

Study of the Mughal and Maratha period 1500AD to 1800 AD

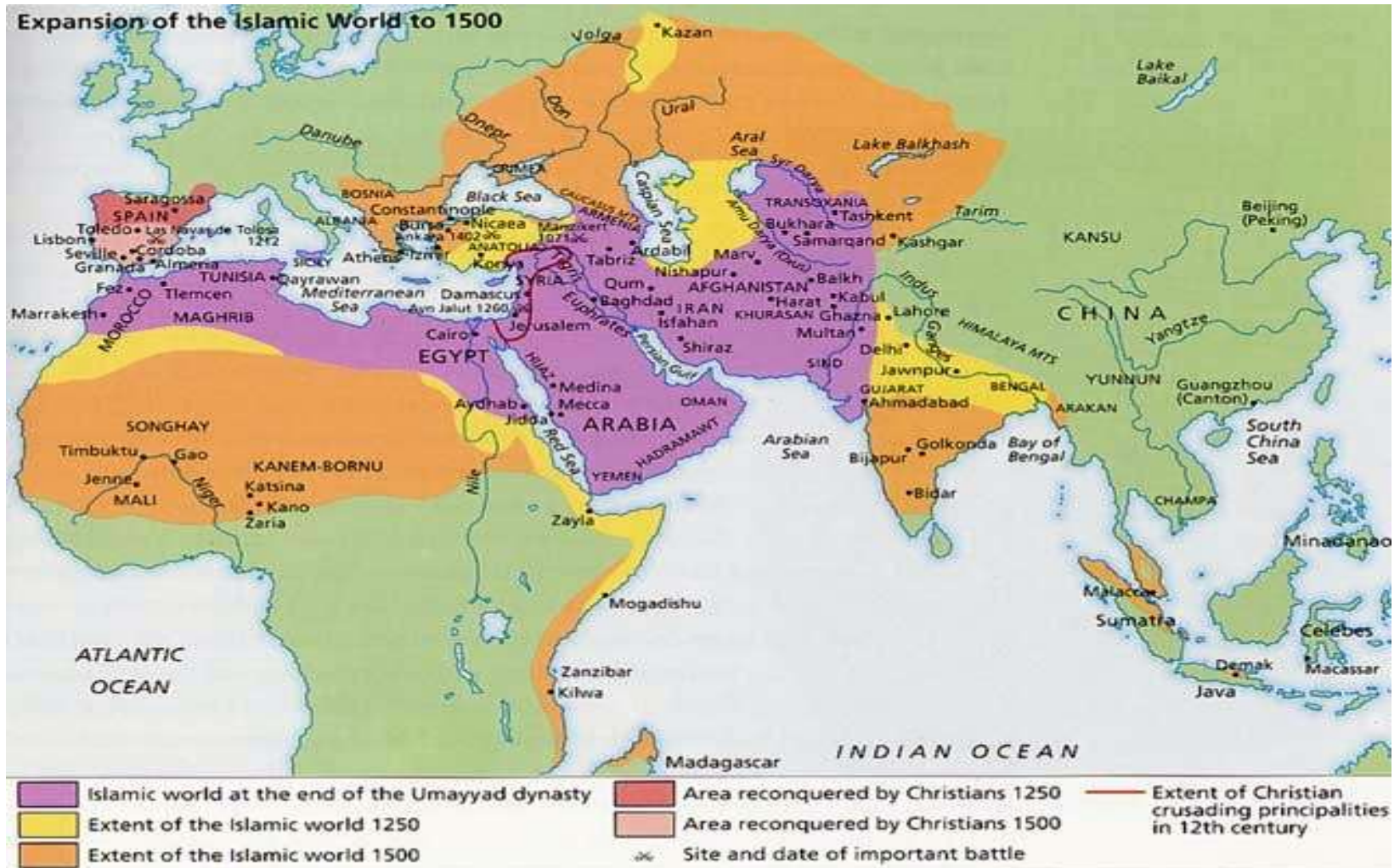
Hardeep Mann

Geography and people 1500 – 1750

- **Opulence/Great Wealth**
- **Agriculture Expansion**
- **New Towns/ Cities**
- **Manufacturing/Trade**
- **Expertise in occupations**

Agriculture – Village - is the main economy of this period

Islamic Expansion by 1500 CE



The Delhi Sultanate



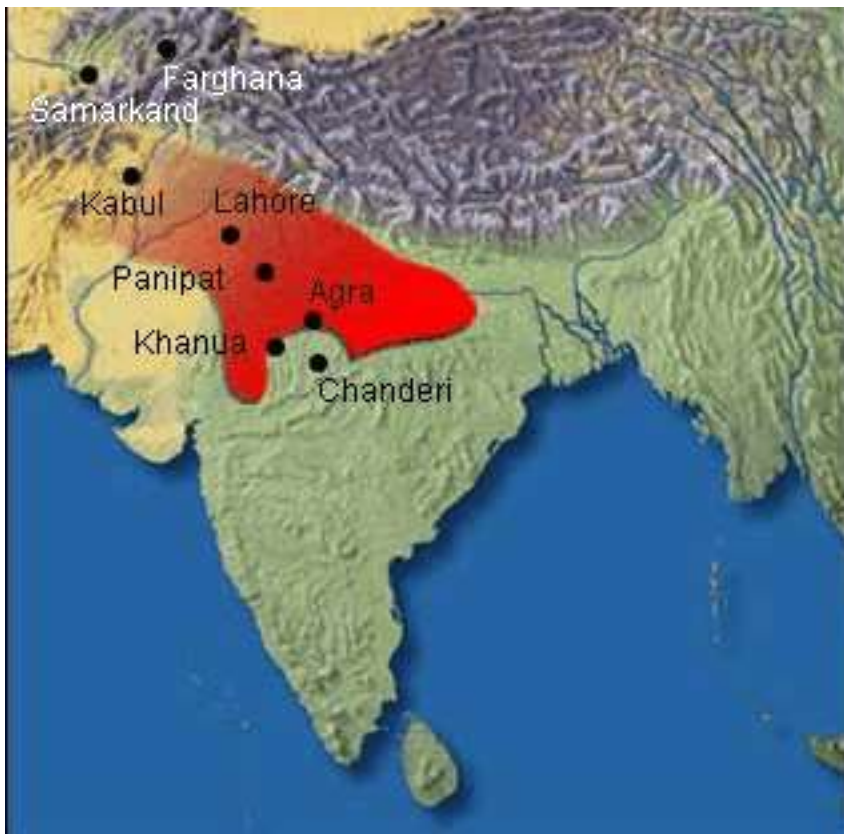
The Delhi Sultanate was a period from the 13th to the 16th centuries when several Turkic and Afghan dynasties ruled northern India from Delhi. The dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate were

- Mamluk dynasty (1206-1290)
- Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)
- Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1413)
- Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451)
- Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)

The Delhi Sultanate was established upon the death of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE and was absorbed by the newly emerging Mughal Empire in 1526.

Mughal Empire 1525 to 1858_{CE}

Invasion by Babur and Humayun



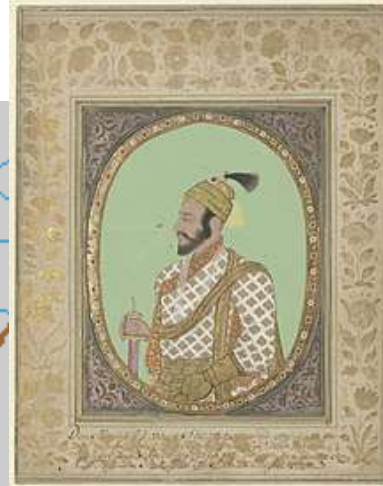
Ruled: Babur 1525-1530 Humayun 1530-1556

Expansion by Akbar to Aurangzeb



Akbar 1605 to Aurangzeb 1707

Maratha Empire 1674-1818



The Marathas rose to power under Shivaji. Fought with the Mughals and British.

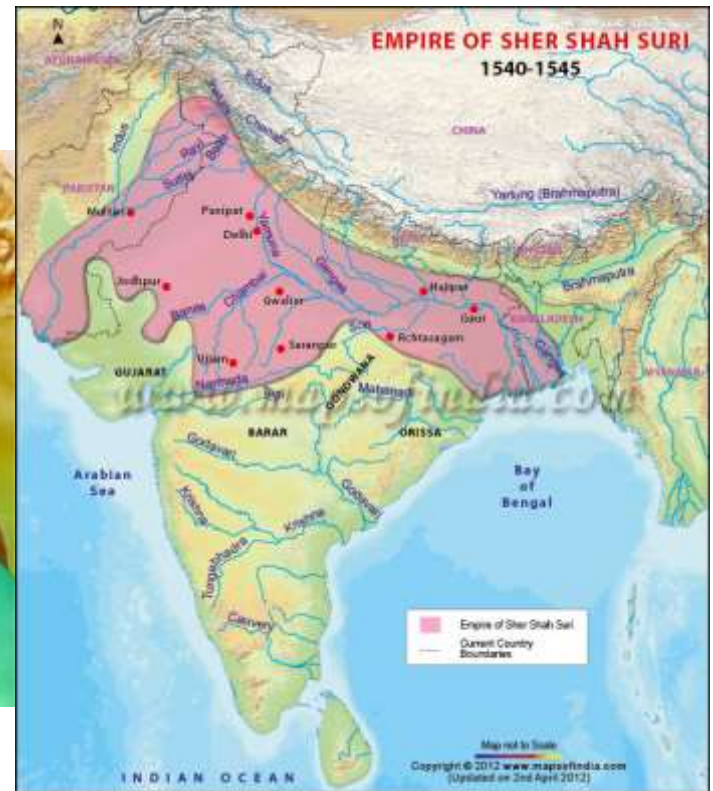


1540-1545 Sher Shah Suri Empire defeated Mughals and Ruled

- Repaired and built new roads
- Built rest houses for travelers
- Repaired water bodies



Born in Bihar



Repaired and extended the Great Trunk Road From Kabul to Chittagong and the Mughal Empire continued the projects



Persian Language

Persian language became an Indian language for many centuries. Farsi held sway as a language of administration and high culture across the subcontinent. It was brought in by Persiophile central Asians during the 12th century.

Calligraphy Styles



نام و نيزد السلام بمزيد العز والاکرام ونوايح المسك الختام
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North India Textile Prints



The specialty in each region was based on the geographical location, climatic conditions, cultural influences, etc. Northern India underwent major influences of Persian and Mogul ideas. Weavers were highly skilled in producing intricate and delicate textiles, with use of complicated looms. The art of dyeing threads for weaving & the woven fabric was well developed. Fast, rich colors were used from very early days. Being handmade, each fabric could be unique.



MUGHAL PERIOD

- 16th, 17th , 18th centuries
- Luxury clothes
- Both men and women were fond of jewellery
- Fibres -generally muslins , the other fibres were silks, velvets and brocades.



Jewellery - precious stones, ivory



Cloth making, Print designs and Clothing styles



Styles of the Mansabdars, Amirs, Nawabs



Mansabdari System in Akbar's Court



Agriculture expands to the North West and North East regions.

North West / North East

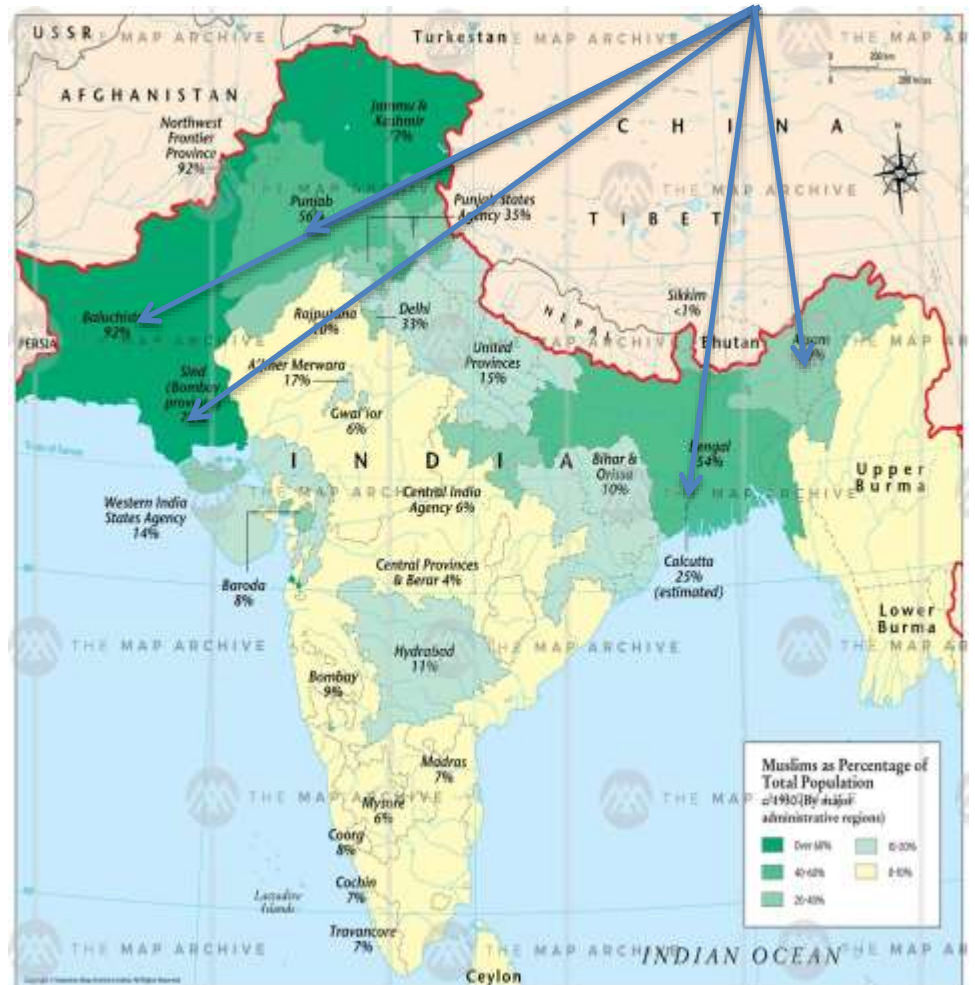
- Baluchistan
- Sind
- West Punjab
- Bengal
- Assam

Agrarian State

Islam had eminent growth in the periphery, where people and agriculture were developing. Mughal Empire assisted in this growth.

Agriculture developed with the rhythms of people and nature, as it had done earlier.

People - the symbiotic relationship between people, agriculture and religion runs in accordance with the centuries old agrarian states of the Indian subcontinent. It continued at this time.

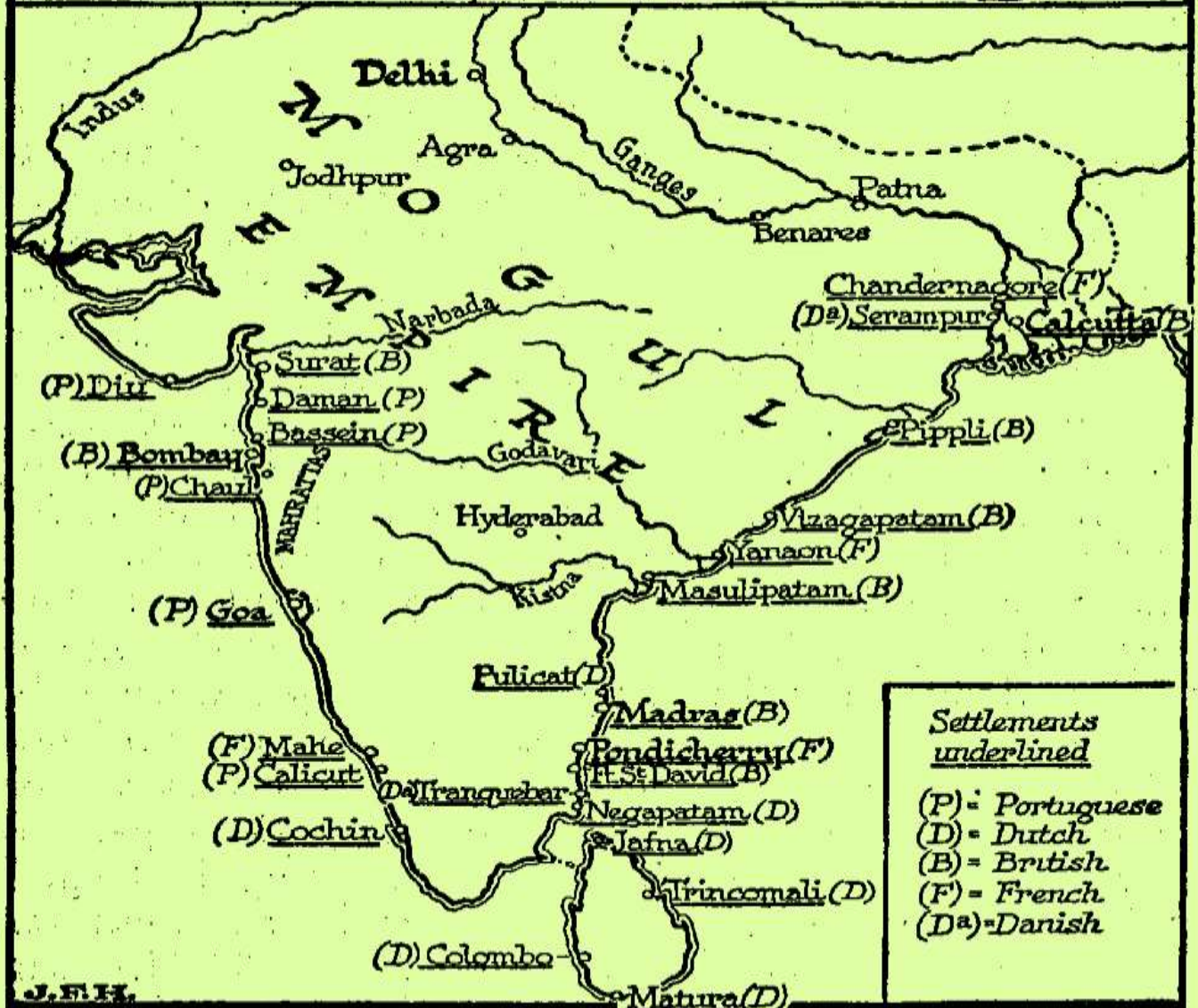


New Cities/Towns flourish manufacturing and trade expanded



Surat was an important center of manufacturing and exporting goods all over the world

The chief Foreign Settlements in INDIA at the end of the 17th Century



Bengal - land and people



Hinterlands of Bengal joined North India



Bengal

- **Ibn Battuta visited Sylhet in 1345 to meet Shah Jalal, the great Sufi Saint**
- **Islam already existed there as a mass religion in 14th century**
- **Wet rice agriculture was being practiced by the peasants**
- **A historical shift occurred of the epicenter of the Indian agrarian civilization - from the western delta to the eastern hinterland: this created wealth never seen before.**
- **Sylhet was a rich city.**
- **Akbar incorporated the entire delta into the Mughal Empire, thus ended the two and half centuries of separation from North India.**
- **Dhaka was selected as the Capital of the new province**
- **50% of the Mughal Empire's wealth was created from Bengal.**

People in manufacturing Industry

- **Cotton manufacturing** of cloth, dyeing, printing; many cities and town produce cotton, all over India; cotton was largest export of India.
- **Silk weaving**, Bengal's total production was 2 ½ million pounds per year.
- One million pounds was worked on locally.
 - **3/4 million pounds of silk was** exported raw by the Dutch and English for the European market
 - **1/4 million** distributed over India most going to Gujarat and Central Asia.
- **Indigo** was produced in Bengal and exported to Europe.
- **Wool Industry** - Shawl, blankets and carpet-weaving flourished in Kashmir and Lahore.
- **Salt-petre** exported outside by the Dutch and English traders, was manufactured in many parts of India and in the Bihar section of the Indo-Gangetic region.
- **Ornamental disks, draught-boards, writing cases, inlaid with ivory and ebony etc.**
Patna in Gujarat, Burhanpur in Khandesh, Jaunpur, Benares, Patna, Orissa, East Bengal, Kashmir, Lahore, Agra.

Women in Cultivation



People and Change

- Village communities remained steadfast. Villages and people increased in number over the centuries, and were the main producers of wealth in India. Food, cotton, silk, wood work, metal work etc. could not come into being without food security and surplus. Manufacturing and Industry could not exist without agriculturists, workers and service providers.
- Jati-division was the social unit of Indian society, segregated by rules of inter-marriage and inter-dining. This represented the Indian caste system.
- People were classified into different jatis according to occupations.
- This system began to unravel. Many people (Jatis) working in factories, farms run by the zamindars, merchants who extracted cheap labor from weavers, artisans and workers began to find the Jati logic unacceptable.
- This led to questioning everything, especially the social system, which was based on caste. The Bhakti movement from the 12th century had taken the message of salvation to the people.

People of India: Sants and jogis travelled among the people spreading knowledge



People of India: Sufis, Fakirs and Peers spreading philosophy and knowledge



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Bhakti Movement

- **Essential doctrine – Bhakti as a means of Salvation attained, independently of priests, rituals and caste, by devotion to the Divine Name.**
- **This religious revival was the work of people.**
- **At its head were saints and prophets, poets and philosophers, who sprang chiefly from the lower orders of society - tailors, carpenters, potters, gardeners, shop-keepers, barbers and mahars.**
- **Ramanuja, Madhva, Vallabhacharya, Ramanda, Kabir, Dadu, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Ramdas, Nanak, Guru Govind, Chaitanya, Sankar Deb, Madhab Deb, Dharmadas, Sundardas Malukdas Vemana etc.**
- **Local Languages and Literature flourished.**

Revolts and Rebellions



Dulla Bhatti



Rana Pratap Singh



Shivaji



Guru Gobind Singh

Conclusion

Geography: Expansion of agriculture

Expansion and Disintegration of Empires

Invasions, Turmoil, Rebellions and Revolts.

People: People fusion, new cultures, emergence of new classes, Mansabdars, Amirs, Nawabs.

Questions

- Why did conversion to Islam take place in such a large scale?
- Why did caste system continue among the Muslims?

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