

## SECTION B

1. The pre mughal and mughal period (c700- 1784)
2. British expansion and rule (1784-1898)
3. The growth of political awareness and british reforms (1900-1927)

### THE PRE MUGHAL PERIOD:

Sufism

The role of muhammad bin qasim

The role of mahmud ghazni

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### THE EARLY MUGHAL EMPERORS

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Akbar

Shah jehan

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## SUFISM

The presence of Sufism has been a leading entity increasing the reaches of Islam throughout South Asia. Following the entrance of Islam in the early 8th century, Sufi mystic traditions became more visible during the 10th and 11th centuries of the Delhi Sultanate and after it to the rest of India.

The Sufis were not only the articulators of Islamic Ideology in traditional manners but they practically impressed the masses from their moral deeds and character. They introduced a culture of learning which consists of life skills and manners of society, which impress the people to accept the preaching of Islam

Sufism, also known as Tasawwuf, is a mystic body of religious practice found within Islam which is characterized by a focus on Islamic purification, spirituality. Sufi practice focuses on the renunciation of worldly things, purification of the soul and the mystical contemplation of God's nature. Followers try to get closer to God by seeking spiritual learning known as tariqa

The aim of Sufis is to gain direct knowledge of the eternal, in this life, opposite to the aspect of Islam which focuses on achieving a state of blessedness after death by divine acts but not now.

When did Sufism spread to India?

### 11th century

Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam. It had its origin in Persia and spread into India in the 11th century

Sufism helped the assimilation of the Afghani Delhi Sultanate rulers within mainstream society. By building a syncretic medieval culture tolerant and appreciative of non-Muslims, Sufi saints contributed to a growth of stability, vernacular literature, and devotional music in India.

When did sufism come to India ?

8th century

### Khawja Moinuddin Chisti

Khawja Moinuddin Chisti was a Persian Muslim preacher, ascetic, religious scholar, philosopher, and mystic from Sistan, who eventually ended up settling in the Indian subcontinent in the early 13th-century. He became popularly known as Gharib Nawaz, which means 'the one who shows kindness to the poor

### Nizam uddin Aulia / Olia

Hazrat Nizamuddin, and Mahbub-e-Ilahi was an Indian Sunni Muslim scholar, Sufi saint of the Chishti Order, and is one of the most famous Sufis from the Indian Subcontinent. Hazrat Nizamuddin's teachings added a new dimension to the understanding of Islamic ideals. He emphasized that looking after the destitute had greater value than mere formal religious practices. He taught that although many ways lead to God none was more effective than bringing happiness to the human heart. He was a contemporary of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the sultan of Delhi and were not on good terms with him

### Abu Hashim

The first person to be called by the name Sufi is Abu Hashim al-Kufi. He lived in the 2nd/8th century and he it was who first built at Ramlah, in Palestine, a hospice for worship by a group of aesthetically-minded Muslims.<sup>1</sup> The date of Abu Hashim's death is not known, but he was the teacher of Sufyan al-Thawri who died in 161/777

Who is Abu Hashim's father?

Abu Hashim's father was Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyya. After his father's death in 700 CE, the Hashimiyya sub-sect of the Kaysanites Shia looked to Abu Hashim as the heir of his grandfather Ali.

Many names of Sufis or mystics including Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Sheikh Bahaud-Din Zakria, Umar al-Jullabi alHujwari etc.

## Sufism ( Main Points)

1. Definition:  
Sufism is a mystic body of religious practice found within islam characterizing focus on islamic purification.
2. Aims:  
The aim of Sufis is to gain direct knowledge of the eternal, in this life, opposite to the aspect of Islam which focuses on achieving a state of blessedness after death by divine acts but not now.
3. Origin: Persia
4. Arrival in subcontinent: 8th century
5. Spread in subcontinent: 11th century
6. Contribution by sufi saints/ working towards:  
growth of stability, literature, and devotional music
7. The main sufi (in your syllabus):
  - a. Abu hashim (first ever person to be called sufi)
  - b. Khwaja moinuddin chishti
  - c. Hazrat nizamuddin aulia / olia
  - d. Hazrat data ganj baksh

### 8. Details about Abu hashim

1. Lived in persia
2. His full name was abu hashim al kufi al sufi
3. Descendent of fifth generation of al qassidi
4. Son of muhammad ibn al hannafiya and considered as heir of their grandfather by kayasanites shia. (branch or firqa of shia muslims)
5. Said to be there around 2nd or 8th century not confirmed
6. Other scholars say that he was a teacher to Sufyan al-Thawri hence because we know sufyan al thawri died around 161/777 then in comparison the teacher must have died around these years too.

### 9. Details about Khwaja moinuddin chishti

1. He also lived in sistan, Persia
2. Traveled or migrated to india / subcontinent in 13th century
3. He was a preacher, scholar, mystic and philosopher
4. He became known as Gharib nawaz (who shows kindness to poor)
5. He founded and spread the Chishti Order of Sunni Islam in the Indian subcontinent

6. The main beliefs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti were achieving oneness with Allah, devotion to the Divine, leading a pure life, showing compassion and charity for the helpless and poor
7. he became increasingly influenced by the writings of the famous Sunni Hanbali scholar
8. significantly contributed to the spreading of Islamic Sufi mystic order.

#### 10. Details about Hazrat nizamuddin Olia:

1. He was a sufi saint
2. He belonged to the chishti order
3. His predecessor was moinuddin chishti
4. Born in subcontinent
5. He was said to be the mehboob e ilahi
6. Hazrat Nizamuddin's teachings added a new dimension to the understanding of Islamic ideals.
7. He believed that looking after the destitute(poor) had greater value than mere formal
8. religious practices.
9. He taught that although many ways lead to God none was more effective than bringing happiness to the human heart.
10. His biography finds mention in *Ain-i-Akbari*, a 16th-century document written by Mughal Emperor Akbar's vizier, Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak.

11. Most Sufi masters now initiate their disciples in all the four major orders of South Asia: Chishti, Suhrawadi, Qadri, and Naqshbandi.

#### EXTRA DETAILS

As with every other major Sufi order, the Chishtiya proposes an unbroken spiritual chain of transmitted knowledge going back to Muhammad through one of his companions, which in the Chishtiyya's case is Ali (d. 661).<sup>[7]</sup> His spiritual lineage is traditionally given as follows:<sup>[7]</sup>

1. Muhammad (570 – 632),
2. ‘Alī b. Abī Ṭālib (600 – 661),
3. Ḥasan al-Baṣrī (d. 728),
4. Abdul Wahid bin Zaid (d. 786),
5. al-Fuḍayl b. ‘Iyāḍ (d. 803),
6. Khwaja Mumshad Uluw Al Dīnawarī(d. 911),
7. Abu Ishaq Shami (d. 941),.....
11. Abu Aḥmad Abdal Chishti (d. 966),
12. . Abu Muḥammad Chishti (d. 1020)

## Role of Muhammad bin Qasim

1. He was from the Umayyad caliphate
2. He was the nephew of the king of umayyad caliphate
3. He arrived in sindh and brought islam with him
4. Sindh was ruled by raja dahir
5. He was 17-19 years old
6. He was a military commander
7. He lead the conquest of sindh
8. The towns he conquered were
  - a. Deabul,
  - b. Rawar,
  - c. Nairun,
  - d. Sehwan,
  - e. Bahmanabad
8. He introduced the islamised government
9. Built up islamic institutions
10. Built up an office to interpret islamic laws
11. He also had the mindset of protecting the other religions such as hindu or sikh or buddhist
12. Impressed non-Muslims with piety, justice and simplicity
13. Flower of art, literature, architecture as well as encouragement of Islamic scholars and mystics
14. He had also improved the social conditions of the lower class and formed brotherhood principle known as tawheed principle
15. Modernisation, diplomatic and trade links built up, secured and exploited with Arabia
16. He made advancements in the construction of hospitals, roads, inns, postal services and agricultural reforms



The Arab Muslim conquest of Sindh changed history by introducing Islam to the Indian subcontinent and paving the way for future Muslim rulers of India. Additionally, this event led to increased trade between India and the Middle East, which resulted in cultural exchange and diffusion.

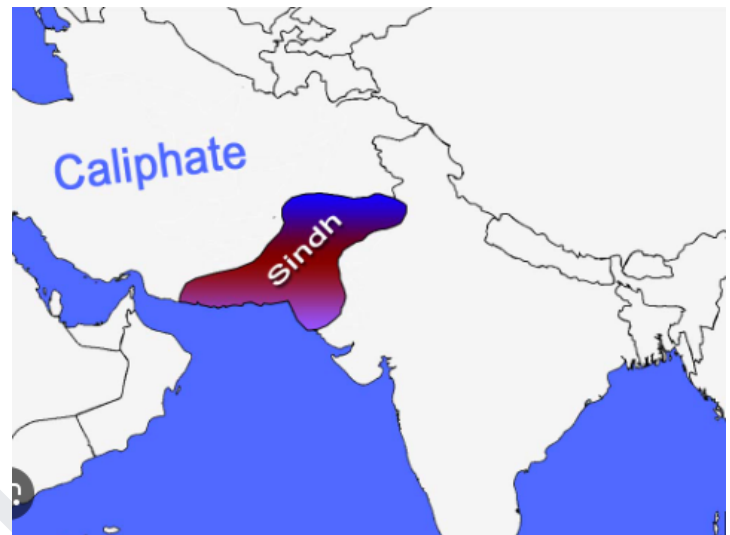
### Before Muhammad Bin Qasim

Islamic influence first came to be felt in the Indian subcontinent during the early 7th century with the advent of Arab traders. Arab traders used to visit the Malabar region,

which was a link between them and the ports of South East Asia to trade even before Islam had been established in Arabia. The arab traders settled and formed a community for traders in the subcontinent and had intermarriages with the indians He was able to conquer sindh due to the weak leadership of raja dahir and his governors. Meanwhile muhammad bin qasim had the muslims forces who were strong in faith and had huge amount of artillery and firearms. They were driven by the brotherhood and the cries of the women and children abducted.

## Role of Mahmud Ghazni / Ghaznavi

1. He was born in 971 Ad
2. He was in khurasan
3. He was the son of a turkish slave
4. Mahmood joined his father in the conquest of Ghazni afghanistan for Samanid ruler
5. Mahmood took control of the Ghazni and also conquered Qandahar.
6. Mahmud's campaigns seem to have been motivated by religious zeal against both the Fatimid's Shiites and non-Muslims; Buddhists, Jains and Hindus
7. Mahmood of Ghazna was one of the undefeatable military commanders of the World. He attacked South Asia seventeen times successfully and went back to Ghazni every time with a great victory
8. him controversial personality in the history of South Asia
9. Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed and looted one of the most sacred temples of Hindus- Somnath Temple in 1025 AD killing over 50,000 people who tried to defend it
10. Mahmood Ghaznavi is considered as a looter and plunder by the most of the non-Muslims of South Asia
11. He also established his provincial headquarters at Lahore. Ghazni and Lahore become the center of learning and culture. Thus Mahmood established a strong Muslim empire, which was lasted for hundreds years. He also exposed the weakness of Hindu rajas, which enabled the Muslim leaders to conquer India in future. These all made him the Hero for the Muslims of South Asia.
12. He himself wrote a book on Fiqh
13. One of his commanders was tilak
14. It is also said and is controversial that he was a religious man and attacked the temples and hindus due to political reasons not religious basis
15. He had respect for other religions



16. A number of soldiers were hindu in his army and hindus of ghazni enjoyed religious freedom
17. Became the first Muslim from the north-west to rule territory in northern Pakistan
18. In 1001 led a Jihad (Holy War) against the non-believers of northern Pakistan - the first of 17 expeditions
19. Defeated the Hindus and gathered great wealth - gold, jewelry and slaves. Then targeted Sindh and Multan
20. Nawasa Shah appointed by Mahmud as governor of Multan
21. Mahmud had to re-take Multan due to Nawasa's revolt against him
22. In 1025 in raiding Hindu temples at Somnath his army captured 6½ tons of gold and destroyed a major center of Hindu power and wealth Annexed Punjab and built a fort named Mahmudpur near lahore.
23. He has been introduced as an Islamic ruler who invaded India in order to spread the religion of Islam; that is why most Muslims praise him, while a lot of Hindus hate him.



Subcontinent before british and partition where the following individuals arrived

**\*All the sufis .**

**\*muhammad bin qasim \*mahmud ghaznavi \*mughals**

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## Sheikh ahmed Sirhindi

### 1. Birth:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was born in 1564 in the town of Sirhind, which is now in the Indian state of Punjab.

### 2. Family Background:

He belonged to a noble and scholarly family, and his father, Sheikh Abdul Ahad, was a respected Sufi and scholar.

3. he was born in subcontinent . However, he played a significant role in the religious and spiritual landscape of the region during the Mughal era.

4. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi had a significant impact on the Mughal court during the reign of Emperor Akbar and his successors. He was critical of certain policies that he deemed contrary to Islamic principles.

5. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was associated with the Naqshbandi Sufi order and is considered one of its most influential figures. He emphasized strict adherence to Islamic law and the importance of spiritual purification.

6. Writings: He left behind an extensive body of written works, consisting of letters, treatises, and books. His writings reflect his thoughts on Sufism, Islamic jurisprudence, and theological issues.

7. Death: Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi passed away in 1624 in Sirhind, leaving a lasting legacy as a religious scholar and spiritual leader.

**Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi's teachings continue to influence Islamic thought, and he is known for his efforts in upholding orthodox Islamic practices during a period of cultural and religious diversity in the Mughal Empire.**

8. Ahmad Sirhindi's teaching emphasized the interdependence of both the Sufi path and Sharia, stating that "what is outside the path shown by the prophet is forbidden."

9. In his criticism of the superficial jurists, he states: "For a worm hidden under a rock, the sky is the bottom of the rock."

10. Ahmad Sirhindi also repeatedly stated his proud ancestry to Rashidun caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab in favor of orthodoxy and fierce denunciations of hierarchy

11. Ahmad Sirhindi also accepted the use of Ijtihad and Qiyas in Islamic Jurisprudence and defended the use of both.

12. Ahmad Sirhindi argued that Qiyas and Itjihad were not included on Bid'ah

13. His opposition to emperor Akbar regarding Din-i Ilahi belief were recorded in books.

14. During the reign of emperor Akbar, Ahmad Sirhindi wrote hundreds of letters which he aimed towards Mughal nobles, and even the emperor himself, to denounce the participation of Hindu in government.

15. His efforts influenced Abul Fazl, protegee of emperor Akbar, to support Ahmad Sirhindi in effort to convince Jahangir, successor of Akbar, to reverse the policies of Akbar of tolerating Hindus in Mughal court

16. At some points in his life, Ahmad Sirhindi were once imprisoned. This happened during the reign of emperor Jahangir, who distancing himself from the Islam orthodoxy and admired Vaishnavite ascetic( hinduism sect)

However, later emperor Jahangir rectify his order and freed Ahmad Sirhindi and joined hands with him to continue the effort of erasing the din e ilahi together.

## MUGHAL PERIOD

1. The Mughals were a Muslim dynasty who ruled over a majority Hindu population. By 1750, they had dominated much of South Asia for several centuries.
2. Muslims were already living in India when the Mughals first arrived.
3. During Mughal rule, Muslims averaged only about 15 percent of the population.
4. For most of their era of dominance, however, Mughal rule was generally tolerant of all of the religions of the region. That policy created enough social stability to ensure healthy business, investment, and trade.
5. The Mughals had built their empire by making good use of India's resources, developing its production capacity, and supporting a very rich Muslim-dominated trade system in the Indian Ocean.
6. India was at the center of a global market for goods in which Muslims, from many backgrounds and regions, were the principal dealers.
7. Muslims across the Indian Ocean benefitted by having a common language (Arabic), a common set of ethical codes, and a shared tradition of commercial practices.
8. Babur's Arrival (1526):
9. The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur after his victory in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
10. Akbar's Ascension (1556): Akbar, Babur's grandson, became the third Mughal emperor at the age of 13 after the death of his father Humayun in 1556.
11. Consolidation of Empire: Akbar played a crucial role in consolidating the Mughal Empire, expanding its territory, and implementing administrative reforms

## Timeline

1. Babur (1526-1530)
2. Humayun (1530-1556)
3. Akbar (1556-1605)
4. Jahangir (1605-1627)
5. Shah jehan (1627-1658)
6. Aurangzeb(1658-1707)
7. Bahadur shah zafar

## **Zahir ud din Babur**

1. Founder of the Mughal Empire: Babur, born Zahir-ud-din Muhammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, descended from Timur and Genghis Khan.
2. Born in 1483, Babur was a descendant of Timur on his father's side and Genghis Khan on his mother's side.
3. Early Conquests: Babur ascended to the throne of Fergana at a young age and embarked on military campaigns to establish his rule in Central Asia.
4. First Indian Campaigns: In 1526, Babur invaded northern India, defeating Ibrahim Lodhi at the Battle of Panipat and establishing the Mughal rule.
5. Known for his interest in literature, art, and gardens, Babur contributed to the cultural development of the Mughal Empire.
6. After Babur's death in 1530, his son Humayun succeeded him as the second Mughal emperor.
7. Autobiographical Legacy: Babur left behind the "Baburnama," an autobiography providing insights into his life, military campaigns, and observations on India.
8. Death and Tomb: Babur passed away in 1530, and his tomb, known as the Bagh-e Babur in Kabul, Afghanistan, remains a significant historical site.
9. Military Strategy: Babur is recognized for his military acumen, innovative tactics, and use of artillery in battles.

10. Legacy: Babur's establishment of the Mughal Empire laid the foundation for one of the most influential and enduring dynasties in Indian history.

### Battle of Panipat 1526

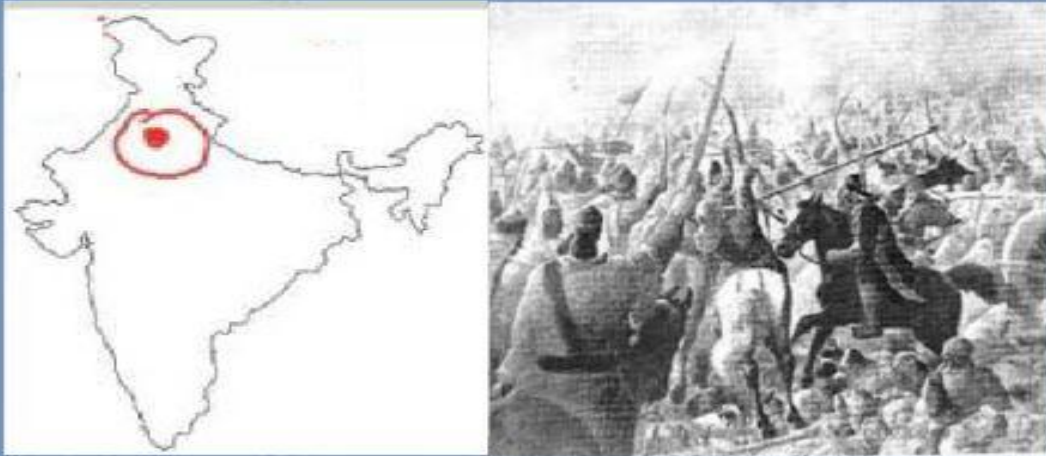
1. The first battle of panipat was fought in april 1526
2. It was between the invading forces of babur and ibrahim lodhu of lodhi dynasty
3. marked the beginning of the **Mughal Empire** and the end of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
4. This was one of the earliest battles involving **gunpowder firearms** and **field artillery** in the **Indian subcontinent** which were introduced by **Mughals** in this battle.<sup>[7]</sup>
5. Establishing the Mughal Empire, which lasted for 331 years (1526-1857)
6. Until 1524, his aim was to only expand his rule to **Punjab**, mainly to fulfil his ancestor **Timur's** legacy, since it used to be part of his empire
7. At that time, most of **North India** was under the rule of **Ibrahim Lodi** of the **Lodi dynasty**, but the empire was crumbling and there were many defectors
8. Babur burned Lahore for two days, then marched to **Dipalpur**, placing **Alam Khan**, another rebel uncle of Lodi's, as governor.<sup>[13]</sup> Alam Khan was quickly overthrown and fled to **Kabul**.
9. In response, Babur supplied Alam Khan with troops who later joined up with Daulat Khan Lodi and together with about 30,000 troops, they besieged Ibrahim Lodi at Delhi yet werent much successful.
10. And ibrahim now using more army of around 1 lac and tactics was advancing
11. Hearing of the size of Ibrahim's army, Babur secured his right flank against the city of **Panipat**, while digging a **trench** covered with tree branches to secure his left flank.
12. Ibrahim Lodi died on the field of battle along with 20,000 of his troops. The battle of Panipat was militarily a decisive victory for the mughal

### Second Battle of Panipat 1556

1. It was fought in 1556
2. Between Akbar and Hemu
3. Hemu had conquered Delhi and Agra a few weeks earlier by defeating Mughal forces
4. And crowned himself Raja Vikramaditya
5. On learning of the loss, Akbar and his guardian Bairam Khan marched to reclaim those territories. The two armies clashed at Panipat not far from the site of the first battle of Panipat of 1526
6. During the battle, Hemu was wounded by an arrow and fell unconscious.
7. Seeing their leader going down, his army panicked and dispersed.
8. Unconscious and almost dead, Hemu was captured and subsequently beheaded by Akbar who took the title of Ghazi.
- 9.



# Panipat Battles



## BACKGROUND

10. Humayun, the successor of Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, had lost his inheritance when he was chased out of India by Sher Shah Suri who established the Sur Empire in 1540. Delhi and Agra fell into Sher Shah's hands, but he died soon after in 1545 at Kalinjar. He was succeeded by his younger son, Islam Shah Suri, who was a capable ruler. However, upon his death in 1554, the Sur Empire was caught up in a succession battle and was plagued by rebellion and the secession of provinces. Humayun made use of this discord to recapture what was lost and on 23 July 1555, the Mughals defeated Sikandar Shah Suri and finally regained control over Delhi and Agra.
11. Islam Shah's rightful successor, his 12-year-old son, Firoz Khan, had been murdered by his maternal uncle, who had taken the throne as Adil Shah Suri. The new ruler was however, more interested in the pursuit of pleasure than in the affairs of his state. Those were largely left to Hemu, an old Hindu associate of Sher Shah Suri from Rewari, who had risen from humble circumstances to become both Adil Shah's Chief Minister as well as the general of the Suri army.<sup>[3]</sup> He was in Bengal when Humayun died on 27 January 1556.
12. The Mughal emperor's death provided an ideal opportunity to Hemu to defeat the Mughals and reclaim lost territory
13. Humayun's successor, the 13-year-old Akbar and his guardian Bairam Khan soon set off for Delhi.
14. In a stroke of luck, Ali Quli Khan Shaibani who had been sent ahead with a 10,000-strong cavalry force, got a chance to take over Hemu's artillery which was being transported under a weak guard. He was easily able to capture the entire train of artillery from the Afghans who abandoned the guns and fled without making a stand. This proved to be a costly loss for Hemu



## Third Battle of Panipat 1761

1. The **Third Battle of Panipat** took place on 14 January 1761 between the Marathas **\*\*sadashiv rao\*\*** and the invading army of the Durrani Empire. (Afghans) or **ahmed shah abdali durrani**
2. The battle took place in and around the city of Panipat, approximately 97 kilometers (60 mi) north of Delhi.

### Where did marathas come from?

3. The Marathas became prominent in the seventeenth century under the leadership of Shivaji, who revolted against the Adil Shahi dynasty and the Mughals to carve out a kingdom with Raigad as his capital. Marathas were one of the major causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire in the early eighteenth century. They belonged to deccan plateau present day maharashtra
4. The 27-year Mughal-Maratha war (1680–1707) led to rapid territorial loss of the Maratha Empire to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. However, after his death in 1707, this process reversed following the Mughal succession war between the sons of Aurangzeb. By 1712, Marathas quickly started retaking their lost lands

### ABOUT THE BATTLE

5. The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops; protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks.
6. The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops; protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks.
7. Durrani had both numeric as well as qualitative superiority over Marathas. The combined Afghan army was much larger than that of Marathas. Though the infantry of Marathas was organized along European lines and their army had some of the best French-made guns of the time, their artillery was static and lacked mobility against the fast-moving Afghan forces. The heavy mounted artillery of Afghans proved much better in the battlefield than the light artillery of Marathas
8. Siege of Kunjpura: Prior to the main battle, there was a siege at Kunjpura where the Marathas successfully defended against Ahmad Shah Durrani's forces.
9. Main Battle at Panipat: The decisive battle took place on January 14, 1761, on the plains of Panipat. The Marathas, despite having a larger army, faced challenges such as logistical issues, internal disputes, and a lack of coordination. Due to light arms and artillery
10. Outcome: The battle resulted in a significant victory for Ahmad Shah Durrani. The Marathas suffered heavy casualties, and their defeat had a profound impact on their political and military influence in northern India.



Consequences:

**Maratha Decline:** The defeat at Panipat marked a decline in Maratha power, and they lost their dominance in India.

**Regional Power Shift:** The Third Battle of Panipat allowed Ahmad Shah Durrani afghans to briefly establish control over parts of northern India. However, he did not stay to administer the territory, and the region witnessed a power vacuum.

The Third Battle of Panipat is remembered as one of the largest and bloodiest conflicts in 18th-century India, with significant consequences for the political landscape of the time.

## Humayun

1. He was the son of zahir ud din babur
2. His real name was nasir al din muhammad
3. He was the second mughal emperor
4. He rules over the territory that is now afghanistan, bangladesh, india , pakistan
5. He succeeded his father in 1530

What was Humayun famous for?

6. He was the first person who developed a citadel in Delhi, named as "Din Panah". However, the structure was slashed at the time of Shir Shah Suri. It is said that the foundation of Mughal art was laid by Humayun and integration of Persian art as well as culture was initiated by the king himself.
7. he died in 1556 due to his fall from the staircase of his library.
8. He was not a good militant or commander he was instead kind and generous
9. He was the weakest of the early Mughal Emperors due to his inexperience. It was under his rule that the Mughal Empire lost most of its territories to a rising Sur Empire.
10. Sher Shah Suri was the administrator of a small region in Bihar. He defeated Humayun and established his empire in Delhi.

11. Babur was also known to have deep love for his son humayun as when he fell ill once babur prayed to the heavens to take his life instead of humayun while circling his bed, also having severe illness himself.
12. Humāyūn ruled from 1530 to 1540 and again from 1555 to 1556
13. an Afghan soldier of fortune, Shēr Shah of Sūr, had consolidated his power in Bihar and Bengal. He defeated Humāyūn at Chausa in 1539 and at Kannauj in 1540, expelling him from India.
14. taking advantage of civil wars among the descendants of Shēr Shah, Humāyūn captured Lahore (now in Pakistan) in February 1555,

## **Jalal ud din Akbar**

1. He was the son of humayun
2. He was born on October 14, 1542, in Umarkot, present-day Pakistan, to Emperor Humayun and Hamida Banu Begum.
3. He was the third emperor of mughal dynasty
4. During Akbar's early years, his regent and guardian, Bairam Khan, played a significant role in stabilizing the empire and securing Akbar's rule.
5. Akbar was a skilled military strategist and expanded the Mughal Empire significantly through successful military campaigns, including the conquest of Gujarat, Bengal, and the Deccan.
6. Akbar is renowned for his policy of religious tolerance. He promoted a syncretic blend of Hindu and Muslim traditions, fostering an environment where people of different faiths could coexist peacefully.
7. Akbar attempted to create a universal religion known as Din-i Ilahi, which incorporated elements from various religions. However, this initiative did not gain widespread acceptance.
8. Din e ilahi faced backlash from muslims one of the examples is of sheikh ahmed sirhindi who was co existing at that time and rejected this faith, tried his best to spread the actual islamor convince akbars son jahangir to renounce this
9. Akbar commissioned the Akbarnama, a detailed chronicle of his reign, written by his court historian Abul Fazl.
10. played a key role in the development of Mughal architecture. He encouraged the construction of notable structures like Fatehpur Sikri and the Red Fort in Agra.
11. Akbar implemented administrative reforms, including Todar Mal's revenue system, which aimed to streamline taxation and boost agricultural productivity.
12. Akbar engaged in strategic matrimonial alliances to strengthen political ties. His marriage to Jodha Bai, a Rajput princess, symbolized the unity between the Mughals and the Rajputs.

13. His legacy includes the expansion of the Mughal Empire, administrative reforms, and the promotion of a unique blend of cultural and religious diversity.
14. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar: Akbar's full name, Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar, reflects the grandeur and significance of his rule in Mughal history.
15. Why did Akbar remove Bairam Khan?  
Towards his last years relations between bairam and akbar grew sour. The main reason was that bairam khan had begun to take several decisions without consulting the emperor first. Such as when he unilaterally dismissed his former favorite Pir Muhammad Khan, who was a senior Mughal Official.
16. He was important for muslims due to Akbar's military campaigns and strategic expansion of the Mughal Empire brought stability to the region. This stability benefited Muslims by providing a secure environment for trade, commerce, and cultural exchange.
17. economic reforms implemented during Akbar's reign had a positive impact on the prosperity of the region. This economic stability was beneficial for Muslims engaged in various trades and occupations.
18. Akbar introduced legal reforms that aimed at justice and fairness. This was particularly important for Muslims who sought a just legal system that adhered to Islamic principles.

## **Shah jehan**

1. Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal Emperor, ruled over the Indian subcontinent from 1628 to 1658.
2. Born as Khurram in 1592, he was the son of Emperor Jahangir and the grandson of Akbar the Great.
3. Shah Jahan is perhaps best known for commissioning the construction of the iconic Taj Mahal in Agra, a symbol of enduring love built in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.
4. His reign is often referred to as the "Golden Age of Mughal Architecture" due to the grandeur and opulence of structures built during his rule.

5. However, Shah Jahan's reign was marked by political intrigue and internal strife among his sons, particularly the power struggle that led to his imprisonment by his son Aurangzeb.
6. Despite the challenges, Shah Jahan left an indelible mark on history through his architectural contributions and the cultural legacy of the Mughal Empire.
7. Shah Jahan's health declined, and there was increasing rivalry among his four sons—Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb, and Murad Baksh—for the throne.
8. The main contenders for the throne were Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb.
9. Dara Shikoh, the eldest son, was favored by Shah Jahan and was more inclined towards a syncretic and inclusive approach to religion. On the other hand, Aurangzeb, the third son, was more orthodox and sought to uphold a stricter interpretation of Islamic principles.
10. In 1657, Shah Jahan fell seriously ill, and a war of succession ensued between Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb.
11. Aurangzeb emerged victorious in the Battle of Samugarh in 1658, leading to his ascension to the throne. After securing power, Aurangzeb imprisoned his father, Shah Jahan, in the Agra Fort. Shah Jahan spent the last years of his life in captivity until his death in 1666.

## Aurangzeb

1. Aurangzeb, the sixth Mughal emperor, ruled from 1658 to 1707, marking the longest reign among the Mughal rulers.
2. Born in 1618, Aurangzeb was the third son of Emperor Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal, famous for the Taj Mahal.
3. Aurangzeb's reign is characterized by a departure from the lavish lifestyle of his predecessors, adopting a more austere and frugal approach.
4. He actively participated in military campaigns to expand the empire, leading to the annexation of the Deccan region and parts of southern India.
5. During his rule, Aurangzeb faced challenges from his brothers, leading to a series of conflicts known as the War of Succession.
6. One of the most controversial aspects of Aurangzeb's policies was his imposition of the jizya tax on non-Muslims, a departure from the Mughal tradition of religious tolerance.
7. He strictly adhered to Islamic law and attempted to enforce a more conservative interpretation, banning various activities such as music, dancing, and gambling.
8. Aurangzeb's prolonged military engagements strained the Mughal treasury, leading to financial difficulties and increased taxation.
9. Despite being a skilled military strategist, Aurangzeb's expansive military campaigns resulted in a stretched empire, difficult to govern effectively.
10. The emperor's decision to move the Mughal capital from Agra to Aurangabad reflected his focus on consolidating power in the Deccan region.
11. Aurangzeb's policies toward Hindu temples were controversial; he ordered the destruction of several temples and the imposition of restrictions on Hindu religious practices.
12. The emperor's lifestyle extended to his own court, where he discouraged extravagance.
13. Aurangzeb's efforts to centralize power led to a more autocratic rule, sidelining regional governors and reducing their authority.
14. Despite his strict Islamic policies, Aurangzeb appointed Hindus to important administrative positions, emphasizing administrative competence over religious affiliation.
15. The emperor's military campaigns in the Deccan, particularly the siege of Golconda and Bijapur, showcased his military prowess.
16. Aurangzeb's reign witnessed a decline in cultural patronage compared to his predecessors, impacting the flourishing art and architecture of the Mughal era.
17. The emperor faced significant opposition from various quarters, including the Marathas, Rajputs, and Sikhs, leading to prolonged and costly conflicts.

18. Towards the end of his reign, Aurangzeb faced a series of revolts and uprisings, reflecting discontent among different communities within the empire.
19. Aurangzeb's death in 1707 marked the beginning of a period of decline for the Mughal Empire, with subsequent rulers facing internal strife and external invasions.
20. The legacy of Aurangzeb remains a subject of historical debate, with assessments varying on whether his policies strengthened or weakened the Mughal Empire.

Shmrael Riaz

## Downfall of mughal empire

1. Aurangzeb, the last Mughal emperor died in 1707.
2. He was succeeded by his son bahadur shah who was already 64 yrs of age
3. He ruled only for 5 years
4. As 18 century progressed the subcontinent become unorganized and unsettling, slowly falling apart
5. The mughal rulers who arrived after Aurangzeb lost power to the British and the British slowly but surely gained the power.

What were the reasons for this?

6. The strength of enemies such as maratha and persians
7. Aurangzeb had spent his last 25 years fighting the marathas
8. This continuous fighting weakened the foundations of the empire both morale wise as well as in economy.
9. The establishment of independent provinces
10. Power struggle within the royal family
11. Living lavish life and not giving heed towards the matters of state

As jealousy grew between the seventeen sons and grandsons of aurangzeb to catch the throne and get in power there were 17 battles for succession in which large number of capable soldiers died princes and nobles were killed and poisoned as well  
Historian said that it became a family where father sons and brothers regarded each other as enemies

The emperors that succeeded aurangzeb did not have the ability to rule and lived a life of pleasure leaving the work of ruling to their advisors and hence lost control

The administration crumbled and taxes were not collected or used for lavish life, roads were not repaired and constant discontent

The empire began to broke up into independent provinces for example in 1720 bengal became independent

The europeans took advantage of the weakness and set up their trade in weapons with new rulers

### Marathas

Another sign of mughal weakness was when in 1738 marathas swarmed outside agra and delhi although were not able to fully capture these cities yet took control of alot parts

## Peacock throne

In 1739, invader entered subcontinent via hindu kush, it was a persian army led by nadir shah who had captured ghazni and kabul now taking advantage of the weakness of mughal empire advanced into the subcontinent with army of 2 lac 70 k men  
Few people dared to stand up to the persians who took control of the cities easily  
Even when the emperor had 2 lac men and 50 cannons the persians were able to capture him and take the city. Nadir shah ordered a massacre

In Delhi, Nadir shah plundered store houses and helped to take the koh i noor diamond and other treasures, they also took the symbol of mughal rule, the peacock throne .  
They took so much from sindh larkana punjab delhi and agra that he said there was no need for his people to pay tax for 3 years  
Including 7000 horses and 1000 elephants

The Mughal kept up the show of power for sometime as the power was so huge and respected no one wanted to accept that it had disappeared.  
It suited britishers to keep up this show of rule and support the british ( they paid him to do so) East India Company grew in power.

## Establishment of east india Company

1. The EIC had started in 1600 and sent ships to the subcontinent,
2. by mid 17 century they had 27 settlements,
3. The company had three main sea coast settlement namely madras, calcutta and bombay

Madras was the company's most important center in the subcontinent, it grew despite the fact that it was a difficult place for ships to arrive.

4. In the early 17th century the portuguese and british were rivals of each other but later the relations became friendly.
5. The british king charles married the sister of the king of portugal and as a gift the portuguese gave bombay today known as mumbai

Which made trading easier

6. In the early century there were no more than 1700 men of the british in the subcontinent

Majority were men as India at that time was considered unsafe for women and children as well as there were many diseases and their main purpose to be in the subcontinent was to trade and to make money.

As a result of the need to show respect to the locals to be able to continue trade, the Britishers adapted to Indian ways of life , wore Indian clothes and ate the same food. They married Indian women and some even kept a small zenana in the mughal styles. However the attitudes changed later in the 18 century.

7. The company settlements began to train sepoy leading to small armies of calcutta and bombay and madras that belonged to the company



8. The armies made the company much more powerful as local rajah and rulers started to ask for these armies support to fight their wars and battles

In return the company first asked for trading benefits and later began to take on a political role, once the company had begun to take control of the lands directly and indirectly through controlling the rajahs or bribing them, trade became less important to them as they could collect money through taxes.

The british loved the cotton and cloth quality produced in the subcontinent including the dyes. Or dyed cloth

The dyed cloth made in Europe lost its color easily and was not waterproof.

The britishers bought cloth from weaver families and sold in their homeland at higher rates

9. Meanwhile in 1664, french founded its own french east india company which expanded from 1730 and increased trading in bengal

10. At this time the relation between french and britishers were very poor  
From this time till 75 years until 1815. Europeans fought many wars in which the British and french were on opposite sides.

11. French compaigne were led by dupleix and he had plans to drive out british away from india. He supported local ruler chanda sahib to rise to power and indirectly he would be the ruler.

Britisher understood his plans and in return supported muhammad ali khan and a private war broke out between french and british

12. Due to which a young army officer rose to power namely Robert clive.

## Robert Clive and Battles of Plassey and Buxar

1. Robert Clive was a junior merchant
2. Nineteen year old
3. He was on the lowest ranks and was paid very little
4. Due to boredom he started reading books and learnt Indian languages .
5. Soon bored decided to become the company soldier
6. He became popular among sepoy troops and proved to be brilliant military planner or strategist
7. He was quickly promoted and was sent on to help British gain power in India

He was a boy who was wild and uncontrollable, his parents sent him to school but his teachers couldn't control him and he learned very little. He was always fighting and getting into trouble. His parents then sent him to India and no one came to see him off when he sailed from London. He was sent to his uncle and aunt who were settled in India for trading.

8. In 1751 Chanda Sahib (French fav) besieged Muhammad Ali Khan (British fav) in fortress near Madras
9. Robert Clive made a brilliant move instead of rushing to help Muhammad Ali. He marched towards the capital of Chanda Sahib, that was in Carnatic, Arcot
10. With 500 soldiers, Clive took the city by surprise and captured it.
11. Well Chanda Sahib's son did rush to recapture Arcot and besieged Clive and his army yet was not able to do so
12. This got Clive instant fame and he was called **heaven sent general** .
13. In 1752 Clive marched towards Chanda Sahib fortress Trichinopoly in Bengal
14. Executed Chanda Sahib and French had to surrender
15. French angry with **Dupleix** called him back where he died living in disgrace and poverty
16. Now with French gone British were able to use Bengal as their base
17. In 1756 Bengal was a rich province with a large population and ruled by Nawab Siraj ud Daulah who was 19 yr old

The British and French were strengthening their settlements against each other. At Fort William British put up guns and dug a trench to keep French out .

SIRAJ UD DAULAH WANTED EUROPEANS OUT OF BENGAL and hence ordered them to stop their fortification. The French agreed but the British did not.

So siraj ud daulah marched to fort william with 50 thousand men.

He captured the fort as britishers could not defeat them, they only had 250 soldiers 70 of them were ill,

They added 250 more portuguese and armenians but they were not trained. Or had enough guns

The portuguese and armenian had brought their women and children inside the fort for protection

Siraj ud daulah forces began to fire at the fort and women and children were ordered to escape by the river but 200 drowned due to overloaded boats.

The british senior and governors or rich merchants escaped.

Few people were left inside the fort and were helpless until they finally surrendered. Siraj told to treat the prisoners well

But according to holwell it was one of the worst events

Known as **black hole of calcutta. 1756**

1. The forces of siraj ud daulah, captured the leftover men in the fort and imprisoned them into the dungeon in the basement built for drunk soldiers, which only had two small windows. Along with holwell,
2. Siraj ud daulah's carelessness made few of the men to lose their lives due to bleeding from wounds.
3. This event was exaggerated by holwell to make him look like a hero and it led the british to believe that their was a need for intervention and to take revenge from the indians or discipline them from their hostile behavior.

## **Battle of plassey 1757**

1. The **Battle of Plassey** was a decisive victory of the British East India Company, under the leadership of Robert Clive, over the Nawab of Bengal on 23 June 1757. The victory was made possible by the defection of Mir Jafar, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief. The battle helped the British East India Company take control of Bengal in 1772. Over the next hundred years, they continued to expand their control over vast territories in rest of the Indian subcontinent
2. The British sent reinforcements under Colonel Robert Clive
3. Tensions and suspicions between Siraj-ud-daulah and the British culminated in the Battle of Plassey

4. French compaigne had also sent a small regime to fight against the british
5. Siraj-ud-Daulah had a vastly superior force and made his stand at Plassey. The British, worried about being outnumbered, formed a conspiracy with Siraj-ud-Daulah's demoted army chief Mir Jafar, along with others such as Yar Lutuf Khan
6. Mir jafar , yar lutuf and others assembled their army along with siraj but made no actual move to actually join the battle.
7. Siraj-ud-Daulah's army with about 50,000 soldiers (including defectors), 40 cannons and 10 war elephants was defeated by 3,000 soldiers of Col. Robert Clive, owing to the flight of Siraj-ud-Daulah from the battlefield and the inactivity of the conspirators. The battle ended in approximately 11 hours.
8. Another reason for the loss of battle was that during battle there was heavy rainfall, british had covered up their ammuniton but siraj ud daulahs forces did not.
9. This led to gunpowder being drenched and made unusable.
10. Mir jafar had been continuously sending men or letters to Clive to inform of siraj plans and advancements.
11. Allowing Clive to change his course of action.
12. Mir jafar then asked siraj to leave the war to generals and he should reach murshidabad till they bring the news of victory.
13. Siraj ud daulah assuming everything was in control left with 4000 horsemen. Leaving french regime alone with the traitors and british
14. Clive was able to capture the french army as the other flanks were headed by mir jafar and yar lutuf and did not do anything to protect french regime.
15. When siraj came to know about the betrayal he was told by his advisors to either surrender or continue the fight.
16. Siraj disguised himself and left with his family on a boat
17. He was later captured and killed by mir jafar's son and brother.
18. Clive arrived at Murshidabad on 29 June with a guard of 200 European soldiers and 300 sepoy in the wake of rumors of a possible attempt on his life. Clive was taken to the Nawab's palace, where he was received by Mir Jafar and his officers. Clive placed Mir Jafar on the throne and, acknowledging his position as Nawab, presented him with a plate of gold rupees.
19. According to the treaty drawn between the British and Mir Jafar, the British acquired all the land within the Maratha Ditch and 600 yards (550 m) beyond it and the zamindari of all the land between Calcutta and the sea
20. This marked the permanent settlement of british and made french have no importance. Now they wanted to drive others such as the Dutch and French out of the subcontinent.

## **Battle of Buxar 1764**

1. The Battle of Buxar took place on October 22, 1764, near the town of Buxar in present-day Bihar, India.
2. The conflict involved the British East India Company and a coalition of Indian rulers comprising the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, the Nawab of Oudh Shuja-ud-Daula, and the Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim.
3. British Leadership: The British forces were led by Major Hector Munro.

4. **Causes of the Battle:** The primary cause was the political instability in Bengal after the Battle of Plassey, which led to the shifting alliances and power struggles among Indian rulers and the British.
5. Mir Qasim, dissatisfied with British interference in Bengal, joined forces with Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daula to resist British dominance.
6. The Marathas initially aligned with the anti-British coalition but withdrew before the battle, leaving the alliance weakened.
  
7. **Outcome of the Battle:** The British emerged victorious, securing their dominance in northern India and establishing control over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
8. Treaty of Allahabad (1765): The defeated Indian rulers signed the Treaty of Allahabad, granting the British the diwani rights, allowing them to collect revenue and administer civil justice in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
9. Territorial Changes: The British acquired the territories of Allahabad and Kora in addition to their control over Bengal.
10. The diwani rights provided a significant financial boost to the British East India Company, strengthening its economic power in India.
11. The Battle of Buxar marked a significant shift in power dynamics, with the British becoming a dominant force in Indian politics.
12. Shah Alam II, after his defeat, became a puppet under British control, symbolizing the decline of the Mughal Empire.
13. The Marathas, unhappy with the outcome, resumed hostilities against the British in subsequent years.  
The victory at Buxar allowed the British to increase their military presence and influence in India. The Battle of Buxar laid the groundwork for British supremacy in India, contributing to the consolidation of their rule over the Indian subcontinent.

# THE THREE REFORMERS

## Shah waliullah

was born on 21st February 1703 in Delhi and he died in 1762. His full name was qutb uddin abdur rahim Shah waliullah was a title given to him due to his goodness and piety Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim reformist of 18th century in India. Also known as brilliant thinker and scholar with critical insight of political scenario of that time

His father abdur rahim was running a madarssa called madarssa e rahimiya from where he also got his early education under his well educated father who taught him well and he was also enrolled in Naqshbandiyya Sufi order to enrich his spiritual insight He was married at fourteen. By fifteen he had completed the standard curriculum of Hanafi law, theology, geometry, arithmetic and logic Soon he got permission to teach at his fathers madarssa and he taught for 12 years

He memorised quran at age of 7 and mastered the language of arabic and persian Later on he went to makkah to perform pilgrimage and out of luck got chance to learn from one of the scholars

After this a new thought grew in his mind that it was a time for Muslims of India to adopt true spirit of Islam, this is because of their religious decline Muslims of India were facing decline in social, political, and economic aspects as well. So he decided to take a lead and started working to show Muslims actual spirit of Islam in rational manner

### ACHIEVEMENTS

His contributions are also in literary fields as well; in 1738 he translated the Quran into Persian despite opposition he faced by orthodox Ulemma.

He tried to bring sunni and shia muslims together by focusing on points which were mutual in both sects such as writing an account of all the four caliphs in a way that was acceptable to both shia and sunni muslims.

He proposed ways like Ijtihad in Islam and denounced blind Taqlid. He believed in grooming of Muslims as a society and educated them to live up as a society in which economic and social justice would prevail. He educated Muslims of India to emancipate Muslim society from economic injustices and social biases.

He wrote 51 books and trained a group of ulemas to spread the right word regarding islam

He laid the foundations of all political, religious, and intellectual movements which would initiate in Indian sub-continent by Muslims in future. He was an

authentic theologian and scholar of Islam; he had great understanding of Quran and Hadith

He tried to unite Muslims as a single entity. His main political agenda was to retain Mughal Empire; he became the cause to invite Ahmad Shah Abdali / durrani to India in order to fight Marathas who were undermining Mughal rule at that time. Though his efforts to maintain Muslim rule in India did not capitalize, it would provide an insight for future political, intellectual and religious movements in India.

His children later translated the Quran into Urdu and his grandson was Shah Ismail Dehlvi who had a huge impact on the Deobandi movement.

Shah Waliullah placed emphasis on a direct understanding of the Qur'an, maintaining that those students with sufficient knowledge must work with the text, rather than previous commentaries. He argued that Qur'ān is clear to any student with sufficient knowledge of Arabic, just like it was understandable to its first recipients and scholars

## Haji shariatullah

was a prominent religious leader and Islamic scholar from Bengal in the eastern subcontinent, who is best known as the founder of the Faraizi movement. In 1884, the Shariatpur District was formed and named after him

Shariatullah was born in 1781 in Bengal

when he reached the age of twelve, Shariatullah ran away to Calcutta supposedly due to being reprimanded by his uncle on a certain occasion. There, he met a Quran teacher known as Maulana Basharat Ali who subsequently enrolled Shariatullah into his classes encouraging him to study the Arabic and Persian languages. Shariatullah reached proficiency in these two languages in two years

He went to Makka with his teacher and learnt under a prominent Hanafi jurist known as Tahir al-Sumbal Makki. His stay lasted for 14 years

He came back to reform the Muslims society when he realized that Muslims had become superstitious and influenced by Hinduism, he started the Faraizi movement to clear out Islam from any other concepts. But his attempts failed because he had not taken permission from his teacher to begin this movement. After failure he travelled back to Makkah where he had a dream seeing prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) after which he returned back to Bengal to start his Faraizi movement again

Though founded in 1818, the Faraizi Movement became popular and well known in Bengal, following his second attempt in 1821. Durr-i-Muhammad describes the impact of Faraizi movement in the words "All these bid'at were then abolished and the sun of Islam rose high in the sky". Hunter takes a similar stand by saying "Having arrived there Haji Shariatullah propagated (true) religion throughout Bengal"

Shariatullah wanted the Muslims to focus on the teachings of the Quran in an orthodox manner, and he effectively devoted the later portion of his life towards his movement. The beliefs of Haji Shariatullah had a significant overlap with those of Wahhabism and continue to be very popular to date.

It called for Muslims to recognise and partake in their compulsory duties (**fard**); one example being the five daily prayers. He instructed his followers to assimilate every religious duty required by the Quran and Sunnah. He called for observance of the five pillars, the complete acceptance and observance of tawhid and prohibited all digressions from the original doctrines of Islam such as shirk (polytheism) and bid'ah



Gradually, incidents caused by the Faraizi movement could be witnessed in various parts of Bengal. The outraged landlords built up a propaganda campaign with the British officials, incriminating the Faraizis with mutinous mood. In 1837, these Hindu landlords accused Shariatullah of attempting to build up a monarchy of his own. They also brought several lawsuits against the Faraizis, in which they benefitted from the dynamic cooperation of the European indigo planters. Shariatullah was placed under the detention of the police in more than one instance, for purportedly inciting agrarian turbulences

“Haji Shariatullah died at his native village Shamail in 1840 at the age of 59” and was buried in the backyard of his home. His grave was washed away in a flood, but his tomb inscription has been preserved by the Asiatic Society of Pakistan.

Shariatullah is very well known and acknowledged by Muslim communities of Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan with his Faraizi Movement as being the epitome of his legacy and services. Details about the Faraizi Movement can be found in common school textbooks as well as in Islamic historical books.

## Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barelvi

Syed Ahmad Barelvi was born on 29th of November 1786 in Rai Barelley in India. He was also known as Syed Ahmad Shaheed. When Syed Ahmad was born it was the time when the Muslims of India were facing downfall by the hands of the British, Sikhs, and Hindus after such a glorious past. Sir Syed founded the Jihad Movement, which called for armed struggle to overthrow non-Muslim oppression and restore Muslim power. He believed that once this was done Islam could be rejuvenated and rescued from beliefs and customs contrary to Islamic beliefs which had crept into everyday life. He launched his struggle against the enemies of Islam which were becoming a fatal threat to the survival of Islam. His main struggle was against the Sikhs of the Punjab who were becoming the biggest hindrance in the way of survival of Islam in Punjab and North Frontier regions of India. His main aim was to establish a Muslim state in Peshawar region but his dream could not materialize after his martyrdom in Balakot region in a battle against Sikhs. He was the initiator of the famous Jihad movement or Mujahideen Movement against Sikhs. He was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz son of great Muslim reformist Shah Waliullah. He stayed at Delhi for his necessary education and joined the madarssa e rahimiya then in 1812 he joined the army of Nawab Ameer Khan Tonak of Northern India in order to take part in Jihad against the British. In 1821 he went to Mecca to perform Hajj where he received a spiritual experience and met many Islamic scholars, Ulemma, and thinkers, he stayed there for 2 years. He came back with many

new ideas and knowledge about the Islamic movements going on all over the world. On 6th August 1823 he came back to India after that he devoted himself for the religious and social reformation of the Muslims of India. He strived to revive the glory of Islam and wanted to implement Sharia rather than clinging to Sufism. He denied and refused to support Bida (innovation) and supported "Tauhid He faced lots of challenges in his struggle such as he could not gather or unite local elements into an organized shape. In 1829 due to his local influence he obtained the agreement of Khans and the general public to administer their localities according to Sharia law. In 1830 he started collecting Usher (the crop tax 10% of the total production) and many khans became reluctant to pay this tax. This agitated the chiefs who formed an alliance to undermine Syed Ahmad's power. That alliance was defeated by Syed Ahmad and he formally occupied Peshawar, unfortunately his rule in Peshawar could not last for more than a few months because an internal uprising started in Peshawar which shattered his power and he had to take refuge in the hills of Balakot. Where he had to fight the Sikh army and he received martyrdom in 1831 in Balakot.

### **PITT'S INDIA ACT 1784**

The Pitt's India Act, formally known as the East India Company Act 1784, was a legislation passed by the Parliament of Great Britain during the prime ministership of William Pitt the Younger. The act was enacted to address the perceived mismanagement and corruption within the British East India Company, which was responsible for administering British territories in India.

1. creation of Board of Control: The act established a Board of Control in London, consisting of six members from the Council. This board was tasked with overseeing and directing the policies and administration of the East India Company.
2. Separation of Commercial and Political Functions: It aimed to separate the commercial and political functions of the East India Company. The company continued its commercial activities, while political and administrative matters were placed under the authority of the Board of Control.
3. This act made it necessary to submit documents regarding all the activities done in the british east india company as well as on the political level to ensure transparency and accountability.

## **DOCTRINE OF LAPSE**

The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy implemented by Lord Dalhousie, who served as the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856 during the British colonial period. The doctrine was introduced in the mid-19th century and aimed at annexing princely states in India that lacked a natural heir or had rulers deemed unfit to govern.

According to the Doctrine of Lapse, if a ruler of a princely state died without a male heir, the British East India Company had the right to annex the state and take into British control.

This policy was controversial as it went against the traditional Indian princely state system, where adoption was a common practice to ensure continuity in succession.

The Doctrine of Lapse was seen as a means for the British East India Company to expand its control over the Indian subcontinent by incorporating princely states into its territories. The policy faced criticism and opposition from some Indian rulers, and it contributed to the growing resentment against British rule. The doctrine was later abandoned after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or war of independence.

## **WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**

The War of Independence, also known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, was a significant event in India's history. Imagine it as a time when many people in India were unhappy with British rule. There were Indian soldiers called sepoy who worked for the British, and they were upset because of various reasons like unfair treatment and new rules. The rebellion started in 1857 when sepoys in the British army refused to use certain cartridges. This led to a larger movement against the British, with people from different parts of India joining in. They wanted to get rid of British rule and bring back Indian traditions.

The sepoys became proud of their skills and thought it was due to them British was able to succeed which also led to the uprising, the end of cartridge had to be bitten off to be used. and hence sepoys refused to use them,

5 days before uprising, British officer wrote about tense situation in army

Meerut sepoys rose finally and killed any european they found and marched to delhi declaring bahadur shah 2 as their mughal emperor. Suddenly it seemed possible that british could be driven out of subcontinent

About 200 + European women and children were killed And european soldiers were greatly outnumbered by sepoys

After 2 months of battle and revolt and bloodshed, the British recaptured Delhi and bahadur Shah surrendered. Even though there were 1000 people under siege captured by local indians. It took the British 5 months to rescue them. Peace was declared in july 1858.

During the rebellion, there were fierce battles between the Indian soldiers and the British. Many cities and regions saw uprisings. However, the British eventually managed to suppress the rebellion and took control again. The aftermath of the war had a big impact on India. The British government took direct control from the East India Company, and India became a part of the British Empire.

Although the War of Independence did not immediately end British rule, it played a crucial role in shaping India's journey towards independence, which happened many years later in 1947.

## Causes for war of independence

### 1. Mangal pandey revolt :

The famous incident of Mangal Pandey, a sepoy who rebelled against the British, served as an initial spark for the larger rebellion. His actions inspired others to join the movement.

### 2. Sepoy Mutiny and Religious Concerns:

The introduction of the new Enfield rifle, with cartridges rumored to be greased with animal fat, offended the religious beliefs of Hindu and Muslim sepoys (Indian soldiers). This sparked the initial unrest as the soldiers refused to use the cartridges, leading to their rebellion.

### 3. Economic Grievances:

The economic policies of the British East India Company, including heavy land taxes and the introduction of the Permanent Settlement system, caused economic hardship for Indian peasants and landlords.

#### 4. Social and Cultural Discontent:

The British were perceived as interfering in local customs and traditions. The annexation of princely states and disregard for cultural sensibilities fueled resentment among the Indian population.

#### 5. Doctrine of lapse:

The annexation of territories, such as Awadh, and the Doctrine of Lapse policy, where the British annexed kingdoms if rulers had no natural heirs, led to the displacement of Indian rulers and aristocracy.

#### 6. British Racism and Indian nationalism :

The racial superiority complex of the British and their discriminatory practices created a sense of inferiority among Indians. The disregard for Indian customs and traditions further fueled the discontent. The concept of a united Indian identity began to emerge, and some leaders envisioned a collective effort to resist British dominance. This nascent sense of nationalism contributed to the rebellion.

## Outcome of the War of independence

### 1. End of the East India Company Rule:

- The British government took direct control of India from the East India Company, ending the company's rule.

### 2. Policy Changes:

- The British government implemented several policy changes, including more direct governance and the assumption of control over Indian territories.

### 3. Punishments and Reprisals:

- There were severe reprisals by the British against those who participated in the uprising. Many rebels were executed, and some faced other forms of punishment.

#### 4. End of the Mughal Empire:

- The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II, who was symbolically associated with the rebellion, was deposed and exiled. This marked the effective end of the Mughal Empire.

#### 5. Increased British Control:

- The British became more cautious and implemented policies to strengthen their control over India, including the divide and rule strategy.

### Punishments faced by the Indians after the war of independence

#### Mass Executions:

- The British authorities carried out mass executions of individuals suspected of involvement in the rebellion. Thousands of rebels, including soldiers and civilians, were executed as a form of punishment.

#### Blowing from Cannon:

- A particularly brutal form of execution involved tying individuals to the mouths of cannons and then firing the cannons. This practice was used as a method of deterrence.

#### Exile and Transportation:

- Many rebels and their leaders were exiled or transported to other British colonies as a means of removing them from India and preventing further uprisings.

#### Confiscation of Property:

- The British confiscated the properties of those who were perceived as rebels, including land, homes, and assets. This was often done to economically cripple the families of the rebels.

#### Fines and Levies:

- Punitive fines and levies were imposed on communities and regions that were deemed to have supported or participated in the rebellion. This was another measure to extract financial penalties as punishment.

#### Humiliation and Degradation:

- Some rebels faced public humiliation and degradation. This could involve public floggings, parades of individuals through towns and villages, and other forms of public shaming.

## **Rule of the queen and formation of national congress**

After the years of war of independence, queen victoria was made the queen of india as well. And brought india's own industrial revolution.

Indians were also given opportunities to get jobs but there were few, the British were in no favor of sharing the government over India with indians.

Due to this indian national congress was founded by a few educated people, it was founded by allan o hume in 1885, he was a british official convinced by many intellectual indians.

Many people considered congress to be a minority and Indians to be disloyal to the British hence did not support congress.

The congress first meeting was held in bombay in 1885.

1. Which asked for an Indian civil service exam and opportunity in India as well.
2. More education for indians
3. And representation of indians in legislative councils
4. Also lastly to lessen the pension that was taken from indian taxes.

The formation of the INC marked the beginning of organized political activity for achieving self-governance and representation for Indians within the British colonial administration.

The founding members, including A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha, and Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee, aimed to provide a platform for Indians to voice their concerns and aspirations.

The INC's early objectives included promoting a constitutional framework for India, advocating for civil rights, and fostering national unity among diverse communities. The first session of the INC was attended by 72 delegates from different regions, communities,

## Reason for formation of Indian National Congress

1. The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 because Indians felt they didn't have a say in the British colonial government.
2. They wanted more representation, meaning more Indians making decisions.
3. People were also facing unfair treatment and wanted equal rights and more freedom.
4. Economic problems, like unfair taxes and limited opportunities, were also bothering them.
5. The INC aimed to fix these issues and make sure everyone, including women, had a fair chance.
6. They believed that if all Indians united, they could negotiate better with the British for changes.
7. The INC wanted a government that followed better rules, respected everyone's rights, and included more Indians. In simple terms, it was created to solve problems like not being treated fairly, not having a say in the government, and facing economic challenges, and to bring people together for a stronger voice against the British rulers.



## Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a prominent 19th-century Indian Muslim scholar, reformer, and educator.
2. Born in 1817, he played a significant role in advocating for modern education and social reforms among the Muslim community in British India.
3. Sir Syed believed that education was the key to the upliftment of Muslims and emphasized the importance of learning English, science, and technology alongside traditional Islamic education.
4. He founded the Aligarh Muslim University (then known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College) in 1875,
5. which became a symbol of modern education for Muslims in India.
6. His efforts aimed to bridge the gap between Western education and Islamic principles, fostering a sense of modernity without abandoning religious identity.

Sir Syed was also a proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity and advocated for cooperation between the two communities for the progress of India. His works, including his seminal work "Asar-us-Sanadid" (The Remnants of Ancient Heroes), contributed to the preservation of India's cultural heritage.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's legacy continues to inspire generations, as he remains celebrated for his contributions to education, social reform, and interfaith harmony in India.

7. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is often associated with the concept of the "two-nation theory," although it's important to note that the term itself was coined later and became more prominently associated with Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.
8. However, Sir Syed's ideas laid some of the groundwork for the eventual formulation of the two-nation theory.

Sir Syed advocated for the recognition of Muslims as a separate nation within India due to their distinct culture, language, and religious identity. He believed that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations and that Muslims needed to safeguard their rights and interests within the Indian context.

9. While Sir Syed initially emphasized the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity,
10. His views evolved over time, particularly after witnessing the growing divide between the two communities.
11. He became more convinced that Muslims needed to protect their interests, especially in the face of British colonial rule and the dominance of the Hindu majority.
  
12. Although Sir Syed did not explicitly call for the creation of a separate Muslim state, his ideas laid the groundwork for the eventual demand for Pakistan.

His emphasis on the separate identity of Muslims in India and the need for their political representation influenced later Muslim leaders, including Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who ultimately led the demand for the creation of Pakistan based on the two-nation theory

He died in 1898.