

# The Mughal Empire

## DR.AUGUSTIN.J



# The Mughals

- The Mughal designation for their own dynasty was **Gurkani** (Persian: گورکانیان, *Gūrkāniyān*, meaning "sons-in-law").
- The use of "Mughal" and "Moghul" derived from the Arabic and Persian corruption of "Mongol", and it emphasised the Mongol origins of the Timurid dynasty.
- The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur (reigned 1526–1530), a Central Asian ruler who was descended from the Turco-Mongol conqueror Timur (the founder of the Timurid Empire) on his father's side, and from Genghis Khan on his mother's side.
- Ousted from his ancestral domains in Central Asia, Babur turned to India to satisfy his ambitions.
- He established himself in Kabul and then pushed steadily southward into India from Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass.

- **Babur** was the founder of the Mughal empire which was established in **1526** after Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the **first battle of Panipat**.
- Thus a new epoch and a new empire in India began, lasting for nearly three centuries beginning from **1526 to 1857**.
- Six major rulers of this dynasty, Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, known as the “**Great Mughals**”, left their mark on Indian history.
- The empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

# Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur



- Babur ascended the throne at **Farghana** (Uzbekistan), in 1494 at the age of twelve after the death of his father.
- The situation in Central Asia was not stable and Babar had to face a lot of resistance from the nobility itself.
- Although he was able to capture **Samarqand** but very soon he had to retreat because of desertion of some of his nobles. He also lost Farghana to the Uzbeks.
- After years of wandering he seized **Kabul** in 1504.
- During this whole period he had plans of moving towards Hindustan. And finally from 1517 onwards he made decisive moves towards India.
- Meanwhile in India there was conflict between some Afghan chiefs with Ibrahim Lodi. Prominent among them was **Daulat Khan Lodi**, the Governor of a large part of Punjab.

- The Rajput king of Mewar **Rana Sanga** was also asserting his authority against Ibrahim Lodi and was trying to increase his area of influence in north India.
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- Both of them sent word to Babur to invade India. Invitations from Rana Sanga and Daulat Khan Lodi might have encouraged Babur's ambitions.
- Between 1519 and 1524 he invaded Bhera, Sialkot and Lahore.
- Finally, in **1526** Ibrahim Lodi and Babur's forces met at **Panipat** .
- Babur had an active army of only 12000 soldiers while Ibrahim's army had an estimated strength of 100,000 soldiers.
- When face to face in the battle field Babur's tactics were unique.
- He effectively applied the **Rumi (Ottoman)** method of warfare.
- Cannons were an important addition in sixteenth-century warfare. Babur used them effectively in the first battle of Panipat.

# use of cannons in first battle of panipat



- Babur had conquered Delhi and Agra, but he still had to suppress the Rajputs and the Afghans.
- Babur decided to take on **Rana Sanga** of Chittor, who as ruler of Mewar, had a strong influence over Rajasthan and Malwa.
- The forces of Babur and Rana Sanga met at **Khanwa**, a place near Fatehpur Sikri. Rana Sanga was defeated in **1527** and once again the superior military tactics of Babur succeeded. With the defeat of Rana the biggest challenge in north India was shattered. (**Battle of Khanwa 1527**).
- Though the Mewar Rajputs received great shock at Khanwa, **Medini Rai** at Malwa was still threatening to challenge the authority of Babur.
- In the next year Babur defeated Medini Rai in Chanderi. (**Battle of Chanderi 1528**).

- In the subsequent year Babur encountered Afghans(Ibrahim Lodi's brother Mohammad Lodi) and defeated them in **Battle of Ghagra 1529**.
- Babur died in the year 1530AD.
- He was a scholar of Persian and Arabic languages.
- He wrote his autobiography, *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* in Turki language. Later it was translated into Persian and other languages.

# Nasiruddin Mohammad Humayn (1530-1540 ; 1555-56)



- After the death of Babur in 1530, his son Humayun succeeded him.
- Humayun means “fortune” but he remained the most unfortunate ruler of the Mughal Empire.
- Humayun, a cultured and learned person, was not a soldier like his father.
- He was faced with the problems of a weak financial system and the predatory Afghans.
- The growth of Afghan power in the regions around Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of **Sher Khan (later Sher Shah)** made Humayun to initiate action. Defeating the Afghans at Daurah in 1532 Humayun besieged the powerful fort of Chunar.
- However in 1539 Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in **Battle of Chausa**. Somehow Humayun managed to escape from battle ground.
- In the next year Sher Shah Suri confronted Humayun in Kannauj and defeated him completely. (**Battle of Kannauj 1540**)
- Sher Shah started his independent rule.

- When Humayun left India in 1540, he married Hamida Banu Begum on his way to Sind.
- When they stayed in Amorkot, a Hindu kingdom ruled by Rana Prasad, Akbar was born in 1542.
- Humayun then proceeded to Iran and sought help from its ruler. He later defeated his brothers, Kamran and Askari.
- In the meantime the Sur dynasty in India was declining rapidly.
- In 1555, Humayun defeated the Afghans and recovered the Mughal throne. After six months, he died in 1556 due to his fall from the staircase of his library.
- His biography Humayun Nama was written by **Gulbadan Begum** in Persian language.
- He was buried in Delhi.

# Sher Shah Suri(1540-55)



- Farid, who later came to be called Sher Khan and subsequently Sher Shah, was son of a Jagirdar under the kingdom of Jaunpur.
- His father Hasan Khan Sur held the jagir of Sasaram in Bihar during the rule of Lodis.
- **Sher Shah Suri** was the founder of the Suri Empire in India, with its capital in Sasaram in modern-day Bihar
- He first served as a private before rising to become a commander in the Mughal army under Babur and then the governor of Bihar.
- In 1537, when Babur's son Humayun was elsewhere on an expedition, Sher Shah overran the state of Bengal and established the Suri dynasty.
- After defeating Humayun he became sovereign ruler in the year 1540 and assumed the title of Sher Shah.
- After a gap of 14 years Sher Shah succeeded in establishing the Afghan rule again in India in 1540(Lodis were the first Afghans to rule)
- Sher Shah and his successors ruled for 15 years. This period is known as the period of second Afghan Empire.

- He defeated and conquered Malwa in 1542 which was followed by Chanderi.
- In Rajasthan he led campaigns against Marwar, Ranthambhore, Nagor, Ajmer, Merta Jodhpur and Bikaner. He defeated rebellious Afghans in Bengal.
- By 1545 he had established himself as the supreme ruler from Sindh and Punjab to whole of Rajputana in the West and Bengal in the East.
- Now he turned towards BundelKhand. Here while besieging the fort of Kalinjar he died in 1545 in an accidental blast of gun powder.
- After Sher Shah's death in 1545 his successors ruled till 1555 when Humayun conquered India.

# Sher Shah's Reforms:

- He made his government highly centralised.
- The king was assisted by important ministers:
  1. Diwan –i- Wizarat – also called as Wazir – in charge of Revenue and Finance.
  2. Diwan-i-Ariz – in charge of Army.
  3. Diwan-i-Rasalat- Foreign Minister.
  4. Diwan-i-Insha- Minister for Communications.

- Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty seven sarkars. Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) were the two officers in charge of the administration in each sarkar.
- Each sarkar was divided into several parganas. **Shiqdar** (military officer), Amin (land revenue), **Fotedar** (treasurer) **Karkuns** (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana.
- Sher Shah had also improved the communications by laying four important **highway** They were: 1. Sonargaon to Sind 2. Agra to Burhampur 3. Jodhpur to Chittor and 4. Lahore to Multan.
- He extended **the Grand Trunk Road** from Chittagong in the frontiers of the province of Bengal in northeast India to Kabul in Afghanistan in the far northwest of the country.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous Hindi work Padmavat during his reign.
- He started building a new walled city in Delhi, which later came to be known as **Purana Qila** (Old Fort).
- He built his own mausoleum in Sasaram.

# Sher Shah Suri Tomb



# Akbar -1556 to 1605



- **Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar**(Persian: ابو الفتح  
(جلال الدين محمد اكبر))
- Popularly known as **Akbar the Great** and also as **Akbar I** who reigned from 1556 to 1605.
- Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India.
- A strong personality and a successful general, Akbar gradually enlarged the Mughal Empire to include much of the Indian subcontinent.
- His power and influence, however, extended over the entire subcontinent because of Mughal military, political, cultural, and economic dominance.

- Akbar was only thirteen years old at the time of Humayun's death. When his father died, Akbar was at Kalanaur in Punjab and therefore his coronation took place in Kalanaur itself in 1556.
- It was his tutor and Humayun's favourite and confidant **Bairam Khan**, who served as the regent of the Mughal emperor from 1556 to 1560.
- As a conqueror Akbar triumphed all over North India. The first four years of Akbar's rule saw the expansion of the Mughal empire from Kabul to Jaunpur, including Gwalior and Ajmer, under his regent Bairam Khan.
- One of the major achievements of his regency period was the defeat of Hemu and the Afghan forces in the **second battle of Panipat in 1556**, who were posing a serious threat to the Mughal Empire.

# Akbar's Military Conquests

- Malwa was conquered in 1562 from Baz Bahadur who was made a mansabdar in Akbar's court.
- The Gondwana region of central India was annexed after a fierce battle with Rani Durgavati and her son Vir Narayan in 1564.
- Akbar conquered Gujarat from Muzaffar Shah in 1573. Akbar built new capital Fatehpur sikri in memory of this victory.
- In the **Battle of Haldighati**, **Rana Pratap Singh** was severely defeated by the Mughal army led by Man Singh in **1576**. Following the defeat of Mewar, most of the leading Rajput rulers had accepted Akbar's suzerainty.
- Defeated Daud Khan, the Afghan ruler of Bihar and Bengal, both the provinces were annexed to the Mughal empire in 1576.
- Akbar's forces had occupied Khandesh region in 1591.
- Chand Bibi defended Ahmednagar against the Mughal forces.



# Rajput policy:

- The Rajput policy of Akbar was notable.
- He married the Rajput princess, the daughter of Raja Bharamal.
- It was a turning point in the history of Mughals. Rajputs served the Mughals for four generations.
- Many of them rose to the positions of military generals.
- Raja Bhagawan Das and Raja Man Singh were given senior positions in the administration by Akbar.
- One by one, all Rajput states submitted to Akbar.

- **Religious policy:**
- He abolished the pilgrim tax and jiziya
- In 1575, he ordered for the construction of **Ibadat Khana** (House of worship) at his new capital Fatepur Sikri.
- Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.
- In 1582, he promulgated a new religion called **Din I lahi** or Divine Faith. It believes in one God. It contained good points of all religions.
- He propagated a philosophy of **Sulh-i-Kul** (peace to all).
- In 1582, he discontinued the debates in the Ibadat Khana as it led to bitterness among different religions
- Badauni, a contemporary author, was bitter critic of Akbar's religious experiment.
- Sheikh Mubarak was religious guru of Akbar.
- Akbar's new religious policy was drafted by Abul Faizi.

# Agra Fort

- The magnificent Agra Fort used to be the main residence of the Mughal emperors till 1638.
- The glorious fort was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to the architectural brilliance of the walled fortress.
- The fort is a joint effort of many rulers; however, it was Akbar who reconstructed the ruined fort using bricks and sandstone.
- He used nearly 4,000 builders for 8 continuous years to complete the structure
- **Buland Darwaza** .
- In order to commemorate the victory over Gujarat, Akbar built the magnificent Buland Darwaza at a distance of 43 km from Agra.
- It literally translates to the Gate of Magnificence and is supposed to be the world's highest gateway.
- This classic example of Mughal architecture is made of red and buff sandstone and is exquisitely decorated using white and black marble.
- Apparently the construction of this beautiful structure took 12 years to be completed!

- **Mariam-uz-Zamani's Palace**

- This mesmerising palace built in Fatehpur Sikri was the residence of Akbar's wife, Mariam. In fact, the whole city of Fatehpur Sikri was built and established by Akbar.
- Another legend believes that the palace was built for Jodha Bai, also one of Akbar's loving wife. Therefore, the palace is often referred to as Jodha Bai's Palace as well. The palace has a beautiful painting of Lord Krishna in the premise.

- **Akbar's Tomb**

- Although the construction of the tomb was completed by his son Jahangir,
- It is located in Sikandra, which is a suburb of Agra. It is an architectural masterpiece of the Mughal Empire.
- During the rule of Aurangzeb, the tomb faced heavy blows from the Jats, who looted all the jewels and riches of the tomb.

- **Allahabad Fort**

- The beautiful fort of Allahabad nestles on river Yamuna, the point where it meets river Ganga. Built by Akbar in 1583, the fort has majestic, high towers and beautiful galleries in the fort. Currently, only part of the fort is allowed for visitors while the rest is under the army.

# Jahangir(1605-1627)



# Jahangir(1605-1627)

- Akbar was succeeded by his son Salim with the title Nur-ud-din Jahangir.
- He was Akbar's son by a Rajput wife. (Mariam-uz-Zamani )or( Jodha Bai),
- His ascension was challenged by his eldest son Prince Khusrau who staged a revolt with the blessings of Sikh Guru Arjun Dev.
- Prince Khusrau was defeated, captured and blinded, while Guru Arjun Dev was executed.
- In 1608 Ahmad Nagar in the Deccan had declared independence under Malik Ambar.
- During the reign of Jahangir there was no addition to the Mughal territory in Deccan.
- Jahangir's reign witnessed the visit of two Englishmen – **William Hawkins** and **Sir Tomas Roe**.
- While the former could not get the consent of the Emperor for establishing an English factory in India, the latter, sent as ambassador by King James I, succeeded in securing permission to establish a British factory at Surat.

- In 1611, Jahangir married Mehrunnisa who was known as **Nur Jahan** (Light of World).
- Nur Jahan dominated the royal household and set new fashions based on Persian traditions. She encouraged Persian art and culture in the court.
- Nur jahan became the real power behind the throne.
- The political intrigues that prevailed because of Nur-Jahan, led Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan) to rebel against his father.
- Nur-Jahan, who ruled the empire for ten years, lost her power and influence after Jahangir's death.
- Jahangir died near Lahore (on the way from Kashmir to Lahore).
- He was buried in Lahore.

# Sir Tomas Roe visit



# Shah Jahan(1627-1658)



- After Jahangir's death in 1627, Shah Jahan reached Agra with the support of the nobles and the army and ascended the throne.
- Shah Jahan launched a prolonged campaign in the northwest frontier to recover **Kandahar** and other ancestral lands. But was unable to control Kandhar.
- His **Deccan policy was more successful**. He defeated the forces of Ahmadnagar and annexed it. Both Bijapur and Golkonda signed a treaty with the emperor.
- Shah jahan defeated Shivaji's father shahji Bhonsle.
- In 1631 Shah Jahan's wife Mumtaz mahal passed away at Burhanpur.
- In memory of Her Shah jahan started constructing Musoleum at Agra(Taj mahal).
- He was contemporary to Louis XIV of France.

- In his reign the famous Peacock Throne was made for the King.
- Europeans like **Bernier** (French physician and traveller), **Tavernier** (French gem merchant and traveller), **Mandelslo** (German adventurer and traveller), Peter Mundy (English Trader) and **Manucci** (Italian writer and traveller) visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan and left behind detailed accounts of India.
- During the last days of Shah Jahan, there was a contest fight for the throne amongst his four sons.
- Dara Shukoh, the eldest, was the favourite of his father.
- A **war of succession** broke out between the four sons of Shah Jahan in which Aurangzeb emerged victorious.
- Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan and crowned himself as the Mughal emperor.
- Shah Jahan died broken hearted as a royal prisoner in January 1666 and was buried in the Taj Mahal.

# Aurangzeb(1657-1707)



- He assumed the title Alamgir, World Conqueror.
- His military campaigns in his first ten years of reign were a great success. He suppressed the minor revolts. But he faced serious difficulties in the latter part of his reign
- The Jats and Satnamis and also the Sikhs revolted against him. These revolts were induced by his harsh religious policy.
- Aurangzeb was basically puritan (religious) in nature. He imposed jezya on Hindus.
- He was influenced by Nakshabandi sufi order.
- Prince Akbar rebelled against his father Aurangzeb, in this connection ninth Guru of Sikhs Guru Tegbahadur was executed by Aurangzeb.
- Deccan policy:
- Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was motivated by the policy of containing the growing influence of the Marathas, the rebellious attitude of the Shia kingdoms of Deccan like Golkonda and Bijapur and to curtail the rebellious activities of his son Akbar who had taken refuge in the Deccan.
- Aurangzeb came to the Deccan in 1682 and remained in the Deccan till his death in 1707.

- Aurangzeb annexed Golconda and Bijapur.
- In fact, the destruction of the Deccan kingdoms was a political blunder on the part of Aurangzeb. The barrier between the Mughals and the Marathas was removed and there ensued a direct confrontation between them.
- Also, his Deccan campaigns exhausted the Mughal treasury. According to J.N. Sarkar, the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangzeb.
- The Marathas under Shivaji were a threat to Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb sent two of his great generals Shaista Khan and Jai Singh one after the other to capture Shivaji.
- Jai Singh captured Shivaji and took him to Delhi but Shivaji managed to escape to the Deccan.
- Shivaji, employing guerrilla tactics, defied the Mughal forces till his death at the age of 53 in 1680.
- Aurangzeb was severely tested by the Marathas till his death in 1707 as the sons of Shivaji continued the rebellion.
- The **death of Aurangzeb in 1707** marked a watershed in Indian history as the Mughal empire virtually came to end even though the weak successors of Aurangzeb held the throne the next 150 years.

# Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb (1707)



# Administration in Mughal Empire

- The Mughals retained many features of the administrative system of the Sultanate and Sher shah.
- Under Shershah the administrative units of Pargana (a group of villages), sarkar (a group of parganas) and groups of sarkars (some what like subas or province) were placed under specific offices
- The Mughals formalized a new territorial unit called **suba**.
- The Mughal empire was divided into twelve provinces or subas by Akbar.
- Institutions of **Jagir and Mansab** system were also introduced by the Mughals

- **Mansabdari System**

- Under this system every officer was assigned a rank (mansab).
- The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5000 for the nobles.
- Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks.
- The ranks were divided into two – zat and sawar. Zat means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person.
- Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen of a person who was required to maintain.
- Every sawar had to maintain at least two horses.
- The mansab rank was not hereditary.
- All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.

- **Land Revenue System:**
- Akbar went for revenue experimentation in his administration .
- The revenue policies of Alauddin Khilji and Sher Shah Sur formed the base for Mughal revenue system.
- In the year 1581 revenue minister **Raja Todarmal** reorganized the whole land revenue system. This system is known as ***Zabti or bandobast***
- According to this system land was measured and classified based on the fertility of soil as,
  - Polaj- cultivated every year
  - Parauti – once in two years
  - Chachar- once in three or four years
  - Banjar-once in five or more years

# THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

EMPEROR

Vizer (**Wazir**) and other principal officers

Provinces (**Subahs**)<sup>1</sup>

Dependant Chiefs<sup>2</sup>

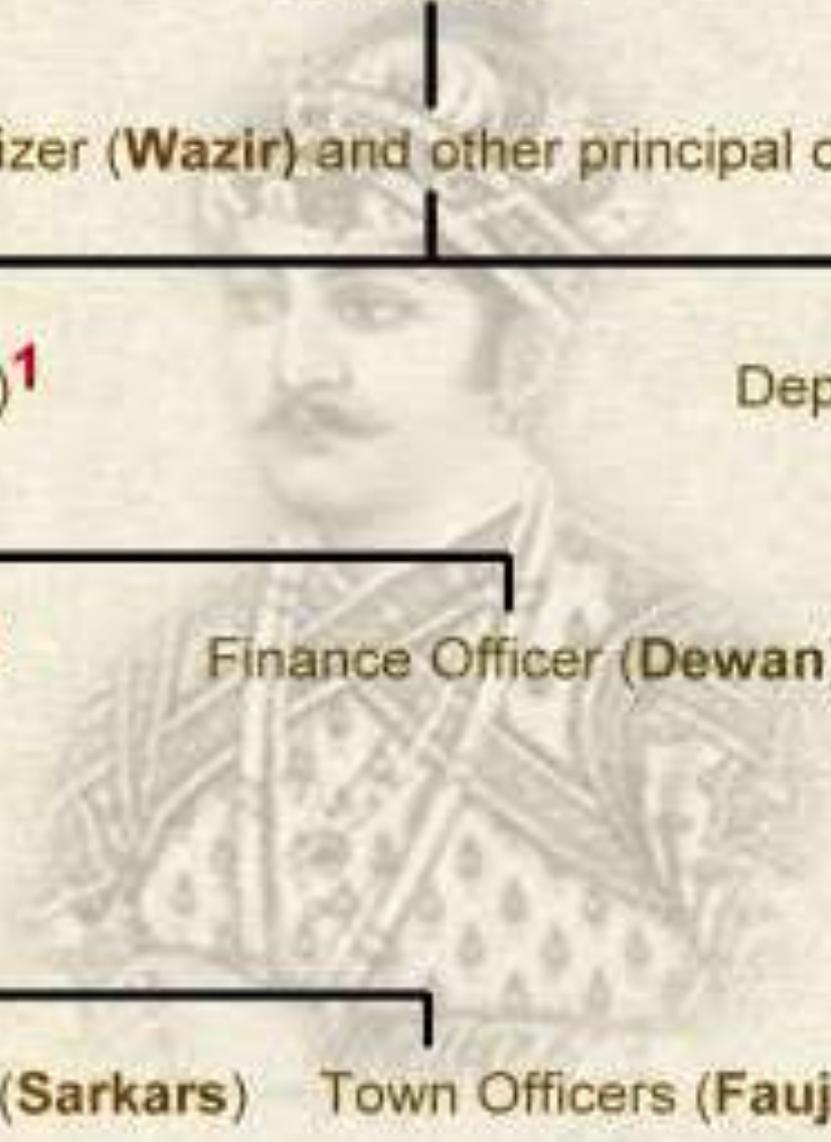
Governor (**Nazim**)<sup>3</sup>

Finance Officer (**Dewan**)

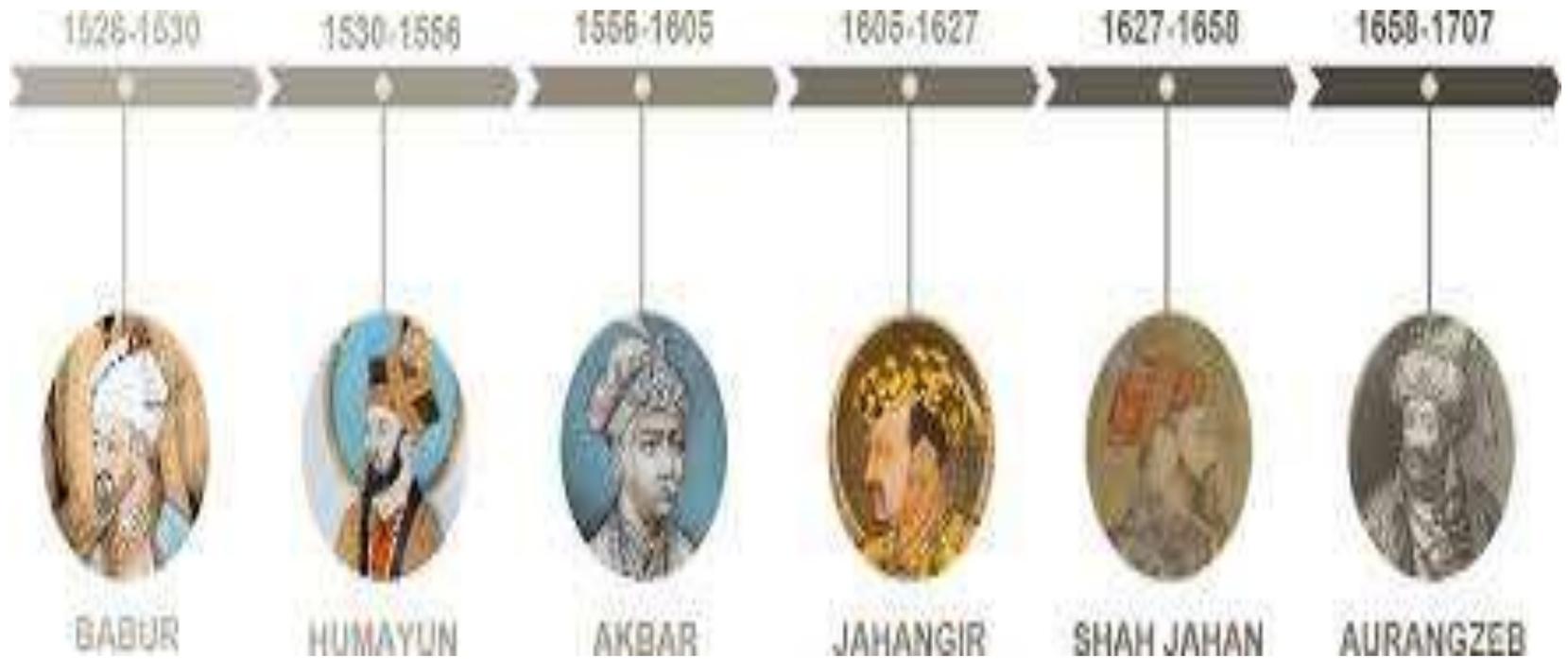
Deputies<sup>4</sup>

Officers of Districts (**Sarkars**)

Town Officers (**Faujdar**)



# Family Tree



# Literature during Mughals

- Persian, Sanskrit and regional languages developed during the Mughal rule.
- Persian was the language of administration in Mughal Empire.
- The greatest contribution in the field of literature during the Mughal rule was the development of Urdu as a common language of communication for people speaking different dialects.
- Babur wrote his autobiography, *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* in Turki language.
- This autobiography gives details of flora and fauna in India.

- Babarnama (translation of tuzuk I baburi) was written in Persian by Abdul Rahim Khan.
- Abdul Fazl has written ***Akbarnama*** (history of Akbar) and ***Ain-i-Akbari***(administration book).
- Jahangir has written his autobiography as ***Tuzuk-i-jahangiri***.
- Mutamid khan has written biography of Jahangir as ***Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangir***.
- Shahjahan's biography ***padshanamah*** was written by two author. They were Abdul Hamid lahari and Inayat Khan. Inayat khan wrote shahjahan namah.
- Persian literature was enriched by translations of Sanskrit works.
- The Mahabharata was translated under the supervision of Abul Faizi, brother of Abul Fazal and a court poet of Akbar.

- **Dara Shikoh** translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language. His most famous work, *Majma-ul-Bahrain*.
- Badauni was bitter critic of Akbar. He translated Mahabharata into Persian as Razanamah.
- Regional languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani and Gujarathi had also developed during this period.
- From the time of Akbar, Hindi poets were attached to the Mughal court.
- The most influential Hindi poet was **Tulsidas**, who wrote the Hindi version of the Ramayana, the Ramcharitmanas.
- Jaganath Pandithraya , court poet of Shahjahan has written two Sanskrit books Ganga Lahari and Rasagangadharam.

# Painting during Mughals

- The credit for the development of Mughal painting goes to **Akbar and Jahangir**. The former possessed a library of 24000 Manuscripts, many of which were illustrated through paintings.
- The Mughal painting evolved from the **Persian school of miniature painting with Hindu, Buddhist and Jain influences**.
- These paintings evolved during the rule of various Mughal Emperors in India.
- The paintings often revolved around themes like **battles, legendary stories, hunting scenes, wildlife, royal life, mythology, etc**. These paintings also became an important medium to narrate the tall tales of the Mughal emperors.

- **Akbar**
- Akbar ordered the creation of many paintings and also paid close attention to the final output of all these artworks.
- He was very particular about the details and the artistic elements involved
- Akbar had an impressive number of painters in his court.
- Between 1560 and 1577, he commissioned a number of massive painting projects.
- One of the earliest painting projects commissioned by Akbar was **'Tutinama' which literally translates to 'Tales of a Parrot.**
- Akbar and his successors brought revolutionary changes to painting and sensual illustrations.
- From this period book illumination or individual miniatures replaced wall painting as the most vital form of art.

- **Jahangir**
- **Since Jahangir was largely influenced by European painting,** he ordered his painters to follow the single point perspective used by European artists.
- **This gave a whole new perspective to the Mughal painting.**
- **Jahangir even used European paintings that portrayed** the images of Kings and Queens as references and asked his painters to take a leaf out of these paintings.
- **As a result, most of the Mughal paintings commissioned by Jahangir** had finer brush strokes and lighter colours.
- **One of the major projects commissioned by him was the ‘Jahangirnama.’**
- **Several individual portraits of Jahangir were also made by his painters.**
- **However, he also commissioned many paintings of** birds, animals and flowers which were portrayed in a realistic manner.
- **Artists began to use vibrant colours such as peacock blue and red and were able to give** three-dimensional effects to paintings

- **Shah Jahan**
- The paintings that were displayed in the court became **increasingly rigid and formal**.
- However, he commissioned a large number of paintings meant to be his personal collection.
- These paintings were based on **themes like gardens and pictures that gave great aesthetic pleasure**
- He also ordered many works that portrayed lovers in intimate positions.
- One of the most important works produced during his reign was the **'Padshanama.'**
- Shahjahan's eldest son preferred **depicting natural elements like plants and animals** in his painting.

# Architecture during Mughals

- The advent of the Mughals brought a new era in architecture.
- **Indo-Islamic architecture** reached its zenith during this period
- The first building of this rule was **Humayun's Tomb** at Delhi.
- Red sandstone was used in this building. It has a main gateway and the tomb is placed in the midst of a garden. Many consider it a precursor of the Taj Mahal
- Akbar built forts at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. The **Buland Darwaza** reflects the grandeur of the mighty Mughal Empire. This building was made following Akbar's victory over Gujarat
- The tomb of **Salim Chishti, Palace of Jodha Bai, Ibadat Khana, Birbal's House** and other buildings at Fatehpur Sikri reflect a synthesis of Persian and Indian elements.
- During the reign of Jehangir, Akbar's Mausoleum was constructed at Sikandra near Agra. He built the beautiful tomb of **Itimad-ud-daulah** which was built entirely of marble.
- Shahjahan was the greatest builder amongst the Mughals. He used marble extensively. Decorative design in inlay work, (called pietra dura) beautiful arches and minarets were the features of his buildings
- The Red Fort and Jama Masjid of Delhi and above all the Taj Mahal are some of the buildings built by Shahjahan.

# The Pratiharas

- **Prithviraj raso written by Chandbadrai** is the first major source for Rajput history.
- According to this book Rajputs were originated from a fire sacrifice performed at Mt.Abu .
- Prithviraj Raso is considered as the one of first book in Hindi language.
- Colnel James Todd wrote “Annals of Rajputana” or “Rajasthan Kathavali”,According to James Todd Rajputs were **descedents of HUNs**
- Somadeva suri’s “Kathasaritha sagara” also gives details of Rajputs
- Rashtrakuta poet **Pampa** also mention about Gujara in his book.

# Political history:

- They ruled Rajasthan and Gujrat region
- They claimed their origin from Laxman.
- Pratiharas acted as bulwarks against Islamic invaders
- **Nagabhata- 1** was most famous and prominent king , he came into conflict with Rashtrakuta king Dhruva(tripartiate warfare for Kannauj)
- Nagabhata was followed by Vatsaraja
- **Vatsaraja defeated Dharmapala** of Pala dynasty, but lost to Dhruv of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- **Mihirbhoj** was greatest among Pratiharas, he defeated Narayanpala of Pala . He ruled long for 46 years.
- Mihirbhoj was mentioned by Arab travelers .Abu suleman called him king Juzr, al-masudi called king Baura.
- Last king Rajyapala was defeated by Krishna 3 of Rashtrakuta and Ghazni mohammed.
- From 1000 AD onwards Pratiharas became weak due to internal conflicts and rise in feudal lords.
- This lead to **fragmentation of Rajput**

# Baroli temple complex



# PALAS (750-1162 AD)

- The Pala dynasty ruled from 8th century to 12th century CE in the regions comprising Bihar and Bengal.
- Sashanka, the Gauda ruler, believed to have ruled between 590 and 625 CE, is considered the first prominent king of ancient Bengal.
- After the fall of the Gauda kingdom, there was no central authority, which led to recurring wars between petty chieftains.
- In 750 CE, a group of chiefs met and decided on a “Kshatriya chief” named Gopala to be their ruler.
- Gopala I was succeeded by his son

- **Dharmapala (770–815 CE )**, he was the first to control Kanyakubja.
- His title was uttarapatha swamin(master of northern India)
- Dharmapala **established vikramashila, Jagaddella,**
- He patronised Harisbhadra, a Buddhist writer.
- Dharmapala's son **Devapala** extended Pala control eastwards up to Kamarupa (Assam). He defeated Amoghavarsha, the Rashtrakuta ruler.
- Devapala was succeeded by Vigramapala, Rajyapala, Gopala III, Vigramapala II.
- The fortunes of the dynasty, however, were revived by Mahipala I, son of Vigramapala II. He checked the advancement of Cholas beyond the Ganges.
- Abdul suleman visited Pala kingdom during his tenure.
- Vijayasena of the Sena dynasty who had become powerful by then in northern Bengal expelled the last ruler Madanapala (1130–1150 CE) from Bengal and established his dynastic rule.

- **Important Rulers**
- GOPALA
- DHARMAPALA
- MAHIPALA
- **Language**  
Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali
- **Religion**
- The Palas were great patrons of **Mahayana Buddhism**. The Buddhist philosopher Haribhadra was the spiritual preceptor of Dharmapala.

- **Architecture**
- Various mahaviharas, Stupas , chaityas, temples and forts were constructed. Most of the architecture was religious with the first two hundred years dominated by Buddhist art and the last two hundred years by Hindu art.
- Among the **various mahaviharas** ,**Nalanda, vikramashila, somapura, Traikutaka, Devikota , Pandita , Jagaddala vihara** are notable. Planned residential buildings for monks were made.
- A large number of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes were written and illustrated with the images of Buddhist deities at these centres which also had workshops for the casting of bronze images.
- **Somapura mahavihara at Paharpur , a creation of Dharmapala** is one of the largest Buddhist vihara in Indian sub continent , its architectural plan had influenced the architecture of countries like Myanmar and Indonesia.

Vikramashila was one of the largest  
Buddhist **universities**



Vikramashila was one of the largest  
**Buddhist universities**



# The Senas

- Senas ruled from Bengal in during 11th and 12th century.
- The rulers of the Sena Dynasty traced their origin to the south Indian region of Karnataka.
- **Vijayasena** expelled Madanpala (last ruler of Pala dynasty) and started Sena dynasty rule. He was the real founder of Sena kingdom.
- His son **Ballala Sena** (1160-1178) introduced the social reforms in Bengal known as Kulinism.
- Ballalsena was succeeded by Lakshamanasena.
- **Lakshmana sena** was the greatest of this dynasty.
- Towards the close of his reign (Lakshmansena) , he became weak. There was sign of disintegration within his kingdom. **Muhammad Bhaktiyar Khalji**, gave the final blow to the Sena kingdom (1204 AD).

- **Religion:**
- The rule of the Senas in Bengal is usually connected with the **emergence of orthodox Hinduism** in a Hindu-Buddhist society which for long had enjoyed the peaceful coexistence of the two religions resulting in an atmosphere of amalgam of the two.
- The onslaught on the Buddhists in Bengal is believed to have started in this period, which resulted in large scale Buddhist migration to the neighbouring countries.
- **Bhuddism declined in India after Sena's rule.** Many bhuddist universities were plundered by Bhaktiyar Khalji.(Vikaramshila, Odantapuri, Nalanda).
- **Lierature:**
- The Sena rulers were also great patrons of literature. During the Pala dynasty and the Sena dynasty, major growth in Bengali was witnessed
- The Sena period also witnessed the development of Sanskrit literature.
- Lakshmanasena patronized ***Pancharatnas*** in his court.
  - Jayadeva, Sarana, Umapathi, Dhoyi, Govardhana
- **Jayadeva** has composed the romantic devotional songs known as His famous book was **Gita Govindam.**
- Jayadeva was founder of Radha Krishna cult.
- Dhoyi has written Pavandutam.

- Architectural style in Sena dynasty is continuation of the style of PALAS. No evident change in architectural form can be seen.
- **Senas are famous for building hindu temples, monastaries.**
- **Dhakeshwari temple in Dhaka, Bangladesh is example of temples built during Sena period.**

The Dhakeshwari (Durga) temple was built in the 12th century by Ballal Sen Dhaka



# Rashtrakutas

- **Political history:**
- The Rashtrakutas were originally known to be **the feudatories** of the Western Chalukyas of Vatapi.
- They ruled from **Manyakheta** in Karnataka.
- **Dhantidurga** was the **founder** of Rashtrakuta dynasty, he defeated Chalukyas of Badami.
- Dhantidurga was succeeded by **Krishna 1**. He constructed **Kailasa temple in Ellora**.
- He defeated Gangas of Mysore.
- Krishna was succeeded by Govinda 2 followed by DHRUVA
- **Dhruva** was greatest in Rashtrakuta dynasty, during his reign Rashtrakuta power reached its Zenith.
  - He defeated Pallavas, Eastern Chalukyas, Palas and Pratiharas.
  - By defeating Vatsaraja of Pratihara and Dharmapala of Pala dynasty he conquered Kannauj
  - He was the first Deccan king to control Kannauj.

- **Govinda III** succeeded Dhruva. Following his father's legacy, Govinda III also waged war against all the adjacent kingdoms (Pallava, Gangas, Pala, Pratihara) and was victorious.
- During his reign Rashtrakuta empire extended from Himalayas in north to Kanyakumari in south and Saurashtra in the west to West Bengal in the east.
- Almost whole of India came under the influence of Rashtrakutas.
- His titles: Jaggattunga, Srivallabha, Tribhuvanadhavala.

- **Amoghavarsha:**Govinda III was succeeded by his son **Amoghavarsha** (814–880 CE)
- Amoghavarsha was a patron of literature and he patronised the famous Digambara acharya Jinasena, Sanskrit grammarian Sakatayana and the mathematician Mahaviracharya.
- His cultural achievements are greater than his military achievements.
- He constructed Manyakheta city and made it as his capital.
- Amoghavarsha was himself a great poet and his **Kavirajamarga** is the earliest **Kannada** work on poetics.
- **Abu sulaiman** , the Arab traveler visited his capital in 851CE. He says Rashtrakuta empire is one of the four great empires of the world.
- His titles: **Nrupatunga**, veerananarayan etc.

- **Krishna III** was the last greatest in Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- He defeated Parantaka Chola in battle of Takkolam.
- Successors of Krishna III were too weak to save kingdom from its decline.
- **Kakra II** was defeated by Tailapadeva.
- **Tailapadeva** started rule of kalyani chalukyas.

- **Religion:**
- Rashtrakuta rulers had great quality of religious tolerance.
- The worship of Shiva and Vishnu was popular during the Rashtrakuta reign.
- The famous rock-cut Shiva temple at Ellora was built by Krishna I.
- Jainism was patronized by later rulers like Amoghavarsha.
- He was also a staunch devotee of Kolhapur Mahalaxmi .
- Buddhism had declined and its only important centre was at Kanheri.

- **Literature:**
- The Rashtrakuta rulers were great patrons of learning. Kannada and Sanskrit literature made great progress during their reign.
- The three gems of ancient Kannada literature –**Pampa, Ranna, Ponna** were patronised by Rashtrakuta kings. They wrote following books in Kannada
- Pampa- Adipurana, Vikramarjuna Vijaya
- Ranna- Gadhayudha
- Ponna- Shantipurana
- Amoghavarsha wrote ***Kavirajamarga***, first book on poetics in Kannada( few claim that this was originally written by court poet Srivijaya).
- Mahaveeracharya , a mathematician , wrote ***Ganithasarasangraha*** in Sanskrit.
- Halayudha wrote Kavirahasya in Sanskrit.
- Overall ,Kannada language received great patronage and golden age in this era.

- **Art and Architecture:**

- The Rashtrakutas made splendid contributions to Indian art.
- They built structural temple , cave temple and Basadis.
- Ellora, Ajantha and Elephanta are centres of their art.
- As per the historical records, it was built by the 8th century Rashtrakuta King Krishna I between the year 756 and 773 AD. Cave 16, known as the Kailasha temple, is a particularly notable cave temple in India as a result of its size, architecture and having been entirely carved out of a single rock.
- It is modelled along similar lines to other Hindu temples with, a gateway, an assembly hall,
- a multi-storey main temple surrounded by numerous shrines laid out according to the square principle,
- an integrated space for circumambulation,
- a garbha-grihya (sanctum sanctorum) wherein resides the linga-yoni, and a spire-shaped like Mount Kailash – all carved from one rock.

- Other shrines carved from the same rock are dedicated to Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, the ten avatars of Vishnu, Vedic gods and goddesses including Indra, Agni, Vayu, Surya and Usha, as well as non-Vedic deities like Ganesha, Ardhanarishvara (half Shiva, half Parvati), Harihara (half Shiva, half Vishnu), Annapurna, Durga and others.
- It has a three-tiered sikhara or tower resembling the sikhara of the Mamallapuram rathas.
- In the interior of the temple there is a pillared hall which has sixteen square pillars.
- The Kailasa temple is an architectural marvel with its beautiful sculptures.
- The sculpture of the Goddess Durga is shown as slaying the Buffalo demon.
- In another sculpture Ravana was making attempts to lift Mount Kailasa, the abode of Siva.
- The scenes of Ramayana were also depicted on the walls.
- The general characteristics of the Kailasa temple are more Dravidian.

# Kailasa Temple:



# Dasavathara cave:



# Elephanta cave:

