

HANDIQUE GIRLS' COLLEGE

A SEMINAR ON

REIGN OF SHAHJAHAN

PRESENTED BY

ROLL NO-0297-0304

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Early life of shah jahan



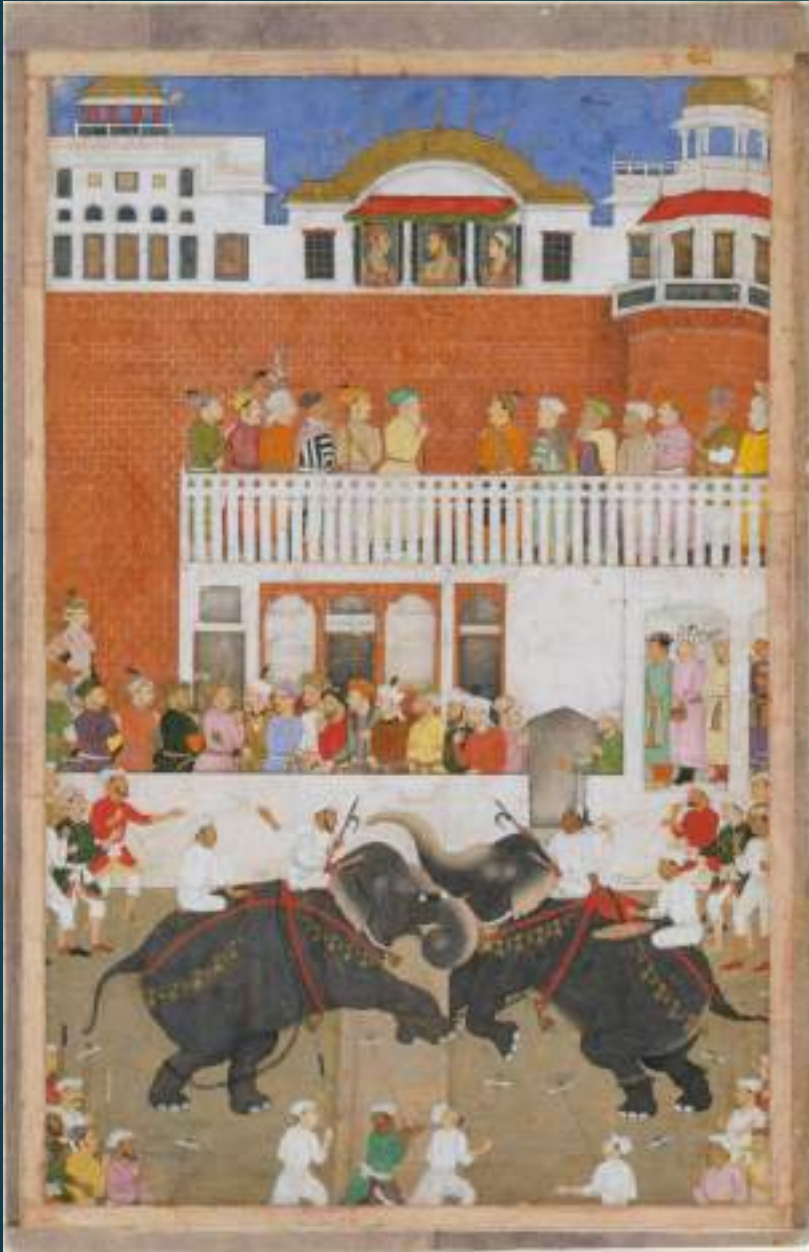
Shah Jahan was born in Lahore Pakistan to Prince Salim (later Emperor) Jahangir and his Rajput wife from Marwar Princess Jagat Gosaini. Although he was born Prince Khurram he later assumed the regnal name of Shah Jahan. He was Jahangir's third son and was regarded as the most capable and competent ruler. He was trained in martial arts and a variety of fine arts. He was primarily raised by Akbar's first wife, the childless Empress Ruqaiya Sultan Begum. On February 14, 1628 he was crowned in Agra.

Shahjahan-military campaigns



- Prince Khurram demonstrated exceptional military skills Khurram's military progress was first put to the test during the Mughal campaign against the Rajput state of mewar his victories in all the campaigns earned him the title of Shahjahan as well as higher military rank and a special throne in his durbar.
- In 1617,Khurram was sent to the Deccan to deal with the Lodis in order to secure the empire's southern borders and reestablish imperial control over the region.

Administration



According to evidence from Shah Jahan's reign, the army consisted of 911,400 infantry, musketeers, and artillery men as well as 185,000 sowars. His cultural and political beginnings have been described as a type of Timurid Renaissance. Shah Jahan appropriated his Timurid heritage and grafted it onto his imperial legacy in various forms. Under his rule, the empire grew into a massive military machine, and the number of nobles and their contingents nearly quadrupled. Under his administration, the government was centralized, and court affairs were systemized. At the time, India was a rich center of arts, crafts, and architecture, and some of the world's best architects, artisans, craftsmen, painters, and writers lived in Shah Jahan's empire.

War with portuguese



- Shah Jahan directed Qasim Khan ,the Mughal viceroy of Bengal to drive the Portuguese out of their trading post at Port Hoogly in 1631.
- The Portuguese were accused of trafficking by high Mughal officials and the Mughal controlled port of saptagram began to suffer from commercial competition.
- On September 25,1632,the Mughal army raised imperial banners and took control of the bandel region and the garrison was punished.

Shah jahan's policies

- Shah Jahan advocated for equality between Hindus and Muslims. He instituted a number of new policies in order to bring all religions together.
- As a result his reign was successful for 30 years. He used to celebrate all Indian –related holidays and try to solve every problem.
- Hindavi, the origin of Hindi was introduced into his court. He instituted a new court language that was a perfectly balanced blend of Sanskrit and Persian
- The land revenue rate had been raised. This did not necessarily imply an additional burden on the peasantry because he abolished the number of miscellaneous ceases paid by peasantry along with land revenue

Shah Jahan's-Contribution to architecture



Shah Jahan left a grand legacy of structure built during his reign. His most famous structure was the Taj Mahal which he constructed out of love for his wife, Empress Mumtaz Mahal. His relationship with Mumtaz Mahal has influenced Indian art, literature and film. The building took 20 years to complete and was made of white marble with brick underlayment.

Death and legacy



- When Shah Jahan became ill in 1658, his wife Mumtaz Mahal's eldest son Dara Shikoh stepped forward and accepted the responsibility of regent in his father's name.
- Shah Jahan became ill in January 1666 and died. The body was taken to Agra's Taj Mahal and buried by the river alongside his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Conclusion

Shah Jahan's reign was the Mughal's golden age in terms of art and architecture development. But beneath it, there were some signs of weakness, which caused historians to be hesitant to credit his era as the golden age. The loss of Kandahar, tragedies in central Asia, famines in the Deccan and Gujarat and most importantly, the war of succession that erupted revealed the darker side of Shah Jahan's regime. Jama Masjid in Delhi mirrors a fascinating blend of white marble and red sandstone. Therefore, if we want to pass this cultural heritage to our future generation then we must have conserve it.

THANK YOU