

18th Century Independent States

Hyderabad

- In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk founded an independent state in Hyderabad.
- He was a Mughal Wazir and had come as a Governor of the place.
- He is called the founder of Asafjahi Dynasty.
- He was born in 1671.
- During Aurangzeb's reign he held the Mansab of 2000/ 500.
- In 1691, he got the title of Chin Qilich Khan.
- After the death of Aurangzeb, he had joined Azzam. Azzam conferred upon him the title of Khan-i-Durran.
- He was a Shrewd man and joined Bahadur Shah when his position grew stronger.
- Chin Qilich Khan was appointed as the Subedar of Awadh by Bahadur Shah.
- In 1710, Zulfiqar Khan became the most important noble in the Mughal court.
- Chin Qilich Khan retired from politics for 5 yrs.
- On the accession of Farrukh Siyar he was recalled to Delhi and was given the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahlul Fath Jung and Khan-i-Khannan.
- In 1722, he was appointed as the Wazir of Mughal empire.
- In 1723, he left for Deccan and reached Aurangabad, capital of Deccan, in June 1724.
- Mubariz was the Governor of Hyderabad. A decisive battle was fought in 1724 in Sakhar Khardah (Berar) there was a battle in which Md. Khan was defeated . He declared himself independent and hyderabad was declared as an independent state.
- Now the Nizam's aim was to establish superiority in the Deccan and the greatest hin-derance were the Marathas (Peshwa Baji Rao I)
- He appointed Izud-ud-Daullah Iwaz Khan in the Deccan.
- Between 1724 -1748, he remained an independent ruler of Deccan.
- The Nizam was defeated inPalkhedin1728.
- In 1731, the Nizam was defeated in the battle of Bilaspur, near Dhaboi.

- During the invasion of Nadir Shah, the emperor called him to Delhi.
- In the meantime tension started with Baji Rao I, who went to Delhi. The Nizam left his son Nasir Jung and reached Delhi in July, 1737.
- Here the emperor titled him as Asaf Jah, which means 'in the dignity to Asaf who was minister of king Solomon'.
- But the Marathas defeated him near Bhopal and compelled to conclude a convention on 7th January., 1738, at Durrah Sarai.
- In 1741, he suppressed the rebellion of Nasir Jung.
- He wrote a book in Persian called Shakis
- He died at the age of 77, on 21st May, 1748.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk conferred the title of Muzaffar Jung to Hidayat Muhi-ud-Din Khan.
- Muzaffar Jung died and was succeeded by Salabat Jung (3rd son of Nizam-ul-Mulk).
- In the meantime, Chanda Sahib was appointed as the Diwan in 1749 by Muzaffar Jung and gave him the title Khuda Nawaz Khan Bahadur.
- Chanda Sahib advised Muzaffar Jung to capture Carnatic first.
- The expedition was started with the help of the French.
- In 1760, Nizam Ali provided some stability to the politics of Deccan.
- In 1765 Madras Council (British) helped Nizam against Haider Ali.
- In 1766, the English, Nizam and the Marathas formed a triple alliance against Haider Ali.
- In 1779, Basalat Jung became the ruler. He was succeeded by Ali Jah in 1797.
- In 1798, he made a subsidiary alliance with the British.

Rohlllas

- They originally were Afghanis.
- The Mughals defeated the Afghans in 16th century.
- In 17th century the Afghans remained confined to Allahabad, Darbhanga, Orissa and Sylhet.
- In the 18th century, after the declining of the Mughals, they started to assert themselves again.
- Their capital was Rampur, near river Ramganga.
- It was initially called Katehar.

Invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali

First Invasion: (March 1748)

- The first invasion took place through Punjab.
- In March 1748 the Mughal forces defeated him near Sirhind in the Battle of Manpur.
- The credit goes to Mir Manu.

Second Invasion: (Dec. 1748)

- Mir Manu tried to stop the second invasion.
- Abdali had to return.
- KauraMal, who was called Mitha Mai, assisted him in his task.

Third Invasion: (Oct.1751)

- He reached Wazirabad in 1751.
- In Jan. 1752 he reached Lahore.
- On 6th March, 1752 Mir Manu was defeated.
- Kaura Mai was killed by AdinaBeg.
- The sikh leader, Sangat Singh of Khalsa, was killed.
- Mir Manu was compelled to sue for peace. He was asked to pay Rs. 24 lakhs.
- Mir Manu being stubborn refused to pay.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali was very happy with him.
- He conferred the title of Far Jand Khan Bahadur on Mir Manu. He adopted him as his son.
- Mir Manu was reinstated as the Viceroy of Lahore and Multan.
- Mir Manu gave Rs.30 Lakh to him.

Fourth Invasion: (Autumn of 1756)

- The Rohila chief Najib Khan invited Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- The Mughal Emperor at this time was Alamgir n.
- Abdali reached upto Delhi and occupied the throne and Imad-ul-Mulk the Wazir surrendered.
- Imad-ul-Mulk was retained as the Wazir. Najib was made the agent.

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- The son of Abdali, Taimur Shah was made Viceroy of Lahore, Sirhind, Thatta, Multan and Kashmir.
- Sikhs were now in a position to consolidate.
- Taimur Shah was very ruthless and proclaimed Jihad and the holy places of the sikhs were attacked.
- Baba Deep Singh tried to defend the holy places.

Fifth Invasion: (1759)

- Abdali came back to India to recover his territories.
- During the course of his Fifth invasion he defeated the Marathas in the Battle of Panipat.
- The sikhs consolidated his position due to this battle.

Sixth Invasion: (1762)

- He returned to India to teach sikhs a lesson.
- On 3rd February. 1762, he reached to Lahore.
- On 5th February. 1762, 10,000 sikhs were killed in the Bara Ghalluhar(the 2nd Holocaust).
- The Holy Granth written by Guru Gobind Singh was lost at Damdam Sahib.

Seventh Invasion: (1764)

- It was launched against Sikhs.
- He was assisted by Nasir Khan Baluchi.
- On 1st December, 1764, sikhs were massacred.
- They fled to Chakguru (Amritsar).

Eighth Invasion: (November 1766)

- During the invasion he defeated them in war of Bieghi or Tarqi (10 miles from Rohtas on the bank of Jhelum).
- The important sikh leaders were: Sobha Singh, Lehna Singh and Hira Singh.
- On 17th January 1767, Abdali's General, Jahan Khan was defeated by Sikhs near Amritsar.
- Najib-ud-Daulah joined Abdali.He was also assisted by Amar Singh Patiala.
- Amar Singh of Sirhind who assisted Abdali was conferred the title of Raja-i-Raja Gan.
- Abdali returned on June 1767.

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- He died in 1772.
- Politically, annexation of Ahmadnagar by the Mughals