

Rare section

3927

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-003927

THE
HISTORY OF INDIA.

VOL. IV.—PART I.

MUSSULMAN RULE.

THE
HISTORY OF INDIA

FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

BY

J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA;
LATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

AUTHOR OF "THE GEOGRAPHY OF HERODOTUS," &c., &c.

VOL. IV.—PART I.

MUSSULMAN RULE.

LONDON:
TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCCLXXXVI.

[The right of Translation is reserved.]

IN PREPARATION.

By the same Author.

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE EARLIEST AGES, VOL. I.
VEDIC PERIOD AND MAHÁ BHÁRATA.

New Edition revised.

V2.L
A887.4.1
3927.

TO

GENERAL ALBERT FYTCHE, C. S. I.

LATE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA,

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THE present volume, like its predecessor, is complete in itself. It tells the history of India under Mussulman rule. At the same time it forms the fourth volume, or part of the fourth volume, of the "History of India from the Earliest Ages."

The history of Mussulman India is altogether distinct from that of Hindú India. The previous volumes treated of the Hindú people ;—the natives of India properly so called. The present volume treats of the Mussulman people ;—the fair-complexioned foreigners who conquered the Hindú people in the eleventh century of the Christian era. The Hindú people worshipped idols, as they were taught by the Bráhmans. The Mussulman people worshipped the God of the Patriarchs, as they were taught by Muhammad the prophet. The history of Mussulman India begins when the Rajpoots were masters ; it tells how the Mussulmans became masters ; it gives the annals of Mussulman Sultans down to the time when the English began to play a part in India.

The history of Mussulman India has been divided into four periods ; they correspond to four stages in the development of the religion of the Koran ;—the Sunní, the Shíah, the Súfí, and the Sunní revival. This division is sufficiently explained in the progress of the history. There is another

division which demands an explanation at the outset ; it is the separation of the Mussulman period from the Moghul period.

The Mussulman period is the one properly so called. It extended from the eleventh century to the sixteenth. Throughout this interval of five centuries the religion of Islam was dominant throughout the Mussulman empire. The Sultans were mostly staunch Mussulmans.

The Moghul period has been wrongly called Mussulman. It extended from the sixteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth. Throughout this interval the Koran was neglected or ignored ; many of the so-called Mussulmans were Súfí heretics ; many affected open infidelity. Akber, the greatest sovereign of the Moghul dynasty, threw off all pretence of being a Mussulman. He persecuted Mussulmans ; he destroyed mosques ; he broke up the power of the Ulamá, or Mussulman church ; he drove the chiefs of the Ulamá into exile ; he set up a religion of his own, known as the "Divine Faith." Neither Akber, nor his son Jehangír, nor his grandson Shah Jehan, has the slightest claim to be called Mussulmans.

The historians of the Mussulman period, properly so called, generally told the truth. Occasionally they may have praised bad princes because they were good Mussulmans ; otherwise they were honest and trustworthy. They were kept up to the mark by the influence of the Ulamá. The Ulamá comprised the collective body of doctors, lawyers, magistrates, and judges resident at the capital. It combined the authority of law with that of religion. It was the one independent voice in the circle of Asiatic despotism. Had the historians of the Mussulman period sacrificed truth to flattery, they would have exposed themselves to the scorn of the Ulamá.¹

¹ Ferishta is a type of the truth-telling historians of the Mussulman period.

Under the Moghul rule all these conditions were changed. When Akber broke up the Ulamá, public opinion ceased to have a voice in India. History degenerated into flattery and falsehood. European historians of India have believed in the fulsome flattery of Persian parasites and party writers.² They have ignored the authority of European contemporaries, who had no temptation to depart from the truth. Jehangír and Shah Jehan have been lauded as great and beneficent sovereigns. In reality they were the most shameless tyrants that ever disgraced a throne. Moghul administration has been held up as a model for British imitation. In reality it was a monstrous system of oppression and extortion, which none but Asiatics could have practised or endured. Justice was a mockery. Magistrates could always be bribed; false witnesses could always be bought. Religion had ceased to be a check upon Asiatic corruption and depravity. The Hindús were slaves in the hands of grinding task-masters;—foreigners who knew not how to pity or how to spare. In the present day there is greater secrecy in native rule; a greater fear of the interference of the paramount power; a show of imitation of British administration. In reality the spirit of tyranny and despotism in native states is the same as ever.

The evidence by which Moghul history has been placed upon a truthful footing is beyond all question. It is given by Europeans of different nations, who resided in India

So are most of the historians which have been translated and preserved in Sir Henry Elliot's History of India as told by its own historians. Abul Fazl and Kháfí Khan are types of the flatterers who flourished during the Moghul period.

This statement by no means diminishes the value of Mr Blockmann's translation of the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl. Mr Blockmann's work is invaluable.

² No slight is thrown upon the study of oriental languages. No one can have a greater respect for such study than the author of this history. It has led to discoveries in philology and religion, which will be appreciated for all time. But belief in an oriental flatterer is a very different matter.

at different periods during the reigns of Jehangír and Shah Jehan. A general agreement runs through them all. William Hawkins was an English sea captain who spent two or three years at Agra between 1608 and 1611. Sir Thomas Roe was an Englishman of good family who followed the court of Jehangír from 1616 to 1618 in the character of an ambassador from James the First. Sir Thomas Herbert was an English gentleman who travelled in India about 1627 and 1628. John Albert de Mandelslo was a young gentleman who had been brought up in the court of the Duke of Holstein; he travelled in India between 1638 and 1640. Francis Bernier was a French physician who lived in India from 1656 to 1668. He resided at the Moghul court at Delhi; he traversed India from Kashmír to Golkonda. John Baptista Tavernier was an intelligent jeweller who travelled through India two or three times in the reigns of Shah Jehan and Aurungzeb. Monsieur de Thevenot was a French gentleman who travelled through India in the early years of the reign of Aurungzeb. Such are the authorities on which the historian has relied; they present a true picture of native rule.

There are other authorities, besides those cited, which demand special mention. A Venetian physician, named Manouchi, resided forty-eight years in India. He was in the service of Shah Jehan; afterwards in that of Aurungzeb. He compiled memoirs of the Moghul sovereigns of India; they were drawn out of the Moghul chronicles or registers which were preserved at Delhi in the Persian language. The memoirs were written in Portuguese; they comprised extracts from the chronicles translated into Portuguese. Manouchi sent his manuscripts to Europe. They were adorned with portraits of different Moghul emperors, and of all

the eminent men in the Moghul empire. The portraits were painted at a great charge by artists employed in the palace.

The memoirs of Manouchi fell into the hands of a Jesuit priest named Father Catrou. They do not appear to have been printed or published. In 1708 Father Catrou published at the Hague a history of the Moghul empire written in French; it was based on the memoirs of Manouchi. In 1826 an English translation of Father Catrou's history was published in London.

The history of Father Catrou has often been cited in the present work. It forms the very best authority for the history of the reign of Shah Jehan. Catrou's history of this period is in accord with that of Bernier. Catrou is far more successful than Bernier in bringing out the true character of the leaders in the great war which brought the reign of Shah Jehan to a close. Manouchi must have sent to Europe copies of the correspondence between the more prominent actors. Catrou quotes letters which reveal the inner nature and disposition of the writers. The substance is given in the sixth chapter of the present volume. They impart a dramatic character to the history.

Father Catrou's history is incomplete. Manouchi wrote memoirs of Aurungzeb, the son and successor of Shah Jehan. Father Catrou closes his history with Shah Jehan, the father of Aurungzeb. He states in his preface that he had written a history of the reign of Aurungzeb based on Manouchi's memoirs; he promised to publish it if his history of the previous Moghul emperors found favour with the public. Neither the memoirs nor the history of Aurungzeb appear to have been published. Possibly the manuscripts

may have been preserved in some library down to our own time. If so they would be a great boon to the historian. The reign of Aurungzeb is difficult and obscure. Manouchi would have been able to correct by his personal knowledge any bombast or exaggeration that might be recorded in the chronicles.

Under these circumstances the present volume has been brought to a close with the reign of Shah Jehan. Meanwhile the author would be glad of any information respecting the memoirs of the Moghul empire in India by Signor Manouchi, or the history of Aurungzeb by Father Catrou.³

There is one other point to which attention may be drawn. It will be seen in the course of the present volume that the Moghuls bore a striking resemblance to the Vedic Aryans; that the Moghul empire in India between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries was probably only a repetition of what has been apparently going on in India through unrecorded ages; that the Moghul empire in India was only the last link in a chain of empires which began in the remotest antiquity. In other words, it will be seen that there is reason to believe that the Vedic Aryans were Moghuls; that Asoka and Akber sprang from the same stock as the worshippers of the Vedic gods.

The authorities for these conclusions are referred to in the course of the history; some extracts from those

³ The appendices, index, and maps will be published with the second part of this volume. At page 27 it is stated that Hindú history will be treated in "the fourth" chapter of the present volume; it should have been "a future" chapter. The Hindú history of the Peninsula will be dealt with in the forthcoming part of the present volume.

The name of Chitór has been wrongly accentuated in some of the earlier pages. It should be Chitór, not Chítór.

authorities are given in the notes. There is one important passage in the Travels of Father Rubruquis⁴ which has been omitted; it is worthy of being extracted, and is accordingly given in the present place:—

“When they (Tartars or Moghuls) meet to make merry, they sprinkle part of their drink upon the image which is over the master’s head, and afterwards upon the other images in their order; then a servant goes out of the house with a cup full of drink, sprinkling it thrice towards the south, and bowing his knee every time; this is done in honour of Fire. He performs the same ceremony towards the east in honour of Air; then to the west in honour of Water; lastly to the north in honour of the Dead [i. e. of ghosts]. When the master holds a cup in his hand to drink, before he tastes he pours a part of it upon the ground; if he drinks sitting on horseback, he pours out part upon the neck or mane of the horse before he drinks.”

Those who are familiar with Vedic conceptions will probably recognize them in the foregoing extract.

Rubruquis travelled through Tartary and visited the courts of the Moghul Khans in the thirteenth century of the Christian era. At that time the Moghuls carried on frequent wars against the Turks. The antagonism between Moghul and Turk prevailed at every period in history. It will be seen in the course of the present volume that it corresponded to the antagonism between the solar and lunar races, the children of the sun and the children of the moon, which has prevailed from the remotest antiquity. A golden sun, or a peacock, has ever been the emblem of the Persian, the

⁴ See pages 123 and 124 of the present volume.

Rajpoot, and the Moghul. The moon or crescent has ever been the emblem of the Turk. The antagonism between the two has outlived their common conversion to Islam; to this day it finds expression in the antagonism between Shíah and Sunní.⁵

In conclusion the author begs to express his best thanks to the Rev. William Baines for kind help in the translation of authorities in Portuguese, Spanish, and other European languages.

Witham, Essex,
18th December, 1875.

* See page 277 of the present volume.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

ISLAM BEFORE THE CONQUEST OF INDIA. A.D. 570 TO 997.

	PAGE
Collision between Mussulmans and Hindús : its effects on Indian Mussulmans	1
Effect on Hindús	2
Significance of the collision	ib.
Political results	3
Failure of Christianity in India	4
Mussulman history prior to the conquest of India	5
Muhammad, the prophet of Arabia, 570—632 A.D.	ib.
His surroundings at Mecca	6
Flight to Medina : Muhammad a prince as well as prophet	7
Specialities of Islam	8
Three dynasties of Khalifs : Medina, Damascus, and Bagdad	9
Khalifs of Medina, 630—660 : conquest of Syria and Persia	10
Jews and Christians pay Jezya, or tribute	ib.
Numerous converts	11
Causes of the Arab ascendancy : the brotherhood of Islam	ib.
Influence of women	12
Khalifs of Damascus, 660—750 : conquest of Central Asia	13
Four oases : Khorassan, Kábul, Bokhara, and Scinde	ib.
Conquest of Khorassan : outposts at Merv and Herat	14
Conquest of Bokhara : the cradle of the Persians	ib.
Conquest of Kábul : Jewish origin of the Afghans	15
Conquest of Scinde : persecution and toleration	16
Story of the two Rajpoot princesses	17
Khalifs of Bagdad, 750—1258 : Harún al Rashíd and Al Mamún, 786—833.	18
Tyranny of Arabic over Persian : the Persian revolt	19
Collapse of the Arab Khalifat	ib.
Persian revival under the Sámáni, 900—1000	20
Turkish uprising : slaves became masters	ib.

	PAGE
Foundation of the Turkish kingdom of Ghazní: first collision between Turk and Hindú	21
War between Sabaktigin and Jaipál	22
Treachery of Jaipál: triumph of Sabaktigin	23
Death of Sabaktigin, 997: a landmark in Asiatic history	24
Characteristics of the history of Mussulman India	ib.
Four epochs	ib.
Sunní or orthodox period	25
Shíah or schismatic period	ib.
Súfi, or heretical period	ib.
Sunní reaction, or puritanical period	26

CHAPTER II.

SUNNÍ CONQUEST OF THE PUNJAB AND HINDUSTAN.
A.D. 1001 TO 1526.

Invaded and invaders	28
Characteristics of the Hindús	ib.
Rajpoots eastward of the Indus	29
Mussulmans westward of the Indus	30
Mahmúd of Ghazní, 997—1030	ib.
Advance of the Mussulmans to Peshawar: defeat and death of Jaipál	31
Anandpál tributary to Mahmúd: the Rajpoot league	32
Spirit of the Rajpoot league	ib.
Mussulman victory at Peshawar	33
Destruction of Thánesar: Mahmúd annexes the Punjab	34
Mahmúd's invasions of Hindustan	ib.
Expedition against Somnáth in Guzerat	35
Sacking of Ajmír	ib.
Halt at Somnáth	36
The battle	ib.
Flight of the Rajpoots	37
The temple and its treasures	ib.
Return of Mahmúd: Somnáth avenged	38
Character of Mahmúd	39
Political ideas of Mahmúd	ib.
Hindús conciliate their conquerors	40
Blank in Mussulman history after Mahmúd, 1030—1180	ib.
Muhammad Ghori, 1180—1206: wars against the Rajpoots	41
Defeat and death of Prithi Raja of Delhi, 1193	ib.
Defeat and death of Jai Chand of Kanouj	ib.

	PAGE
Rise of Kutb-ud-dín	42
Muhammad Ghorí assassinated by Gakkars, 1206	ib.
Kutb-ud-dín founds the Delhi dynasty of Slave-kings, 1206—1210	43
Delhi empire includes the Punjab and Hindustan	44
Conquest of Bihár and Bengal by Muhammad Bakh- tiyár	ib.
Two kingdoms in Mussulman India : Delhi and Gour	45
Mussulman expedition from Gour to Thibet	46
Meagre annals of the Slave-kings, 1210—1290	47
Insignificance of the details	ib.
Moghul uprising under Chenghiz Khan, 1154—1226	49
Dynasty of Khilji Sultans, 1290—1320	50
Jelál-ud-dín, 1290—1295	51
Alá-ud-dín, nephew of Jelál-ud-dín : plunders the temples at Bhilsa	ib.
Plans an invasion of the Dekhan	52
Raid into the Mahratta country	ib.
Plunders Deoghur	53
Returns to Karra : murders his uncle	54
Seizes the throne of Delhi : reigns 1295—1316	55
Indifference of the masses	ib.
Conquers Guzerat	56
Marries a Rajpoot queen	ib.
Plans the conquest of Rajpootana	57
The 'New Mussulmans'	58
Plot of Akat Khan	ib.
Revolt in Delhi	59
Repressive measures of Alá-ud-dín	ib.
Ignores the Ulamá	60
Moghul invasions	61
Massacre of "New Mussulmans"	ib.
Alá-ud-dín's aspirations : conquers the Telinga, Tamil, and Karnata countries	62
Contemporary state of Peninsular India	ib.
Rebellions in the Dekhan and Peninsula : death of Alá- ud-dín, 1316	64
Political ideas of Alá-ud-dín	ib.
Religious faith upset by his Hindú marriage	65
Palace revolutions : murder of Malík Káfúr	ib.
Regency of Mubárák	66
Reign of Mubárák, 1316—1320	ib.
Murder of Mubárák by Khuzru Khan	67
Hindú revolt at Delhi	ib.
Strange characteristics of the revolt	68
Rise of the Tughlak dynasty : capital at Tughlakabad	69

	PAGE
Foundation of the Turkish kingdom of Ghazní: first collision between Turk and Hindú	21
War between Sabaktigín and Jaipál	22
Treachery of Jaipál: triumph of Sabaktigín	23
Death of Sabaktigín, 997: a landmark in Asiatic history	24
Characteristics of the history of Mussulman India	ib.
Four epochs	ib.
Sunní or orthodox period	25
Shíah or schismatic period	ib.
Súfi, or heretical period	ib.
Sunní reaction, or puritanical period	26

CHAPTER II.

SUNNÍ CONQUEST OF THE PUNJAB AND HINDUSTAN.
A.D. 1001 to 1526.

Invaded and invaders	28
Characteristics of the Hindús	ib.
Rajpoots eastward of the Indus	29
Mussulmans westward of the Indus	30
Mahmúd of Ghazní, 997—1030	ib.
Advance of the Mussulmans to Peshawar: defeat and death of Jaipál	31
Anandpál tributary to Mahmúd: the Rajpoot league	32
Spirit of the Rajpoot league	ib.
Mussulman victory at Peshawar	33
Destruction of Thánesar: Mahmúd annexes the Punjab	34
Mahmúd's invasions of Hindustan	ib.
Expedition against Somnáth in Guzerat	35
Sacking of Ajmír	ib.
Halç at Somnáth	36
The battle	ib.
Flight of the Rajpoots	37
The temple and its treasures	ib.
Return of Mahmúd: Somnáth avenged	38
Character of Mahmúd	39
Political ideas of Mahmúd	ib.
Hindús conciliate their conquerors	40
Blank in Mussulman history after Mahmúd, 1030—1180	ib.
Muhammad Ghori, 1180—1206: wars against the Rajpoots	41
Defeat and death of Prithi Raja of Delhi, 1193	ib.
Defeat and death of Jai Chand of Kanouj	ib.

	PAGE
Rise of Kutb-ud-dín	42
Muhammad Ghorí assassinated by Gakkars, 1206	ib.
Kutb-ud-dín founds the Delhi dynasty of Slave-kings, 1206—1210	43
Delhi empire includes the Punjab and Hindustan	44
Conquest of Bihár and Bengal by Muhammad Bakh- tiyár	ib.
Two kingdoms in Mussulman India : Delhi and Gour	45
Mussulman expedition from Gour to Thibet	46
Meagre annals of the Slave-kings, 1210—1290	47
Insignificance of the details	ib.
Moghul uprising under Chenghiz Khan, 1154—1226	49
Dynasty of Khiljí Sultans, 1290—1320	50
Jelál-ud-dín, 1290—1295	51
Alá-ud-dín, nephew of Jelál-ud-dín : plunders the temples at Bhilsa	ib.
Plans an invasion of the Dekhan	52
Raid into the Mahratta country	ib.
Plunders Deoghur	53
Returns to Karra : murders his uncle	54
Seizes the throne of Delhi : reigns 1295—1316	55
Indifference of the masses	ib.
Conquers Guzerat	56
Marries a Rajpoot queen	ib.
Plans the conquest of Rajpootana	57
The ' New Mussulmans '	58
Plot of Akat Khan	ib.
Revolt in Delhi	59
Repressive measures of Alá-ud-dín	ib.
Ignores the Ulamá	60
Moghul invasions	61
Massacre of " New Mussulmans "	ib.
Alá-ud-dín's aspirations : conquers the Telinga, Tamil, and Karnata countries	62
Contemporary state of Peninsular India	ib.
Rebellions in the Dekhan and Peninsula : death of Alá- ud-dín, 1316	64
Political ideas of Alá-ud-dín	ib.
Religious faith upset by his Hindú marriage	65
Palace revolutions : murder of Malík Káfúr	ib.
Regency of Mubárák	66
Reign of Mubárák, 1316—1320	ib.
Murder of Mubárák by Khuzru Khan	67
Hindú revolt at Delhi	ib.
Strange characteristics of the revolt	68
Rise of the Tughlak dynasty : capital at Tughlakabad	69

	PAGE
Ghiás-ud-dín Tughlak reigns, 1320—1325	70
Muhammad Tughlak reigns, 1325—1350	ib.
Financial pressure	ib.
Necessity for conciliation	71
Impolicy of Muhammad Tughlak	ib.
Capital transferred from Delhi to Deoghur	ib.
Substitution of copper for gold money	72
Attempted conquest of China, Persia, and Tartary	73
Dismemberment of the Delhi empire: death of Muhammad Tughlak, 1350	ib.
Peaceful reign of Fírúz Shah, 1350—1388	74
Bráhmans forced to pay the Jezya	ib.
Martyrdom of a Bráhman	75
Invasion of Timúr, 1398-99: invasion of Hindustan by Báber, 1526	76
Character of Mussulman rule	ib.
Temptations to rebellion	77
Hindú proclivities of Mussulman rulers	78

CHAPTER III.

SHÍAH REVOLT IN THE DEKHAN. A.D. 1347 TO 1565.

Hindú influences at work in the Dekhan: effect on the Mussulmans	80
The story of two revolts	81
Review of the revolt of 1320	ib.
Treachery in the Mussulman camp	82
The revenge	ib.
Revolt of Hindús and Mussulmans, 1347	ib.
Character of Hasan Gangu	84
Antagonism between Shíahs and Sunnis	85
Materialism of Sunnis	86
Spiritual ideas of the Shíahs	ib.
Antagonism between Foreigners and Dekhanís	87
Hasan Gangu, the Shíah, 1347—1358: turns against the Hindús	ib.
Political status of the Bahmani kingdom: Mussulman do- minion surrounded by Hindús	88
Hindú powers of Telinga and Karnata	89
Muhammad Shah the Sunní, 1358—1375: quarrel respect- ing frontier fortresses	ib.
Insolence of the Telegu prince	90
Intrigues of Telinga and Vijayanagar	ib.
Rise of Krishna Rai of Vijayanagar: a type of Hindú sovereignty	91

	PAGE
Krishna Rai affronted by Muhammad Shah : massacre at Mudkul	92
Massacre of Hindús by Muhammad Shah	93
Slaughter of highwaymen	94
Sultans of the Dekhan types of Oriental life	ib.
Mujáhid : headstrong with bull-dog courage. 1375—1378	95
Greatness of Krishna Rai of Vijayanagar	ib.
Intrigues and assassinations	96
Mahmúd : pious and beneficent, 1378—1397	ib.
Ghiás-ud-dín : blinded and dethroned, 1397	97
Fírúz Shah : lover of pleasure, literature, and science, 1397—1422	ib.
Evening assemblies	ib.
War against Vijayanagar	98
Assassination of the eldest son of Deva Rai	ib.
Mussulman intrigues with the Gond Raja	ib.
Timúr invades India, 1398—99 : propitiated by Fírúz Shah	99
Sultans of Guzerat and Malwa intrigue with Deva Rai	ib.
Marriage of Fírúz Shah with the daughter of Deva Rai	100
Devastation of the Dekhan by the Hindús	101
Ahmad Shah the butcher, 1422—1435	ib.
Wars against brother Mussulmans	102
Removal of the capital from Kulbarga to Bídur	ib.
Alá-ud-dín the trimmer, 1435—1457	103
Perplexity of Deva Rai at his defeats	ib.
The great council	ib.
Opinion of the Bráhmans	ib.
Opinion of the Kshatriyas	104
Deva Rai enlists Mussulmans	ib.
Deva Rai submits to destiny	ib.
Shíahs tempted to serve Hindú Rajas	ib.
Bloody antagonism between Sunnis and Shíahs	105
Humáyún the cruel : horrible punishment of rebels, 1457—1461	ib.
Mahmúd, the last of the Bahmani Sultans, 1463—1516	106
Peace between the Dekhan and Peninsula	107
History of Bījápur, typical of the history of all the Dekhan kingdoms	108
Yusuf Adil Shah, the Shíah : his toleration, 1489—1510	109
Ismail Adil Shah, the Shíah : 1510—1534	ib.
Intrigues of a Sunní minister	ib.
Resistance of the Mahratta queen dowager : assassination of the minister	110

	PAGE
Son of the minister aims at the throne	110
Desperate battle between the Shíahs in the palace and the Sunnis outside	ib.
Triumph of the Shíahs	111
Mallu, the monster, 1534	ib.
Ibrahim, the Sunni: persecution of the Shíahs, 1534—1557	ib.
Revolution in Vijayanagar	112
Intrigues of Timma, the minister	ib.
Ram Rai, son of Timma, gains the throne	ib.
Opposition of the nobles	113
Intrigues of Ram Rai	ib.
Overthrow of Ram Rai	ib.
Termal seizes the throne	114
Invites the Sultan of Bījapur	ib.
Ibrahim Shah at Vijayanagar	ib.
Termal betrayed: kills himself	115
Ram Rai, Raja of Vijayanagar	ib.
Ali Adil Shah, a Shíah, 1557—1565	ib.
League between the Shíah Sultan and Hindú Raja	116
Mussulman league against Ram Rai	ib.
Preparations of Ram Rai	117
Four Sultans of the Dekhan cross the Krishna	ib.
Battle of Talikota, 1565: defeat and death of Ram Rai	118
Fall of the empire of Vijayanagar	119

CHAPTER IV.

THE MOGHUL EMPIRE: BÁBER, HUMÁYUN, AKBER.
A.D. 1526 TO 1605.

Moghul empire in India, a type of old Hindú empires	120
Moghuls dubious Mussulmans	ib.
Three epochs in Moghul history—Tartar, Turk, and Moghul	121
Character of the Tartars	ib.
Moghuls, a royal tribe of Tartars; Chenghiz Khan	122
Character of the Moghuls	ib.
Religion and civilization	123
Gravitations towards Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism	124
Toleratation amongst the Moghuls and Vedic Aryans	125
Turkish Moghuls: Timúr and Báber	ib.
Timúr's invasion of India: Timúr no Mussulman	126
Birth of Báber, 1482	127
Afghan rule in India	128

	PAGE
Antagonism between Moghul and Afghan	128
Afghans staunch Sunnis	129
Báber, defeats the Afghan Sultan, 1525-26	ib.
Moghul occupation of Delhi: advance to Agra	130
Rajpoots oppose Báber	ib.
Moghul defeat of the Rana of Chitór	ib.
Policy of Báber	131
Death of Báber, 1530	ib.
Humáyun's reign: his Moghul proclivities	ib.
Humáyun outwitted by Sher Khan the Afghan	ib.
Defeat and exile of Humáyun	132
Escape to Persia	133
Character of Sher Khan	ib.
Humáyun recovers his kingdom	134
Báber and Humáyun types of a transition period	135
Akber a Persian type	ib.
Akber Padishah: regency of Bairam Khan, 1556	ib.
Importance of the reign	ib.
Resemblance between Asoka and Akber	136
Similarity in religious development	ib.
War against Hemu	ib.
Contrast between Akber and Bairam Khan	137
Foundations of the Moghul empire	ib.
Removal and death of Bairam Khan	138
Hostility of Afghans: disaffection of Moghuls	ib.
Affairs in Malwa	ib.
Affairs in Bihár and Oude	140
Decay of Islam	ib.
Statesmanship necessary to save the empire	141
New force wanted to overawe Afghans	ib.
Latent force of Rajpoots	142
Akber's Rajpoot marriages	143
Submission of Jaipúr and Jodhpúr: independence of the Rana	ib.
Bitterness of Mussulmans at the Rajpoot marriages	144
Political antagonisms	145
Success of Akber's military policy	ib.
Elements of antagonism	146
Moghul aristocracy: not hereditary	ib.
Exclusiveness of the white-complexioned	147
No landed property	ib.
Rajpoot aristocracy: hereditary and feudal	148
Amalgamation of Moghul and Rajpoot impossible	ib.
Political aspect of the empire, 1575	149
Personal characteristics of Akber	ib.
Religion of Akber; a lax Mussulman	150

	PAGE
Persecution of Shíahs by the Sunní Ulamá	150
Millennium of Islam	151
Fanaticism of the Mahdis, or believers in the millen- nium	152
Shaikh Mubárah	153
Súfiism, Christianity, and Bráhmanism	ib.
Career of Shaikh Mubárah	154
Abul Faiz the Súfi : Abul Fazl the Universalist	155
Geníus and aspirations of Abul Fazl	ib.
Relations between Akber and Abul Fazl	156
Akber troubled by the Ulamá	ib.
Abul Fazl's hatred against the Ulamá	ib.
Religious controversies	157
Thursday evenings' discussions	ib.
Discomfiture of the Ulamá	158
Akber a Shíah : aspires to be Khalif	159
Thin end of the wedge	ib.
The document : breaking up of the Ulamá	ib.
Results	160
Akber, the Lord of the period	161
Rejection of Islam	ib.
Gravitations towards Christianity	ib.
Controversies between the Mullahs and the Fathers : effect on Akber	162
Effect of Christianity	163
Creed of Abul Fazl	164
Aspirations of Abul Faiz	ib.
Akber leaves Fathpúr Sikri : persecutes the Mussul- mans	165
Akber removes to Lahore	166
Rajpoot government in Kábul and Bengal	ib.
Akber founds a new religion	167
Old English accounts of Akber	168
Administration of justice	ib.
Daily appearance in public	ib.
History and engineering	ib.
Amusements	169
Abstemiousness	ib.
Hindús preferred to Mussulmans	ib.
Akber's religion : works miracles	170
One God and one sovereign	171
Stages in Akber's religious development	ib.
The " Divine Faith "	172
Absence of fanaticism	ib.
Morals of Akber	173
Practical mind	ib.

CONTENTS.

XXV

	PAGE
Experiment for discovering the primitive language	174
Dark side of Akber : his poisoner	ib.
Prostration	175
Absolute despotism	ib.
Ministers	176
Cabinet	ib.
Working of the administration	ib.
Moghul institutions	177
Jharokha	ib.
Durbar	ib.
Ghusal-khana	ib.
Employment of Hindús	ib.
Khálisa lands and Jaghír lands	178
Revenue administration	179
Army administration	180
Lahore	ib.
The Dekhan	181
Political state of the Dekhan	ib.
Anarchy in Ahmadnagar	ib.
Dekhanís and Foreigners : Sunnís and Shíahs	182
Sultan of Ahmadnagar	ib.
Akber's policy towards the Dekhan	183
Moghul conquest	ib.
Portent at Lahore	184
Religious doubts of Akber	ib.
Return to Agra : Dekhan affairs	185
Abul Fazl in the Dekhan	ib.
Abul Fazl at Ahmadnagar	ib.
Akber invades the Dekhan	186
Military operations	ib.
Revolt of Selim	187
Murder of Abul Fazl	ib.
Evil days	ib.
Death of Akber, 1605 : investiture of Selim	188
Burial of Akber	ib.
State of the empire	189

CHAPTER V.

THE MOGHUL EMPIRE : JEHANGÍR. A.D. 1505 TO 1627.

Jehangír, a caricature of Akber	191
Ideal character of Akber	ib.
Character of Jehangír	192
Outward life of Jehangír	193
Revolt of Khuzru : horrible cruelties	194
Jehangír countenances Christianity	195

	PAGE
Hypocrisy and depravity	195
The lesson	ib.
Marriage difficulties in conversion	196
Hindús barred against Christianity	ib.
Easy converts to Islam	197
English element in India	ib.
Mission of Captain Hawkins	198
Failure	199
Hawkins's account of Jehangír	ib.
Jehangír removes to Ajmír	200
Story of Núr Mahal	202
Marries Jehangír	ib.
Jehangír's four sons	203
Khuzru	ib.
Parwíz	ib.
Khurram, afterwards Shah Jehan	ib.
Shahryár	204
War in the Dèkhan : treachery of the Khan Khanán	ib.
Aggressions of the English	ib.
Mission of Sir Thomas Roe, 1615—1618	205
Landing of Roe : rudeness of Moghul officials	ib.
Journey from Surat to Burhanpur	206
Roe's interview with Parwíz	ib.
Journey to Ajmír	207
Roe attends the Durbar	208
Audience with Jehangír	209
Childishness of Jehangír	210
Difficulties in negotiating a treaty	ib.
All records open to the public	211
Feast of the Nau-roz	ib.
Incongruous display	212
Roe snubbed	ib.
Opposition to the treaty	ib.
Roe's draft treaty	213
Factions at court	214
Jehangír's love of gossip	ib.
Harem atrocity	215
Execution of thieves	ib.
Provincial administration	ib.
Birthday of Jehangír : weighing ceremony	217
Elephant show	ib.
Carouse in the Ghusel-khana	ib.
A viceroy in disgrace	218
Poisoning at court	219
Intrigues against Khuzru	ib.
Weakness of Jehangír	220

	PAGE
Outcry in the harem	220
Roe's warning to the English Company	ib.
Arrival of a Persian ambassador	221
Cruel scene at Durbar	ib.
Preparations for camp; Khurram's adieu	222
Jehangír at the Jharokha window	ib.
Gathering in the Durbar	223
Jehangír's state departure	ib.
Royal dress and arms	224
Procession to camp	ib.
Guard of six hundred elephants	225
Appearance of Khuzru	ib.
Imperial pavilions	226
Jehangír bows to Roe	ib.
The imperial camp	ib.
Pavilions of the grandees	227
Roe's interview with Khurram	228
Camp life	ib.
Robberies, murders, and privations	229
March to Ujain; alarm of the court	ib.
Departure of the Persian ambassador; his sorrows	230
Roe meets Khuzru	ib.
Wrath about the presents	ib.
Núr Mahal intrigues against Khurram	231
Triumph of Khurram	ib.
Mystery and romance	232
Roe hated as an informer	ib.
Moghuls frightened by the English	233
English restored to favour	234
Roe bribes Asof Khan; leaves India, 1618	ib.
Moghul administration	ib.
Confessions of Jehangír	235
Moghul wars against Hindú peasantry	236
Summer and winter migrations; reign ends in tragedy	237
Actors in the tragedy	ib.
Núr Mahal's daughter	ib.
Breach between Núr Mahal and Asof Khan	ib.
The Khan Khanán	238
Mahábat Khan, the Rajpoot	ib.
War in the Dekhan	ib.
Murder of Khuzru	239
Jehangír suspects Shah Jehan; appoints Buláki to be crown prince	ib.
Núr Mahal checkmated	ib.
Plot of Asof Khan and Shah Jehan	240
Failure	ib.

	PAGE
Indignation of Jehangír	241
Vacillation of Shah Jehan	242
Rebellion	ib.
Shah Jehan ravages Bengal	ib.
Defeat of Shah Jehan	243
Antagonism between Mussulman and Rajpoot	ib.
Division in the imperial army	244
Mahábat Khan appeals to Jehangír	ib.
Núr Mahal insults Mahábat Khan	245
Revenge of Mahábat Khan	ib.
Jehangír a prisoner	246
Mahábat Khan deluded	ib.
Escape of Núr Mahal and Jehangír	ib.
Mahábat Khan joins Shah Jehan	247
Death of Jehangír, 1627	ib.
Fall of Núr Mahal : coronation of Buláki	ib.
Short reign of Buláki, 1627-8	248
Pretended funeral of Shah Jehan, 1628	ib.
Shah Jehan gains the throne : massacre	249

CHAPTER VI.

THE MOGHUL EMPIRE : SHAH JEHAN. A.D. 1628 TO 1658.

The character of Shah Jehan : his political situation	251
Leans to Islam : hates Christianity	252
Influence of Mumtaz Mahal	ib.
Punishment of the Portuguese	ib.
Intrigues of Khan Jehan, the Afghan Sunni	253
Submission of Khan Jehan	254
Antagonism between Shah Jehan and Khan Jehan	ib.
Rebellion and disaffection	255
Annexation of Ahmadnagar and Berár	ib.
Khan Jehan slain	ib.
Growing disaffection of Rajpoots	ib.
Wars of the tributary Rajas	256
Rajpoot contempt for Shah Jehan : death of Umra Singh	ib.
Shah Jehan's treachery and cowardice	257
Childish behaviour to the Persian ambassador	258
Absurd flattery	ib.
Equity of Shah Jehan	259
Supervision of justice	ib.
Highway robberies	ib.
Shah Jehan, the slave of the harem	260
Mahal or harem : guard of Tartar women	ib.
Queens, princesses, and concubines	ib.

	PAGE
Dress	261
Dancing girls and slave girls	ib.
Female administration	ib.
Antiquity of female rule	262
Fancy fairs	ib.
The Taj Mahal	ib.
Significance of the Taj Mahal	ib.
Feminine character	263
Begum Sahib	264
General administration	ib.
Obscurity of the reign	265
Nomade court	ib.
Poisonings	266
Greediness and prodigality	ib.
European travellers	ib.
Mandelslo, 1638—1640	267
Landing at Surat	ib.
English factory	ib.
Journey to Ahmadabad	268
Court of Azeb Khan	ib.
Visits to Azeb Khan	269
Horrible atrocity	ib.
Journey to Agra	ib.
Palace at Agra	270
Bazar street : Mahal : Jharokha window	ib.
Tyranny and corruption	271
Extortion	ib.
The Kótwal	ib.
Despotism of viceroys and governors	ib.
Bells of justice	272
Moghul army	ib.
Mandelslo leaves India	273
New Delhi founded by Shah Jehan	ib.
Bernier, 1655—1667	ib.
Description of New Delhi	274
City	ib.
Great square : astrologers	ib.
Palace : the public quarter	275
Durbar, Ghusal-khana, Mahal	ib.
Stone elephants	276
Peacock throne : an emblem of the sun	277
Solar and lunar races : Persians and Turks	ib.
Hindú nature of Shah Jehan	ib.
War between his four sons	278
Family of Shah Jehan	ib.
Dara the infidel	279

	PAGE
Shuja the Shíah	279
Aurungzeb the strict Sunní	ib.
Murád the lax Sunní	280
Two daughters	ib.
Dara, the crown prince, at the capital	ib.
Proud and insolent	ib.
Shuja, Aurungzeb, and Murád in the provinces	281
Rise of Amír Jumla	ib.
Proceedings in the Karnatic	282
Tavernier's meeting with Amír Jumla	ib.
Prompt justice	283
Amír Jumla intrigues with Aurungzeb	ib.
Feigned embassy to Golkonda	ib.
Flight of the Sultan	284
Recall of Aurungzeb	ib.
Treaty with Golkonda	ib.
Aurungzeb and Amír Jumla	285
Ambition of Aurungzeb	ib.
Shah Jehan's sickness	ib.
The ferment : Shuja revolts	286
Shah Jehan's letter	ib.
Shuja approaches Agra	ib.
Imperial army : Afghans and Rajpoots	287
Jai Singh's letter to Shuja	ib.
Artifice of Shuja	ib.
Bamboozled by Jai Singh	ib.
Defeat of Shuja : by-play of Jai Singh	288
Aurungzeb hoodwinks Murád	ib.
Murád's blindness	289
Aurungzeb's craft with Amír Jumla	ib.
Aurungzeb leaves the Dekhan	ib.
Joins Murád at Mandu	290
Alarm of Dara	ib.
Scruples of Murád quieted by Aurungzeb	ib.
Plan of Shah Jehan	291
Army of the imperialists	ib.
Defeat of the imperialists at Ujain	ib.
Wrath of Dara	292
Rebels advance to Agra: Shah Jehan abdicates to Dara	ib.
Disaffection and treachery	293
Dara leaves Agra	ib.
Encampment on the Chambal river	ib.
Strategy of Aurungzeb	294
Treachery of Khalil Khan	295
Battle on the Chambal : Dara befooled	ib.
Cavalry charge against artillery	ib.

	PAGE
Death of Ram Singh : flight of the Rajpoots	296
Dara dismounts from his elephant : loses the battle	ib.
Flight of Dara to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore	ib.
Moderation of Aurungzeb : deference to Murád	297
Activity of Aurungzeb : flight of Sulaiman to Kashmír	ib.
Aurungzeb and Murád at Agra: message to Shah Jehan	298
Shah Jehan's reply	ib.
Treachery and artifice	ib.
Siege of the palace at Agra	299
Mahmúd visits Shah Jehan	ib.
Shah Jehan retires	ib.
Shah Jehan offers the crown to Mahmúd	300
Mahmúd refuses : Aurungzeb master	ib.
Letter of Shah Jehan to Dara	ib.
Shaishta Khan governor of Agra : pursuit of Dara	301
Delusion of Murád	ib.
Encampment at Mathura	ib.
Contrast between the two armies	302
Preparations for crowning Murád	ib.
Eve of the coronation	ib.
Murád feasted by Aurungzeb	303
Murád's drunkenness : sudden arrest	ib.
Aurungzeb proclaimed Padishah	304
No opposition	ib.
Aurungzeb pursues Dara : recalled to Agra	ib.
Meeting between Aurungzeb and Jai Singh	306
Jai Singh won over	ib.
Amír Jumla joins Aurungzeb	ib.
Advance to Kajwa	307
Artifice of Amír Jumla	ib.
Battle of Kajwa : its significance	308
Movement of Jaswant Singh	ib.
Terror at Agra	309
Anxieties of Aurungzeb : return to Agra	ib.
Mahmúd joins Shuja	310
Mahmúd's return : imprisoned for life	ib.
Aurungzeb at Delhi	ib.
Dara defeated and captured	311
Last days of Dara	312
Dara a Christian	ib.
Betrayal of Sulaiman	313
Defeat of Shuja : tragedy in Arakan	314
Murád accused of murder : opposition to Aurungzeb	ib.
Accession of Aurungzeb an epoch	315
Bernier's description of Moghul administration	316
Jaghír and Khalisa lands	ib.

	PAGE
Tyranny and cruelty	316
Slavery of the people	317
Helplessness of the sovereign	ib.
Misery of cultivators	318
Misery of artisans	ib.
Slavish aristocracy	ib.
Dead weight of the court and army	ib.
Sale of governments	319
Tyranny in the provinces	ib.
Asiatic justice	ib.
Asiatic rule	320