at	c. Nadia in 1486 in Bengal
4. Ramanuja Ji was	d. Banaras
5. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Ji was born in	e. 15 April, 1469 A.D. at Rai Bhoi Ki, Talwandi, now called Nankana Sahib.
6. Prophet Muhammad was born	f. in Mecca in 570 A.D.



1. Draw the picture of any four Bhakti and Sufi saints in your note book. Write about their main teachings.
2. Visit a Gurdwara. Write what you saw there ? How did you feel ?





The medieval period, saw the development of cultures such as languages, literature, painting and music etc. in India.

1) Development of Regional Languages, Literature, Paintings and Music in the Medieval Period (800-1200 A.D.)

Language

- (i) North India :** Regional languages such as Gujarati, Bengali and Marathi made much progress in the North India during the medieval period. This progress was accelerated by the Bhakti movement saints, who preached in vernacular languages.
- (ii) South India :** In the South India Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages prospered under the Chola rulers. Many literary and religious compositions from Sanskrit language were translated into these languages. The Ramayana of Kampan translated into Tamil language from Sanskrit.
- (iii) The Sultanate Period (1206-1526 A.D.) :** Regional languages like Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil, Punjabi, Kannada etc. flourished during the Delhi Sultanate period due to the development of the bhakti movement. Various religious Holy books translated in different regional languages from Sanskrit.

Persian language was introduced in India by the Turks. With the passage of time, Hindi and Persian language was mixed and created a new language Urdu.

Sanskrit language continue to develop under the Vijayanagar kingdom rulers.

The Mughal Period (1526-1707 A.D.)

Mughal period is called the golden era of the Persian language. It was the official language of the Mughal empire. As a result Persian language got a lot of encouragement in Punjab. Akbar emperor had Ramayana and Mahabharata translated into Persian language from Sanskrit language. Besides, Punjabi language made a rapid progress in Punjab during the Mughal period. Hindi language also flourished as an important language. The development of Urdu language started during the Mughal period.

Literature

Literature progressed due to the patronage by the kings of all dynasties that ruled during the medieval period in India.

Development of Literature in the North India (800-1200 A.D.)

Literature progressed in the Rajput rulers' reign, because they were great patrons of literature. Chand Bardai wrote a book Prithvi Raj Raso. Among historical works, Kalhan wrote Raj Tarangini. This book is the main source of information about Kashmir. Jaidev, the court poet of Bengal composed, **Geet Gobind** in which he explained the love of Krishna and Radha. **Bilhan** wrote a famous book called **Vikramank Dev-Charit** in which he threw light on the life of Chola ruler Vikramaditya-VI. Katha Sarita Sagar is a prominent composition in Sanskrit language. It is a collection of stories.

Development of Literature in the South India (800-1200 A.D.)

Literature progressed under the Chola rulers. A lot of literature was created in the Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages during this time. The Ramayana written by **Kaban** in Tamil language is one such example. Many books were written in Kannada language. The **Mahabharat** was translated into Telugu language from Sanskrit language.

Development of Literature under the Delhi Sultans (1206-1526 A.D.)

Persian language was an official language under the Delhi Sultans. Therefore, a lot of literature was written in this language during this period. Famous Persian poets like Amir Khusro and Amir Hussain Dehlvi composed many poems in Persian language. Historians such as **Lia Barani**, **Minhas-us-Siraj** and travellers like **Ibn Battuta** etc. recorded accounts of kings, main political events and life of the people in this language.

Ramanuja, Jaideva etc. were the famous Sanskrit writers of Delhi Sultanate. Sanskrit works were translated into many regional languages, Persian and Arabic language. Amir Khusro was also a famous Hindi writer.

Literature also progressed under the Vijayanager kingdom rulers. They encouraged many regional languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit etc. Krishandeva Raya was a famous scholar of Sanskrit and Telugu. He wrote a poem as known **Amuktamalyada** in Telugu language.

Growth of Regional literature under the Mughals (1526-1707 A.D.)

The Mughal emperors were great scholars. Babar wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Babari in Turkish language and Akbar encouraged the growth of the literature. He had great scholars like Sheikh Mubarak, Abul Fazle and Faizi in his court. Abul Fazle wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama. Akbar also translated Sanskrit works into Persian like **Ramayana, Mahabharata, Raj Tarangini, Panchatantra**, etc.

Jahangir emperor was also a great scholar of Turkish, Hindi and Persian language. He wrote his own biography Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language. He continued to patronizing the scholars. He had many famous Hindi scholars like Rai Manohar, Bhishan Das and Keshav Das in his court.

Shah Jahan was a great lover of literature. **Padshah-Nama** of **Abdul Hamid Lahori** and **Shah Jahan Nama** of **Muhammad Sadiq** were the most famous compositions written during his reign. He also continued to give patronage to the Hindi literature.

Aurangzeb got composed **Fatwa-i-Alamgiri** regarding Islamic Law. Khalif Khan composed **Muntkahab-ul-lubab** most famous historical composition.

Painting

Growth of Painting under the Rajput period (800-1200 A.D.)

During this period of Rajput rulers the paintings were also made on the paper. Both Pal and Apbharash style of paintings were used for painting during this period. The paintings of Pal style are available in the religious books of Buddhism. Many colours like white, black, red and

blue are used in these paintings. More quantity of red and yellow colours is used in Apbharash style of painting. The paintings of this style are available in the Jain religion and old religious books.

Development of Paintings under the Delhi Sultanate period (1206-1526 A.D.)

The art of painting the walls and ceilings prevailed during the Delhi Sultanate. A portrait of Muhammad Tughluq is a fine example of painting of this period. The paintings of Delhi Sultans were made by the court painters.

Development of Painting in the Mughal period (1526-1707 A.D.)

The Mughal emperors were great lovers of painting. Therefore, the paintings made great progress during the Mughal reign. Babar and Humayun had great interest in the painting. Humayun brought two painters named Abdul Samad and Sayyid Ali from Iran to Delhi. Akbar emperor established a separate department for the development of painting. This department illustrated the books and also made the paintings of the emperors etc. **Deswant** and **Basawan** were the famous painters in the court of Akbar.

Jahangir emperor himself was a good painter. During his reign miniature painting began to develop. **Ustad Mansur, Abdul Hussan, Farukh Beg, Murad, Madav** etc. were famous painters of Jahangir.

Growth of Music during the Medieval period (800-1200 A.D.)

The art of music flourished under the Rajput rulers during this period (800-1200 A.D.). Rajput rulers of the North, South India and the Cholas took great interest in music. In their courts, the musicians were greatly respected and rewarded.

The Indian classical music, based on the Raga system had reached its zenith during this period. There were two schools of music, they were The Hindustani and Karnatic school of music. Besides these, our folk music throw light on the richness of our musical heritage.

Growth of Music under the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 A.D.)

Delhi Sultans were great lovers of music. Music flourished during this time. **Amir Khusro** was a famous musician and poet.

Growth of Music during the Mughal period (1526-1707 A.D.)

The Mughal emperors except of Aurangzeb, were very fond of music, therefore, during their reign the art of music flourished. Both emperors Babar and Humayun were great lovers of music. Humayun used to listen music two days in a week.

Akbar had keen interest in music. Akbar himself was a good singer. He had sufficient knowledge of Sur and Taal of music. **Tansen** was the most famous singer of Akbar's court. He composed many ragas and ragnies. Apart from Tansen, Baiju Bavra and Surdas were also famous musicians in the court of Akbar. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were very fond of music. They employed many court musicians. Music became a mixture of Indian and Persian styles. New forms of music like Khayal, Thumiri and Gazal developed. The classical music had reached its zenith during Mughal period. Dohas of Saint Kabir and other Bhakti movement saints were more popular during this period.

Case study- Punjab

Punjabi culture such as language and literature, painting and music etc. made great progress during the medieval period.

Languages and literature

- (i) **Baba Farid Shakarganj** : Baba Farid Shakarganj was a sufi saint of Punjab. He is called the founder of Punjabi literature. He composed his hymns in the Lehndi or Multani which was the language of the common people. His 112 Salokas and 4 Shabads were incorporated in the Adi Granth Sahib by Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. Baba Farid gave an immortal contribution to the Punjabi literature.
- (ii) **Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1469-1539)** : Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji started a new era of Punjabi literature because the literature composed by Guru Ji was unique from all angles. Among Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji's compositions Japji Sahib, Asa-Di-Var, Sidh Gosht and Babar-Vani are important. In fact the hymns of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji are a immortal contribution to the Punjabi literature.
- (iii) **Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1563-1606 A.D.)** : Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji compiled Adi Granth Sahib in 1604 A.D. Adi Granth Sahib incorporated the hymns of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji, Sri Guru Amar Das Ji, Sri Guru Ram Das Ji and Sri Guru

Arjan Dev Ji. Later on Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Ji's hymns were also included in it. Besides the hymns of the Sikh Gurus, the hymns of Hindu Bhagats and Sufi saints and few Bhattas are also included in it. All the hymns are in praise of one God. Adi Granth Sahib holds a supreme position in the Punjabi literature.

- (iv) **Bhai Gurdas Ji (1551-1637 A.D.)** : Bhai Gurdas Ji was a great Poet. He composed 39 Vars. These Vars are considered the key to understand Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Infact, the contribution of Bhai Gurdas to Punjabi literature and Sikh philosophy is great.
- (v) **Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji (1666-1708 A.D.)** : Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji was an excellent poet and literary Personality. Guru Ji's compositions such as Jaap Sahib, Bachitar Natak, Zafarnama, Chandi-Di-Var and Akal Ustat etc. are very famous and incorporated in Dasam Granth. No doubt Chandi-Di-Var is an Immortal work of the Punjabi literature.
- (vi) **Shah Hussain (1538-1593)** : Shah Hussain was a famous Punjabi Sufi poet. He rendered an invaluable contribution to the Punjabi literature by composing 165 Kafis.
- (vii) **Bulleh Shah (1680-1758 A.D.)** : Bulleh Shah was a famous poet of Punjabi literature. He wrote many Kafis, Siharfis, Dohres, Athvara, Baramah etc. But the Kafis written by him are very famous. Indeed his contribution to Punjabi literature is great.
- (viii) **Damodar** : Damodar was contemporary of the Mughal emperor Akbar. He wrote the legend of Heer Ranjha in Lehndi or Multani language. He portrayed village culture of the Punjab of his time.
- (ix) **Varis Shah (1707-1798 A.D.)** : Varis Shah has an important place in Punjabi legend. Varis Shah wrote a Punjabi legend of Heer which is an important contribution to Punjabi literature.
- (x) **Shah Muhammad (1782-1862 A.D.)** : Shah Muhammad was a famous poet. He wrote the **Jangnama**. He in his work has greatly admired the grandeur of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's empire to which he was an eye witness.

Paintings

We find many paintings in the old religious books related to the great Sikh Gurus painted on the walls of Gurdwaras and palaces. For example

we find the paintings of 22 persons who were employed by Sri Guru Amar Dass Ji for different Manjis with their names in the Goindwal. Similarly, a good number of paintings are available which are related to the Sikh Gurus and the events of their life in the various museums and gurdwaras. They throw light on the development of painting during this time.

Points to Remember

1. Regional languages such as Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Hindi, Punjabi etc. flourished during the medieval India.
2. Prithvi Raj Raso, Geet Gobind, Raj Tarangini, Vikramank Dev-Charit, Katha Sarita Sagar, Babarnama or Ain-i-Akbari, Akbarnama, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Padshah-Nama, Fatwa-i-Alamgiri, Muntkahab-ul-lubab etc. literature developed in the medieval India.
3. The Indian classical music, based on the raga system had reached its zenith during the medieval period. Amir Khusro invented Tabla and Sitar. It is said that there were about 1200 musicians in the court of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Tansen was a famous singer of Akbar's court. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji compiled Adi Granth Sahib according to ragas and ragnies. Baiju and Padvi were the famous musicians, they wrote two books named Mimasa and Sangit Raj. Baba Farid Shakarganj composed his hymns in the Lehndi or Multani language.



I. Answer the following questions :

1. Write the names of regional languages of North India during the medieval period (800-1200 A.D.).
2. Write the names of regional languages during the Delhi sultanate period.
3. Throw some light on the literary achievements during the Mughals in India.
4. What were the achievements of the Rajputs in the field of painting.

5. Who was considered the founder of Punjabi literature?
6. How many Vars did Bhai Gurdas compose ?
7. Name four famous poets who gave an important contribution to the Punjabi literature.
8. Give a brief account of Adi Granth Sahib.

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ was the writer of Geet Govinda.
2. Prithviraj Raso was written by _____.
3. Adi Granth Sahib was composed _____ in 1604 A.D.
4. Krishan Ray was a famous _____ of Sanskrit and Telegu languages.
5. _____ was a famous musician and poet.

III. Write True or False for each statement.

1. Ramanuja, Jaideva were the famous Sanskrit writers of Delhi Sultanate. ☐
2. Abdul Fazle did not write Ain-i-Akbari. ☐
3. Tansen was the most famous singer of Akbar's court. ☐
4. Muhammad Tughluq's portrait is a fine example of painting during the medieval period. ☐
5. The art of music did not flourish under the Rajput rulers. ☐

IV. Match the following

Column-A

1. Jai Dev
2. Kalhan
3. Bilhan
4. Abul Fazle
5. Aurangzeb

Column B

- A. Vikramank
- B. Ain-i-Akbari
- C. Raj Tarangini
- D. Geet Gobind
- E. Fatwa-i-Alamgiri



Activity

Write a brief essay on the development of Punjabi literature during the medieval period.



The Mughal empire began to decline in the eighteenth century and many an independent states had established in Northern and Southern India. The Marathas, the Nizams of Hyderabad, Haider Ali of Mysore and Tipu Sultan had established an independent state in the South. The Bengal, Avadh, Rohelkhand, Mathura and Punjab new states emerged in the North India.

The Later Mughals

After the death of Aurangzeb (1707 A.D.) the Mughal rulers who ruled after him known as the **Later Mughals**. They were so weak that they could not hold the empire together of distant provinces.

Bahadur Shah (1707-1712)

Bahadur Shah ruled for six years. But he could not control the rising power of the Marathas and the Sikhs. He died in 1712 A.D.

Jahandar Shah

After the death of Bahadur Shah his son Jahandar Shah ascended the throne. He ruled for a few months. During his reign, two brothers Husain Ali and Abdullah became very powerful. They wanted the Jahandar Shah to become a puppet in their hands. But he refused to do so. They got him murdered.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719 A.D.)

After the death of Jahandar Shah his nephew Farrukhsiyar ascended the throne of Delhi. He was a ruler only in name. The empire was controlled by the two brothers Hussain Ali and Abdullah, known as the Sayyid brothers. In 1719 A.D. as he tried to free himself from the Sayyid brothers, he too was put to death. The next famous ruler was Muhammad Shah



Design : *Establishment of New States in the Eighteenth Century*

who ruled from 1719 to 1748 A.D. Soon after coming in power Muhammad Shah over throw the Sayyid brothers. But powerful governors established independent states in different parts of the country. At the same time, The Sikhs, Marathas, Jats and Rajputs revolted against the Mughals. The last Mughal emperor was Bahadur Shah Zafar. He was removed from the throne by the British and brought an end to the Mughal empire.



Design 20.1 Bahadur Shah Zafar

New Political Formations

After Muhammad Shah the regional kingdoms became very powerful during medieval period.

Bengal

Bengal was the first state to be freed from the Mughals in the 18th century. Murshid Quli Khan was the Subedar of Bengal and Orissa in 1717 A.D. under the Mughals. In fact, he was ruling independently. He made **Murshidabad** his capital instead of Dhaka. He was an able and wise ruler. He died in 1727 A.D. He was succeeded by Shuja-ud-din. Shuja-ud-din became the new ruler of Bengal and Orissa in 1733 A.D. The reign of Shuja-ud-din was peaceful. He died in 1739 A.D.

Shuja-ud-din was succeeded by his son Surfraz Khan. He proved to be an incompetent ruler. He was killed by the Alivardi Khan in the battle of Gheria in 1740 A.D.

In 1740 A.D. Alivardi Khan became the new ruler of Bengal, Bihar

and Orissa. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-Daulah became the ruler of Bengal in 1756 A.D.

The rulers of Bengal improved the administration and encouraged agriculture, industry and trade. They also maintained complete peace and prosperity in the state.

Avadh

Saadat Khan became the governor of Avadh in 1722 A.D. by the Mughal emperor, Muhammad Shah. He brought able reforms in the economy of the kingdom and paid special attention to agriculture. He died in 1739 A.D.

After the death of Saadat Khan, Safdar Jang became the ruler of Avadh. He ruled till 1754 A.D. He was also the Wazir of the Mughal emperor Ahammad Shah. He died in 1754 A.D.

Shuja-ud-Daulah became the ruler of Lucknow in 1754 A.D. In 1774 A.D. Shuja-ud-Daulah conquered the regions of Rohelkhand. He died in 1775 AD.

After the death of Shuja-ud-Daulah, Asaf-ud-Daulah became the ruler of Avadh. After some time, the British Governor General Warren Hastings compelled him to sign a treaty of Faizabad and increase the sum to be paid for the British army that was posted in the Avadh.

Hyderabad

The state of Hyderabad was founded by the **Nizam-ul-Mulk** whose original name was **Chin-Qilich-khan**. He was the wazir of the Mughal ruler, Muhammad Shah. He declared Hyderabad his capital. The Mughal emperor accepted Nizam-ud-Mulk the governor of South and conferred on him the title of **Asifjah**. Though he did not formally declare his independence but he ruled over Hyderabad as an independent ruler. His successors belonged to the **Asifjah** Dynasty and were known as Nizams.

Mysore

Hyder Ali in 1761 A.D. became the ruler of Mysore. During his reign he set up a sound administrative system in Mysore. He adopted the policy of tolerance towards other religions. He appointed many Hindus on higher ranks. He fought many battles with the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad,



Design 20.2 Hydar Ali

the rulers of Karnataka and the British. Two wars were fought between the Hydar Ali and the British. In the first Anglo-Mysore war Hydar Ali defeated the British. In 1780 A.D. the second Anglo-Mysore war broke out between them. This war was still going on when Hydar Ali died in 1782 A.D.



Design 20.3 Tipu Sultan

Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan. He was an able ruler like his father. He was known as the **Tiger of Mysore**. He proved to be great patriot. He brought many reforms in the administration. He determined to put an end to the cruel rule of the British in India. Thus, he introduced modern weapons in his army and tried to build a modern army. He also encouraged the trade and industry. He died in 1799 in the fourth battle of Mysore against the British.

Relations with the Mughals

Aurangzeb could not tolerate the growing power of Shivaji. In order to curb the power of Shivaji, Aurangzeb sent an army against Shivaji at Pune under the leadership of Shaista Khan the Governor of South India. Shaista Khan occupied many of Shivaji's territories, forts and Pune. After some time on the night in 1663 A.D. Shivaji along with 400 soldiers, entered Pune in the form of a marriage party. He invaded Shaista Khan at midnight. In this invasion Abdul Fateh, son of Shaista Khan and many Mughal soldiers were killed but Shaista Khan fled to save his life.

In 1667 A.D. when Shivaji and his son reached at Agra to meet Aurangzeb, he imprisoned them. But Shivaji and his son, sitting in the baskets of sweets escaped from the prison.

Shivaji declared himself an independent ruler and assumed the title as **Chhatarpati** in 1674 A.D. He died in 1680 A.D.

Successors of Shivaji

After the death of Shivaji, his son Sambhaji became ruler in 1689 A.D. He proved to be incompetent. Sambhaji was imprisoned and put to death on Aurangzeb's order in 1689 A.D.

After Sambhaji, his brother Raja Ram became the ruler. He continued his struggle against the Mughals. Raja Ram died in 1707 A.D. After his death Tara Bai, Raja Ram's widow queen became guardian of her four year son Shivaji-II and she began to rule. She was a courageous woman.

After Aurangzeb's death in 1707 A.D. Shahuji was successful in becoming the ruler in 1708. He appointed Balaji Vishvanath as his Peshwa. Gradually all the powers held to Balaji Vishvanath. He died in 1720 A.D.

Which political powers continued struggle against the Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb ?

After the death of Balaji Vishvanath his son Baji Rao became the new Peshwa in 1720 A.D. In 1739 A.D. he occupied Salsette, Bassein and Thane settlements of the Portuguese.

In 1740 A.D. Balaji Baji Rao became the third Peshwa after the death of Baji Rao-I. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat in 1761 A.D. The Peshwa could not bear this defeat and died. Madhav Rao became the fourth Peshwa in 1761 A.D.

The Marathas

During the reign of Aurangzeb Shivaji had established an independent state in Maharashtra. Balaji Vishvanath became the first Peshwa of the Marathas. The Marathas had expanded their rule under the leadership of the Peshwas.

Shivaji

Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha dynasty. He was born on April 20th, 1627 A.D. at Shivner at Pune. His father Shahji Bhonsle was a Jagirdar and held a high post in the court of the Sultan of Bijapur. Shivaji's mother's name was Jija Bai. Shivaji was influenced by his mother, Dadaji Kondev and guru Ram Das . Shivaji was a patriot. He wanted to put an end of the Mughal rule and to establish an independent Hindu state.



Design 20.4 Shivaji Maratha

In 1646 A.D., when Ali Adil Shah, the Sultan of Bijapur fell ill. Shivaji occupied the fort of Toran. After this in 1648 A.D. he also occupied the forts of Purandhar, Kondana, Konkan, Kalyani and Singhgarh. After the death of Dada ji Kondev he also occupied the Pune in 1648 A.D.

In 1659 A.D. the Sultan of Bijapur sent an army against Shivaji under the leadership of Afzal Khan. But he could not capture Shivaji. Therefore he invited Shivaji in the fort of Partapgarh for a treaty. When both of them were about to embrace each other Afzal Khan tried to kill Shivaji but Shivaji killed him with dagger. In the end the sultan signed a treaty with Shivaji and accepted him as an independent ruler.

After the death of Madhav Rao many other Peshwas remained on the post of Peshwa such as Narayan Rao, Madhav Rao Narayan and Baji Rao-II. In 1818 A.D. Lord Hastings, the British Governor General occupied the Maratha empire by defeating Baji Rao-II.

The Rajputs

The Rajputs and the Mughals were like friends, but fell apart during the reign of Aurangzeb. After the death of Aurangzeb, when Mughal empire started to decline, they became independent. The most famous Rajput ruler was **Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber** (now called Jaipur). He encouraged study of Science. He built the beautiful Pink City of Jaipur. He also built many astronomical observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain and Mathura etc.



Design 20.5 Sawai Raja Jai Singh built astronomical observatory at Jaipur

The Jats

The Jats of Mathura started a revolt against the Mughals under the leadership of Gokul. After him the Jats continued their struggle against the Mughals under the leadership of Raja Ram and then Churaman. Churaman was successful in obtaining the Mansabdari of 1500 Jats and 500 Sawars from the Mughal emperor. His successor Badan Singh made his army powerful. He built many forts in his state. He made Bharatpur his capital. He expanded his kingdom by occupying Agra, Meerut, Aligarh etc.

Which political powers struggled with the Mughals for long period during the reign of Aurangzeb ?

Case study: The Sikhs

Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

18th century was a period of conflict between the Sikhs and the Mughals. The Mughals let loose great atrocities on the Sikhs. In order to put an end of the cruel rule of the Mughals Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D. A brave community came in existence which put an end of Mughal Empire. There were two wars fought between Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the Mughals such as the first and second battle of Anandpur Sahib and the battle of Chamkaur Sahib and Khidrana. Guru Ji put a brave fight against the Mughals at Chamkaur Sahib. Here Guru Ji's two elder Sahibzadas Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh Ji Martyred. In 1706 A.D. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji badly defeated the Mughals in the battle of Khidrana or Mukatsar.



Design 20.6 Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Banda Singh Bahadur

Banda Singh Bahadur was born on 27 Oct. 1670 A.D. at village Rajori in district Poonch of Jammu. His original name was Lachhman Das. Banda Singh Bahadur met Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji at Nanded Sahib in 1708 A.D. Guru Ji ordered him to avenge the cruelties of the Mughals with the help of the Sikhs. Reaching in Punjab a large number of the Sikhs joined him. Banda Singh Bahadur began his conquests from Kaithal in 1709 A.D. After this he conquered Samana, Kapuri and Sadhaura. Banda Singh Bahdur avenged the executions of Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh the sons of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji by defeating and killing Nawab Wazir Khan at Chaparchiri. After some time Banda Singh Bahadur conquered Saharanpur, Behat, Jalalabad, Karnal, Panipat, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Kalanaur and Pathankot. He made Lohgarh his capital.



Design 20.7 Banda Singh Bahadur

Banda Singh Bahadur established a Sikh state in Punjab. Banda Singh Bahadur and his companions were made prisoners in 1715 A.D. They were sent to Delhi. Before executing Banda Singh Bahadur, his 3 years son Ajay Singh was killed before his eyes. Banda Singh Bahadur was executed on 9th June, 1716 A.D.

Abdus Samad Khan : In 1716 A.D. during the reign of Farrukhsiyar Abdus Samad Khan was the Subedar of Punjab. He killed innumerable Sikhs. Therefore, Farrukhsiyar conferred on him the title of the **Sword of the State**.

Zakariya Khan

Zakariya Khan was the son of Abdus Samad Khan. He became the Subedar of Punjab in 1726 A.D.. He adopted harsh policy to suppress the Sikhs. A large number of the Sikhs were killed by him. He executed persons like Bhai Mani Singh, Mehtab Singh, Bhai Taru Singh and Haqiqat Rai.

Yahiya Khan

Yahiya Khan was the son of Zakariya Khan. He became the new Subedar of Punjab in 1745 A.D. He continued the policy of persecution of the Sikhs.

Yahiya Khan invaded the Sikhs suddenly at Kahanuwan (Gurdaspur). There 7000 Sikhs were killed and 3000 were imprisoned. This event is known as the **First Holocaust**.

Mir Mannu

In 1748 A.D. Mir Mannu became the new Subedar of Punjab. He persecuted the Sikhs in large number. But Mir Mannu could not pay proper attention towards the Sikhs. That is why, the Sikhs consolidated their power still more.

Ahmad Shah Abdali

Ahmad Shah Abdali was the ruler of Afghanistan. He invaded Punjab eight times. These invasions provided the Sikhs an opportunity to organise themselves. In 1765 A.D. the Sikhs took possession of Lahore and declared their independence. But now they had not single leader. So they organized themselves into small groups. These groups came to known as 'Misls' which were twelve in number. Each Misl had its own leader who controlled a specific area of the misl. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the leader of the Sukerchakia misl united all the misls and established an independent kingdom in Punjab.



Design 20.8 Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Points to Remember

1. The Bengal, Avadh, Hyderabad, Masore, Maratha etc. new states established in India during the eighteenth century.
2. Bengal was the first state to be independent from the Mughals in the eighteenth century.
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk got the title of Asifjah.
4. In 1761 A.D. Hyder Ali became the ruler of Mysore.
5. Tipu Sultan is known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'.
6. Shivaji assumed the title as 'Chhatrapati'.
7. Rajput ruler Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber built the beautiful pink city of Jaipur.
8. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji created Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D.
9. Banda Singh Bahadur's original name was Lachhman Das.



I. Answer the following questions.

1. Name any four regional powers which rose in the 18th century.
2. List the later Mughals given in the chapter.
3. Give an account of the rise of Avadh in 18th century.
4. How did the Sikhs rise to power in the 18th century?
5. How did Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan make Mysore powerful ?
6. Discuss the role of Shivaji in establishing the Maratha Empire.

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Muhammad Shah ruled from_____.
2. Murshid Qali Khan was the _____ of Bengal and Orissa.
3. Hyder Ali was the ruler of _____.
4. Saadat Khan became the Subedar of Avadh _____ A.D.
5. Shivaji was the founder of _____empire.

6. Gokul was the leader of _____
7. Banda Singh Bahadur's original name was _____.

III. Write True or False for each statement.

1. Farrukhsiyar became the ruler of Delhi. ☐
2. Murshid Quli Khan was the Subedar of Avadh. ☐
3. Nizam-ul-Mulik founded the state of Hyderabad. ☐
4. Shivaji was succeeded by his brother Raja Ram. ☐
5. Balaji Rao became the third Peshwa in 1740 A.D. ☐
6. Badhan Singh was the successor of Gokul. ☐
7. Banda Singh Bahadur established a Sikh State in Punjab. ☐

IV. Match the Columns

Column-A	Column B
1. Bahadur Shah	a. died in 1739 A.D.
2. Shuja-ud-din	b. April 20th 1627 A.D.
3. Hyder Ali	c. died in 1712 A.D.
4. Tipu Sultan was known	d. as the Tiger of Mysore.
5. Shivaji was born	e. died in 1782 A.D.
6. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji	f. on 27 October, 1670 A.D. founded Khalsa Panth
7. Banda Singh Bahadur was born	g. in 1699 A.D.



On the outline map of India, mark the extent of Kingdoms that declared themselves independent during the Mughal empire in the 18th century.

