

LATER MUGHALS - II

Shah Jahan 3 (1759-60) → deposited by the Marathas → who captured → Delhi in 1760

Ahmad Shah (1748-54) → deposited by his → new Wazir → Ghazi-ud-din Imad-ul-mulk
→ Invasion of → Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1749 and 1752
→ he ceded → Punjab and Multan → to the → Abdali

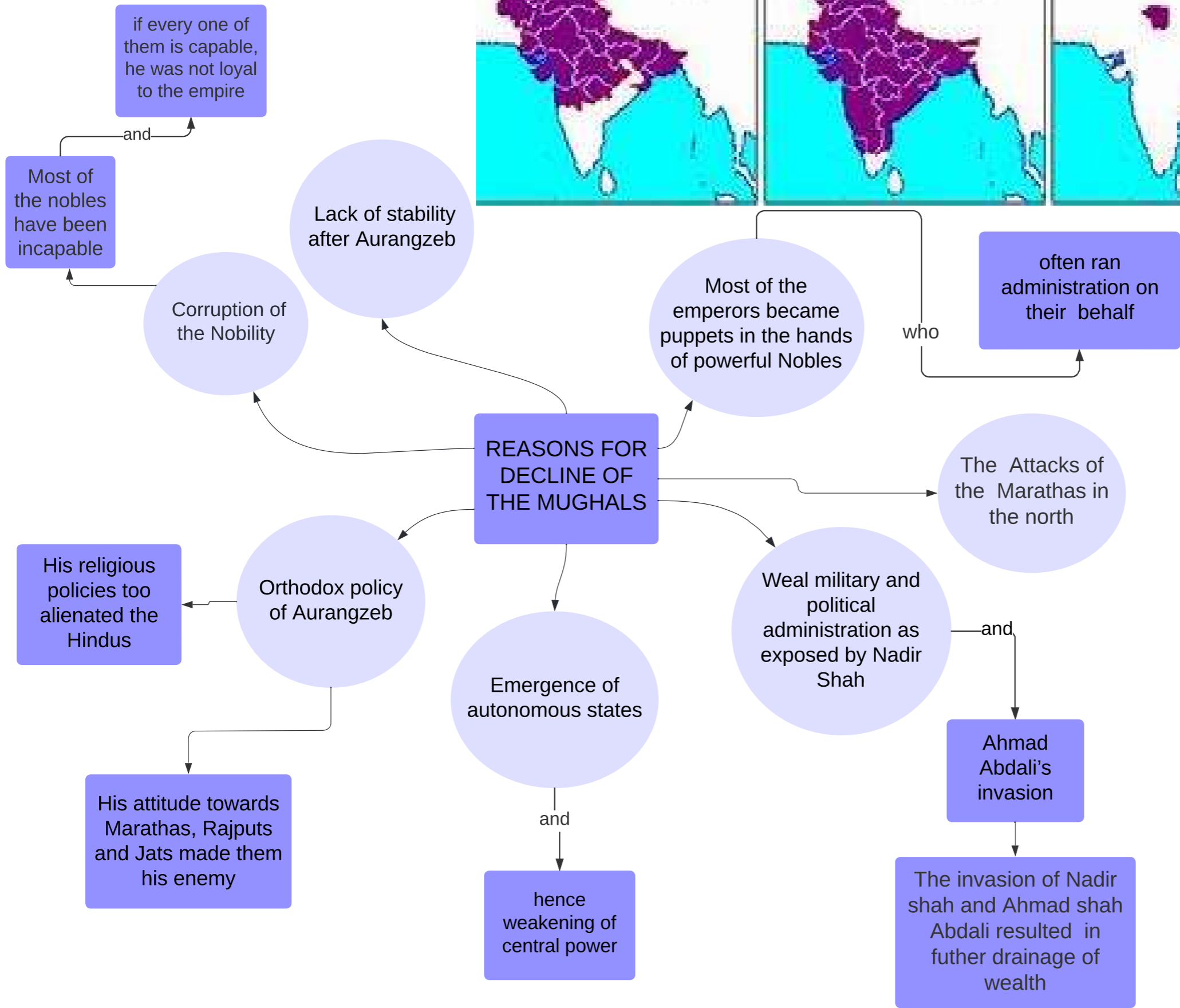
Alamgir 2 (1754-1759) → Ahmad Shah Abdali → again invaded → Delhi in 1757
→ was killed by → Imad-ul-mulk

Shah Alam 2 (1759-1806) → declared himself → as the emperor → in 1759
→ spent 12 years → outside Delhi → due to → the defeat of Marathas → by Ahmed Shah Abdali → Marathas supporting → Shah Alam 2
→ 1764- Battle of Buxar → Najib Khan Rohilla → declared himself → a dictator of Delhi → who died in 1770
→ 1772- he became ruler → with the help of → Marathas → because of this → he came to be known → as Fugitive Mughal Emperor
→ 1788- Gulam Qadir → captured Delhi
→ 1789- Mahadji Sindhia → defeated → Ghulam Qadir at Meerat → against reinstated → Shah Alam II → as a pensioner of → Sindhia's
→ 1803- English captured → Delhi → Shah Alam became → the British Pensioner
→ also known as → Blind Mughal
→ wrote his own → Diwan of poem → and was known → by pen-name → Aftab

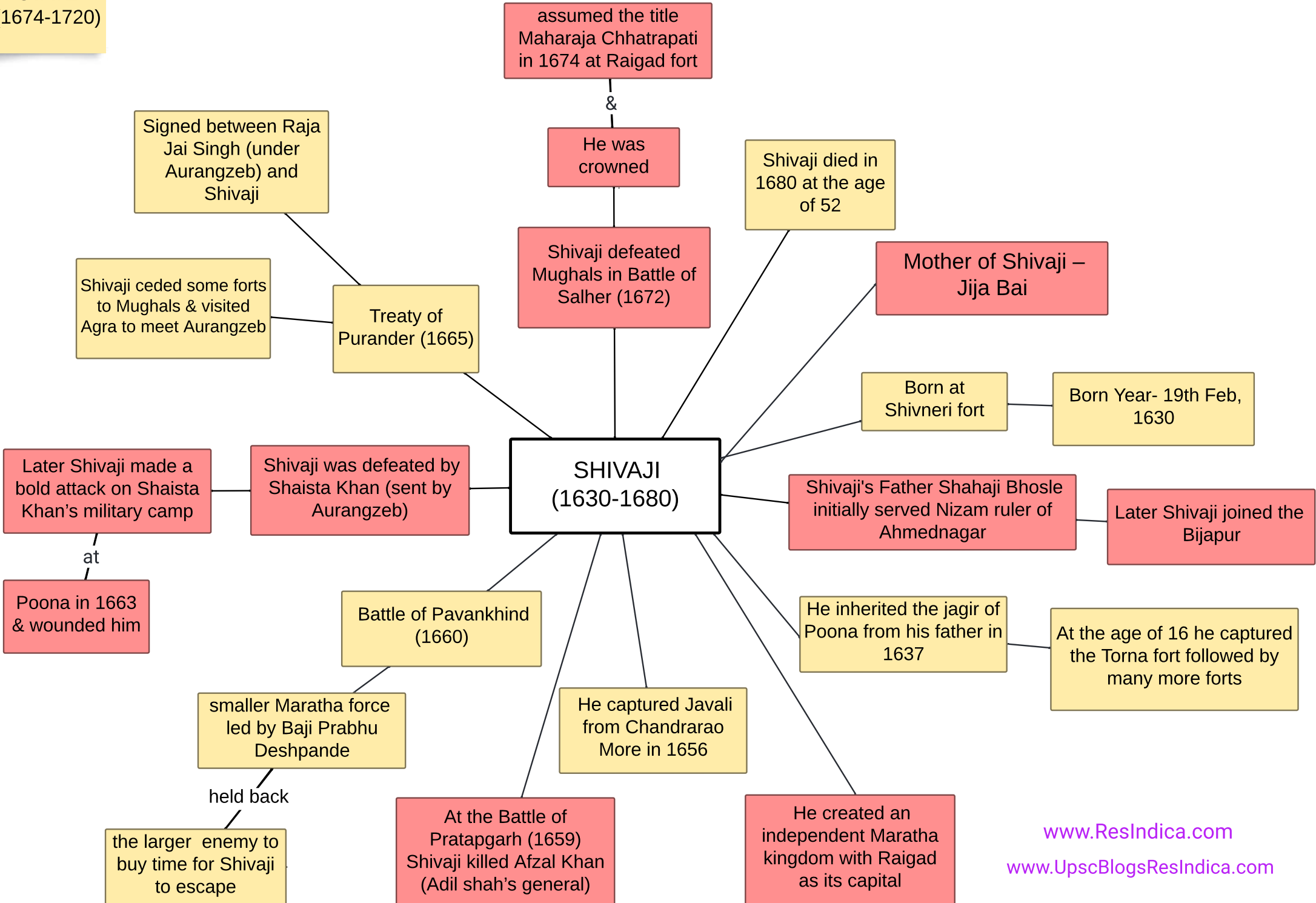
Akbar II (1806-37) → Lord Hestings → abolished → Nazrs → gifts in the form of → supplication and acceptance of overlordship
→ sent → Raja Ram Moham Roy → as an ambassador → to England → for the purpose → to raise → pension
→ Phool Walon Ki Sair → Hindu-Muslim Unification Festival → was founded by Akbar II
→ click to edit

Bahadur Shah 2 (1837-57) → died in 1962 → Mughal Dynasty → thus → came to an end
→ captured by → William Hudson → and exile him → to Rangoon
→ participated in → Revolt of 1857
→ last Mughal Emperor

Decline Of Mughal Empire



MARATHA STATE (1674-1720)





Peshwa Madhav Rao (1761-72)

successfully subdued
Rajputs, Jats
Mysore, Hyderabad
Shah Alam 2
Mughal Emperor
was reinstalled at Delhi

restored the Maratha Empire
with the help of
Nana Phadnavis
known as
Maratha Resurrection
phenomenon

Political influence

By 1753
Marathas succeeded in
installation of Mughal Emperor
their choice
influence of Marathas
in Mughal Politics

Peshwa Balaji Bajirao(1740-61)

known as
Nana Sahib

Sangola Agreement
prepared by
Raja Ram
known as
constitutional revolution of 1750
Headquarter
Poona
transferred the power
from Chhatrapati to Peshwa
Peshwa became
chief ruler of Maratha
Nana Sahib became
supreme authority

Expansionist policy

Marathas Empire rose to
all India Empire
Cuttack to Attock
extending from
captured the whole Rohilkhand
defeated the Rohillas
kingdoms like
Bengal, Rajputs and Mysore
accepted the sovereignty

Peshwa Bajirao I (1720-1740)

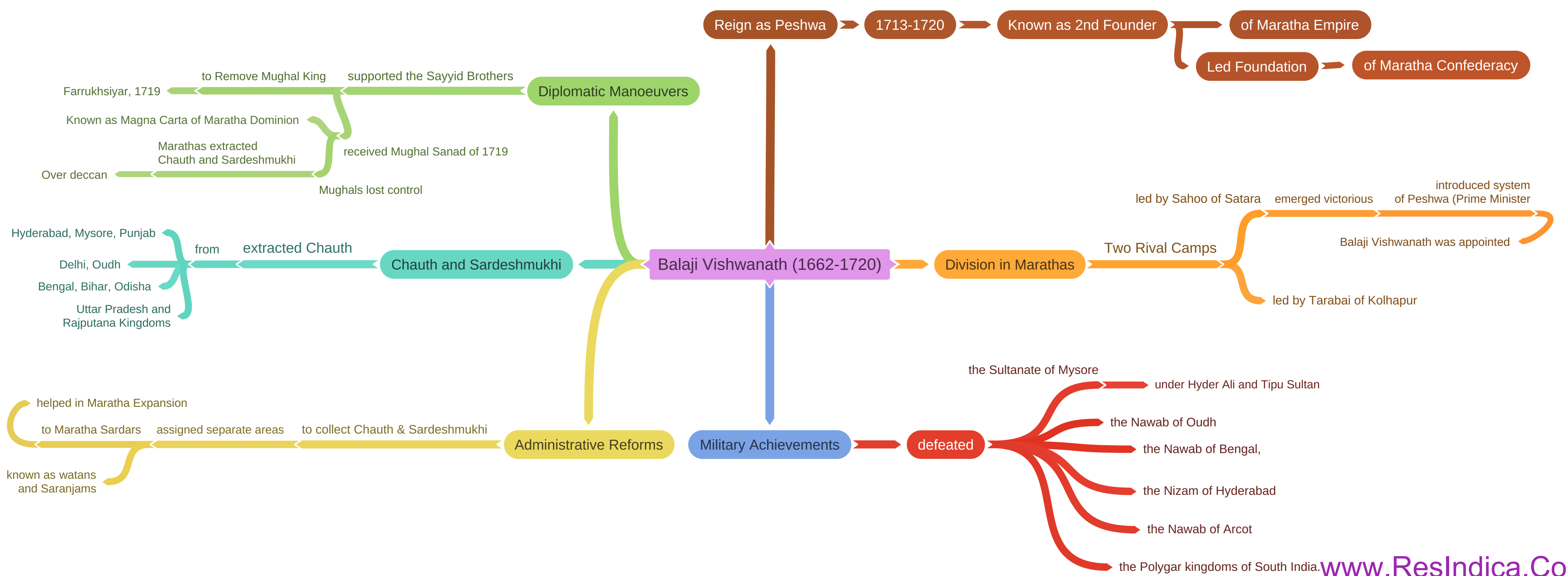
Reign
known as
greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics
after Shivaji
transformed the
Maratha Empire
All India Empire

Administration and policies

preached the ideal of
Hindu Pad Padshahi
of Hindu Kings
to garner the support
against the Mughals
formulated
new policy of imperialism
of Maratha Empire
aimed at expansion
towards North.
came under
influence of Marathas
Bengal and Punjab province

Military achievement

Marathas won
parts of Bundelkhand
Malwa
Gujarat
marched towards the Delhi
defeating the
mighty Mughal army
Portuguese and captured
Salsette and Bassein.
campaign against
Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad
to grant the right of
Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
defeated
compelled the Nizam
Sidis of Janjira Island



Balaji Vishwanath (1662-1720)

Reign as Peshwa

1713-1720

Known as 2nd Founder

of Maratha Empire

Led Foundation

of Maratha Confederacy

Diplomatic Manoeuvres

supported the Sayyid Brothers

to Remove Mughal King

Farrukhsiyar, 1719

Known as Magna Carta of Maratha Dominion

received Mughal Sanad of 1719

Marathas extracted Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Over deccan

Mughals lost control

Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

extracted Chauth

from

Hyderabad, Mysore, Punjab

Delhi, Oudh

Bengal, Bihar, Odisha

Uttar Pradesh and Rajputana Kingdoms

Administrative Reforms

to collect Chauth & Sardeshmukhi

assigned separate areas

to Maratha Sardars

helped in Maratha Expansion

known as watans and Saranjams

Military Achievements

defeated

the Sultanate of Mysore

under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan

the Nawab of Oudh

the Nawab of Bengal,

the Nizam of Hyderabad

the Nawab of Arcot

the Polygar kingdoms of South India.

Division in Marathas

Two Rival Camps

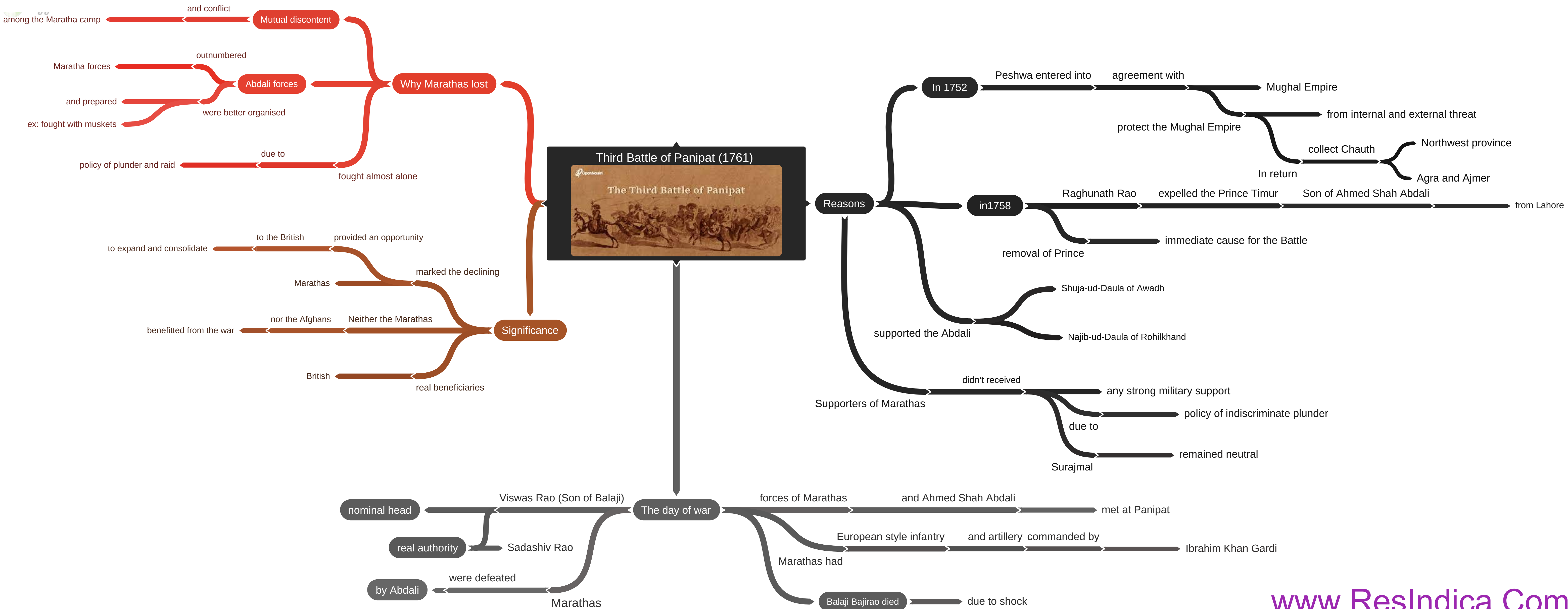
led by Sahoo of Satara

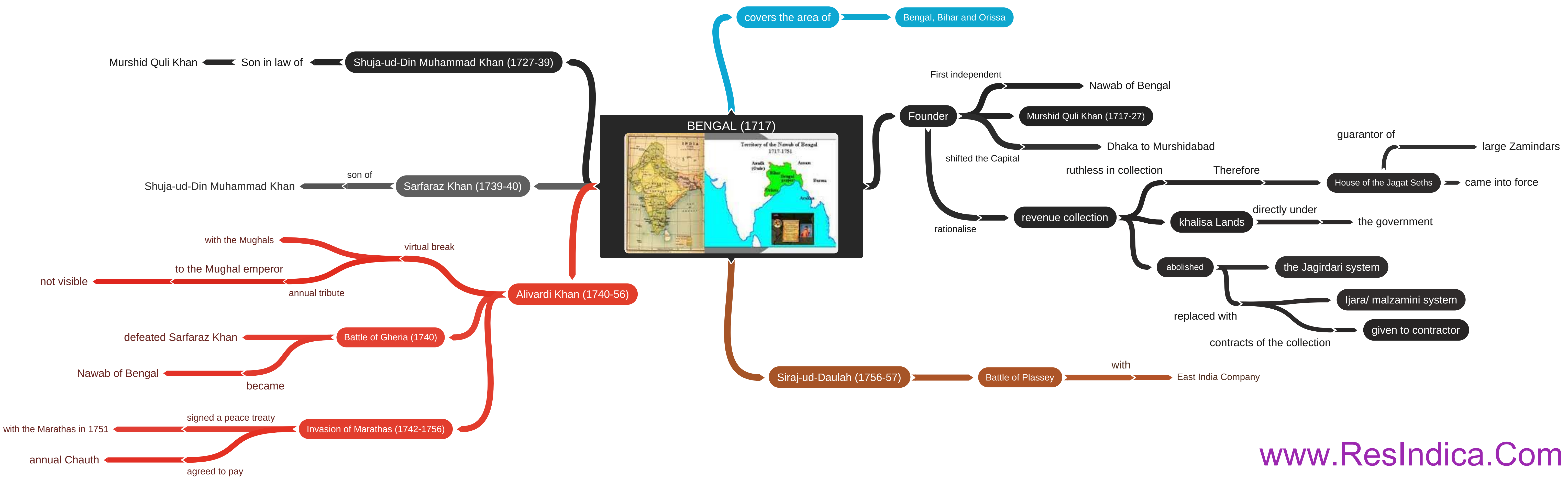
emerged victorious

introduced system of Peshwa (Prime Minister)

Balaji Vishwanath was appointed

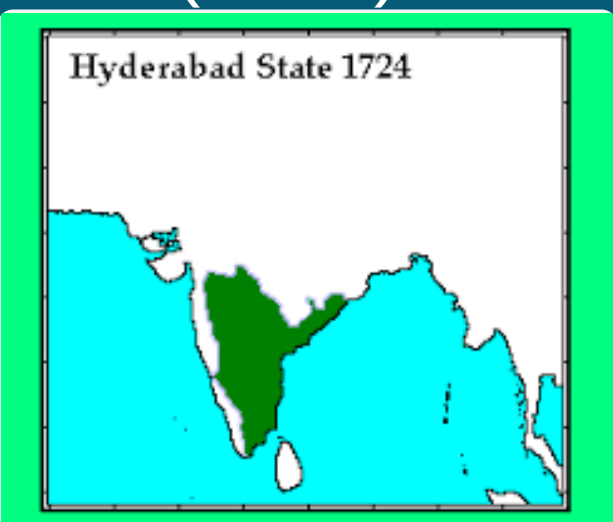
led by Tarabai of Kolhapur





THE SUCCESSOR STATES

HYDERABAD (1724)



Hyderabad State 1724

located in → area of Telangana → parts of Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Founder – Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah (1724)

- original name → Chin Qilich Khan
- founded → Asaf Jah dynasty
- Wazir of Muhammad shah
- known as → Nizam of Hyderabad.
- successor

AWADH (1722)



AWADH (1722)

situated between → north bank of Ganges and Himalayas

Founder

- Saadat Khan (1722)
- rebellion of Zamindars
- subdued → Muhammad Shah
- title of → conferred → Burhan-ul-Mulk

Safdar Jung (1739-54)

- Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah
- gave him title Safdar Jung
- came to known as → Nawab Wazirs
- his successors

Shuja-ud-Daula (1754-1775)

- supported and joined → Ahmed Shah Abdali
- in the battle of Panipat(1761)
- lost to → East India Company
- Battle of Buxar (1764)

Asaf-ud-Daula (1775-97)

- patronised the poets → Mir Ghulam Hasan, Mirza Rafi Sauda
- shifted the capital → Faizabad to Lucknow
- built → Bara Imambara ★

After the death

of Aurangzeb

the states

- old Mughal provinces
- founded the Independent Kingdom
- within → Sovereignty of Mughal Empire

CARNATIC (1710)



CARNATIC (1710)

lying between → Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal

Founder → Nawab Saadatullah Khan 👤

came under → authority Nizam of Hyderabad

HQ / Capital – Arcot

as a successor → without the prior approval → Nizam of Hyderabad

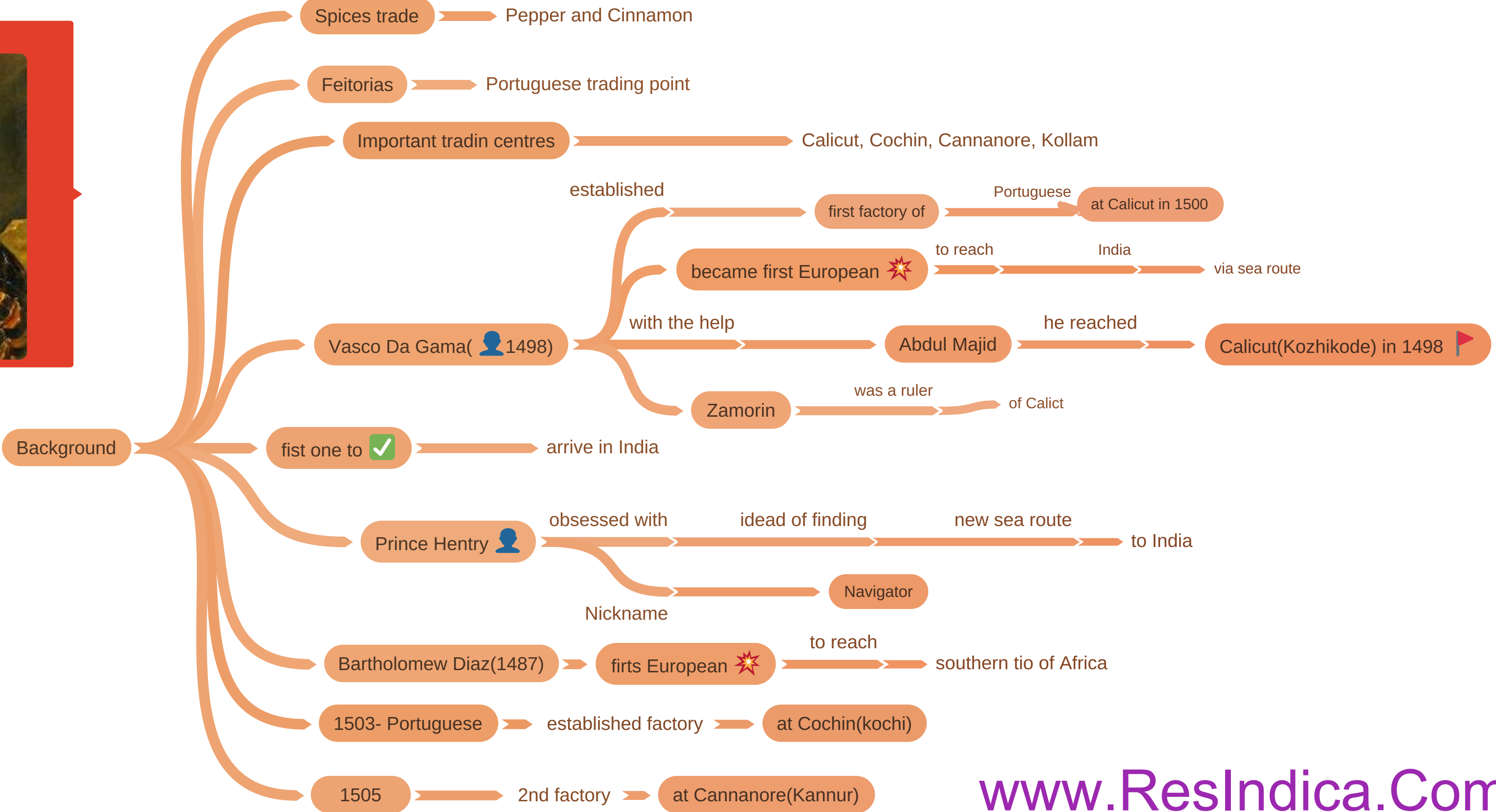
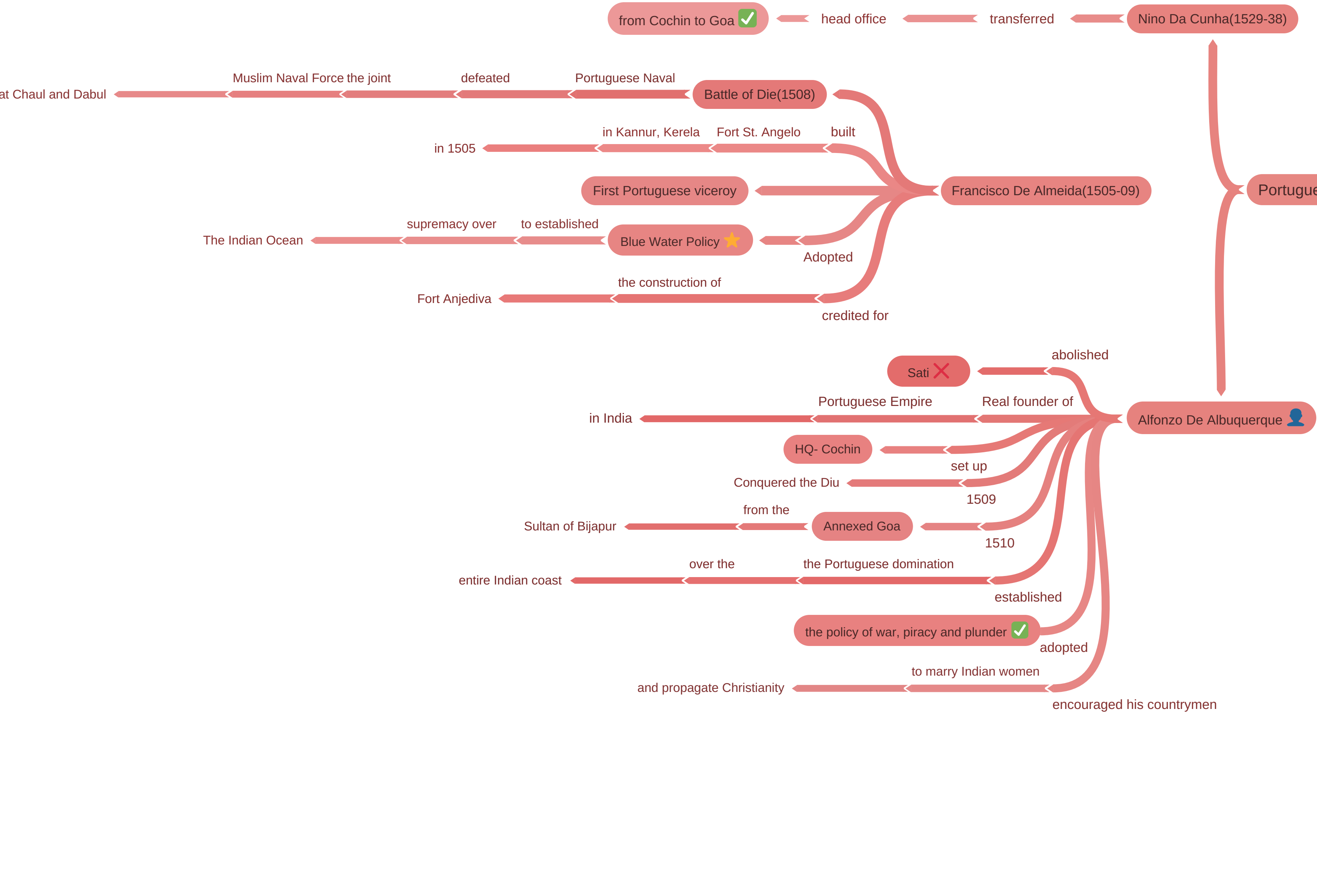
appointment of Dost Ali

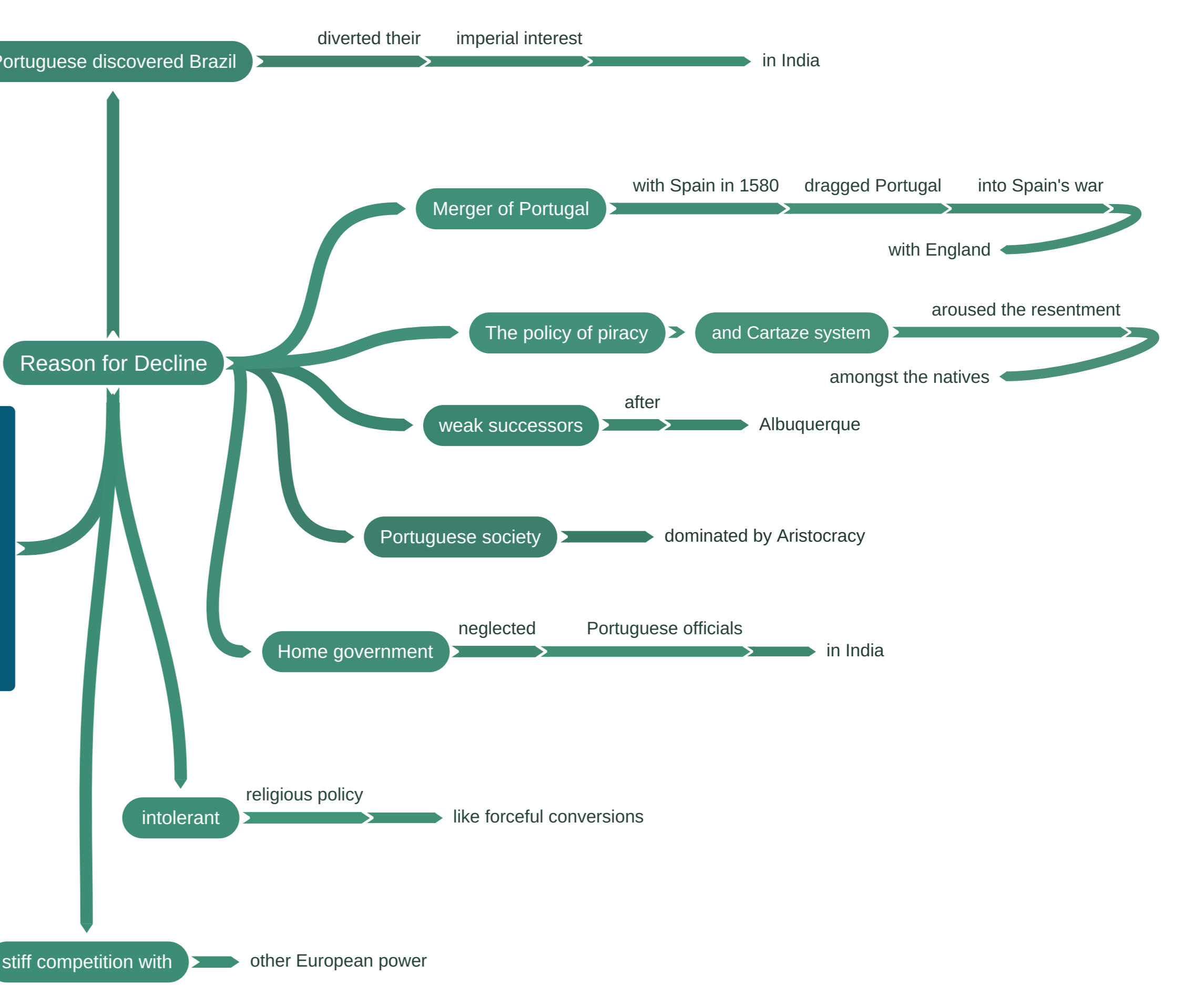
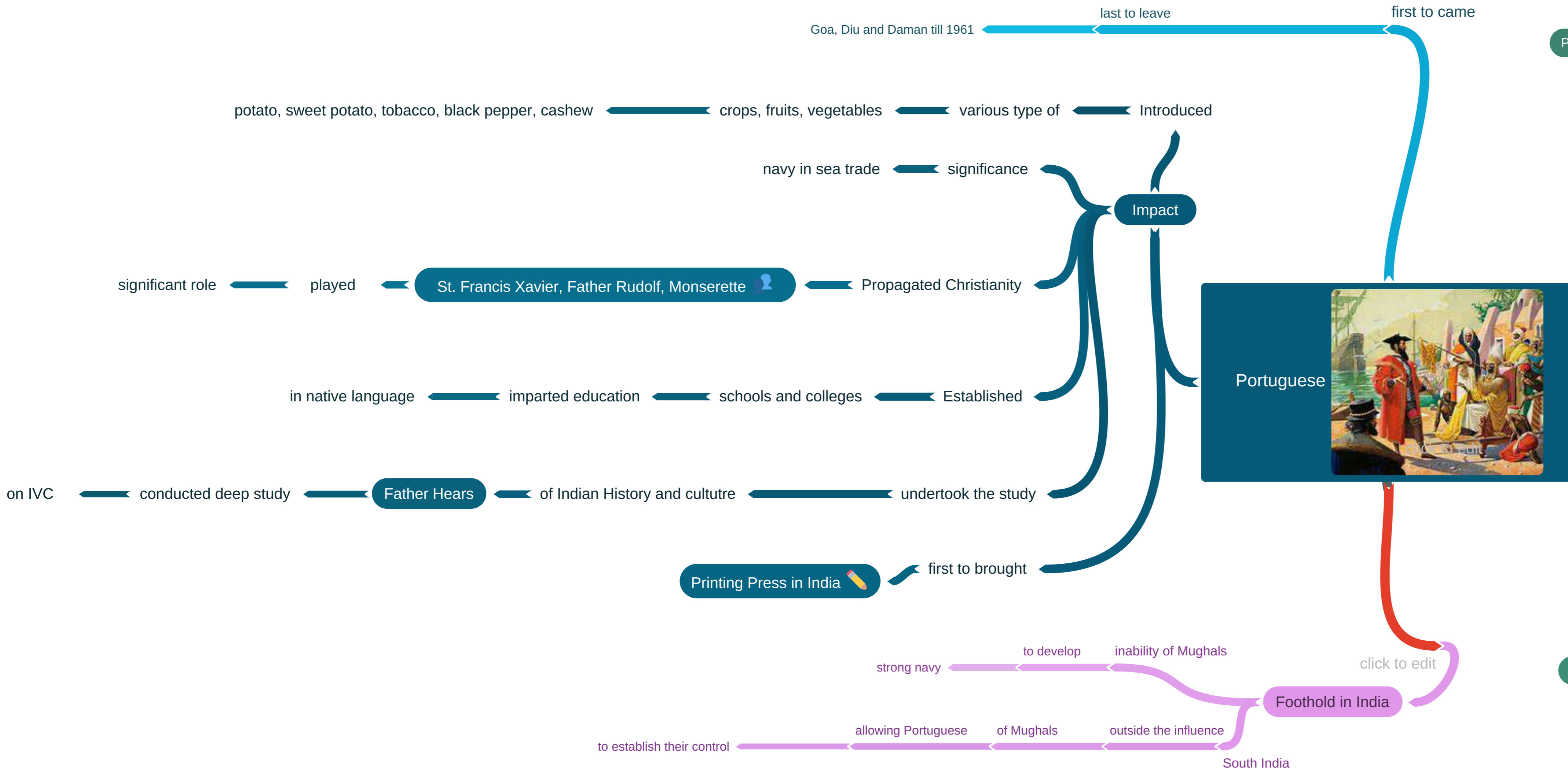
- Nizam advised → 1740, Marathas invaded → Marathas to invade → defeated and killed Dost Ali

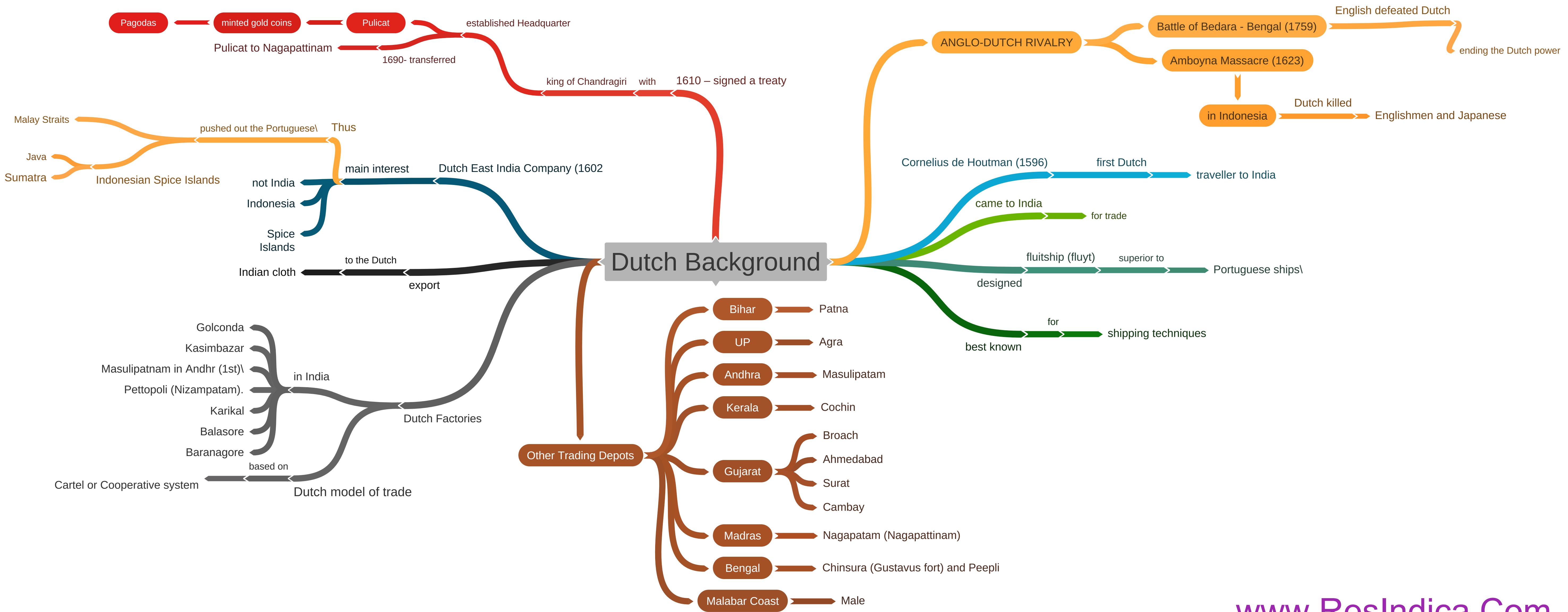
provided an opportunity → to the East India Company → Carnatic war (1744 – 1763) → between → French and English → to interfere

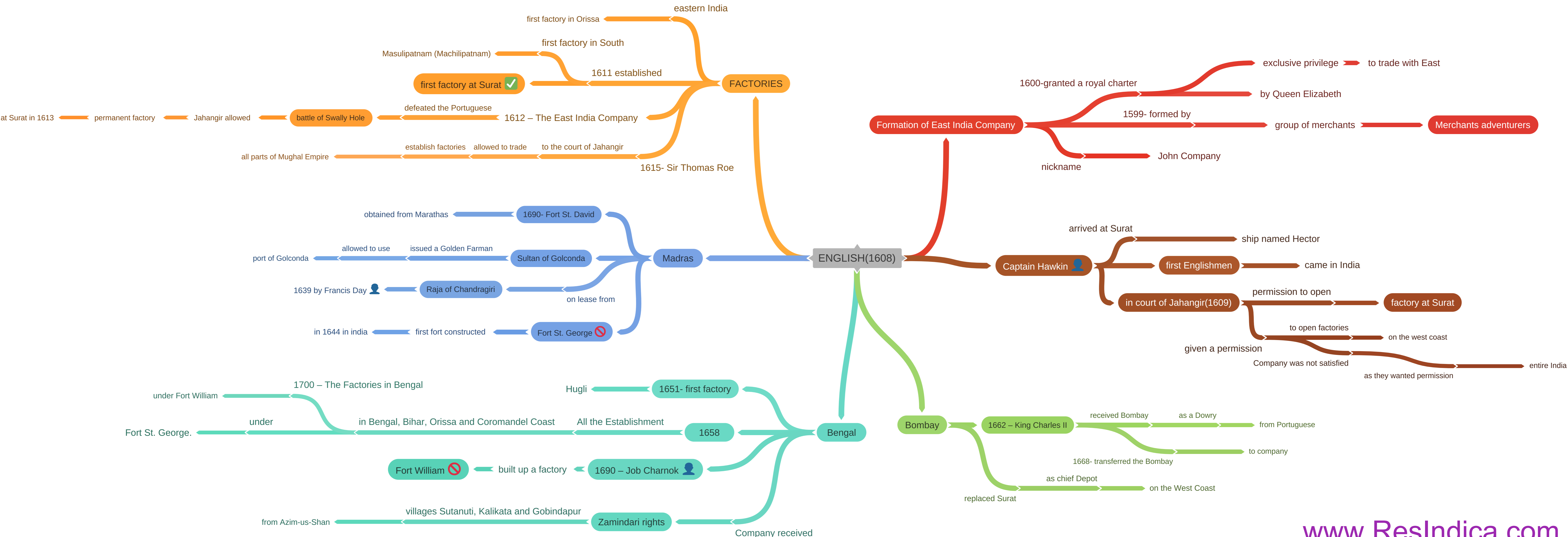


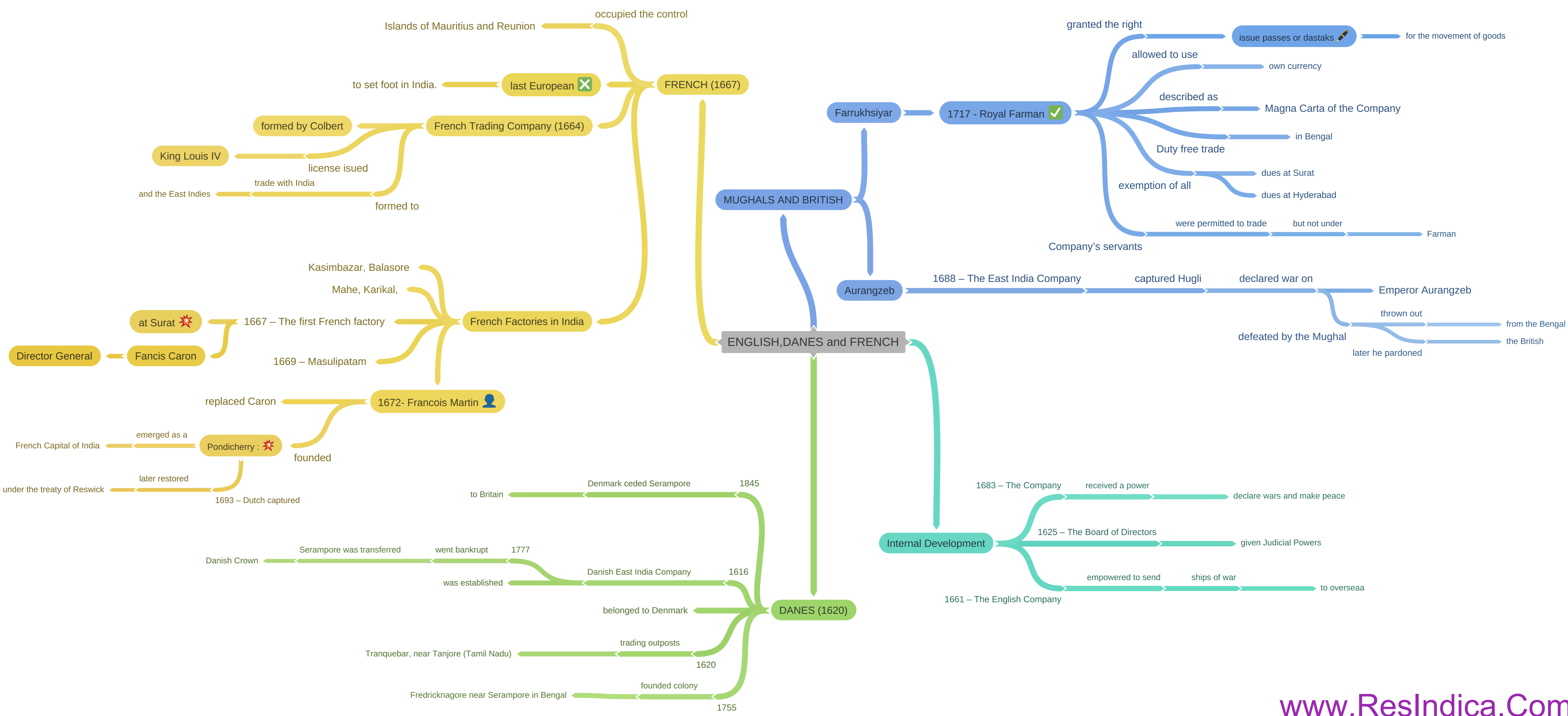
Portuguese(1498)

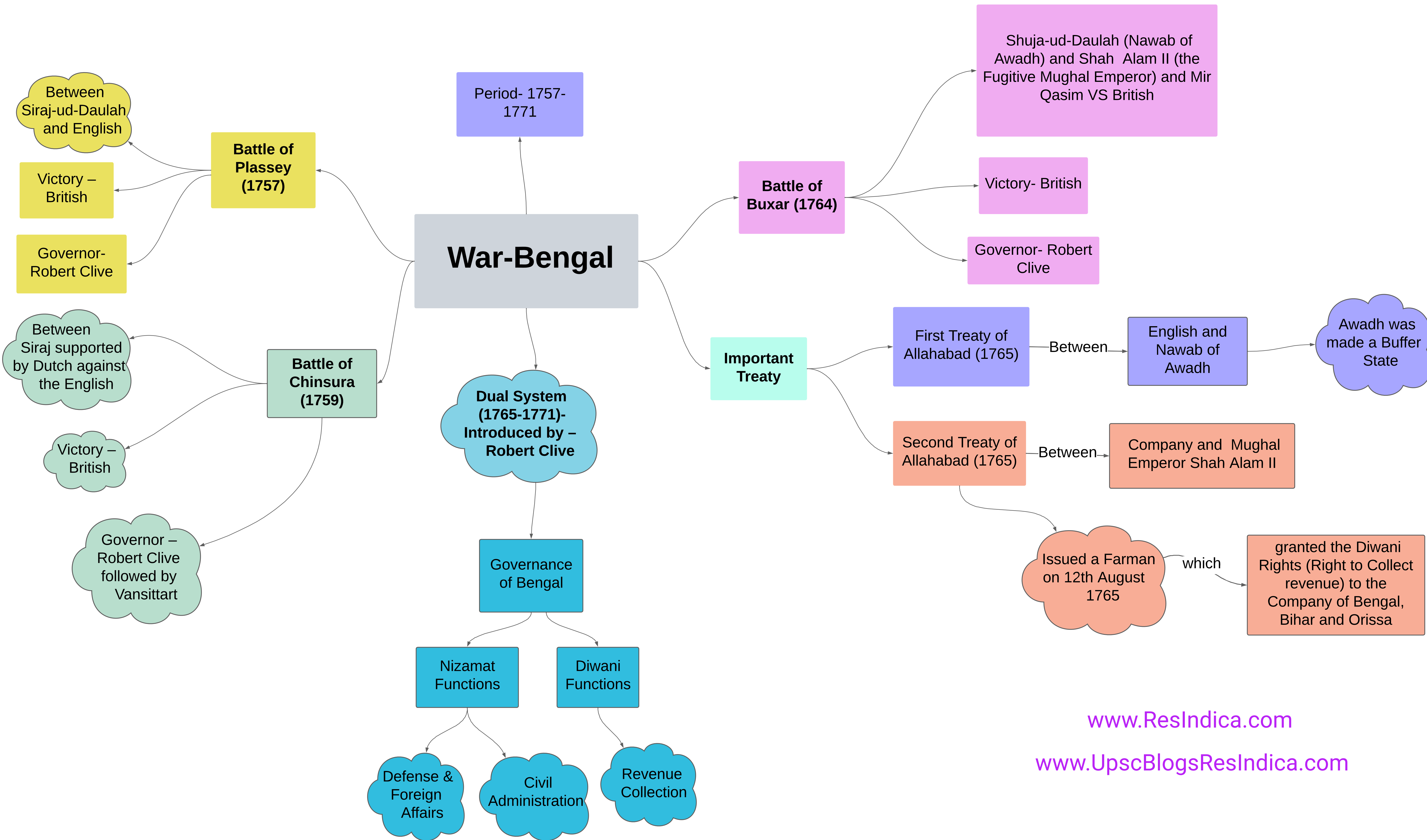




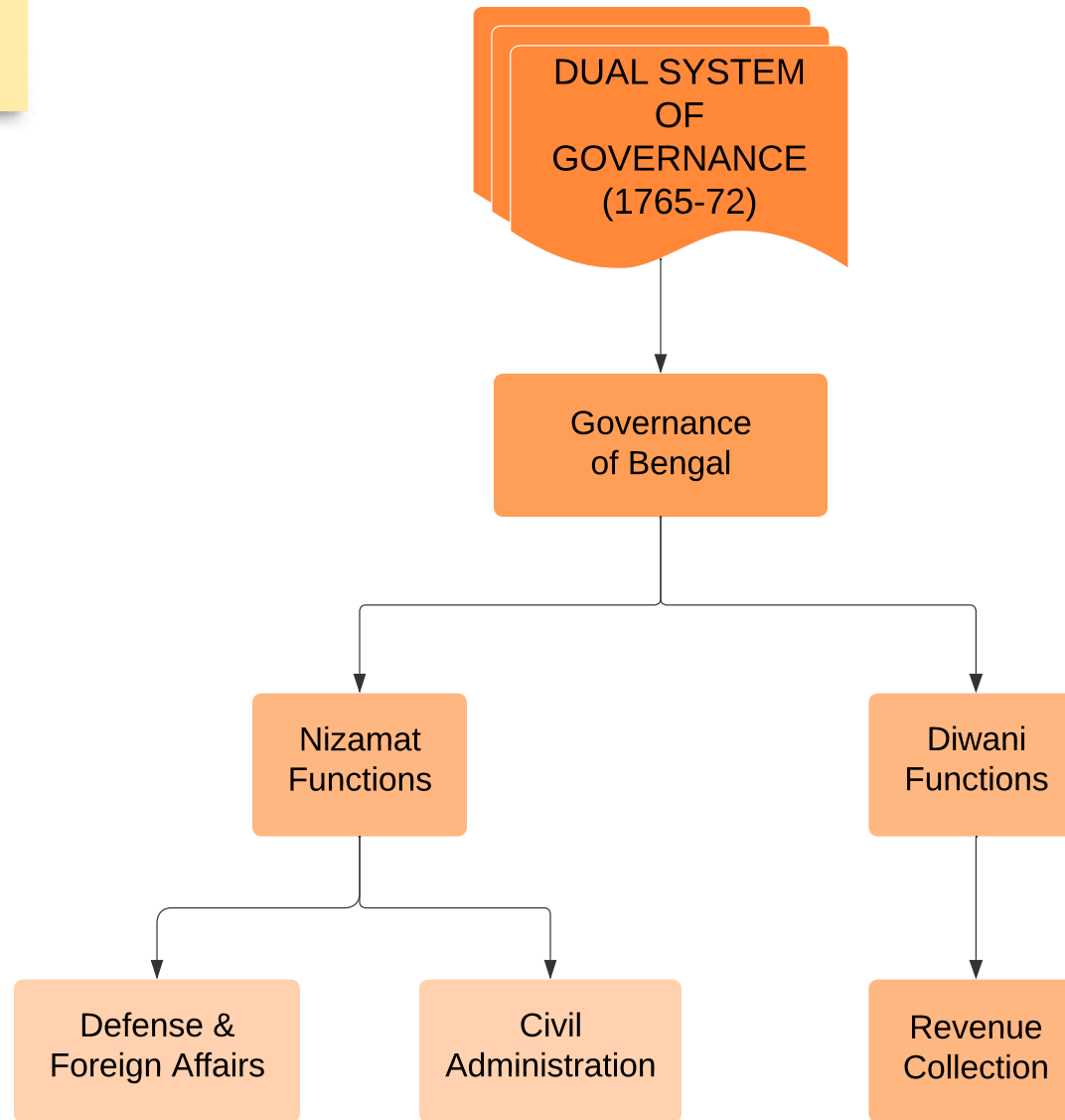








STRUCTURE OF
DUAL SYSTEM OF
GOVERNANCE
(1765-72)



DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (1765-72)

DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (1765-72)

How system worked

In this system

- Nizamat Administration was given to Nawab
- Diwani was in Hands of Company
- Company had acquired all the powers – Nizamat and Diwani
- It initiated Drain of Wealth from Bengal

Why Robert Clive introduced the Dual System of Governance

British had the Power without Responsibility

Main advantage (to Britishers) of this system

a puppet government

Robert Clive understood that it was necessary

Indian Princes might have united against the Company

Company wanted to avoid any interference of British Parliament

The Company's Affairs in Bengal

English Company directed

Mohammad Reza Khan, Raja Sitab Roy and other officials to collect revenue as much as possible

This had hampered

farmers and fertility of land and production of foodgrains



The English Company was doubtful

whether

other European powers would acknowledge the rule of Company in the Bengal

and

pay duties that they paid to Nawabs of Bengal

All these led to the occurrence of famines especially terrible famine of 1770 in Bengal

The Company did not have adequate personnel to run the administration of Bengal

The Directors of the Company

more interested in

commercial and financial gains

rather than

territorial acquisitions

Hence, the Dual system was more favourable to them

IMPACT OF DUAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

