

Subject:- History and Civics

Teacher:- Mili Bhargava

Chapter 10 Jahangir and Shah Jahan

Good Morning Students!

After Emperor Akbar's death, Jahangir succeeded him. He had inherited a large empire and had the responsibility of consolidating it further. In the very first year of his reign, Jahangir faced the revolt of his Khurrau. Jahangir crushed this revolt. Even Guru Arjan Dev was executed for supporting the rebel prince.

In 1613 Jahangir defeated Rana Amar Singh of Mewar and allowed him to rule over his territories on the condition that he would remain loyal to Jahangir. In 1620 he conquered Kangra. In order to expand Mughal influence in Deccan, Jahangir sent his son Khurram for Deccan expeditions. The fort of Ahmadnagar was captured and a treaty signed with Malik Ambar.

It was during the time of Jahangir that the English East India Company sent two ambassadors - Captain William Hawkins in 1608 and Sir Thomas Roe in 1615. The latter was successful as Jahangir granted him trading rights and concessions.

Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan played an important role not only in her husband's life but in Mughal authority.

History and Civics

Jahangir took her advice on important issues. Gradually she became so powerful that coins began to be issued in the name of both Jahangir and Nur Jahan. But her power alarmed prince Khurram and after Jahangir's death, when Shah Jahan became the ruler, Nur Jahan retired from public life.

As a ruler Jahangir mostly continued the policies of his father. He cared for his subjects. According to some historians he installed a Chain of Justice outside his palace. Whoever had a complaint against the public official could ring the bell and speak directly to the emperor. He was fond of literature and painting.

Jahangir was succeeded by his son Shah Jahan, after a tussle of power among his sons. Shah Jahan's reign witnessed many revolts. The Rajputs of Bundelkhand revolted, the governor of Deccan Khan Jahan Lodi also revolted. By an expedition sent to Deccan Ahmadnagar was annexed. Bijapur and Golconda also acknowledged Mughal supremacy. Shah Jahan even sent an army to Central Asia to add Timur's capital Samarkand. But this along with the attempt to capture Kandhar met a failure.

During Shah Jahan's time the European traders continued their trading activities.

History and Civics

Class VII

Chapter 10 Mili Bhatnagar

They established trading outposts in different parts of the empire. Shah Jahan found that the Portuguese were creating trouble and not paying customs duties, he defeated them and made them trade on his terms.

In 1657, Shah Jahan fell ill. A war of succession broke out among his four sons - Dara Shikoh, Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh. Aurangzeb defeated and killed his main rival Dara, and imprisoned Shah Jahan in Agra Fort.

MCQ's

State True or False

1. Goro Arjan Dev
2. Khusravi
3. Surat
4. Jahangir
5. Lahore
6. Shah Jahan
7. Sondar Das
8. Shah Jahan
9. Delhi
10. Taj Mahal

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False

Fill in the blanks

1. Jahangir
2. Bhairawal

3. Rana Amar Singh
4. Khan Jahan Lodi
5. Shah Jahan