



# Mughal Rulers

Course on History for OCS Foundation Batch 2023

# JAHANGIR (1605-1627)

## Art and Architecture

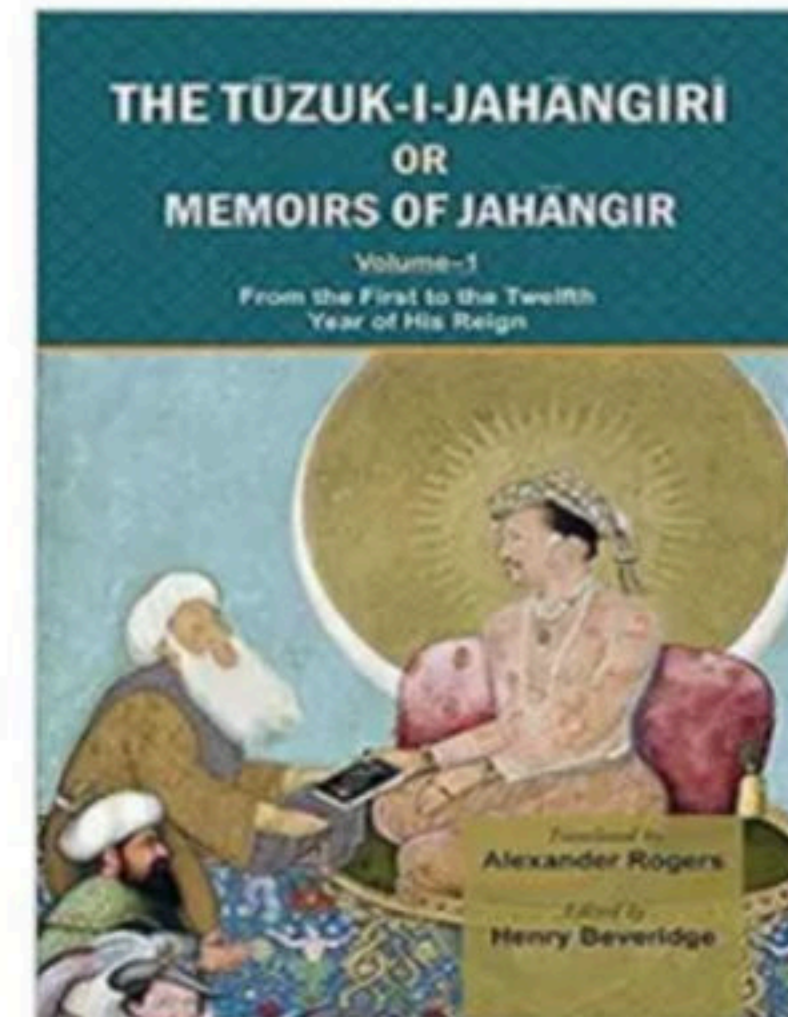
- Started **decorating wall with floral designs made** of semi-precious stones (**Pietra Durra**) during his reign.
- Built **Moti Masjid at Lahore**. Laid Shalimar and Nishan gardens in Kashmir.
- The use of **Halo or Divine lights** behind king's head started under him.
- When Akbar died, Prince Salim succeeded with the title Jahangir (Conqueror of World) in 1605.
- His son Khusrau revolted but was defeated and imprisoned and his supporter Guru Arjun, the fifth Sikh Guru, was beheaded.
- British Visited Machilipatnam during his reign. **Captain Hawkins and Thomas Roe** visited his court. Thomas Roe got the **Farman for setting up an English factory at Surat**. Farman was sealed by Shah Jahan.

1606  
BABUR  
HUMAYUN  
AKBAR  
JAHANGIR  
1605  
30/31 RVY

Mother: Nur Jahan  
Salim  
3 Nov 1605



- His wife Nurjaha had influence over the state affairs.
- Jahangir erected **Zanjir-i-adal at Agra fort** for the seekers of royal justice
- Mahtab Khan was his military general & had revolted against him
- Autobiography: **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** in Persian
- Faced tough fight of Malik Amber in his expeditions to Ahmednagar
- Introduction of the “**du-aspah-sih-aspah**” system. It was modification to Mansabdari. Nobles were allowed to maintain a large no of troops without raising their zat ranks.



## SHAHJAHAN (1628-1658)

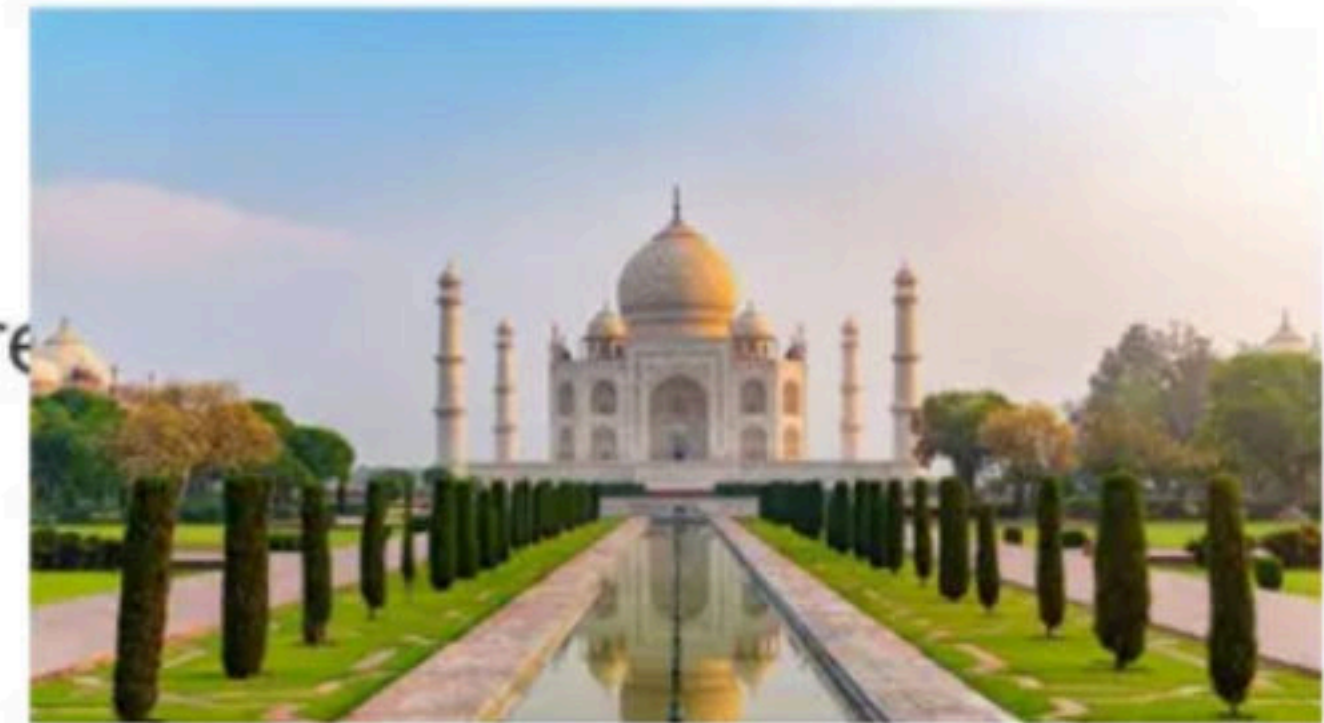
- Succeeded Jahangir and ascended throne in 1628.
- Three years after accession, his beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal** died in 1631.
- In the north-west, the campaign to seize Balkh from the Uzbeks was unsuccessful and Qandahar was lost to the Safavids.
- His **Deccan policy** was more successful. He defeated the forces of **Ahmadnagar** and annexed it. Both Bijapur and Golkonda signed a treaty with the emperor.
- The court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, **Shahjahanabad**. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the **Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk**
- **Salutation**: Under Shah Jahan it was **chahartaslim and zaminbos** (kissing the ground).



- During his reign war of succession among his sons broke out.
- Battle of Dharmat, Battle of Samugarh, Battle of Khajwah, and Battle of Deorai took place & Finally Aurangzeb emerged victorious.
- His court historian Abdul Hameed Lohiri wrote "Badusha nama".

## ARCHITECTURE

- Built **Taj Mahal** in 1632-33 to perpetuate memories of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
- **Moti Masjid** (entirely of white marble), **Sheesh Mahal** and **Mussaman Burj** at Agra.
- **Red Fort** with its Rang Mahal, **Diwan-i-Am** and **Diwan-i-Khas** at Delhi.
- **Jama Masjid** in Delhi (red stone), **Shalimar Bagh** in Lahore and city of **Shahjahanabad**.
- The **pietra dura method** was used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan.



▲ 1 • Asked by Mona

Please help me with this doubt



## AURANGZEB (1658-1707)

- **Masir – I Alamgiri** book written by Mustaid Khan throws light on Aurangzeb's rule.
- He assumed the title Alamgir, World Conqueror. He was also called **Zinda Pir**.
- During his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent, ruling over nearly the entire Indian subcontinent.
- He **annexed Bijapur (1686) & Golkonda (1687)** and extended Mughal Empire further south.
- He faced tough fight from Shivaji Maharaj – Maratha king who had carved out independent state.
- **Discontinued** Official departments of history.
- He issued **Zawabit-i- Alamgir** (decrees of Aurangzeb) and appointed **Muhtasibs** to enforce moral codes given under it.



- He **discontinued the practice of Jarokha darshan**.
- Drinking was prohibited & cultivation and use of bhang and other drugs were banned.
- Although he was proficient in playing Veena, Aurangzeb forbade music in the court.

### **Imp Officials During Mughal Period**

- **Diwan-i-Ala/Wazir** – Head of revenue department
- **Mir Bakshi** – Head of military department.
- **Mir saman** – in charge of the imperial households.
- **Barids** – Intelligence officers.
- **Waqia Navis** – Reporters
- **Qazi** – Head of judicial department.
- **Sadr-ul-sadr** – incharge of charitable & religious endowments.
- **Mutasaddi** – Governor of port

- He also **discontinued the celebration of Dasarah & Navroz** and royal astronomers and astrologers were also dismissed from service.
- Aurangzeb built **Bibi Ka Maqbara (replica of Taj) at Aurangabad, Moti Masjid** (Near Red fort, Delhi).
- Initially Aurangzeb banned the construction of new Hindu temples and repair of old temples. Then he began a policy of destroying Hindu temples.
- In 1679, he **reimposed Jizya and pilgrim tax**.
- He was also not tolerant of other Muslim sects. The celebration of Muharram was stopped.
- He executed the ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur.
- It had also resulted in the rebellions of the Jats of Mathura and the Satnamis of Mewar. Therefore, Aurangzeb was held responsible for the decline of the Mughal.



- In Mansabdari System he created additional rank **Mashrut**(conditional), Added one deduction called **Khurak-i-dawwab**towards meeting the cost for feed of animals.
- Aurangzeb appointed Rajputs to high positions, and under him the Marathas accounted for a sizeable number within the body of officers.
- Miraz Mohammad Qasim wrote "**Alamgimama**".
- His religious policy was responsible for turning the Rajputs, the Marathas and Sikhs into the enemies of Mughal Empire.

## JAGIRDARI SYSTEM:

- It is the system of assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles for their services to the state.
- It was an integral part of Mansabdari system.

### TYPES OF JAGIRS:

<b>Tankha Jagirs</b>	Given in lieu of salary and were transferable every three to four years
<b>Mashrut Jagirs</b>	Were given on certain conditions
<b>Watan Jagirs</b>	Were assigned to zamindar or rajas in their local dominions. Were hereditary and non-transferable
<b>Altamgha Jagirs</b>	Given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

## Zamindars:

- Zamindars had hereditary rights over the produce of the land and claimed a direct share in the peasants produce which varied from 10% to 25% in different parts of the country.
- They assisted the state and jaghirdars in the collection of land revenue.
- Had their own armed forces and had to render military duties.
- Zamindars were not the owner of all lands comprising their zamindari.

## Important terms & meaning

- Tainat-i- Rakab -reserved force
- Taccavi – loans provided for agriculture expansion.
- Merwars – Postal runners
- Banik Local Traders
- Bitikchis – Clerks
- Chehra – Descriptive roll of every soldier
- 



- Ahadis – the “gentlemen troopers,” who drew higher pay than ordinary servicemen under mansabdari system.
- Khudkasht – Peasants who owned the land they tilled.
- Khasa Kail – Personal royal force maintained by Sher Shah.
- Qabuliyat system – deed agreement between the peasant and the government.

## LATER MUGHALS AND DECLINE OF MUGHALS

A war of succession broke out among the sons when **father Aurangzeb died in 1701**. Muazzam emerged victorious after defeating Muhammad Azam Shah in the **Battle of Jajau**.

## SUCCESSORS OF AURANGZEB:

### Muazzam (Bahadur Shah I) (1707-1712)

- More tolerant towards Hindu.
- Never abolished Jizya but didn't collect the tax strictly.
- Granted Marathas Sardeshmukhi of Deccan, but failed to grant Chauth.
- Mughal historian like Khafi Khan gave him the title of Shah-i-Bekhabar.



Bahadur Shah

### Jahandar Shah (1712-1713)

- Introduced **Ijarah** (Revenue Farming)
- Became emperor with help of Zulfikhar Khan (later became PM)
- Tried to establish friendly relations with Maratha and Rajputs and hence **abolished Jizya**, granted **Sardeshmukhi** and **Chauth** of Deccan to Shahu and accorded **title of Mirza Raj Sawai** on Jai Singh of Amber and **title of Maharaja to Ajit Singh**



## Farruk Siyar (1713-1719)

- Abolished **Jizya completely**
- Puppet of Sayyed Brothers – Abdula Khan & Hussain Ali (known as kingmakers)
- Policy of religious tolerance – abolished Jizya & pilgrimage tax.
- Gave Farman to British in 1717.
- Dethroned by Sayyed Brothers



## Muhammad Shah Rangeela (1719-1748)

- **Nadir Shah invaded** India and looted Delhi. He also took away the famous **Kohinoor Diamond**.
- Became king with help of Sayyed Brothers later he killed them with help of Nizam-ul-Mulk.
- Nadir Shah defeated in **Battle of Karnal**.
- **Ahmad Shah Abdali also raided** Delhi for first time during his reign



## Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)

- Mohd. Shah Rangeela's only son.
- Was incompetent ruler. left the state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai. She was given title of **Qibla-i-Alam**.



## Alamgir II (1754-1759)

Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought during his reign



## Shah Alam II/Aligauhar (1759-1806)

- **Third Battle of Panipat** fought between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali during his reign.
- Participated in **Battle of Buxar (1764)** along with Mir Qasim and Shuja-ud-Daula against British East India Company. Was defeated and was forced to sign Treaty of Allahabad (1765) under which Diwani of Bengal was granted to Company.
- Diwani of **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.**
- Became pensioner of the English



## Akbar II

- Gave **Ram Mohan Roy** the title of “**Raja**”.
- Introduced Hindu-Muslim unity festival **Phool Walon ki Sair**.



## Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857)

- **Last Mughal Emperor**
- Was an Urdu Poet using **Zafar** as his pen name.
- **Participated in revolt of 1857** after which he was deported to Rangoon and died.



## REASONS FOR DECLINE OF THE MUGHALS

- Lack of stability after Aurangzeb.
- Most of the emperors became puppets in the hands of powerful Nobles who often ran administration on their behalf.
- Weak military and political administration as exposed by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Abdali's invasion
- Emergence of autonomous states and hence weakening of central power.
- Orthodox policy of Aurangzeb: His attitude towards Marathas, Rajputs and Jats made them his enemy. His religious policies too alienated the Hindus.



## **THE DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE**

# FAMILY TREE

1526-1630



**BaBur**

1530-1556



**humayun**

1556-1605



**Akbar**

1605-1627



**jahangir**

1627-1658



**shah jahan**

1658-1707



**aurangzeb**

# *List of Mughal Emperors*

- Babar
- Humayun
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb
- Bahadur Shah
- Jahandar Shah
- Farrukhsiyar
- Rafi-ul Darjat
- Rafi-ul Daulah
- Roshan Akhtar Bahadur
- Ahmed Shah Bahadur
- Aziz-ud Din
- Ali Gauhar
- Mirza Akbar
- Bahadur Shah Zafar

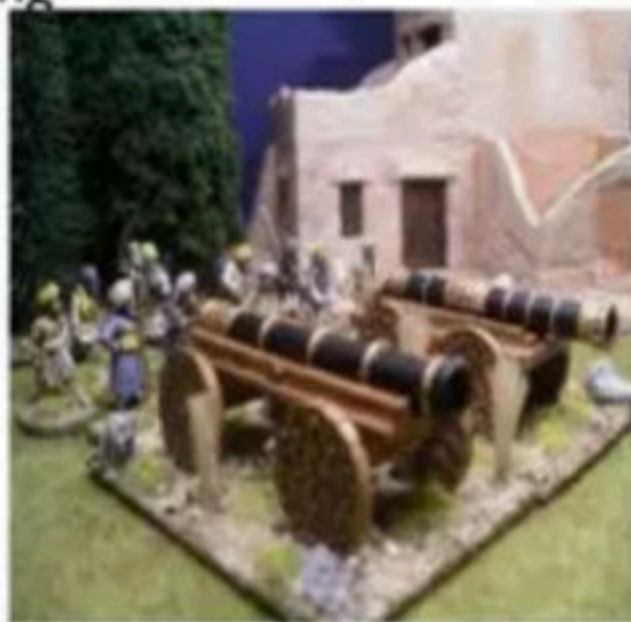




# जजिया कर का इतिहास

## The mansabdari system

- Mansabdar-holder of a rank
- Every officer given a rank or mansab on the nature of job.
- Salary/jagirs given according to rank
- After his death, back to the king
- Cavalry, loyal trusted soldiers, royal body guards, palace guards, artillery.



Growth of the Mughal Empire, 1526-1707



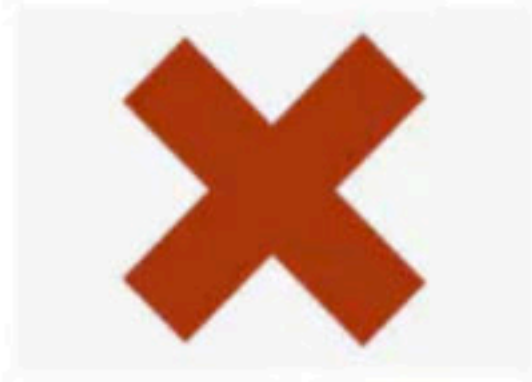


## Chauth



Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce, hence the name. It was levied on the lands which were under nominal Mughal rule. The sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% levy on top of the chauth.





जजिया कर का इतिहास



MUTI BHUSAN SWAIN



# Administration of Akbar

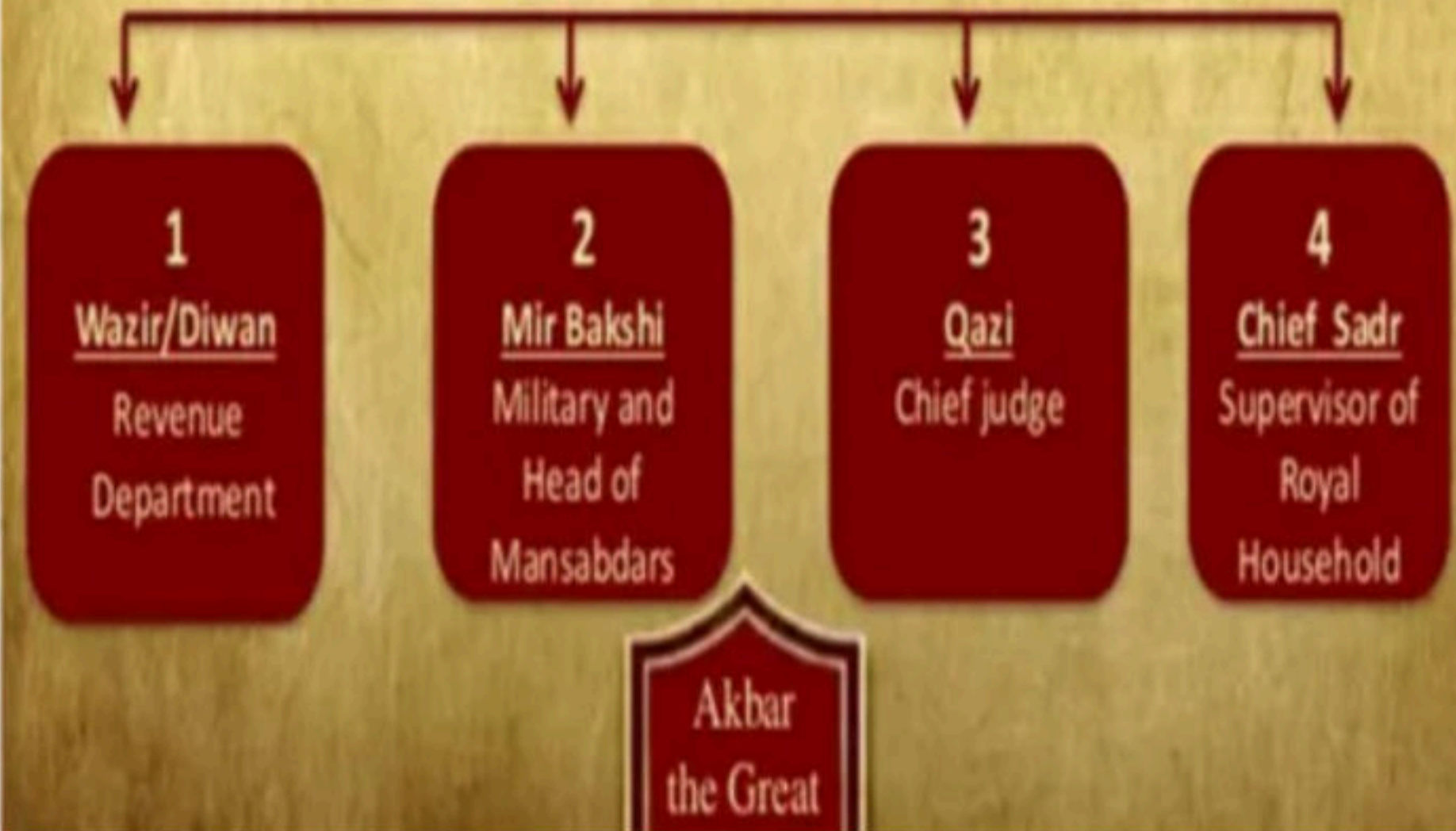
Akbar was a successful administrator as the principle of administrative policy was acceptable by everyone.

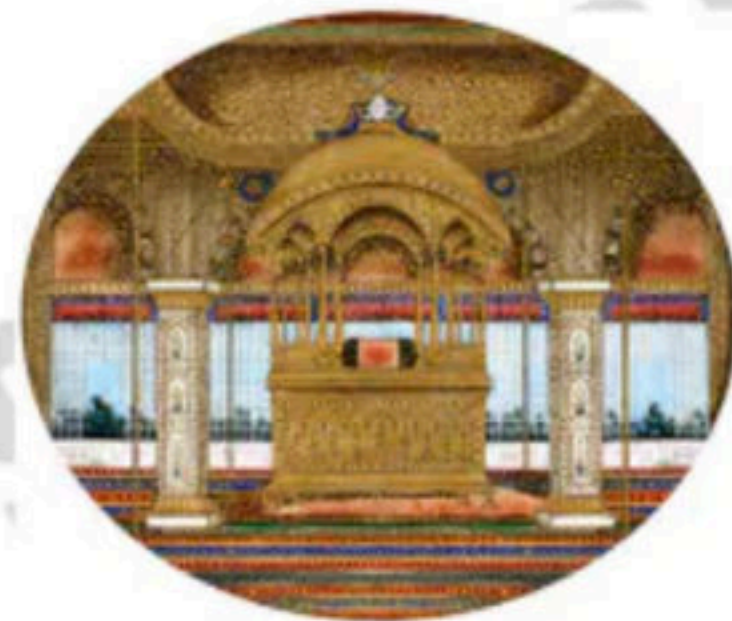
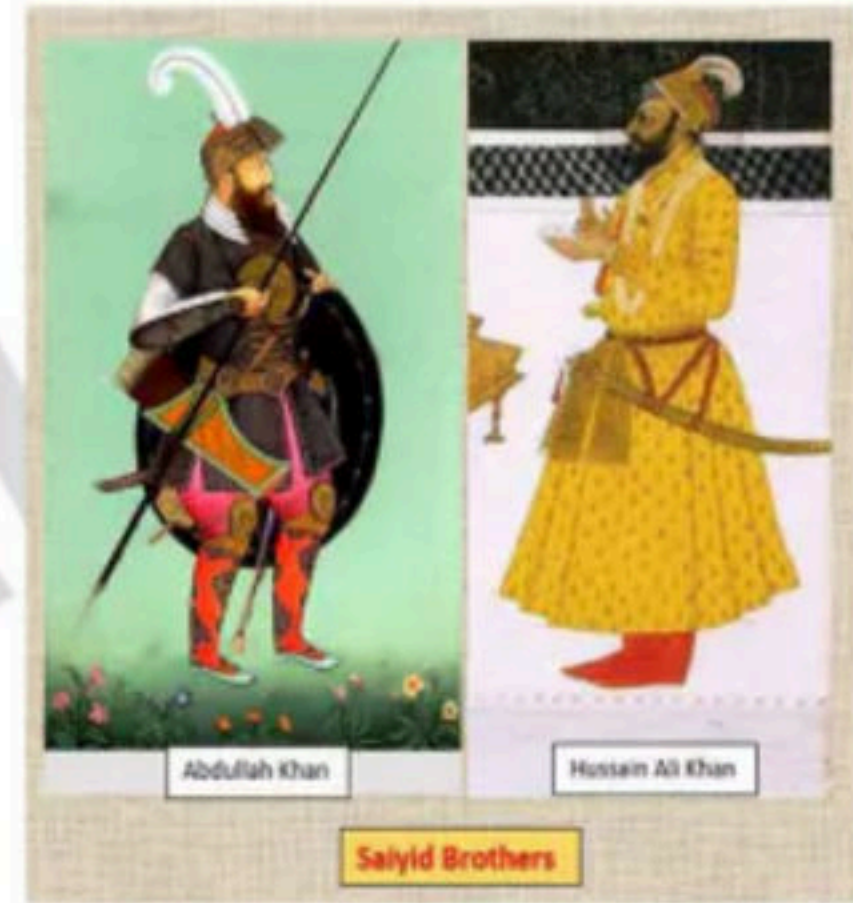


## Central Administration

- It was a mixture of Indian and Persian traditions.
- It consisted of commander-in chief of armed forces and a Supreme judge on all matters of justice.

## Council Of Ministers were :-







BHUSAN SWA





BIBHUTI BHUSAN SAHAY



BIBHUTI BHUSAN SAH



# Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire

## The Mughal Empire

In India, the **Mughal Empire** was one of the greatest empires ever. The Mughal Empire ruled hundreds of millions of people. India became united under one rule, and had very prosperous cultural and political years during the Mughal rule. There were many Muslim and Hindu kingdoms split all throughout India until the founders of the Mughal Empire came. The Mughal empire is conventionally said to have been founded in **1526** by **Babur**, a warrior chieftain from what today is **Uzbekistan**, who employed aid from the neighboring **Safavid-** and **Ottoman** empires, to defeat the **Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi**, in the **First Battle of Panipat**, and to sweep down the plains of **Upper India**. The Mughal imperial structure, however, is sometimes dated to **1600**, to the rule of Babur's grandson, **Akbar**, This imperial structure lasted until **1720**, until shortly after the death of the last major emperor, **Aurengzeb**, during whose reign the empire also achieved its maximum geographical extent.



## DECLINE OF THE MUGHALS

The period of the Great Mughals, which **began in 1526 with Babur's accession** to the throne, ended with the **death of Aurangzeb in 1707**. Its declined and disintegrated during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Aurangzeb's death marked the end of an era in Indian history. The Mughal Emperors lost their power and glory and their empire shrank to a few square miles around Delhi. When Aurangzeb died, the empire of the Mughals was the largest in India. Yet, within about fifty years of his death, the Mughal Empire disintegrated. Aurangzeb's death was followed by a war of succession among his three sons. It ended in the **victory of the eldest brother, Prince Muazzam**. The sixty five-year-old prince ascended the throne under the name of **Bahadur Shah**.

BABUR



AURANGZEB



## INDIA DURING MUGHAL EMPIRE



## INDIA AFTER MUGHAL PERIOD



## Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire

Beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire can be traced to the strong rule of **Aurangzeb**. **Aurangzeb** inherited a large empire, yet he adopted a policy of extending it further to the farthest geographical limits in the south at the great expense of men and materials.

### Political Cause

- In reality, the existing means of communication and the economic and political structure of the country made it difficult to establish a stable centralized administration over all parts of the country.
- Aurangzeb's objective of unifying the entire country under one central political authority was, though justifiable in theory, not easy in practice.
- Aurangzeb's futile but arduous campaign against the **Marathas** extended over many years; it drained the resources of his Empire and ruined the trade and industry of the **Deccan**.
- **Aurangzeb's absence** from the **north** for over **25 years** and his **failure to subdue the Marathas led to deterioration in administration**; this undermined the prestige of the Empire and its army.



- In the **18<sup>th</sup> century**, **Maratha's expansion** in the north weakened central authority still further.
- **Alliance with the Rajput rajas with the consequent military support was one of the main pillars of Mughal strength in the past**, but **Aurangzeb's conflict** with some of the Rajput states also had serious consequences.
- Aurangzeb himself had in the beginning adhered to the Rajput alliance by raising **Jaswant Singh of Kamer and Jai Singh of Amber to the highest of ranks**. But his short-sighted attempt later to reduce the strength of the Rajput rajas and extend the imperial sway over their lands led to the withdrawal of their loyalty from the Mughal throne.
- The strength of Aurangzeb's administration was challenged at its very nerve center around Delhi by Satnam, the Jat, and the Sikh uprisings. All of them were to a considerable extent the result of the oppression of the Mughal revenue officials over the peasantry.
- They showed that the peasantry was deeply dissatisfied with feudal oppression by *Zamindars*, nobles, and the state.

## Religious Cause

### JIZYAH POLICY

- ❖ **Aurangzeb's religious orthodoxy and his policy** towards the Hindu rulers **seriously damaged the stability of the Mughal Empire.**
- ❖ The Mughal state in the days of **Akbar, Jahangir, and Shahjahan was basically a secular state.** Its stability was essentially founded on the policy of noninterference with the religious beliefs and customs of the people, fostering of friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ Aurangzeb made an attempt to reverse the secular policy by imposing the **jizyah (tax imposed on non-Muslim people)**, destroying many of the Hindu temples in the north, and putting certain restrictions on the Hindus.
- ❖ The **jizyah** was abolished within a few years of Aurangzeb's death. Amicable relations with the Rajput and other Hindu nobles and chiefs were soon restored.



- ❖ Both the Hindu and the Muslim nobles, **zamindars**, and chiefs ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the common people irrespective of their religion.

## Wars of Succession and Civil Wars

- Aurangzeb left the Empire with many problems unsolved, the situation was further worsened by the ruinous wars of succession, which followed his death.
- In the absence of any fixed rule of succession, the Mughal dynasty was always plagued after the death of a king by a civil war between the princes.
- The **wars of succession** became extremely fierce and destructive during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and resulted in great loss of life and property. Thousands of trained soldiers and hundreds of capable military commanders and efficient and tried officials were killed. Moreover, these **civil wars** loosened the administrative fabric of the Empire.



- Aurangzeb was neither weak nor degenerate. He possessed great ability and capacity for work. He was free of vices common among kings and lived a simple and austere life.
- Aurangzeb undermined the great empire of his forefathers not because he lacked character or ability but because he lacked political, social, and economic insight. It was not his personality, but his policies that were out of joint.
- The weakness of the king could have been successfully overcome and covered up by an alert, efficient, and loyal nobility. But the character of the nobility had also deteriorated. Many nobles lived extravagantly and beyond their means. Many of them became ease-loving and fond of excessive luxury.
- Many of the emperors neglected even the art of fighting.

- Earlier, many able persons from the lower classes had been able to rise to the ranks of nobility, thus infusing fresh blood into it. Later, the existing families of nobles began to monopolies all offices, barring the way to fresh comers.
- Not all the nobles, however, had become weak and inefficient. A large number of energetic and able officials and brave and brilliant military commanders came into prominence during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but most of them did not benefit the Empire because **they used their talents to promote their own interests and to fight each other rather than to serve the state and society.**
- The major weakness of the Mughal nobility during the 18<sup>th</sup> century lay, not in the decline in the average ability of the nobles or their moral decay, **but in their selfishness and lack of devotion to the state and this, in turn, gave birth to corruption in administration and mutual bickering.**

- The mutual quarrels exhausted the Empire, affected its cohesion, led to its dismemberment, and, in the end, made it an easy prey to foreign conquerors.
- In order to increase emperors' power, prestige, and income, the nobles formed groups and factions against each other and even against the king. In their struggle for power, they took recourse to force, fraud, and treachery.
- A basic cause of the downfall of the Mughal Empire was that **it could no longer satisfy the minimum needs of its population.**
- The condition of the Indian peasant gradually worsened during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Nobles made heavy demands on the peasants and cruelly oppressed them, often in violation of official regulations.

- Many ruined peasants formed roving bands of robbers and adventurers, often under the leadership of the zamindars, and thus undermined law and order and the efficiency of the Mughal administration.
- During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Mughal army lacked discipline and fighting morale. **Lack of finance made it difficult to maintain a large number of army.** Its soldiers and officers were not paid for many months, and, since they were mere mercenaries, they were constantly disaffected and often verged on a mutiny.
- The **civil wars** resulted in the death of many brilliant commanders and brave and experienced soldiers. Thus, the army, the ultimate sanction of an empire, and the pride of the Great Mughals, was so weakened that it could no longer curb the ambitious chiefs and nobles or defend the Empire from foreign aggression.

## Foreign Invasion

- A series of **foreign invasions** affected Mughal Empire very badly. **Attacks by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali**, which were themselves the **consequences of the weakness of the Empire**, drained the Empire of its wealth, ruined its trade and industry in the North, and almost destroyed its military power.
- The **emergence of the British challenge** took away the last hope of the revival of the crisis-ridden Empire.



FOREIGN INVANSION

NADIR SHAH



## Weak Successors of Aurangzeb

The successors of Aurangzeb were weak and became victims of the intrigues and conspiracies of the faction-ridden nobles. They were inefficient generals and incapable of suppressing revolts. The absence of a strong ruler, an efficient bureaucracy and a capable army had made the Mughal Empire weak.



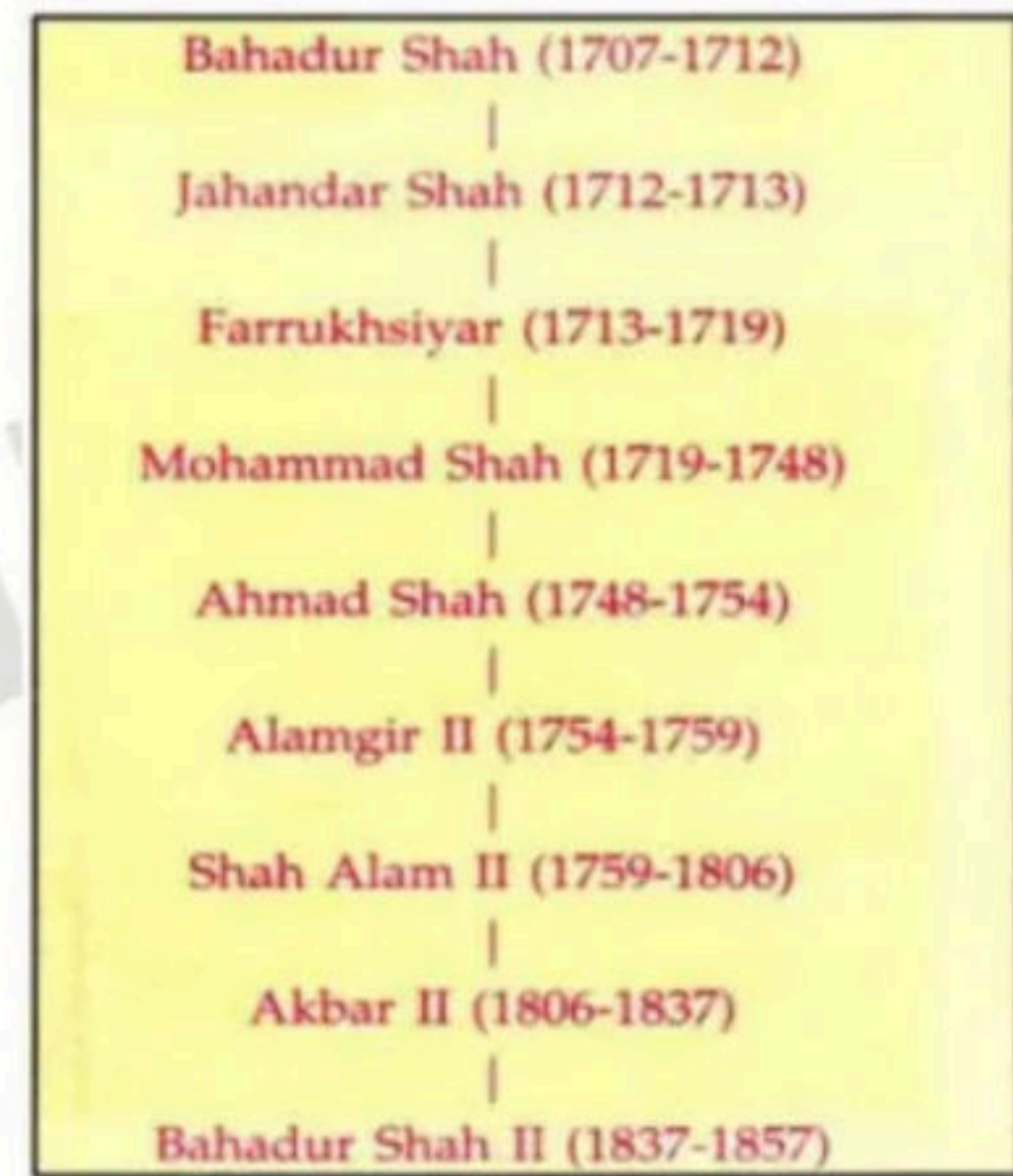
## Empty Treasury

Shah Jahan's zeal for construction had depleted the treasury. **Aurangzeb's long wars in the south** had further drained the exchequer.



## The Later Mughal Rulers (1707 A.D.-1857 A.D.)

The disintegration of the mighty Mughal empire which **Aurangzeb** had well established, began upon **Aurangzeb's death in 1707**. Three surviving sons, **Muazzam**, **Muhammad Azam** and **Muhammad Kam Bhaksh** entered into bitter quarrels for the possession of the throne of Delhi. The elder two marched towards Agra and proposal to divide the empire according to father's will was turned down by them. Nothing but sword could decide the issue and soon they restored to it.



**Which Mughal Ruler's gave permission for collecting Chauth and Sardesh Mukhi on Maratha land to Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath?**

**A. Farrukhsiyar**

**B. Rafi-ud-Darajat**

**C. Rafi-ud-Daula**

**D. Muhammed Shah**

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

**Which of the following statement is related to the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb?**

- A. Replaced many Hindu temples with mosques.**
- B. Promoted religious toleration.**
- C. Converted to Hinduism.**
- D. Presided over an era of religious harmony.**

BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

Under Akbar, the Mir Bakshi was required to look after

- A.** military affairs
- B.** the state treasury
- C.** the royal household
- D.** the land revenue system

**1) What is the meaning of Jahangir?**

- a) Strong man
- b) Peaceful man
- c) Archer
- d) World Conqueror

**2) When did Jahangir become the emperor?**

- a) 1603
- b) 1605
- c) 1611
- d) 1622

**3) Who revolted against Jahangir and was blinded?**

- a) Khurram
- b) Murad
- c)  Khusro
- d) Shahryar

**4) How is Mehrunnisa, whom Jahangir married, better known?**

- a) Kohinoor
- b) Noor Hind
- c)  Noor Jahan
- d) Razia

**5) Which part of Mughal empire was lost during the reign of Jahangir?**

- a) Afghanistan**
- b) Bengal**
- c) Bihar**
- d) Punjab**

**6) Which Sikh Guru was killed on the orders of Jahangir?**

- a) Angad**
- b) Arjun Dev**
- c) Teg Bahadur**
- d) Gobind Singh**

*5th Sikh Guru*

**7) How long was the reign of Jahangir?**

**c) 22 years**

**8) Which ruler of Mewad accepted Jahangir as overlord?**

**a) Amar Singh**

**9) Which garden was built by Jahangir?**

**c) Shalimar Bagh**

**10) Where was Jahangir buried?**

**b) Lahore**

1) Who wanted Shahryar to succeed Jahangir?

- a) Gulbadan
- b) Hamida Banu
- c) Noor Jahan
- d) Razia

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2) What is the meaning of Shah Jahan?

- a) Kind ruler
- b) King of the world
- c) Rainbow
- d) World Conqueror

Handwritten notes in yellow ink: a checkmark and a scribble.

**3) Who was Shah Jahan's wife?**

- a) Noor Mahal**
- b) Mumtaz Mahal**
- c) Anarkali**
- d) Zenobia**



**4) Which monument was built by Shah Jahan as tomb of his wife?**

- a) Qutub Minar**
- b) Taj Mahal**
- c) Lotus temple**
- d) Dariya Mahal**



**5) Which city was built by Shah Jahan as his capital?**

- a) Allahabad
- b) **Shahjahanabad**
- c) Daulatabad
- d) Jacobabad

**6) Which throne was built by Shah Jahan?**

- a) Chrysanthemum throne
- b) Rose throne
- c) **Peacock throne**
- d) Elephant throne

**7) Which famous mosque was built by Shah Jahan?**

- a) Jama Masjid**
- b) Faisal Masjid**
- c) Babri Mosque**
- d) Gaddafi Mosque**



**8) Who ended Shah Jahan's rule and made him a prisoner?**

- a) Dara Sikoh**
- b) Shuja**
- c) Aurangzeb**
- d) Murad**



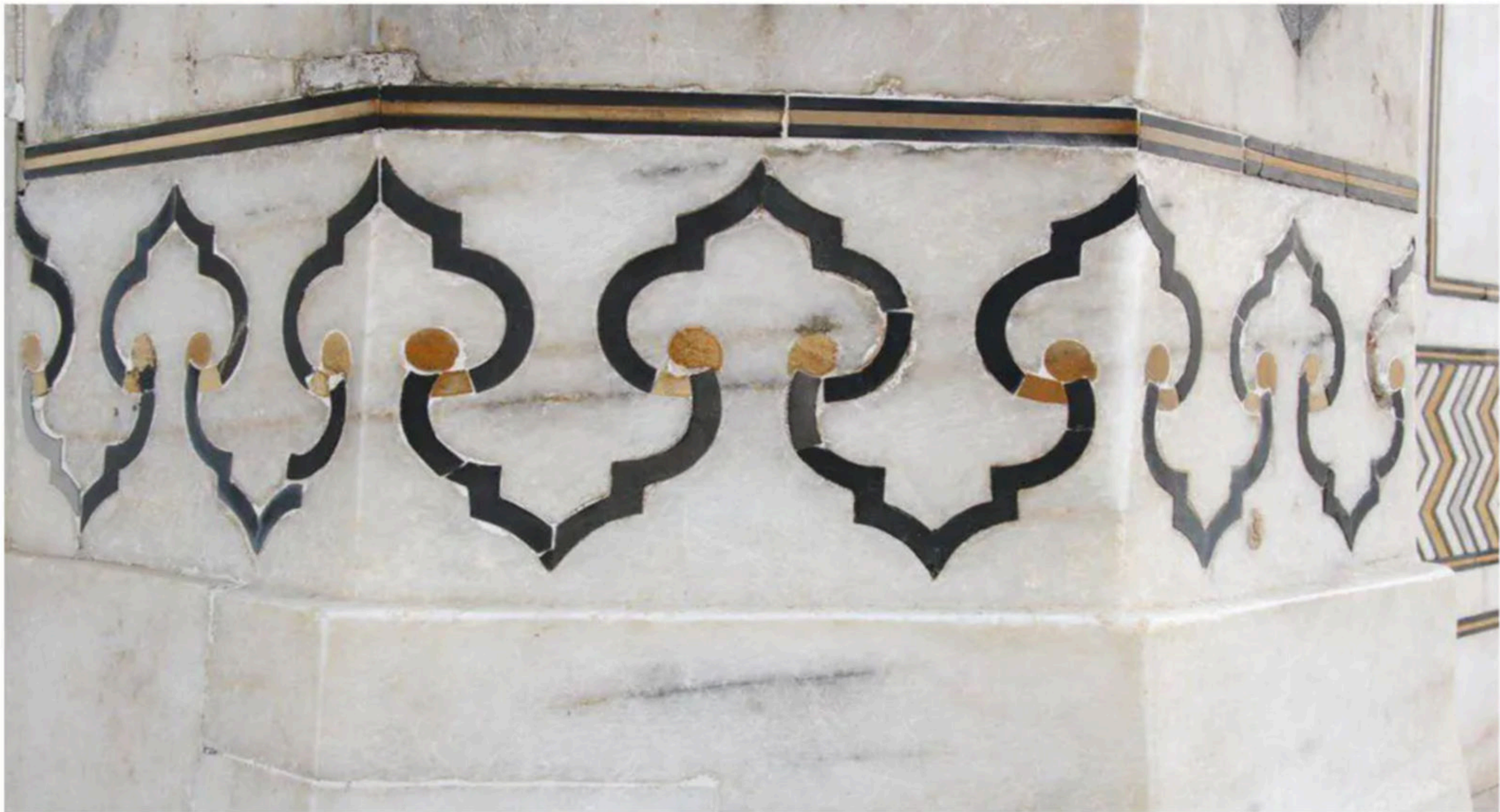
**9) How many years were spent by Shah Jahan as prisoner?**

- a) Five**
- b) Eight**
- c) Ten**
- d) Twelve**

**10) Where was Shah Jahan buried?**

- a) Agra**
- b) Lahore**
- c) Sikandra**
- d) Delhi**





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**B. Jahangir**

**C. Akbar**

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**6. What is the full name of Aurangzeb?**

**A. Muin-ud-din Mohammed Aurangzeb**

**B. Nuruddin Mohammed Aurangzeb**

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**Which Sikh guru was executed by Aurangzeb?**

**A. Tegh Bahadur**

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**A. Portuguese**

**B. Dutch**

**C. Danish**

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