


REIGN OF JAHANGIR






INTRODUCTION TO JAHANGIR'S
EARLY LIFE , STRUGGLES
FACED BY HIM AND MARRIAGE

EARLY LIFE


- Jahangir was born on August 30, 1569 in a place called Fatehpur- Sikri . He was the son of Akbar The Great and Miriam Zamani (a Hindu queen) . Jahangir was also recognized as Nur- ud -Din Muhammad Salim or Prince Salim .
- Jahangir had a complex relationship with his parents . His father was a dominant figure in his life, grooming him to succeed him . His mother was likely more affectionate, as she played a significant role in his upbringing and was a stabilizing influence in his life .
- Jahangir faced several struggles in his early life due to his strained relationship with his father Akbar , as Jahangir sought to establish his own identity and assert his independence. Additionally, Jahangir had to contend various internal power struggles within the Mughal court, as well as external threats from rival factions and neighbouring kingdoms. These challenges tested Jahangir's leadership abilities and resilience, shaping his character and preparing him for the responsibilities of ruling the Mughal Empire.

MARRIAGE

- Jahangir's marriage played a crucial role in his life and reign . One of his famous marriage was to Mehr-un-Nissa , who later became known as Nur Jahan .
- Jahangir had a total of 26 wives throughout his life . Some of the notable ones include:
Mehr-un-Nissa (Nur Jahan) : Married in 1611 , Nur Jahan was Jahangir's most beloved wife and wielded significant influence in the Mughal court.
- Shah Begam : She was the daughter of Mirza Sanjar Hazara and married Jahangir in 1585. She bore him his eldest son , Khusrau Mirza.
- Manbhawati Bai : Married in 1585 , she was the daughter of Raja Bhagwan Das and mother of Prince Khurram , who later became Emperor Shah Jahan.
- These marriages were often strategic alliances to strengthen political ties or secure the loyalty of important nobles



JAHANGIR'S PERSONAL LIFE AND
RULE, AFTER AND BEFORE
NOOJAHAN

- 
- Before his marriage to Noor Jahan, Jahangir was primarily known as an emperor who inherited the Mughal Empire from his father, Akbar.
 - He was recognized for his military prowess, administrative reforms, and patronage of the arts. Jahangir expanded the empire's territory through conquests and diplomatic alliances.
 - His reign was marked by the continuation of Akbar's policies, including religious tolerance and administrative innovations. However, Jahangir also faced challenges, such as rebellions by regional governors and internal power struggles within the court.
 - Overall, before Noor Jahan's influence, Jahangir was a competent ruler but lacked the stability and prosperity that her presence would later bring to his reign.
 - After Noor Jahan's influence waned, there was a notable shift in Jahangir's rule. His later years were marked by increased instability, both politically and personally.
 - Without Noor Jahan's guidance, Jahangir faced challenges in maintaining control over his empire, which eventually led to internal strife and weakened governance.

After Noor Jahan's influence declined, **Jahangir's rule saw several changes:**

1. Political Instability: Jahangir faced challenges in maintaining political stability without Noor Jahan's astute counsel. His court became more susceptible to intrigue and factionalism.

2. Decreased Centralization: The centralization of power that characterized the earlier part of Jahangir's reign diminished, leading to a more fragmented administration and weakened control over distant provinces.

3. Economic Strain: Noor Jahan was known for her economic policies and management, and her absence may have contributed to economic strain and inefficiency within the empire.

4. Foreign Relations: Without Noor Jahan's diplomatic skills, Jahangir's interactions with neighboring powers may have become less effective, potentially leading to tensions and conflicts.

5. Personal Life: Jahangir's personal life also underwent changes after Noor Jahan. He became increasingly involved in indulgent pursuits and struggled with addiction, which further impacted his ability to govern effectively. Overall, the decline of Noor Jahan's influence marked a period of instability and challenges for Jahangir's rule.



WARS AND CONQUESTS AND CAMPAIGNS OF JAHANGIR

1. Campaigns of Jahangir

- ❖ Kabul operation by Akbar and Jahangir.
- ❖ Operation against Ahmednagar

2. Some of the revolts that took place during Jahangir's rule

- ❖ Rebellion of Khusrav
- ❖ Revolts of Khuram
- ❖ Revolts of Mahabat Khan

3 War with Mewar

- ❖ The first attack against Mewar by Jahangir in 1605
- ❖ The second attack against Mewar by Jahangir in 1608
- ❖ The third attack against Mewar by Jahangir in 1614

4. Conquests of Jahangir

- ❖ The Kabul Conquest



LIFE UNDER JAHANGIR'S REIGN

- *Mughal court and culture

- *Administration and other policies

Cultural Activity under Jahangir:

1. Jahangir continued many of his father's policies that resulted in a fairly stable empire. Like Akbar, he was a patron of arts and especially fond of Mughal painting
2. His court was a melting pot of cultures with artists and intellectuals from various region contributing the flourishing artistic environment.
3. Jahangir's reign was marked by a golden age of Mughal art, characterized by a fusion of indigenous, Persian and European influence.

Jahangir's judicial system:

1. After his accession to the throne he tried to win the hearts of all the people by various measures. He issued twelve ordinances to be uniformly implemented all over his empire viz:
 - . Prohibition of cesses
 - . Regulations about highway robbery and theft*
 - . Free inheritance of property of deceased person*
 - . Prohibition of sale wine and of all kinds of intoxicating liquor*
 - . Abolition of inhuman corporal punishment.
2. He set up a famous chain of justice (Zanjir - i - Adil) between the Shahbruj in the fort of Agra and a stone pillar fixed on the banks of Jamuna. The chain had 60 bells and the people seeking justice were required to pull this chain in order to put forth their complaint or petition to the king.

Religious policies under Jahangir:

1. Jahangir continued the policy of religious tolerance started by his father, Akbar. He followed the divine faith or 'Din-e-Ilahi' formulated by Akbar.
2. Jahangir treated all religions equally. He did not interfere in the religious matters of his subjects. Hindus and Muslims were treated alike by him.
3. Jahangir banned forced conversions in his empire. He ordered his officers not to interfere with either Hindus performing pujas.

Political situation under Jahangir:


1. The first year of Jahangir's reign saw a rebellion organized by his eldest son Khusraw with the assistance of the Sikh Guru Arjun and others.
2. The rebellion was soon put down; Khusraw was brought before his father in chains.
3. The Hindu rulers accepted Mughal supremacy but kept their territories and possessions and were given high ranks in the Mughal aristocracy.




ECONOMIC POLICIES AND FOREIGN RELATION WITH THE BRITISHERS

Jahangir's economic policies:

- 1. Land revenue system Zabt system:** the zabt system was a land revenue system based on the measurement of land and the assessment of its productivity.
- 2. Zamindari system:-** Under this system, land was divided into large estates called zamindaris which were managed by zamindar's.
- 3. Trade and commerce:** Jahangir encouraged the establishment of trade relations with various countries including Persia, central Asia and Europe. The Mughal empire exported a wide range of goods , such as textiles, spices, indigo while importing luxury items like silk, precious stones and metals.
- 4. Types of taxes:** the primary source of revenue was the land tax and other taxes included customs duties on imports and exports, octroi and jizya .

- 
1. The foreign relations of the Mughal Empire were characterized by competition with the Persian Empire to the west, the Marathas and others to the south, and the British to the east.
 2. As per studies the Indian countries had been able to trade with the other countries of Asia and Europe.
 3. The east india company's first factory was established in surat followed by factories in hugli , Madras and other locations.



**DEVELOPMENT OF ART ARCHITECTURE
AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REIGN OF
JAHANGIR**



- Jahangir was a great patron of the arts , especially paintings.
- He developed Mughal painting style
- He also contributed in literary sources
- The most famous Tuzuk-i-jahangiri was written by himself and he wrote about politics culture and society during his ruling time
- Shalimar bagh (Srinagar), the begum Shahi mosque (Lahore)and the Bachcha Taj are those monuments which were commissioned by emperor Jahangir
- The jahangiri Mahal, constructed for jahangir plus his family, the moti masjid (Lahore) as well as the meena bazars, are among the fort's most prominent structures.
- He also constructed the tomb of akabar at sikhandara in 1603 - 1613.



1. Abul Hasan and Manohar, with Jahangir in the Darbar, from the Jahangir-nama, c. 1620. Gouache on paper



2. Jahangir holding a globe, 1614–1618.

DECLINE OF JAHANGIR'S EMPIRE

- **WEAK SUCCESSION** : Jahangir's weak successor, Shah Jahan , led to internal strife and power struggles .
- **ECONOMIC DRAIN** : Lavish spending on court luxuries and military expeditions drained the treasury.
- **ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTION** : Corruption within the administration weakened governance and eroded public trust.
- **EXTERNAL THREATS** : Constant conflicts with neighboring empires , particularly the rise of the Marathas , drained resources and manpower.
- **REBELLIONS** : Revolt's by regional governors and nobles further destabilized the empire .

LEGACY OF JAHANGIR

- **ART AND CULTURE** : Patronage of arts and literature flourished under Jahangir's reign , leaving a rich cultural legacy .
- **MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE** : Continued the tradition of Mughal architecture , including the construction of the famous Shalimar Gardens in Lahore .
- **TOLERANCE** : Jahangir was known for his relatively tolerant policies towards religious minorities , continuing the Mughal tradition of religious plurality .
- **PERSIAN INFLUENCE** : Strengthened Persian influence in Mughal court culture , literature , and administration .

CONCLUSION REGARDING JAHANGIR'S LEGACY

- ❑ Jahangir's reign marked by cultural flourishing and religious tolerance
- ❑ Internal strife , economic mismanagement , and external threats contributed to the decline of his empire .
- ❑ Despite challenges , Jahangir's legacy as a patron of the arts and a relatively tolerant ruler endured .
- ❑ His empire's decline foreshadowed the eventual downfall of Mughal power in the Indian subcontinent .