

Quaestio: _____

The Mughal Legacy

Brief History of Islam in India

- Muslim traders came to India as early as 800s
- Sufi missionaries started to spread Islam
- _____ Caliphate made several attempts to expand into India
- Around 1000, Muslim Turks and Afghans push into India
- 1206 marked the start of Muslim rule in Northern India by _____ Sultanate
- 1500s: Babur's _____ conquest begins the Mughal Empire

Hindu Identity Defined

- In response to the arrival of foreign Muslim rulers, Indians became more aware of their own religious and cultural similarities, and _____ became more defined
- Hindu states emerged in the south and center as the Delhi Sultanate weakened
- _____, a newly emerged class of Hindu landowning nobles claiming warrior (kshatriya) ancestry became important regional leaders even under Muslim rule

Urdu Language Developed

- _____ - Primarily Indian language with Persian, Turkic, and Arabic influences
- Developed under Delhi and Mughal rule through cultural diffusion
- "Urdu" means "_____", the term used for the Mongol army camp
- Today- Official language of Pakistan
- _____, the very similar main language of India, has a stronger Sanskrit influence

Mughal Empire

- 1200s – 1500s: Northern India controlled by series of Turkic and Afghan Sultans (Delhi Sultanate)
- _____ – Central Asian ruler who lost his territory and invaded Northern India
- Descendant of both _____ and _____ Khan (from Chagatai line)
- Defeated Delhi Sultanate in Northern India with the support from _____ who gave him _____ making the Mughals a _____ Empire
- Founded Mughal Empire in 1526 (Mughal means _____)

Akbar the Great (r.1542-1605)

- Created a strong organized _____ government
- Married Hindu Rajput Princess for _____ alliance
- Held religious discussions with members of different _____
- Created a new religion called "Din-i-ilahi" or "_____", mix of Islam, Hinduism, and other faiths
- It did not last and made him _____ with religious Muslims
- Ended _____ on non-Muslims, encouraged trade

Jahangir (r. 1605-1627)

- Persian wife, Nur Jahan, power behind the throne, increased _____ influence
- Addicted to _____, opium, and _____
- Son tried to usurp the throne, had son _____, killed son's supporters
- Like Akbar, religiously tolerant except to Sikhs
- Warned nobles never to force Islam on anyone

Shah Jahan (r.1628-1658)

- Reigned during Mughal cultural Golden Age
- His wife, Mumtaz Mahal, also Persian, died in while giving birth to his _____ child
- He built the _____ as a _____ for her (It is NOT a palace or mosque) but raised _____ to do it.
- Beautiful symbol of love or giant waste of money?

Aurangzeb (r. 1658-1707)

- Usurped throne from Shah Jahan
- Known (perhaps unfairly) for being _____ religiously tolerant, _____ non-Muslim faiths, and raising taxes
- Revolts weakened the empire and European invaders soon took power