



# Independent State During British Expansion & Doubt Clearing Session

Foundation Course on History and INM

### **INDEPENDENT SULTAN OF BENGAL**

- ❖ First independent Sultani dynasty of Bengal is Ilyas Shahi dynasty (1345-1357)
- ❖ **Founder:** Hazi Ilyas Shah (1345-1357)
- ❖ In 1345 A.D he deposed or overthrowned Alauddin Ali Shah and ascended the throne of Laxmanabati.
- ❖ In 1345/1346 A.D he assumed the title Ilyas Shah during the time of Md. Bin Tughlaq (Delhi Sultan). His real name is Shamsuddin. (In early career he was a high ranked/posted employee of Alauddin Ali Shah.)
- ❖ He founded a city Hazipur
- ❖ In 1350 A.D he occupied Trihut or Mithila and reached Katmandu.
- ❖ He destroyed & plundered holy temple Sayambhunath Temple of Nepal.
- ❖ He advent Orissa (katak) & chilka & plundered lot of wealth. King Bhanu Deva of Orissa failed to stem the tide of the Muslim invaders. Ilyas marched to the Chilka Lake and Captured 44 elephants and huge booty.
- ❖ In 1352 – 1353 he defeated Ikhtiaruddin Ghazi, the ruler of Sonargaon and captured East Bengal.
- ❖ He was the contemporary of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ In 1354 A.D Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq invade Bengal at that time he took shelter in Ekdala fort (Situated at middle place of Baliya & chiramati river, both were the tributary of Mahananda). In the battle of Ekdala, a hindu paik Sahadev became a martyr and attracted praise from all for his bravery.
- ❖ Ilyas Shah took shelter in the well built mud fort of Ekdala situated in an island in the mid of the Mahananda river in Dinajpore district.
- ❖ Firoz Tughlaq ordered retreat to Delhi disregarding the advice of his general Tatar Khan.
- ❖ Even Firoz Shah Tughlaq had no alternative but to make peace with him & Firoze has accepted his (Ilyas Shah) sovereignty in Bengal.
- ❖ It is doubtful whether Ilyas offered his allegiance to the Sultan on the ground that Ilyas sent Nazrana to Delhi in 1355 and 1356. For all practical purpose Bengal became independent of Delhi.



## INDEPENDENT NAWAB OF BENGAL

### Murshid Quli Khan (1717-1727) :-

- ❖ He was the founder Independent Nawabi of Bengal.
- ❖ In early career he was a South Indian Brahmin and named Sudarshan Narayan Misra.
- ❖ He converted Muslim & named Muhammad Hadi.
- ❖ He was purchased by Hazi Shafi Ispahani , a Persi aristocrat in his boyhood.
- ❖ In 1700 A.D. he was appointed as a dewan of Bengal by Aurangzeb & at that time Aurangzeb gave the epithet 'Kartalab Khan' to him.
- ❖ In 1700 A.D the 'subadar' of Bengal Azim-us-shan was the rival of Md.Hadi.
- ❖ When Md. Hadi was the dewan of Bengal at that time the capital of Bengal was Jahangirnagar (Dhaka).
- ❖ In 1702 A.D. Aurangzeb gave the epithet 'Murshid-Quli khan' to Md. Hadi.
- ❖ He was highly competent in his work and earned the confidence of Aurangzeb.
- ❖ In 1704 A.D he transfer the name Muksudabad to 'Murshidabad'.
- ❖ He wielded great power and transferred his department from Dacca , the capital of Bengal to Murshidabad which was named after him.
- ❖ He was appointed as naib Subadar (deputy governor) in 1713 and later as subadar(governor) in 1717 A.D by Farukhsiyar.
- ❖ His defect rule from 1700 A.D was thus made de jure in 1717 (between 1700-17007 Princes Azim-us-shan, grandson of Aurangzeb & son of Bahadur Shah, was the governor, between 1707 AD-1713A.D, Farukh Sivar son of Azim was the governor).
- ❖ In 1717 A.D he was appointed as subadar of Bengal by Faruksiyar.
- ❖ Murshid Quli Khan was appointed as a dewan of south India by Bahadur Shah-I & his son Azim-us-shan during two years (1708-1709).
- ❖ Mughal emperor Faruksiyar gave the epithet 'Jafar Khan Nasiri ' to Murshidquli khan-in 1716-1717 A.D

- ❖ Murshidquli Khan was appointed both the post of "subadar" & "dewan" during 1717 to 1717 AD by Faruksiyar
- ❖ Murshidquli Khan is the only person who gained the post of subdar & Dewan during the time of Mughal Age.
- ❖ In 1717 A.D he transfer his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad.
- ❖ He introduced land revenue system called Malzamini system.
- ❖ He was also granted the governorship of Orissa by the emperor & Farukh Siyar in 1719 A.D
- ❖ He gradually assumed autonomy , though continuing to pay tribute to the Mughal emperor and to pay tribute as well as presents.
- ❖ He improved the financial position of the region by measures, such as , transfer of large parts of Jagir lands into Khalisa (crown) lands, introduced the system of revenue farming etc.
- ❖ He regulated the prices of articles and forbade the hoarding of grains.
- ❖ He introduced reforms in agriculture, such as , grant of Takkavi loans to peasants for Personal use.
- ❖ He brought about reorganization of administration and establishment of law and order by suppressing the rebellious Zamindars.
- ❖ He maintained strict control over foreign trading company's activities; prevented the servants of the East India company from abusing the privillages granted to the company by the Mughal farmans of 1691 (Aurangazeb) and 1717(Faruksiyar's).
- ❖ He gradually assumed autonomy , though continuing to profess theoretical allegiance to the Mughal emperor and to pay tribute as well as presents.
- ❖ He built 'Katra Maszid' at Mursidabad and also built Chehel Sutun.

#### Sujauddin (1727-1739)

- ❖ He was the son-in-law of Murshidquli Khan.
- ❖ He built Jahagirnagar at Dhaka
- ❖ In early career he was a Deputy Subadar of Orissa.
- ❖ He was also granted the governorship of Bihar by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1733 A.D(from this time onwards the nawabs of Bengal ruled over Bengal , Bihar and Odissa).
- ❖ He gave orders for the merger of Bihar with Bengal

- ❖ Thus three eastern 'Subas' of the Mughal empire were merged to form one state
- ❖ He was an efficient and benevolent ruler.
- ❖ Bengal enjoyed peace and prosperity during his rule.
- ❖ He continued the policies and reforms of Murshid.
- ❖ His principal advisers in the matter of administration were Rai-i-ryan Aminchand/ Alamchand (an able financier) and Jagat Seth (the famous banker).
- ❖ Like Murshid Quli, he too gave high appointments to Hindus, like Rajballav and Basanta Ray.
- ❖ Haji Ahmed was the chief advisor of Shuja and Haji's three sons were granted high posts in the administration.
- ❖ It was during his reign that the Bihar Suba was annexed to Bengal in 1733 and Alivardi was sent as its naib nazim.
- ❖ The powers of Haji Ahmed, the Rairayan Amin Chand the Jagath Selth had increased significantly during this period. (they were also known as 'trio')
- ❖ He built 'Mubarak Manzil' at Mursidabad and also built Farraha Bagh or Farrajbag, Dilwatkhana, Khilatkhana
- ❖ The conflict with the English persisted over the abuse of dastak by the company servants in their private trade.
- ❖ His stern measures against the company servants, it has been argued, reduced to some extent the abuse of dastaks.
- ❖ Shujauddin died in 1739

#### SARFARAZ/SARFARAZ KHAN(1739-1740)

- ❖ In 1739 Sarfaraz Khan, son of Shujauddin became the Nawab of Bengal.
- ❖ He took the title of Alam-ud-daula.....Haider Jung.
- ❖ He got more involved in enjoying the royal pleasures
- ❖ He lacked administrative ability and was incapable of discharging the duties of government.
- ❖ Alivardi, his brother Haji Ahmed, the Rairayan Alam Chand....and Jagat Seth, Fatch Chand, organized a conspiracy against him.



# Arrival of French Power in India and its Future

# The French



- ❑ Under Louis XIV, a French company named **Campagnie des Indes Orientales** was formed by the French minister **Colbert** in France in 1664.
- ❑ Unlike the English East India Company which was private in nature, the French company was totally controlled and regulated by the French Government.
- ❑ **Francois** (pronounced as **Frank - Koi**) **Caron** established the First French factory at Surat in 1668 and the Second factory at **Masulipatnam**, in 1669 was established by a Persian Marcara. ( a friend of Francois Caron)
- ❑ In 1674, Francois Martin became the First French Governor General of Pondicherry.
- ❑ **Sher Khan Lodi** (governor of Vaikondapuram under Bijapur kingdom) granted **Pondicherry** to Francois Martin in 1673.
- ❑ The Dutch in an alliance with the British captured Pondicherry in 1693. But Treaty of Ryswick(signed between the Dutch and the French in September 1697) restored Pondicherry to the French.
- ❑ The French Company was more keen to establish factories in the Coastal regions. Consequently, they made **Karaikal(Pondicherry)**, **Balasore(Orissa)** and **Qasim Bazar (Bengal)** as their main **trading centres**.
- ❑ **Saista Khan**, the Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to build a factory near **Chandannagore** in 1674.
- ❑ **The war of the Spanish succession (1701-1714)** in Europe weakened the position of French. As a result, the French abandoned their factories at **Surat**, **Masulipatnam** and **Batam(Indonesia)**.
- ❑ The French acquired and controlled **Mauritius** in 1721, **Mahe (Malabar Coast)** in 1725 and **Karikkal** in 1738.
- ❑ The French governor **Joseph Francois Dupleix** (Pronounced **Du-play**) established French hegemonic control in India. Dupleix captured Madras in 1746 which was restored to the English in 1748.



- ❑ **The Battle of Condore** (1758) fought between the English and the French which resulted in the defeat of the French was a major blow to the French power in India.
- ❑ Consequently the English and the French were engaged in many conflicts leading to Anglo French rivalry in India.
- ❑ In order to control the southern region of India, the French and English fought three major wars known as **Carnatic Wars between 1746 - 1763**.
- ❑ Ultimately the English defeated the French leading to latter's gradual decline in India.
- ❑ Nevertheless the French posed great resistance towards the growing English East India Company emerged as supreme power in India. Discipline in Civil and military ranks, brilliant leadership and military tactics, superior economic resources and technological advancement were the favourable factors for the British East India Company to secure Political domination in India.
- ❑ Gradual rise of East India Company was simultaneous to the decline of later Mughals and the company availed this opportunity of internal weakness and decentralization to establish its supremacy.

## Carnatic Wars

**First Carnatic War ( 1746 - 48) :** It was continuation of Austrian war of Succession due to the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe, ended in 1748 with the treaty of **Alx-La-Chapelle. French being Victorious**

**Second Carnatic War (1749 - 54) :** Although it remained indecisive but it surely undetermined the French power in South India vis-à-vis the Dupleix was recalled to France in disgrace.

**Third Carnatic War(1756-63)**

**1. A decisive war known as Battle of Wandiwash (1760 - 61), 2. A reflection of the Anglo French struggle in Europe , 3. The French got defeated by the English, 4) By the treaty of Paris (1763) the French were allowed to use Indian settlements for trading purposes but fortification of these settlements was prohibited.**

**Note : Among all these companies, the English East India Company succeeded in sustaining the British Empire in India for a very long time ( precisely till 1858)**



## Causes of English Success and French Failure

<b>Cause/Reason</b>	<b>The English</b>	<b>The French</b>
<b>Organisational Structure</b>	Private Enterprise - Quick decision making, motivated by earning maximum profit.	State concern - Delays in decision making and profit maximization was not a concern as it was controlled and regulated by French Government.
<b>Army</b>	Superior and disciplined Navy and Army	Superior English navy cut off the vital sea route between the French possessions in India
<b>Prominent Possessions</b>	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras	Pondicherry
<b>Focus</b>	Commercial Gain	Territorial gain - made the company short of funds
<b>Commanders</b>	Many important commanders like Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Stringer Lawrence, Robert Clive etc	Only Joseph Francois Dupleix

# Conclusion:

- ❑ Eighteenth Century India was constantly in a state of Metamorphosis. It was this period which witnessed both changes and continuity.
- ❑ On one side, there was arrival of the Europeans in India and on the other hand, there was downfall of the mighty Mughal empire.
- ❑ Amidst all the chaos, the East India Company developed a stronghold in the sub continent by eliminating other European rival companies and establishing superiority by entering into conflicts with local rulers.

- ❖ He was defeated by Alivardi Khan governor of Bihar in the Battle of Giria/Giriya near Rajmahal on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1740 and was murdered.
- ❖ In 1740 A.D Alivardi Khan occupied the masand of Bengal.

#### ALIVARDI KHAN (1740-1756) A.D

- ❖ His real name is Mirza Muhammad Ali.
- ❖ He was a benevolent ruler of considerable ability.
- ❖ He used to take help of the Hindu officials in his administration.
- ❖ He was solicitors for the well being of the peasants and improvement of agriculture.
- ❖ Alivardi faced the most serious opposition from Rustam Jung, the son-in-law of Shuja and who was the naib nazim of Orissa.
- ❖ The two important events of his reign were the suppression of the rebellious Afghans of Bihar and the Maratha (Bargi) incursion into Bengal
- ❖ In early career he was a deputy Subadar of Bihar (1733A.D) during the time of Bengal Nawab Sujauddin.
- ❖ Rustam Jung was defeated and banished to the south. But destiny allowed him no rest as the Marathas invaded year after year coupled with the rebellions of his Afghan generals, in alliance with their compatriots of Darbhanga in Bihar, proved to be a serious menace to his authority.
- ❖ In 1742 A.D Bargi invasion of Bengal by Raghuji Bhosle & Bhaskar Pandit. The Maratha raids continued for nearly a decade (1742-1751) A.D
- ❖ In 1744 A.D Bhaskar Pandit was killed by Alivardi Khan with the help of Gulam Mustafa Khan (chief of the soldiers)
- ❖ সেই সময় নবাব তাঁকে (Gulam Mustafa Khan) পুরস্কার স্বরূপ বিহারের শাসন কর্তা পদ দান করেন বলে প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়েছিলেন। কিন্তু আলিবর্দি এই প্রতিশ্রুতি রক্ষা না করায় মুস্তাফা বিদ্রোহ ঘোষণা করেন এবং রঘুজিকে বাংলা আক্রমণ করতে প্ররোচিত করেন। As a result Raghuji invade Bengal in 1745 A.D Alivardi suppressed the attack of Raghuji Bhosle.
- ❖ In 1751 a peace treaty was signed between Raghuji Bhosle & Alivardi Khan and was agreed to pay R.S. 12 lakhs as 'chauth' of Bengal and virtually ceded Orissa.

1742-51  
1754  
21

1. Siraj Ud Daulah ( 1756 - 1757 )

- ⊗ After the death of Alivardi on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1756, his dear grandson Siraj ascended the throne of Bengal because Alivardi did not have any son.
- ⊗ Siraj-ud-Daulah reigned only fifteen months.
- ⊗ Siraj's father, Jainuddin Ahmed was a provincial Nayeb Najim.
- ⊗ Siraj's mother, Amina Begum, was the third as well as youngest daughter of Nawab Alivardi.
- ⊗ Ghaseti Begum, the eldest daughter of Alivardi, was given the charge of the Naib Nazim of Dhaka. She maintained her responsibility by the help of Hosen Quli Khan. Nawazish Muhammad Khan, deputy governor of Dhaka, was the husband of Ghaseti Begum.
- ⊗ Ghaseti Begum's abode was the Motijhil palace.
- ⊗ Siraj's main wife was Lutfunissa.
- ⊗ During Siraj's ascension to the throne, two major claimants of the throne were Ghaseti Begum and Shaukat Jung, Siraj's cousin.
- ⊗ At the time of Siraj's reign, the governor of Calcutta was Drake Saheb.
- ⊗ Siraj's enemy Krishna Das gave Drake Saheb many valuable gifts and took refuge to the British in Kolkata along with family and treasure.
- ⊗ Being attached in the anti-Siraj conspiracy, he imprisoned Ghaseti Begum in the Motijhil palace.
- ⊗ The main reasons which created Siraj's anger towards the British were,
  - a) Disinterestedness in giving valuable gifts,
  - b) Building of the fortress,
  - c) Giving refuge to Krishna Das,
  - d) Harassment of Siraj's messenger, Narayan Das,
  - e) Abuse of the Dastak
- ⊗ In order to stop the scuffle between the British and Siraj regarding the Dastak, Nawab Siraj- ud- Daulah requested Khaja Wajid, the famous Armenian trader of Calcutta, to be an arbitrator.
- ⊗ Historian A.C.Hill thinks that the vanity and avarice of the Nawab was responsible for the conflict between the British and Siraj.
- ⊗ Similarly, some other noted historians namely Peter Marshall, Dodwell, P.E. Roberts etc think that Siraj was responsible for this conflict but Dr. Brijin Gupta does not support this statement.

- ⊗ Disturbed by the behaviour of the British, angry Siraj captured **Kashimbazar fort** on **4<sup>th</sup> June, 1756** and started his journey towards Calcutta.
- ⊗ Siraj's army reached Calcutta on **16<sup>th</sup> June, 1756** and captured the **Fort William** of the British. Governor **Drake** and other British officers left Calcutta.

#### Black Hole Tragedy

According to the myth, as soon as Siraj sieged the control of Calcutta from the British, he imprisoned **146** British soldiers in a room measuring **18 ft X 14 ft X 10 inch**. As there was hardly any air for breathing, nearly 123 soldiers were died on the very next day because of the breathing trouble. A British employee, **Holwell** described the incident. This infamous incident is known as **Black Hole Tragedy** in History.

**Annie Besant, Dr. Jadunath Sarkar, Akhay Kumar Moitro** etc ignore the truth of this incident.

- ⊗ Following the name of his maternal grandfather, Siraj had renamed Calcutta as **Alinagar**.
- ⊗ Handing over the charge of **Calcutta** to the **Commander-in-Chief Manik Chand**, Siraj returned to Murshidabad.
- ⊗ As soon as the news of the fall of Calcutta reached **Madras, Cornell Clive** and **Admiral Watson** were sent from Madras to recover Calcutta.
- ⊗ On **2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1757**, Clive recaptured Calcutta without waging any war as Manik Chand treacherously supported him. Clive burnt Nawab's Hooghly port.
- ⊗ Nawab **Siraj-ud-Daulah** signed the **treaty of Alinagar** (9<sup>th</sup> February, 1757) with **Robert Clive** without any protest from the side of Nawab. According to the conditions of this treaty, the British could trade in Bengal without any tax, build fort and use their own coins.
- ⊗ The British sieged **Chandannagore**, French base in Bengal on **23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1757**.
- ⊗ During this time, a conspiracy was planned by **Mir Jafar, Rai Durlav, Rajbullav, Yarlatif, Jagat Seth, Omichund** in order to dethrone Siraj. They decided to replace Siraj with Mir Jafar. Clive was invited to this conspiracy and he accepted it. The main culprit of this conspiracy were **Robert Clive** and **Mir Jafar**.
- ⊗ During the time of Siraj's Calcutta attack, ~~Holwell Saheb~~ was the head of the British fort there and the Governor of Madras was **Sanders**.
- ⊗ A secret treaty was signed between **Mir Jafar** and **Calcutta Council** on **10<sup>th</sup> June, 1757** by which the British officials promised to make **Mir Jafar** the next Nawab of Bengal.

#### The Battle of Plassey at a Glance

1. Date of the war	23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 1757 (Thursday)
2. Place of the war	In the field of mango garden of Plassey on the banks of Bhagirathi nearest to Nadia district

3. Rival of the war	Siraj-ud-Daulah, the then acting Nawab of Bengal as well as the last independent nawab of Bengal and the British army led by Robert Clive (Winner)
4. Power of the Nawab	Siraj had larger army than the British. He had 15,000 cavalry and 35,000 infantries, total 53,000 soldiers and 53 cannons besides French commander-in-chief <b>Sinfrey's</b> small force and some other cannons participated in the side of the Nawab.
5. Power of the British	In support of commander-in-chief Clive, there were total 800 European and 2200 sepoys, total 3,000 soldiers. Major <b>Kirk Patrick</b> was Siraj's assistant commander-in-chief.
6. Trusted commanders of Siraj	Mir Madan (died in the battlefield by shell), Mohanlal
7. Traitors of Siraj	Mir Jafar, Rai Durlav, Yarlatif etc
8. Result	A total 23 soldiers were dead and 49 were injured in the British side but in Siraj's side, total 500 were died and 500 injured.
9. Final Consequence of Siraj	By the attack of Clive and his force, Nawab's army was distracted and Nawab fled towards Murshidabad from the battlefield and he later fled to <u>Bhagalpur, Bihar</u> . But he was caught in Raajmahal and sent back to Murshidabad.
10. <u>Murder of Siraj</u>	By the conspiracy of <u>Miron</u> , son of <u>Mir Jafar</u> , Siraj-ud-Daulah was killed by <u>Mahammadi Beg</u> .
11. Quotes of the historians regarding the significance of the battle of Plassey	<p>Historian <b>Malesson</b> - <i>The result of the battle of Plassey was so direct, large and permanent like no other war.</i></p> <p><b>Dr. P.J. Marshal</b> - <i>The Plassey was not only a war - the incident of Plassey was a revolution.</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Bipan Chandra</b> - <i>The battle of Plassey was historically important.</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar</b> - <i>The Battle of Plassey decided the fate of French in India.</i></p> <p><b>Jadunath Sarkar</b> - <i>Due to the battle of Plassey, mediaeval age was ended in India and modern age has begun.</i></p> <p><b>Nabinchandra Sen</b> - <i>Due to this war, the independent sun of Bengal was immersed.</i></p>

⊗ In this way, the dominance of British over the Bengal was introduced by the battle of Plassey and accepting it as the golden opportunity, the British power inaugurated the unquestionable control over entire India.

## 2. Mir Jafar ( 1757 - 1760 )

- ⊗ After the victory in the battle of Plassey, **Mir Jafar** was enthroned in the throne of Bengal on **26<sup>th</sup> June, 1757**.
- ⊗ As soon as he became Nawab, he gave Company its obtained money and other valuable gifts as per the rules of the treaty. Besides he gave every member of

**Calcutta Council** £ 30-80,000, 25 lakh to British commanders-in-chief and Generals of the Navy as well as the Zamindari of 24 parganas.

- ⊗ Midnapore's ruler **Ramram Singh**, Bihar's dewan **Ramnarayan**, Purnia's ruler **Hajir Ali**, commander-in-chief **Rai Durlav** etc became rebellious as they claimed that the way Mir Jafar was enthroned in the Bengal throne was unlawful.
- ⊗ Mir Jafar was disturbed by the angry and desperate behaviour of Clive, exploitation of royal treasury by the British official and disrespect shown towards Nawab. In order to get rid of the British, Mir Jafar connected with the Dutch and planned a conspiracy against the British. The Dutch ship entered into the estuary of the Ganga from Batavia on **25<sup>th</sup> October, 1759** and the British navy defeated the Dutch in the **war of Biderra**.
- ⊗ Clive returned to his country in 1760 and **Vancitart** was appointed as the governor of Calcutta.
- ⊗ As Mir Jafar conspired against British and joined hands with the Dutch, he was dismissed from power and in his place, his son-in-law Mir Qasim was enthroned by Vancitart. For this reason, a secret treaty was signed between them (27<sup>th</sup> September, 1760).
- ⊗ Dismissing the acting nawab without waging any war and replacing the vacant place of the Nawab with a new nawab was historically known as **Revolution of 1760**.

### 3. Mir Qasim (1760 - 1763)

- ⊗ Before being the Nawab of Bengal, **Mir Qasim** was the Dewan of Rangpur and Purnia.
- ⊗ As per the previous treaty, he gave the zamindari rights of Bardhaman, Midnapore and Chittagong and 10 lakh rupees in cash to the company and company's higher employees were given 29 lakh rupees (or 32,78,000 / -) by the new Nawab as a gift.
- ⊗ **Mir Qasim** suspended **Chunilal, Manilal** and other government employees.
- ⊗ He transferred his capital from **Murshidabad to Munger**.
- ⊗ Promising to give 26 lakh rupees as yearly revenue, **Mir Qasim** brought Nawabi Furman from the Mughal emperor **Shah Alam II**.
- ⊗ Mir Qasim appointed **Gregory, brother of Khoja Pidru**, an Armenian trader of Calcutta in his army and made him the head of the army.
- ⊗ Mir Qasim organized his army in the European attacking style by the help of three European generals namely **Armenian commander-in-chief Marker, Samru of France and Gentile**. The original name of **Samru** of France was **Walter Kinehart**.
- ⊗ Mir Qasim built weapon factory in Munger and cannon, gun etc were being made by the help of Armenian experts.
- ⊗ Mir Qasim announced his decision to withdraw the taxes in the trade. This made the British angry.

- ⊗ Major Elis, General of Patna sieged the Patna town but Nawab recaptured it and destroyed the British fort.
- ⊗ In this conflict, British messenger Amiate was killed and taking this point as an opportunity, the Company began direct war with Mir Qasim in the month of July, 1763.
- ✓ ⊗ Mir Qasim was defeated by Major Elis (or Major Adams) in the battle of Katwa, Murshidabad, Suti, Giria, Udaynala and Munger and he took refuge to the Nawab of Ayodhya.

#### The Battle of Buxar at a Glance

1. Date of the war	22 <sup>nd</sup> October, 1764 (or 23 <sup>rd</sup> October)
2. Place of the war	In the field of Buxar
3. Rivals of the war	Tripartite ally of defeated <b>Mir Qasim</b> , <b>Ayodhya's nawab Suja-ud-Daulah</b> and Delhi's Mughal emperor <b>Shah Alam-II</b> and the British army led by commander-in-chief Major Hector Munroe.
4. Power of the Tripartite ally	In the battle of Buxar, the army of Ayodhya's Nawab contained total 40 - 60,000 soldiers in support of Mir Qasim.
5. Power of the British	Total 7072 soldiers
6. Result	Total 847 British soldiers were injured and died and on the other hand, 2000 soldiers of the Tripartite ally were died. Finally the tripartite ally was lost to British. Mir Qasim hid himself, Suja-ud-Daulah fled to Rohilkhand and Shah Alam -II instantly joined hands with British. The British dominance that was introduced to India through the victory of Plassey, now was strengthened by the victory of the battle of Buxar. The political dominance of the British was extended to Allahabad, the independent rule that was newly introduced in Bengal by Mir Qasim was finally ended and after all, the unquestionable dominance of British power was deeply rooted in India.
7. Quote of Historians regarding the significance of the battle of Buxar	<p>Historian <b>Malesson</b> - <i>Among various battles in India, the battle of Buxar was a decisive battle.</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Vincent Smith</b> - <i>Plassey was battle of some cannons but Buxar was the utmost victory.</i></p> <p><b>Dr. Bipan Chandra</b> - <i>In the history of India, this battle of Buxar was a landmark and the most significant.</i></p> <p><b>Ramsey Moor</b> - <i>The battle of Buxar completely established the chain of company rule over Bengal.</i></p> <p><b>Percival Spear</b> - <i>Plassey introduced the British empire in Bengal; Buxar made it successful.</i></p>

Sir Alfred Lyall – As a result of this war, ~~the British power~~ enters into the North India.”

#### The Second Government of Mir Jafar (1763 – 65):

- ⊗ Mir Jafar was back in power through a contract with the company on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1763. His reinstalment in 1763 by the British took place after the outbreak of the war with Mir Qasim.
- ⊗ According to the contract,
  - a) There would be a permanent resident in the court of nawab.
  - b) A total 30 lakh amount including the expenses of the battle would be given to the Company.
  - c) Trade without tax policy was accepted in all products except 2.5 % tax in salt.
- ⊗ As Mir Jafar's health was collapsed, his youngest wife Mani Begum's son Najam-ud-Daulah was declared to be the next heir of the king.
- ⊗ Mir Jafar died on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1765. He was the one and only Nawab of Bengal who was died of Leprosy.

#### Najam-Ud -Daulah (1765-66):

- ⊗ After the death of Mir Jafar, his son Najam-Ud-Daulah became the new king and he was enthroned on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1765.
- ⊗ He was made the Nawab in 1765 and remained a puppet in the hands of British during the period of Dual system of Government by **Robert Clive**.
- ⊗ On the very same day, he was forced to sign a ~~treaty with the~~ Company and he handed over all the administrative and military power of Bengal to the hand of the company. Thus Nawab of Bengal became the pension puppet of the company.
- ⊗ During his reign, the appointed Nayeb Dewan of the Company was Reja Khan.
- ⊗ He was forced to give £ 1,66,267 to the governor of Calcutta and his council.
- ⊗ In 1772, his pension was stopped by British when the Company took over the direct charge of Bengal.
- ⊗ Last Nawab of Bengal was **Saif-Ud-Doula**.

#### The Granting of Dewani of Bengal to the East India Company in 1765:

- ⊗ Taking the title **Lord**, Clive again came to Bengal on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1765 as the Governor of Bengal for the second time.
- ⊗ Clive set up a self-defensive friendship with Suja-ud-Daulah through the first treaty of Allahabad. Suja gave 50 lakh rupees and Kara and Allahabad region to the company as the compensation of the war.

- ⊗ **Granting of the Dewani:** Lord Clive established peace through the second treaty of Allahabad with Shah Alam-II on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1765. The Company got the grant (right of collecting tax and directing civil trial) of **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa** in exchange of the promise to give the ~~Kara and Allahabad region and~~ annual tax of 26 lakh rupees.
- ⊗ By the second treaty of Allahabad, it was decided that 26 lakh rupees would be sent to Shah Alam-II from the revenue of Bengal and the Nawab of Bengal would get annually 53 lakh rupees to direct the administration.
- ⊗ During the grant of ~~1765~~, the nawab of Bengal was Najam-Ud-Daulah.

#### Significance of the Grant of 1765:

1. The power of British in Bengal was legally certified.
2. The nawab became the puppet of the British company.
3. The administration of Bengal was bifurcated. On the one hand, Company got the right to collect revenue and civil trial and on the other hand, Nawab got the rights to rule the state, maintain law and order, military responsibility etc. In other words, Nawab got the powerless responsibility but the company got the irresponsible power and this is known as **Dual Administration**.

#### Quote of Historian regarding the Grant of Dewani"

**Historian P.J.Marshall** says in the book *New Cambridge History of India Bengal*, "If it is looked backwards, it is thought as the division mark of the Mughal era of Bengal and British era."

**Percival Spear:** "From this time, the shameful chapter of powerless responsibility and irresponsible power has been initiated."

#### The Dual Administration

The British East India Company earned the grant of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa from the Mughal emperor **Shah Alam-II** in exchange of annual tax of 26 lakh rupees. By this grant, Company had the right of collecting tax and directing civil trials. Nawab had the right of maintaining the law and order of the state and the criminal justice. Md.Reja Khan and Sitab Roy were given the main responsibility to look into this economic matter on behalf of company but the nawab was completely dependable on the company. This unconventional administration was known as **Dual Administration**.

- ⊗ **Lord Clive** started this dual administration.
- ⊗ Another name of the dual administration was **Masked system**.
- ⊗ This system was withdrawn by **Warren Hastings** in 1772.

- ❖ 'Maharashtra' is the historical source of 'Bargi' invasion at Bengal, Maharashtra was written by Gangaram or Gangarao.
- ❖ He legalized his usurpation by receiving a farman from emperor Muhammad Shah after paying him R.S two crore
- ❖ He prevented the English from misusing their privileges and prohibited them and the French from fortifying their factories at Calcutta and chandannagar/chandannagore respectively.
- ❖ Even before his death, there had been disputes over succession even though he favoured and chose Siraj-ud-daula, the son of his youngest daughter Amina Begum.

DEBASISH SAHA

- ❖ After the storm from Delhi was over, Ilyas Shah invaded Kamrup by crossing the Brahmaputra.

#### *SIKANDAR SHAH (1357-1389)*

- ❖ He was the son and successor of Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, also successfully defied Firoz Tughlaq's attempts to subdue him in 1359 after which Bengal was not threatened by Delhi again for nearly two centuries.
- ❖ In 1359 Firoz launched his second Bengal campaign perhaps to avenge the failure of the first.
- ❖ In 1349 Firoz reached Bengal at the head of 80 thousand soldiers and invaded the Ekdala fort where Sikandar Shah took his defence like his father.
- ❖ The siege of Ekdala had no impact on Sikandar Shah.
- ❖ According to court historians of Firoz Shah, Firoz Shah destroyed a guard wall of the fort. But he shuddered at the possibility of dishonor of Muslim women by his soldiers, if he stormed the fort.
- ❖ Firoz Shah Tughlaq signed a treaty with Sikandar Shah by which he virtually recognized the independence of Sikandar Shah. Hence forth Bengal became independent of Delhi for two centuries.
- ❖ Sikandar Shah sat on the throne of Bengal for 34 years.
- ❖ He was a great patron of art, architecture & culture.
- ❖ The great Adina Mosque of Pandua was built by him in the image of the mosque of Damascus.
- ❖ This mosque was adorned by numerous arches, 400 pillars and many domes. This edifice was 397 feet in height and 159 feet in breadth. Percy Brown has branded this mosque as "the finest monument of Lakhnauti.
- ❖ Sikandar Shah also built the Kotwali Darwaza & Akh-i-siraj mosque.
- ❖ He was also a patron of Bengali literature.
- ❖ Bengal's trade with outside world flourished during him.
- ❖ His gold coins testify Bengal's prosperity during him.
- ❖ His capital is Pandua.

- ❖ His son Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah rebelled against his father (Sikandar Shah) and in the battle of Goalpara killed him in 1389 A.D and captured the throne of Bengal.

#### GHIYASHUDDIN AZAM SHAH (1389-1410)

- ❖ Azam Shah reigned from 1389-1409 and assumed the title of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah.
- ❖ He was relatively free from the hazard of any foreign invasion in Bengal.
- ❖ He was fortunate that his independency was not challenged by Delhi Sultan.
- ❖ He cast his greedy took on the kingdom of kamrup. Kamrup king was engaged in a struggle with the king of kamta. But they closed their ranks and jointly resisted the Muslim forces of Bengal and outsted them.
- ❖ Perhaps Ghiasuddin Azam Shah suffered a defeat in hands of Raja Shib Sinha of Mithila.
- ❖ Literary evidence showing the name of "Ghyasuddin Sultan" by poet Vidyapati may be identified with Sultan Ghiyasuddin.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Mazumdar thinks that he deviated from his earlier policy of toleration and became a fanatic due to the influence of SK.Muzaffar Shams Balkhi.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah is said to have made peaceful and friendly relationship with khaja Jahan of Jaunpur.
- ❖ He established a very successful diplomatic relationship with emperor Ye-Lung of China.
- ❖ He sent three missions between 1405-1409 to the court of the Chinese Emperor with rich presents.
- ❖ The Chinese Emperor sent a diplomatic mission in response to Azam Shah's court with rich present.
- ❖ Chinese Emperor also requested the Bengal Sultan to send a renowned Buddhist monk to china.
- ❖ The Sultan sent Maharatna Dharma Raja in and about 1410-1411 A.D to china.
- ❖ The exchange of diplomatic missions with china promoted cultural contact between the two countries.

- ❖ Indo-Chinese trade flourished as a result of Azam Shah's policy.
- ❖ In 1406 A.D Chinese traveler Ma-Huan(Mahuan) visited his court. Mahuan has left an interesting account of the social and economic life of Bengal.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah sent an ambassador to China and carried on a flourished trade with the Far East through the port of Chittagong.
- ❖ The port of Chitagong was a flourished trade centre at that time.
- ❖ He made a name as a just and kind ruler who was impartial to all and tolerant to non-Muslims.
- ❖ He is known as 'Man of Justice'
- ❖ This Sultan was specially interested in writings poems and songs in Persian.
- ❖ He is said to have composed a few lines of a Gazl and sent it to the famous poet Hafiz of Iran to write the rest. Hafiz completed the Gazl and composed a new one for the Sultan appreciating his poetical talent.
- ❖ He was a patron of Muslim saints, fakirs.
- ❖ He constructed two madrasahs at Mecca and Madina.
- ❖ He opened the gates of these madrasahs to Muslims of all sects and he gave liberal help to Haz pilgrims.
- ❖ He also built a tavern for Haz pilgrims at Mecca & dug out a canal called Arafah canal for water supply.
- ❖ He died in 1409 or 1410 A.D.
- ❖ According to Riaz he was killed by Raja Ganesh but there is no truth that he was killed by Raja Ganesh.

#### *SAIFUDDIN HAMZA SHAH(1410-1412)*

- ❖ After the death of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah, his son Saifuddin Hamza Shah ascended the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ He perhaps reigned from 1409/10 -1412 A.D
- ❖ He assumed the laudatory title of Sultan-Us-Salatin.
- ❖ He kept friendly relations with china intact.
- ❖ His reign was short and Uneventful.

#### *SHIHABUDDIN BAYAZID SHAH (1412-1414)*

- ❖ After the death of Saifuddin Hamza Shah, Shihabuddin Bayazid Shah ascended the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ According to an Arabian source Bayazid Shah was a slave of Hamza Shah.
- ❖ He also sent friendly missions to China. One such mission carried horses and zircon as presents for the Chinese Emperor.
- ❖ According to Teslim Choudhuri he was the son of Saifuddin Hamza Shah but we are not sure about the relationship of Bayazid Shah with the

#### *ALAUDDIN FIRUZ SHAH (1414/15 AD/1414-1415)*

- ❖ After the death of Shihabuddin Bayazid Shah his son Alauddin Firoz Shah occupied the throne of Bengal.
- ❖ Alauddin Firoz Shah's coins are dated in 1414-1415 A.D (817 Hijra or Hijri era.)
- ❖ According to Riyaz-us-salatin, Alauddin Firoz Shah was nothing but a puppet of Raja Ganesh, the feudal chief of Bhaturia.
- ❖ This fief (Raja Ganesh) was very strong and he overthrew Alauddin Firuz Shah after a short time and sat on the throne of Bengal. This political revolution brought an end to the Ilyas Shahi rule in Bengal for some time.

#### *RAJA GANESH*

- ❖ Ganesh titled "Raja" was originally a feudal chief of Bhaturia in north Bengal.
- ❖ He occupies a very controversial position regarding his position and identity in the history of Bengal.
- ❖ Scholar N.K. Bhattasali has sought to identify this Danujamardana Deva with Raja Ganesh. Ganesh was his original name
- ❖ Raja Ganesh assumed the title of Danujamardana Deva after assuming royalty.
- ❖ There are some coins dated 1417-1419 in the name of Danujamardandeva.
- ❖ When in 1415 A.D he ascended the throne of Bengal, it created a stir among the Muslim nobles and religious heads.

- ❖ Ganesh became abominable to them not so much because he was a Hindu but for his bigotry.
- ❖ He suspended most of the Islamic etiquettes in the court.
- ❖ He was harsh if not hostile to Muslim pirs, dervishes and religious preachers.
- ❖ He even punished a few dervishes for criticizing his conduct and policy.
- ❖ The Muslim religious preachers regarded Ganesh's regime as destructive and damaging to the cause of Islam.
- ❖ According to Buchanan/Buchanan Raja Ganesh was Zamindar or landholder of Dinajpur.
- ❖ The Muslim religious preachers approached Nur Kutub Alam a very influential Muslim saint for remedy.
- ❖ The latter invited Ibrahim Sharqi, the Sultan of Jaunpur to launch a crusade against the infidel Ganesh.
- ❖ Ibrahim marched to Bengal by defeating the resistance of Ganesh and his ally Shib Singha of Mithila. Perhaps a treaty was concluded between Ganesh and the Sultan of Jaunpur.
- ❖ Jadusen, the 12 year son of Ganesh was to be converted to Islam under the title of Jalaluddin.
- ❖ Jadu or Jalaluddin was a mere puppet in the hand of Ganesh.
- ❖ Raja Ganesh suppressed the hostile clique of Muslim dervishes in strong hand.
- ❖ After the death of Nur Kutub Alam (the anti Ganesh Clique) Raja Ganesh reconverted Jalaluddin to Hinduism.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Mazumdar has interpreted the sudden ascendancy of Ganesh as a Hindu upsurge against Muslim rule in Bengal.
- ❖ Some historians opined he was known as Kangsha Narayan.
- ❖ Ferishta Khans and a few other Muslim scholars call him
- ❖ He was a worshiper of goddess Chandi (Chandi-charana Brayana)
- ❖ He was a patron of men of letters.
- ❖ Poet Vidyapati was perhaps his contemporary.
- ❖ After the death of Ganesh his younger son Mahendra Deva ascended the throne for a short time.
- ❖ Ultimately Jadu or Jalaluddin overthrew him and sat on the throne of Bengal up to 1431 A.D.

### *JALALUDDIN OR JADU*

- ❖ Jadu or Jalaluddin had to pass his early life in the midst of ups and down.
- ❖ Born under the roof of Hindu chief Ganesh, he had to embrace Islam under pressure of political circumstances.
- ❖ His father reconverted him to Hinduism but the conservative Hindu society did not receive him back with open arms. By that time Jadu became an adult and decided to return to the fold of Islam by assuming the title of Jalauddin Shah.
- ❖ Jalauddin however kept his hold almost over the whole of Bengal and adjoining region.
- ❖ Bengal, Arakan, Tippera and South Bihar were under his sway.
- ❖ He annexed Rhotas Garh fort of Bihar to his kingdom.
- ❖ He transferred his capital from Pandua to Gour.
- ❖ On a soba consideration, it appears that Jalaluddin perhaps converted these Hindus to Islam who forced Raja Ganesh to reconvert jalaluddin. The latter was tolerant to the Hindus who has talent and were loyal to him.
- ❖ He appointed one Hindu Rai Rajdar as his general.
- ❖ Brehaspati Misra, scholar and the author of the treatise Smriti Ratnahara enjoyed his patronage.
- ❖ Perhaps Brehaspati Misra, this pandit was his Sanskrit teacher in his boyhood.
- ❖ Jalauddin built many architectures at Gaur.
- ❖ His tomb is situated in Eklakhi mosque in Pandua.

### *SHAMSUDDIN AHMAD SHAH*

- ❖ After the death of Jalaluddin his son Shamsuddin Ahmad Shah ascended the throne in 1431.
- ❖ Shamsuddin was the last ruler of Bengal who bore in his Veins the blood of Raja Ganesh.
- ❖ The Jaunpur Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi attacked his territory and he fared badly against him.

- ❖ As a respite Shamsuddin begged for intervention of Shah Rukh Khan of Heart on his behalf.
- ❖ The latter asked Ibrahim Sharqi to keep off his hands from Bengal a command which Ibrahim dared not to disobey.
- ❖ Shamsuddin got a good riddance.
- ❖ Like his predecessors he kept good relation with China
- ❖ A Chinese mission visited his court and kingdom.
- ❖ Shamsuddin Ahmad Shah however failed to keep his own grip on his officials.
- ❖ His two courtiers Shadi Khan and Nasir Khan assassinated him.
- ❖ There began a short civil war for succession to the throne.
- ❖ Ultimately Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah, a grandson of Ilyas Shah ascended the throne of Bengal either in 1436 or in 1442 according to Riyaz.

#### *THE SECOND ILYAS SHAHI OR LATTER ILYAS SHAHI DYNASTY*

- ❖ Nasiruddin's reign was free from any invasion of Jaunpur Sultan as the latter was busy in resisting the Lodhi Kings of Delhi.
- ❖ Some Oriya copper plate throws light on Nasiruddin's hostile relations with Kapilendra Deva of Orissa.
- ❖ If we trust this Oriya inscription then Kapilendra Deva attacked South Bengal and humbled Nasiruddin Mahmud.
- ❖ Nasiruddin clashed with Raja Bhairab Singh of Mithila too.
- ❖ He kept the tradition of friendly relations with China.
- ❖ He sent two diplomatic missions in 1438 A.D & 1439 to China.
- ❖ The inscription on his tomb at Bagerhat shows that he died in 1458-59 A.D
- ❖ His son is Rukunuddin Barbak Shah.

### *RUKUN/RUKNUDDIN BARBAQ SHAH*

- ❖ Ruknuddin 'Barbqbaq Shah ascended his father's throne in 1458.
- ❖ He was a versatile ruler and one of the greatest among the independent Sultans of Bengal.
- ❖ He employed a good number of Abyssinian and Afghan soldiers in order to reduce his dependence on Zamindary forces of Bengal.
- ❖ According to Ferishta Barbak shah appointed 80 thousand Abyssinians in his army.
- ❖ He appointed an Arabian named Ismail Ghazi as his chief commandant.
- ❖ This Arabian general was a good fighter cum religious crusader.
- ❖ The heroic exploits of Ismail Ghazi, the general of Barbak Shah is known from a contemporary account named 'Risalat-us-Suhada'
- ❖ Gajapati Kapilendra captured Garh Mandaran during his time
- ❖ Ismail Ghazi defeated Gajapati and captured Garh Mandaran.
- ❖ He had him executed at Gharaghat on the Karatoya in 1474 A.D
- ❖ Barbak Shah captured Trihut which fortified his western frontier on the Kasi-Gandak valley.
- ❖ He appointed a Hindu officer named kedar Roy as the revenue collector of Trihut.
- ❖ Barbak Shah also conquered and annexed Shyllet according to Hatakhola inscription.
- ❖ He was a learned and versatile ruler.
- ❖ He has a great love for literature & arts.
- ❖ He was styled "Al Fawazil and Al Kamil" for his scholarship and patronage of learning and letters.
- ❖ Maladhar Basu was awarded by him the title of Gunraj Khan for composing the poetical work Srikishna Vijaya.
- ❖ According to Dr.R.C. Majumdar the famous poet Kritti Bas the author of the Bengali Ramayana also enjoyed patronage of Barbak Shah.
- ❖ The famous Sanskrit scholar Brihaspati Mishra adorned his court.
- ❖ Brihaspati Misra wrote commentaries on Amarakosa named Padachandrika.
- ❖ Barbak Shah awarded the title of "Pundit Sarbabhauma" to Brihaspati Misra.

- ❖ The Persian poet Ibrahim Faruki the author of Sharfnama also adorned his court.
- ❖ He was a very tolerant ruler.
- ❖ He opened career to talent , many Hindus were employed by him in important posts.
- ❖ Ananta Sen was his personal physician Kedar Roy, Gandharba Roy, Mukunda were his advisers and Courtiers , Barbak Shah granted the title of 'Shuva Raj Khan' to poet Kalandhar.
- ❖ Apart from his galaxy of Hindu talents, Muslim talents like Ajalka Khan . Asraf Khan also adorned his court.
- ❖ According to Dr. R.C.Majumdar "Barbak Shah can claim excellence among the Bengal Sultans."

#### *SHAMSUDDIN YUSUF SHAH*

- ❖ After the death of Rukunuddin Barbak Shah his son Shamsuddin Yusuf Shah ascended his father's throne in 1474 A.D.
- ❖ He was a great builder and is remembered specially for his excellent architectures
- ❖ He is credited to have built the famous Lottan mosque, Tantipara mosque and the chamkati mosque at Gour.
- ❖ He is said to have built the Jami mosque in 1479 and the 'Bais Darwaja' mosque at Pandua.
- ❖ He warned the qazis and alims to be impartial to all sects.

#### *JALALUDDIN FATH SHAH*

- ❖ Jalaluddin Fath Shah a son of Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah ascended the Ilyas Shahi throne.
- ❖ He was last of the Ilyas Shahi rulers and was otherwise void of importance.
- ❖ Abyssinian guards revolted Jalaluddin Fath Shah.

### *HABSI RULE (1487 -1492) A.D (1487-1493)*

- ❖ Amir-ul-umar-mallik, the commander of the Abyssinian army suppressed the rebel guards and their leader Sultan Shahazada.
- ❖ He ascended the throne of Bengal and took the title of Saifuddin Firuz Shah. This was significant as Abyssinians rule started in Bengal
- ❖ He is said to have built the Firoza Minar and a mosque in Gour.
- ❖ His territory perhaps extended from Myman Singh to Satgaon.
- ❖ The death of Saifuddin Firuz Shah was followed by an interlude of succession struggle, ultimately Siddi Badar and ambitious Abyssinian chief ascended the throne in 1491 with the title Shamsuddin Muzaffar Shah.
- ❖ He is said to be a very tyrannical ruler.
- ❖ A general revolt against Abyssinian misrule brought the end of Abyssinians and the rise of Alauddin Hussain Shah.
- ❖ Alauddin Hussain Shah was born in a Sayyed family and perhaps grew to manhood in Chandpara.