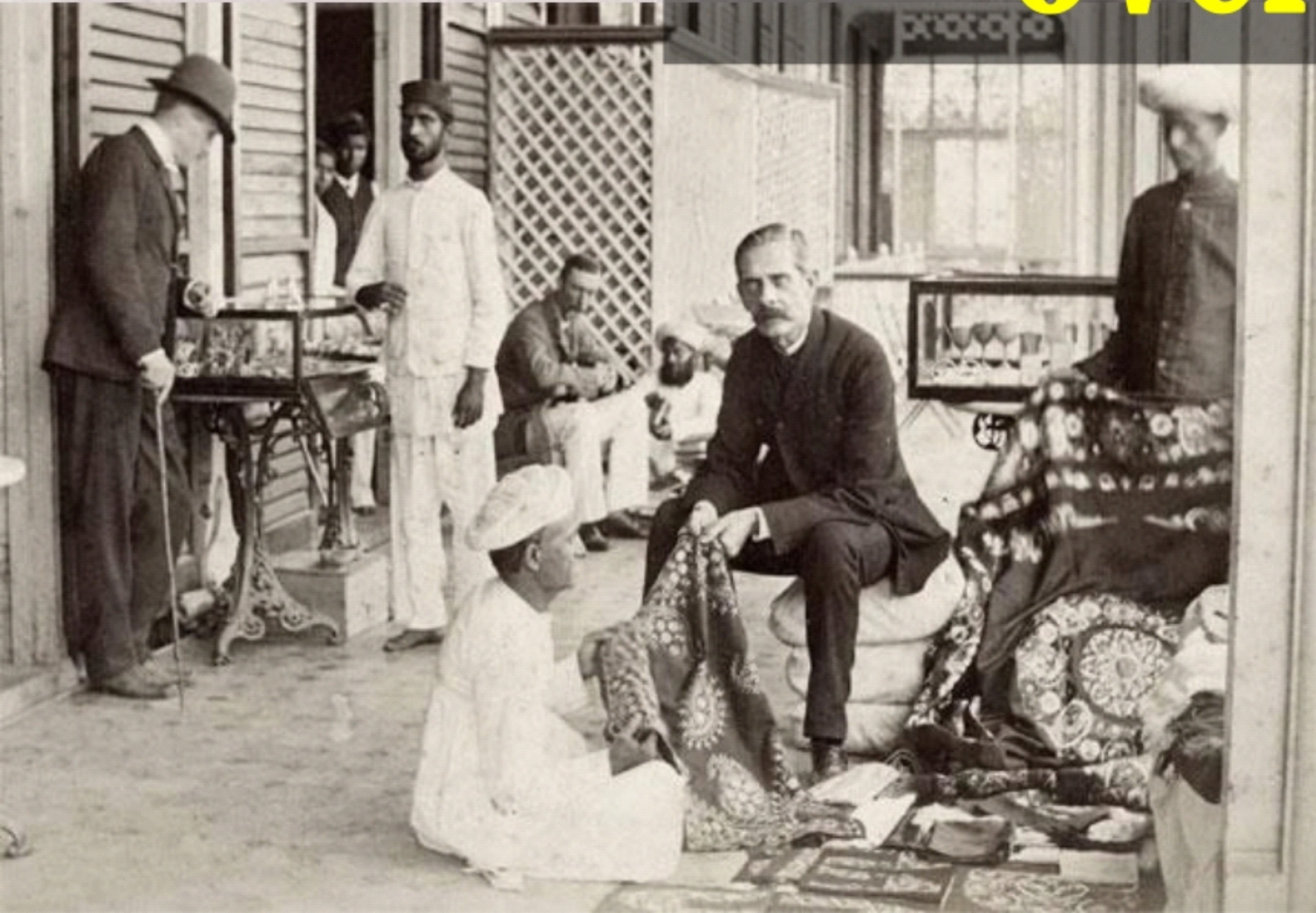


# Overview of the course



# AMIT SAINI

<https://unacademy.com/user/talktoamitsaini>

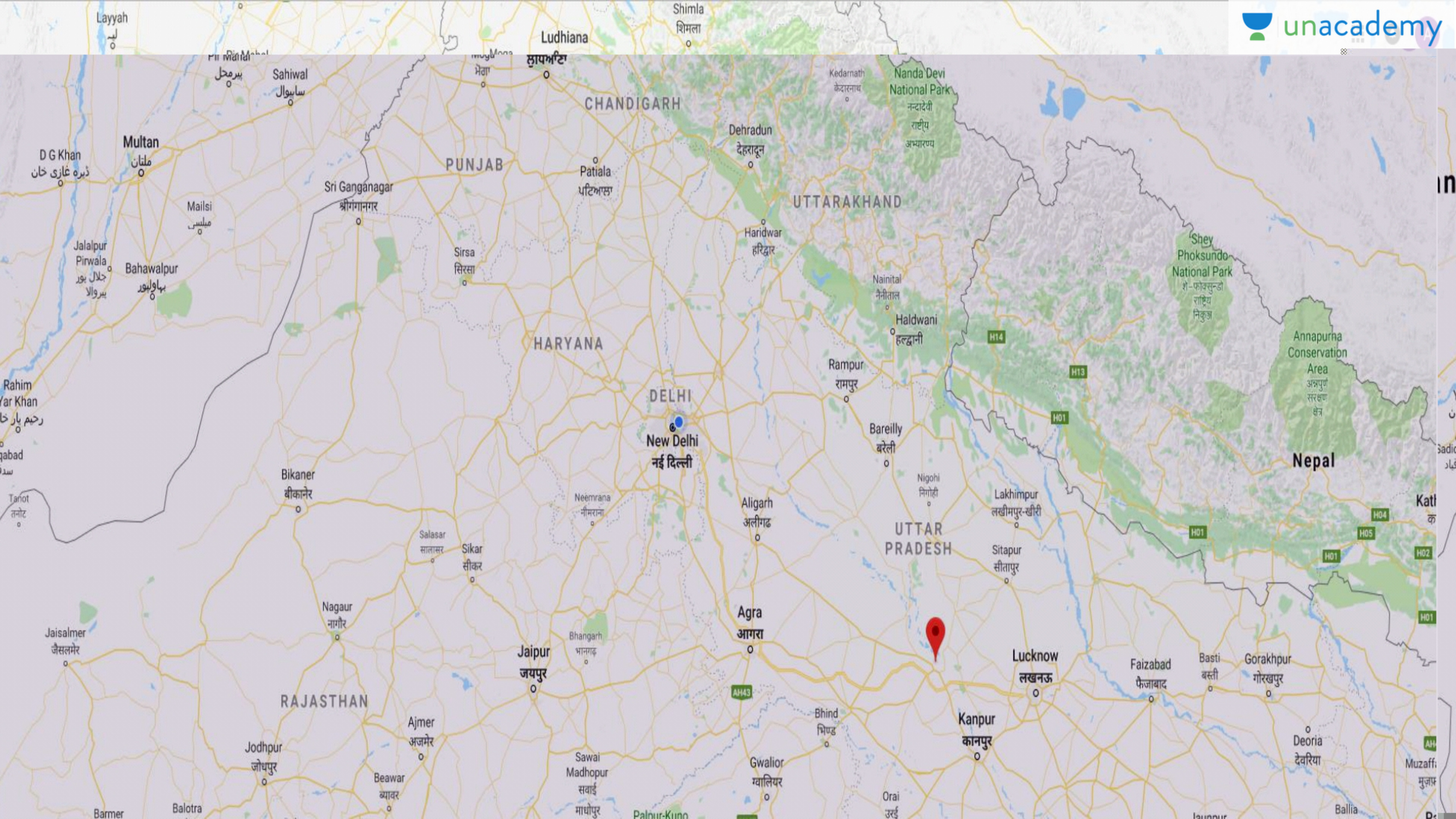


- UPSC Civil Service Mains 2017
- Rajasthan Civil Services Mains 2017
- UPSC EPFO Enforcement Officer 2017 (finally selected ; interview panel : ALKA SIROHI madam's)
- SSC CGLE 2012 (finally selected)
- SSC CPO 2015 (finally selected)



**THE GREAT STORY OF INDIA  
FROM THE TIME OF BABUR TO  
BABRI DEMOLITION**

**BY : AMIT SAINI**



Ludhiana  
ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ

Shimla  
ਸ਼ਿਮਲਾ

CHANDIGARH

PUNJAB

UTTARAKHAND

HARYANA

DELHI

New Delhi  
ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ

UTTAR  
PRADESH

Nepal

RAJASTHAN

Jaipur  
ਜਯਪੁਰ

Agra  
ਆਗਰਾ

Lucknow  
ਲਖਨਊ

Kanpur  
ਕਾਨਪੁਰ

Multan  
ਮੁਲਤਾਨ

Bahawalpur  
ਬਹاولپور

Bikaner  
ਬੀਕਾਨੇਰ

Nagaur  
ਨਾਗੌਰ

Jaisalmer  
ਜੈਸਲਮੇਰ

Jodhpur  
ਜੋਧਪੁਰ

Ajmer  
ਅਜਮੇਰ

Sawai  
Madhopur  
ਸਵਾਈ  
ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ

Gwalior  
ਗੁਵਾਲੀਅਰ

Orai  
ਓਰਾਈ

Dehradun  
ਦੇਹਰਾਦੂਨ

Haridwar  
ਹਰਿਦੁਵਾਰ

Nainital  
ਨੈਨੀਤਾਲ

Haldwani  
ਹਲਦੁਵਾਨੀ

Rampur  
ਰਾਮਪੁਰ

Bareilly  
ਬਰੇਲੀ

Nigohi  
ਨਿਗੋਹੀ

Lakhimpur  
ਲਖੀਮਪੁਰ-ਖੀਰੀ

Sitapur  
ਸੀਤਾਪੁਰ

Faizabad  
ਫੈਜਾਬਾਦ

Basti  
ਬਸਤੀ

Gorakhpur  
ਗੋਰਖਪੁਰ

Deoria  
ਦੇਵਰਿਆ

Nanda Devi  
National Park  
ਨੰਦਾਦੇਵੀ  
ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ  
ਅਭਯਾਰਣਯ

Shey  
Phoksundo  
National Park  
ਸ਼ੇ-ਫੋਕਸੁਂਡੋ  
ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ  
ਨਿਕੁਤ

Annapurna  
Conservation  
Area  
ਅਨਨੁਪੁਰ  
ਸਰਕਸ਼ਣ  
ਖੇਤਰ

Muzaffar  
ਮੁਜਾਫ਼ਰ

Ballia

- When Kamran returned to Lahore, his troops followed him shortly afterwards, and Humayun, with his other brothers Askari and Hindal, marched to meet Sher Shah just 240 kilometres (150 mi) east of Agra at **the battle of Kannauj on 17 May 1540.** Humayun once again made some tactical errors, and his army was soundly defeated. He and his brothers quickly retreated back to Agra, but they chose not to stay and retreated to Lahore, since Sher Shah followed them. The founding of the short-lived Sur Dynasty (which contained only him and his son) of northern India, with its capital at Delhi, resulted in Humayun's exile for 15 years in the court of Shah Tahmasp I

# In Lahore

- The four brothers were united in [Lahore](#), but every day they were informed that Sher Shah was getting closer and closer. When he reached [Sirhind](#), Humayun sent an ambassador carrying the message
- **"I have left you the whole of Hindustan (*i.e.* the lands to the East of Punjab, comprising most of the Ganges Valley). Leave Lahore alone, and let Sirhind be a boundary between you and me."**
- Sher Shah, however, replied **"I have left you Kabul. You should go there."** [Kabul](#) was the capital of the empire of Humayun's brother Kamran, who was far from willing to hand over any of his territories to his brother. Instead, Kamran approached Sher Shah and proposed that he actually revolt against his brother and side with Sher Shah in return for most of the [Punjab](#). Sher Shah dismissed his help, believing it not to be required, though word soon spread to Lahore about the treacherous proposal, and Humayun was urged to make an example of Kamran and kill him. Humayun refused, citing the last words of his father, [Babur](#), "Do nothing against your brothers, even though they may deserve it."

- Humayun decided it would be wise to withdraw still further. He and his army rode out through and across the [Thar Desert](#), when the [Hindu](#) ruler [Rao Maldeo Rathore](#) allied with Sher Shah Suri against the Mughal Empire. In many accounts Humayun mentions how he and his pregnant wife had to trace their steps through the desert at the hottest time of year. Their rations were low, and they had little to eat; even drinking water was a major problem in the desert. When [Hamida Bano](#)'s horse died, no one would lend the Queen (who was now eight months pregnant) a horse, so Humayun did so himself, resulting in him riding a camel for six kilometres (four miles), although Khaled Beg then offered him his mount. Humayun was later to describe this incident as the lowest point in his life. Humayun asked that his brothers join him as he fell back into [Sindh](#).

- While the previously rebellious Hindal Mirza remained loyal and was ordered to join his brothers in Kandahar. Kamran Mirza and Askari Mirza instead decided to head to the relative peace of Kabul. This was to be a definitive schism in the family. Humayun headed for [Sindh](#) because he expected aid from the [Emir](#) of [Sindh](#), Hussein Umrani, whom he had appointed and who owed him his allegiance. Also, his wife Hamida hailed from Sindh; she was the daughter of a prestigious *pir* family (a *pir* is a [Shia](#) or [Sufi](#) religious mystic) of Persian heritage long settled in Sindh. En route to the Emir's court, Humayun had to break journey because his pregnant wife Hamida was unable to travel further. Humayun sought refuge with the [Hindu](#) ruler of the [oasis](#) town of [Amarkot](#) (now part of Sindh province)

- Rana Prasad Rao of [Amarkot](#) duly welcomed Humayun into his home and sheltered the refugees for several months. Here, in the household of a Hindu [Rajput](#) nobleman, Humayun's wife Hamida Bano, daughter of a Sindhi family, gave birth to the future Emperor [Akbar](#) on 15 October 1542. The date of birth is well established because Humayun consulted his astronomer to utilise the [astrolabe](#) and check the location of the planets. The infant was the long-awaited heir-apparent to the 34-year-old Humayun and the answer of many prayers. Shortly after the birth, Humayun and his party left Amarkot for Sindh, leaving Hamida and her child in the custody of their Hindu hosts. A couple of years later, at Humayun's behest, Hamida would leave her infant son in the safety of remote Amarkot and join her husband as he fled into Persia. The infant Akbar was to live for more than five years, all alone, in the care of a Hindu, [Rajput](#) foster-family. This was to have a profound, indelible influence on his views and personality, and a momentous effect on the subsequent history of India. In particular, Akbar developed a strong affinity for the Rajputs, going out of his way to forge alliances (including marriage alliances) with them, and they would form the bedrock of support for his dynasty for two centuries.

- For a change, Humayun was not deceived in the character of the man on whom he has pinned his hopes. Emir Hussein Umrani, ruler of Sindh, welcomed Humayun's presence and was loyal to Humayun just as he had been loyal to Babur against the renegade [Arghuns](#). While in Sindh, Humayun alongside Emir Hussein Umrani, gathered horses and weapons and formed new alliances that helped regain lost territories. Until finally Humayun had gathered hundreds of [Sindhi](#) and [Baloch](#) tribesmen alongside his Mughals and then marched towards Kandahar and later Kabul, thousands more gathered by his side as Humayun continually declared himself the rightful [Timurid](#) heir of the first Mughal Emperor, Babur.

# RETREAT TO KABUL

- After Humayun set out from his expedition in [Sindh](#), along with 300 camels (mostly wild) and 2000 loads of grain, he set off to join his brothers in Kandahar after crossing the [Indus River](#) on 11 July 1543 along with the ambition to regain the Mughal Empire and overthrow the [Suri dynasty](#). Among the tribes that had sworn allegiance to Humayun were the Magsi, [Rind](#) and many others.
- In Kamran Mirza's territory, Hindal Mirza had been placed under [house arrest](#) in [Kabul](#) after refusing to have the [Khutba](#) recited in Kamran Mirza's name. His other brother Askari Mirza was now ordered to gather an army and march on Humayun. When Humayun received word of the approaching hostile army he decided against facing them, and instead sought refuge elsewhere. Akbar was left behind in camp close to Kandahar for, as it was December it would have been too cold and dangerous to include the 14-month-old toddler in the forthcoming march through the dangerous and snowy mountains of the [Hindu Kush](#). Askari Mirza found Akbar in the camp, and embraced him, and allowed his own wife to parent him, she apparently started treating him as her own.
- Once again Humayun turned toward Kandahar where his brother Kamran Mirza was in power, but he received no help and had to seek refuge with the [Shah](#) of [Persia](#)



سید کج کل در جنگ با پسرش در اردن سپهر قراچو کارنا

# Refuge in Persia

- Humayun fled to the refuge of the [Safavid Empire](#) in Persia, marching with 40 men, his wife [Bega Begum](#), and her companion through mountains and valleys. Amongst other trials the Imperial party were forced to live on horse meat boiled in the soldiers' helmets. These indignities continued during the month it took them to reach [Herat](#), however after their arrival they were reintroduced to the finer things in life. **Upon entering the city his army was greeted with an armed escort, and they were treated to lavish food and clothing.** They were given fine accommodations and the roads were cleared and cleaned before them. [Shah Tahmasp](#), unlike Humayun's own family, actually welcomed the Mughal, and treated him as a royal visitor. Here Humayun went sightseeing and was amazed at the Persian artwork and architecture he saw: much of this was the work of the Timurid Sultan [Husayn Bayqarah](#) and his ancestor, princess [Gauhar Shad](#), thus he was able to admire the work of his relatives and ancestors at first hand



- He was introduced to the work of the Persian miniaturists, and [Kamaleddin Behzad](#) had two of his pupils join Humayun in his court. Humayun was amazed at their work and asked if they would work for him if he were to regain the sovereignty of Hindustan: they agreed. With so much going on Humayun did not even meet the Shah until July, some six months after his arrival in Persia. After a lengthy journey from Herat the two met in [Qazvin](#) where a large feast and parties were held for the event. The meeting of the two monarchs is depicted in a famous wall-painting in the [Chehel Sotoun](#) (Forty Columns) palace in [Esfahan](#).

- The Shah urged that Humayun convert from [Sunni](#) to [Shia Islam](#), and Humayun eventually accepted, in order to keep himself and several hundred followers alive. Although the Mughals initially disagreed to their conversion they knew that with this outward acceptance of Shi'ism, [Shah Tahmasp](#) was eventually prepared to offer Humayun more substantial support. When Humayun's brother, Kamran Mirza, offered to cede Kandahar to the Persians in exchange for Humayun, dead or alive, [Shah Tahmasp](#) refused. Instead the Shah staged a celebration for Humayun, with 300 tents, an imperial Persian carpet, 12 musical bands and "meat of all kinds". Here the Shah announced that all this, and 12,000 elite cavalry were his to lead an attack on his brother Kamran. All that [Shah Tahmasp](#) asked for was that, if Humayun's forces were victorious, Kandahar would be his.



# Kandahar and onwards

- With this Persian [Safavid](#) aid Humayun took [Kandahar](#) from Askari Mirza after a two-week siege. He noted how the nobles who had served Askari Mirza quickly flocked to serve him, "in very truth the greater part of the inhabitants of the world are like a flock of sheep, wherever one goes the others immediately follow". Kandahar was, as agreed, given to the Shah of Persia who sent his infant son, Murad, as the Viceroy. However, the baby soon died and Humayun thought himself strong enough to assume power.
- Humayun now prepared to take Kabul, ruled by his brother Kamran Mirza. In the end, there was no actual siege. Kamran Mirza was detested as a leader and as Humayun's Persian army approached the city hundreds of Kamran Mirza's troops changed sides, flocking to join Humayun and swelling his ranks. Kamran Mirza absconded and began building an army outside the city. In November 1545, Hamida and Humayun were reunited with their son [Akbar](#), and held a huge feast. They also held another, larger, feast in the child's honour when he was [circumcised](#).

- However, while Humayun had a larger army than his brother and had the upper hand, on two occasions his poor military judgement allowed Kamran Mirza to retake Kabul and Kandahar, forcing Humayun to mount further campaigns for their recapture. He may have been aided in this by his reputation for leniency towards the troops who had defended the cities against him, as opposed to Kamran Mirza, whose brief periods of possession were marked by atrocities against the inhabitants who, he supposed, had helped his brother.
- His youngest brother, Hindal Mirza, formerly the most disloyal of his siblings, died fighting on his behalf. His brother Askari Mirza was shackled in chains at the behest of his nobles and aides. He was allowed go on [Hajj](#), and died en route in the desert outside [Damascus](#).

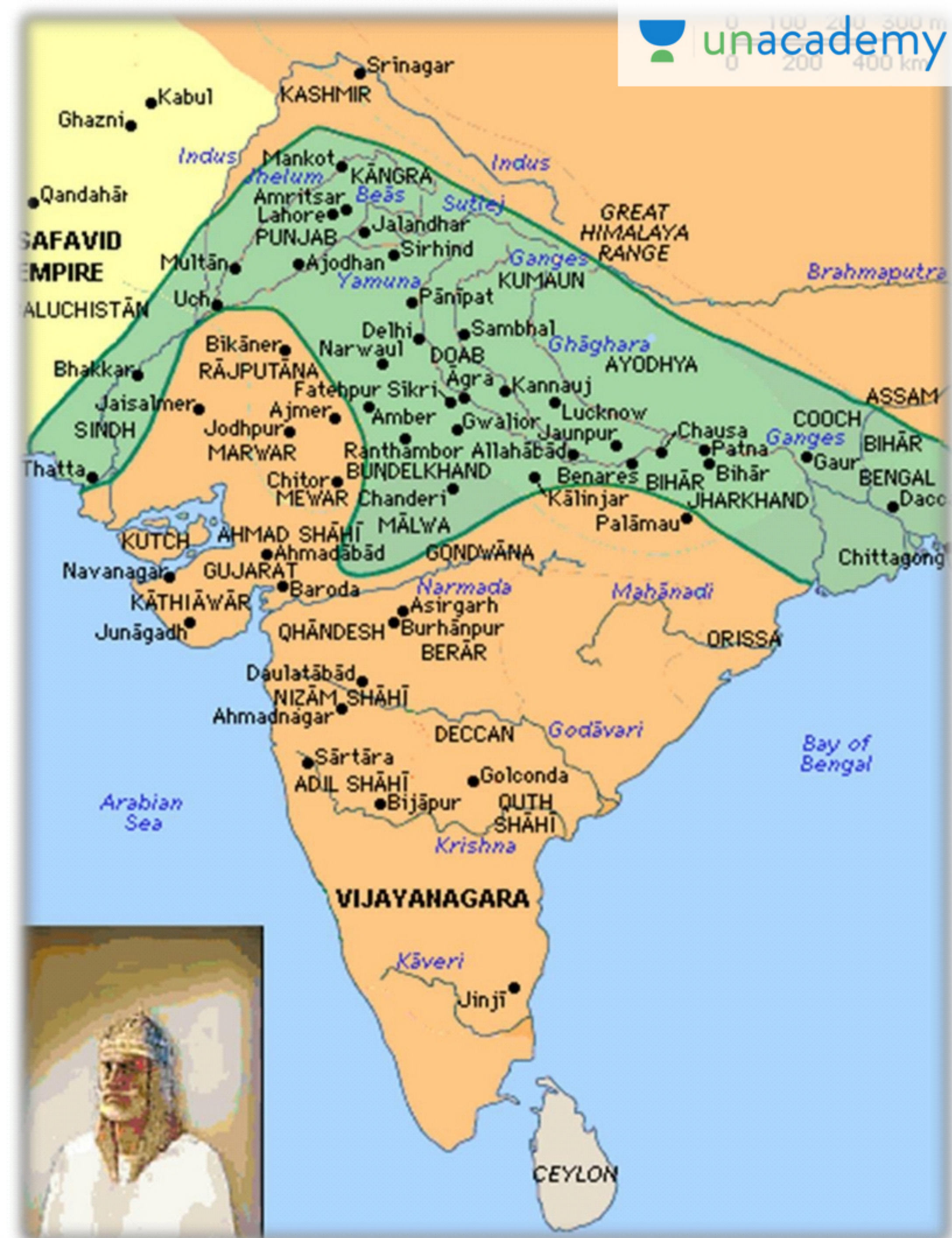
- Humayun's other brother, Kamran Mirza, had repeatedly sought to have Humayun killed. In 1552 Kamran Mirza attempted to make a pact with [Islam Shah](#), [Sher Shah's](#) successor, but was apprehended by a [Gakhar](#). **The Gakhars were one of the minority of tribal groups who had consistently remained loyal to their oath to the Mughals.** Sultan Adam of the Gakhars handed Kamran Mirza over to Humayun. Humayun was inclined to forgive his brother. However he was warned that allowing Kamran Mirza's repeated acts of treachery to go unpunished could foment rebellion amongst his own supporters. So, **instead of killing his brother, Humayun had Kamran Mirza blinded which would end any claim by the latter to the throne.** Humayun sent Kamran Mirza on [Hajj](#), as he hoped to see his brother thereby absolved of his offences. However Kamran Mirza died close to [Mecca](#) in the [Arabian Peninsula](#) in 1557.



Humayun and his [Mughal Army](#) defeats [Kamran Mirza](#) in 1553.

# Sur Empire

- The **Sur Empire** was an empire established by a Muslim dynasty of Pashtun origin who ruled a large territory in northern part of the Indian subcontinent for nearly 16 years, between 1540 and 1556, with Delhi serving as its capital



- Sher Shah Suri was born as in the present day place [Sasaram](#) in the state of [Bihar](#) in India. His surname 'Suri' was taken from his [Sur](#) tribe. The name *Sher* (meaning *lion* or *tiger* in the older pronunciation of Persian) was conferred upon him for his courage, when as a young man, he killed a tiger that leapt suddenly upon the king of Bihar. His grandfather Ibrahim Khan Suri was a landlord (Jagirdar) in [Narnaul](#) area and represented Delhi rulers of that period. Mazar of Ibrahim Khan Suri still stands as a monument in [Narnaul](#). *Tarikh-i Khan Jahan Lodi* (MS. p. 151). also confirm this fact. However, the online [Encyclopædia Britannica](#) states that he was born in Sasaram (Bihar), in the [Rohtas district](#). He was one of about eight sons of Mian Hassan Khan Suri, a prominent figure in the government of [Bahlul Khan Lodi](#) in Narnaul Pargana. Sher Khan belonged to the [Pashtun Sur](#) tribe. His grandfather, Ibrahim Khan Suri, was a noble adventurer from Roh who was recruited much earlier by Sultan Bahlul Lodi of Delhi during his long contest with the [Jaunpur Sultanate](#)

- “Specially Sher Khan was not an angel (malak) but a king (malik). In six years he gave such stability to the structure (of the empire) that its foundations still survive. He had made India flourish in such a way that the king of Persia and Turan appreciate it, and have a desire to look at it. Hazrat Arsh Ashiyani (Akbar the great) followed his administrative manual (zawabit) for fifty years and did not discontinue them. In the same India due to able administration of the well wishers of the court, nothing is left except rabble and jungles...”



During his early age, Farid was given a village in Fargana, Delhi (comprising districts of Bhojpur, Buxar, Bhabhua of Bihar) by Omar Khan Sarwani, the [counselor](#) and [courtier](#) of Bahlul Khan Lodi. Farid Khan and his father, a jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar, who had several wives, did not get along for a while so he decided to run away from home. When his father discovered that he fled to serve Jamal Khan, the governor of [Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh](#), he wrote Jamal Khan a letter that stated:

**Faríd Khán, being annoyed with me, has gone to you without sufficient cause. I trust in your kindness to appease him, and send him back; but if refusing to listen to you, he will not return, I trust you will keep him with you, for I wish him to be instructed in religious and polite learning.**

Jamal Khan had advised Farid to return home but he refused. Farid replied in a letter:

**If my father wants me back to instruct me in learning, there are in this city many learned men: I will study here**

# Conquest of Bihar and Bengal

- Farid Khan started his service under Bahar Khan Lohani, the Mughal Governor of Bihar. Because of his valour, Bahar Khan rewarded him the title *Sher Khan* (*Lion Lord*). After the death of Bahar Khan, Sher Khan became the regent ruler of the minor Sultan, Jalal Khan. Later sensing the growth of Sher Shah's power in Bihar, Jalal sought the assistance of [Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah](#), the independent Sultan of [Bengal](#). Ghiyasuddin sent an army under General Ibrahim Khan. But, Sher Khan defeated the force at the battle of Surajgarh in 1534 after forming an alliance with [Ujjainiya Rajputs](#) and other local chiefdoms. Thus he achieved complete control of Bihar.
- In 1538, Sher Khan attacked Bengal and defeated Ghiyashuddin Shah. But he could not capture the kingdom because of the sudden expedition of [Emperor Humayun](#). On 26 June 1539, Sher Khan faced Humayun in the [Battle of Chausa](#) and defeated him. Assuming the title *Farīd al-Dīn Shēr Shah*, he defeated Humayun once again at [Kannauj](#) in May 1540 and forced him out of India

# Conquest of Malwa

- After the death of [Bahadur Shah of Gujarat](#) in 1537, Qadir Shah became the new ruler of [Malwa Sultanate](#). He then turned for support towards the Rajput and Muslim noblemen of the [Khilji rule](#) of Malwa. Bhupat Rai and Puran Mal, sons of Raja [Silhadi](#) accepted service under the regime of Malwa in recognition of their interest in the [Raisen](#) region. By 1540, Bhupat Rai had died and Puran Mal had become the dominant force in eastern Malwa. In 1542, Sher Shah conquered Malwa without a fight and Qadir Shah fled to Gujarat. He then appointed Shuja'at Khan as the governor of Malwa who reorganised the administration and made [Sarangpur](#) the seat of Malwa's government. Sher Shah then ordered Puran Mal to be brought before him. Puran Mal agreed to accept his lordship and left his brother Chaturbhuj under Sher Shah's service. In exchange Sher Shah vowed to safeguard Puran Mal and his land.

- The Muslim women of [Chanderi](#), which Sher Shah took under his rule, came to him and accused Puran Mal of killing their husbands and enslaving their daughters. They threatened to accuse him on the [Day of Resurrection](#) if he did not avenge them. Upon reminding them of his vow for Puran Mal's safety, they told him to consult his [ulema](#). The ulema issued a fatwa declaring that Puran Mal deserved death for this act. Sher Shah's troops then surrounded Puran Mal's fortress at Raisen. Upon seeing this, Puran Mal beheaded his wife and ordered the Rajputs to kill their families as he might have thought that personal honor was involved because of his lord going back on his promise. The Rajputs were soon either put to the sword or trampled over by elephants. [`Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni](#) puts the number of Rajputs to 10,000 while [Nizamuddin Ahmad](#) puts it to 4,000.
- Per [Abbas Sarwani](#) he had promised safe passage to them after bombarding them and allotted them a campsite. Per Abbas, Sher Shah broke his word and encircled them. He describes the scene as such, "While the Hindus were employed in putting their women and families to death, the Afghans on all sides commenced the slaughter of the Hindus. Puran Mal and his companions... failed not to exhibit valour and gallantry, but in the twinkling of an eye all were slain." Only a few women and children survived. Puran Mal's daughter was given to minstrels to be a dancing girl while his three nephews were castrated. As an excuse for the treachery, Sher Shah claimed it as a revenge for enslavement of Muslim women and that he had once taken a pledge to kill them while he was ill

# Conquest of Rajputana

- In 1543, Sher Shah Suri with a huge force of 80,000 cavalry set out against [Maldeo Rathore](#) (a [Rajput](#) king of [Marwar](#)). Maldeo Rathore with an army of 50,000 cavalry advanced to face Sher Shah's army. Instead of marching to the enemy's capital Sher Shah halted in the village of Sammel in the pargana of Jaitaran, ninety kilometers east of Jodhpur. After one month, Sher Shah's position became critical owing to the difficulties of food supplies for his huge army. To resolve this situation, Sher Shah resorted to a cunning ploy. One evening, he dropped forged letters near the Maldeo's camp in such a way that they were sure to be intercepted. These letters indicated, falsely, that some of Maldeo's army commanders were promising assistance to Sher Shah. This caused great consternation to Maldeo, who immediately (and wrongly) suspected his commanders of disloyalty. Maldeo left for Jodhpur with his own men, abandoning his commanders to their fate.

- After that Maldeo's innocent generals Jaita and Kunpa fought with just a few thousand men against an enemy force of 80,000 men and cannons. In the ensuing battle of Sammel (also known as battle of Giri Sumel), Sher Shah emerged victorious, but several of his generals lost their lives and his army suffered heavy losses. Sher Shah is said to have commented that "for a few grains of bajra (millet, which is the main crop of barren Marwar) I almost lost the entire kingdom of Hindustan."
- After this victory, Sher Shah's general [Khawas Khan Marwat](#) took possession of Jodhpur and occupied the territory of Marwar from Ajmer to Mount Abu in 1544



*The Kabuli Gate.*





Mgl.C#  
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Humayun - AH-944 - Dilli