

- **Muslim Rule in India**

There are three stages in the establishment of Muslim rule in India.

1. Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Dahir, king of Sindh in 712 AD, conquered the kingdoms of Sindh and Multan, and established the first Muslim rule in India. But after his death muslim rule did not stable in India.
2. Almost 300 years after the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad bin Qasim, Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (1000-1027) invaded India in 17 times, but Muslim rule was not well established in India.
3. Almost 150 years after the death of Sultan Mahmud the second battle of Tarain took place in 1192. In this battle Muizuddin Muhammad-bin-Sams defeated the King Prithviraja and captured Delhi and Ajmer. He established Muslim rule in the Indian subcontinent by occupying Delhi and Ajmer.



Muhammad Ghuri

- **Establishment of Muslim rule in Bengal**

Although Muhammad Ghuri was the founder of Muslim rule in India, Ikhtiyar Uddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji established Muslim rule in Bengal. In history he is mostly known as Bakhtiyar-Khalgi. Bakhtiyar Khalji believed in his own ability. Leaving behind his beloved birth land he came Ghazni in 1195A.D in search of a living. Here he tried to get himself enrolled in the army of Shihabuddin Ghori but he failed. Being unsuccessful in Ghazni, Bakhtiar appeared at the court of Qutubuddin, the Sultan of Delhi. He failed to get an employment this time also. Then



Bakhtiyar Khalji

he went to Badaun. The ruler of that place, Malik Hizbaruddin gave him appointment to his army on monthly salary. The ambitious Bakhtiyar however could not stay content to hold the post of a soldier. He left Badaun in a short time and went to Ajodhya under the ruler Husamuddin there he took up the task of supervision. Being impressed with Bakhtiyar's courage and intelligence, Husamuddin awarded him. During this times the news of his heroic deeds spread like wild fire. Many fortune-seeking Muslim soldiers joined his group. So, the number of Bakhtiyar's soldiers increased. Then he attacked Bihar and defeated the king of Bihar. After the conquest of Bihar, Procuring more soldiers he attacked Navadwip or Nadia in 1204 AD. At that time the King of Bengal Laxsman sena was staying at Nadia. Gour was his capital and Nadia was his second capital. when Bakhtiyar entered of Nadia, he had only 17 or 18 soldiers with him. The rest of the main army fell behind him. But Laxsman sena could not defend the capital Nadia from Turkish invasion. When Bakhtiyar Khalji attacked Nadia, Laxsman Sena and his family fled to East Bengal. After defeated Laxsman sena Bakhtiyar Khalji established muslim rule in Bengal.

• **Independent Sultanate of Bengal (1338-1538)**

The Sultans of Delhi (1338-1536) could not keep Bengal under their control for almost 200 years. At that time the Sultans of Bengal ruled Bengal independently.

Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah (1338-50)

Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah established the rule of independent sultanate in Bengal. In 1338 he seized control of Sonargaon and declared independence. He was the 1st independent sultan of Bengal. However, he could not conquer the whole of Bengal.

Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah (1342-1356)

Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah was the founder of Ilyas Shahi dynasty. He was the first to conquer the whole of Bengal. That's why Ilyas Shah is called Shah-i-Bangala. Pandua was the capital of Ilyas Shah.

Achievements of Ilyas Shah's:

Haji Ilyas Shah defeated Sultan Alauddin Ali Shah who was the king of Firuzabad in 1342 and took the title of Sultan Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah and ascended the throne of Firuzabad.

According to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, “ A new chapter was opened in the history of Bengal, with the accession of Ilyas Shah to the throne of Lakhnauti. ”

- Elias Shah occupied or expanded the states of Satgaon, Sonargaon, Nepal, Odissa, Kamrup, Tripura, Lakhnauti etc. He was the first to unite the whole of Bengal.
- He was a religious ruler.
- He built many mosques, madrasas and educational institutions and increased communication with foreign countries.

Alauddin Hussain Shah (1493-1519)

Alauddin Husain Shah ascended the throne in 1493 after defeating the Habsee ruler Mozaffar Shah. He was called the Akbar of Bengal.

Achievements of Alauddin Hussain Shah

- He defeated the Habsee dynasty .
- He extended his kingdom to Tripura, Odissa, Assam, Kamrup, Sylhet and Chittagong.
- He established internal peace and order.
- He established the Choto Sona Mosque which is located in Chapai Nawabganj.

That's why Hussain Shahi Era is called the golden age of Bengal.

❖ **The Mughal Empire (1526-1857) AD**

Rise of the Mughal Empire:

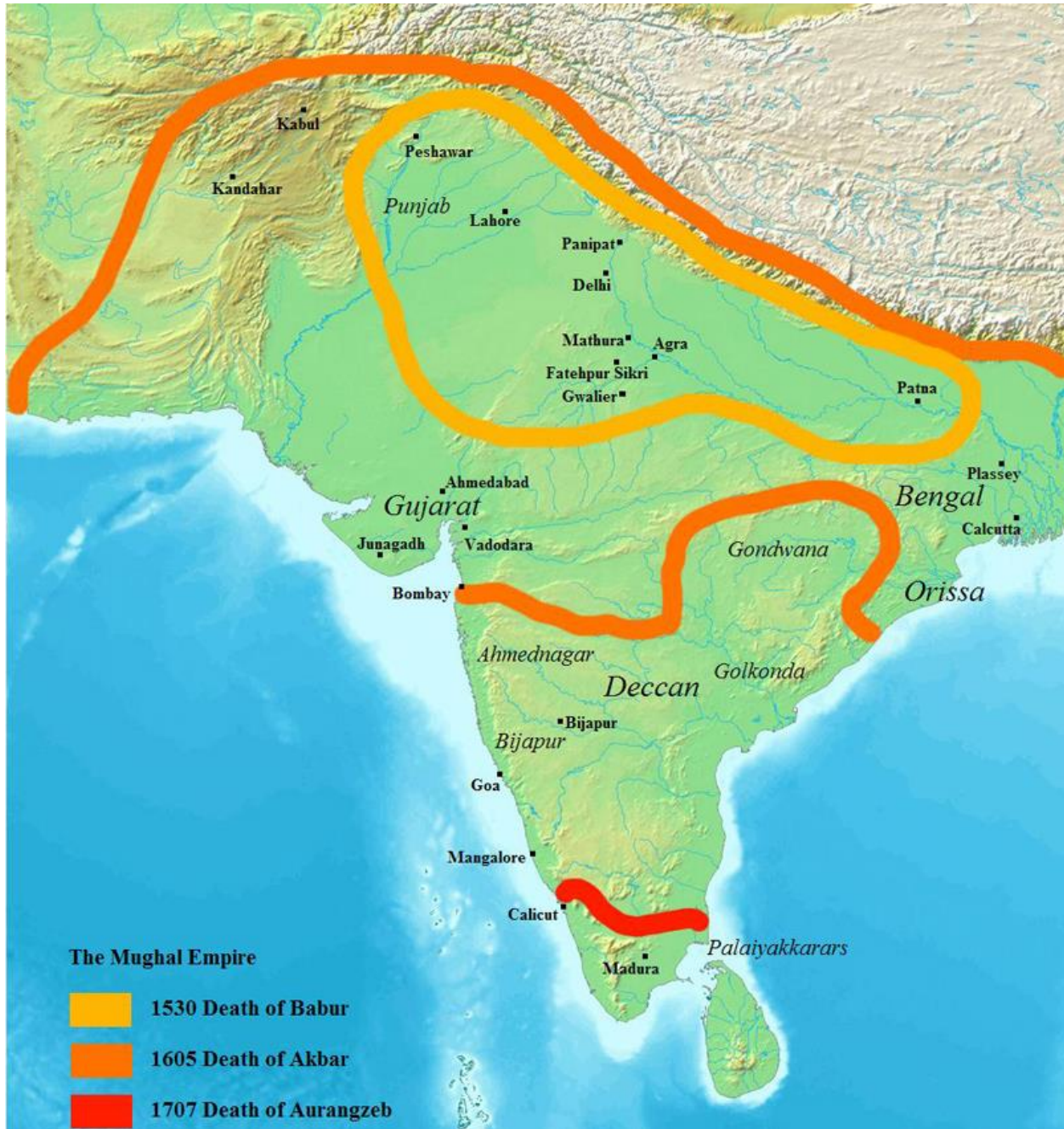
Mughal empire was one of the largest empire in the history of Indian subcontinent. The word Mongol means fearless. And the word Mughal originated from this Mongol. Mongolia was the original homeland of the Mongols. From Mongolia to the western part of Central Asia, they were called Mughals. In the history of India, the Mongols are known as Mughals. Zahir Uddin Mohammad Babar was the founder of the Mughal empire. He is mostly known as Babar which mean "Tiger". He was a descendant of Taimur Long from his father's side and a descendant of Genghis Khan from his mother's side. When Babur set out to establish the Mughal Empire in India in 1526 AD, the Afghans clashed with the Mughals. As a result, in 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of the Lodi dynasty, in the first battle of Panipath and established the Mughal Empire in India. They used gunpowder for the first time in India. His reign is known through the "Tuzuk-i-Babar" or "Babarnama".

Mughal Empires – Rulers

- ❖ **Zahir Uddin Mohammad Babar(1526-1530) AD**
- ❖ **Nasir Uddin Mohammad Humayun(1530-1540), (1555-1556) AD**
- ❖ **Jalal Uddin Mohammad Akbar(1556-1605) AD**
- ❖ **Nur Uddin Mohammad Jahangir(1605-1627) AD**
- ❖ **Shahjahan/Khurram (1627-1658) AD**

❖ Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707)

The last Mughal emperor was Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857).



Mughal Empire Map

❖ **Glories of Mughal Empire / The importance of Mughal Empire:**

The Mughal Empire was important for bringing almost the entire Indian subcontinent under one domain, drawing the subcontinent's regions together through enhanced overland and coastal trading networks. It was also known for its cultural influence and its architectural achievements.

Architecture

A major Mughal contribution to the Indian subcontinent was their unique architecture. Many monuments were built by the Muslim emperors, especially Shah Jahan, during the Mughal era including the UNESCO World Heritage Site Taj Mahal, which is known to be one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture. Other World Heritage Sites include Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, the Red Fort, the Agra Fort etc.

During the Mughal period quite a number of buildings named 'Katra' were built. 'Bara Katra' of Dhakas was built by Shah Suja. It was situated on the Buriganga on the south of Chak. The name of Saesta Khan is especially remarkable in the spread of Mughal art in Bengal. Saesta Khan built 'Choto Katra' in 1663. In 1526, Emperor Babur established the Babri Mosque in Uttar Pradesh, India. Moreover, Lalbagh Fort and Salimar Udyan were built during the Mughal rule.

Introduction of Bengali year

Emperor Akbar introduced the Bengali year in 1556 which added a new dimension to the history.

Patronised of Literature and Culture

The Mughal rulers patronised literature and culture. Literary figures like Abul Fazl, Todarmal, Birbal and Mansingh came to their court.

Influence of Mughals on British Rule

The Mughal revenue system, the provincial organization, was largely adopted by the English.

Expansion of Trade and Commerce

The Mughal rulers improved the communication system. They establish new trade routes to Arab and Turkic lands. As a result, business and trade spread.

Liberal policy towards Hindus

Although the Mughal rulers were Muslims, but they were liberal towards the Hindus.

Expansion of the Empire

Most of the Mughal rulers from Babur onwards expanded the empire. As a result, the Mughal Empire extended from Kabul to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore.

Formation of Military Forces

Mughal emperors formed armies with troops from different countries and nations to protect the empire from the outside world.

Implantations of Currency

Emperor Jahangir introduced coins in his own name during his reign.

Administration :

The mughal empire was divided into "Subas" which were further subdivided into "Sarkar", "Pargana", and "Gram". There were 15 Subas (provinces) during Akbar's reign, which later increased to 20 under the Aurangzeb's reign. Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. The term "Mansab" indicates the rank of the holder. Mansabdari was both civil and military. Soldiers, horsemen, horses and elephants had to be supplied and maintained by the mansabdars. During Mughal administration there were 3 methods of revenue collection: Kankut, Rai And Zabti.

At the village level, the subas were divided into Sarkars which were further subdivided into Parganas.

Suppression of Bar Bhuiyans

Emperor Akbar could not establish his authority over the whole of Bengal. The powerful Zamindars of Bengal did not accept the subjection by the Mughals. The Zamindars were independent in their own rule. They had powerful armies. They used to attack the Mughal commanders unitedly to defend independence. These Zamindars are known as Bhuiyans in the history of Bengal. This 'Bara' does not mean twelve. It refers to the countless number of Zamindars. Isha Khan was the leader of Bar Bhuiyan.

• Name of Bhuyians

Name of Place

Isha Khan, Musa Khan -- Most of Dhaka, almost whole Mymensingh district, some parts of the districts of Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur.

Chand Roy and Kedar Roy -- Sherpur (Bikrampur, Munshiganj)

Bahadur Gazi – Bhawal

Sona Gazi -- Sarail (at the northern border of Tripura)

Osman Khan -- Bokainagar (Sylhet)

Vinod Roy, Madhu Roy -- Chandrapratap (Manikganj)

Raja Kandarpa Narayan Ramchandra -- Part of Barisal

Mukundaram, Satrajit -- Bhushana (Faridpur)

They rebelled against the Mughals. Emperor Jahangir's achievement to suppress the Bhuyians in Bengal and to establish Mughal rule by Subadar Islam Khan (1608 A.D.-1613 A.D.)

Decline of Mughal Empire :

The Great Mughal Empire declined and disintegrated during the first half of the 18th century.

- ❖ In the absence of a definite law on the succession of thrones, conflicts of succession arose at the end of each emperor's reign, which hastened the fall of the empire.
- ❖ One of the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire was its vastness. From Kabul to Assam and from Kashmir to

Mysore it was impossible to rule this huge empire from one center.

- ❖ The invasion of India by the Afghan rulers Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali accelerated the fall of the Mughal Empire.
- ❖ As a result of Akbar's sound economy, the Mughal Empire became prosperous. But the imposition of additional taxes on farmers, merchants and artisans by his successors led to economic catastrophe which was one of the reasons for the decline.
- ❖ As the Mughal army consisted of armies from different countries and nations, it was not possible to adopt the same tactics everywhere that hastened the fall of the empire.
- ❖ In the end, in 1803, Delhi itself was occupied by the British army and the proud of Mughal Emperor was reduced to the status of a mere pensioner of a foreign power.

THANK YOU