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## Jahangir Shah Jahan Aurangzeb & Later Mughal Rulers YouTube Lecture Handouts Part 1

Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Later Mughals|ICSE Class 7 History (Medieval Indian History) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L1yFoAWsvys]

**Title: Jahangir Shah Jahan Aurangzeb & Later Mughal Rulers**

Mughal expansion under these 3 rulers during 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### Jahangir

- Rebelled against his father Akbar – could not succeed but Akbar forgive him – this was close to the end of Akbar's reign
- Akbar nominated him to throne
- Prince Salim came to throne in 1605 after death of Akbar
- Took the title Nur-ud-din Jahangir or Conqueror of World – continued policies of father, good relation with Rajput's, was a learned man with combination of virtues and vices

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### Nur Jahan or Mehrunissa

- Jahangir married Nur Jahan in 1611

- She was a widow of Afghan noble, Sher Afghan
- She was made chief queen by Jahangir - Jahangir was highly influenced by her in matters of government and administration.
- Became real ruler behind the throne and appointed members of her family to post of high officials
- Elder son of Jahangir revolted against Nur Jahan and Jahangir. Nurjahan's influence faded out after death of Jahangir and she choose to retire from public life.
- Guru Arjan Dev was put to death for giving shelter to Khusrau

## Deccan

- Malik Amber was the independent Ruler of Ahmednagar
- In 1617 – Khurram had partial success against Malik Amber but few years later Malik Amber declared his independence again
- Deccan remained a trouble spot
- Khurram's Deccan campaign resulted in capture of Ahmadnagar fort and earned him title Shah Jahan

## Mewar

Jahangir led campaign against Rana Amar Singh (Son of Rana Pratap) – Rana was defeated in 1614 and from then remained loyal to Mughals

## Kangra

- In 1622 Khurram succeeded in capturing fort of Kangra after 14 months siege, Mosque was built
- Also built a mosque
- Later conquered Bengal and Oudh

## Kandhar

- Akbar conquered Kandhar during his time but Shah of Persia reconquered it during Jahangir's time
- Jahangir ordered Khurram to go to Kandhar but he refused and Kandhar was lost

## Policies of Jahangir

- Followed Secularism
- Was liberal ruler
- Concerned about welfare of subjects
- Installed Chain of Justice for seekers of Justice
- People could ring the chain to get justice
- Friendly relation with Rajput's – matrimonial alliances

## Developments under Jahangir

- Autobiography Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- Shalimar Bagh Gardens at Lahore
- Ustad Mansur (Painter)
- Blend of Indian & Persian Style

Jahangir himself was an excellent connoisseur (expert in fine arts) – later due to Aurangzeb's lack of interest paintings witnessed a decline

## Painters under Jahangir

- Aga Reza
- Abul Hasan
- Ustad Mansur
- Bishan Das
- Manohar
- Govardhan
- Jahangir himself was an excellent connoisseur (expert in fine arts) – later due to Aurangzeb's lack of interest paintings witnessed a decline
- Painting scenes, hunting scenes, battle and court scenes were common

## Akbar's Mausoleum Agra

- Akbar's Mausoleum Agra or Sikandara
- It was built by Jahangir inspired by Buddhist Viharas of that time

## Tomb of Itimād-Ud-Daulah

Tomb of Itimād-ud-Daulah was built by Nur Jahan, wife of Jahagir for her father – decorated in white marble and pietra dura (mosaic work with semi-precious stones)

## European Settlements

- 1498- Vasco-Da-Gama reached Calicut Portuguese continued to trade
- Initially Jahangir in good relations and gave trade concessions
- 1613 – trade relations were strained – Portuguese pirates attacked Mughal ships and destroyed cargo
- England wanted to promote trade relations - Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited Jahangir
- Jahangir gave some concessions and British set 1<sup>st</sup> English trading settlement at Surat in 1618