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The Mughal Empire - Introduction | Class 7 HistoryThe Mughal State 1526 1750

As Malcolm notes, there was no quarter century between 1450 and 1750 when some European power was not at war ... the Battle of Mohács in 1526, when Suleiman the Magnificent armies defeated and ...

Thinking about the Ottoman threat

This book is a concise biography of Babur, who founded the Timurid-Mughal Empire of South Asia ... ruled Kabul for two decades before invading 'Hindustan' in 1526. It offers a revealing portrait of ...

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The Mughal state has, since the time of its existence, exercised a compelling effect on observers. A rich historiography in Indian and European languages has long existed, and in the present century debates have raged concerning its character, and the implications for the longer-termtrajectory of the subcontinent. This book brings together some of the key interventions in that debate, while its detailed introduction surveys the main positions, and outlines possibilities for future research. It is the outcome of the collaboration of two scholars, one a leading specialist onMughal studies, the other a social and economic historian of the early modern Indian Ocean world and southern India.

Between the mid-sixteenth and early nineteenth century, the Mughal Empire was an Indo-Islamic dynasty that ruled as far as Bengal in the east and Kabul in the west, as high as Kashmir in the north and the Kaveri basin in the south. The Mughals constructed a sophisticated, complex system of government that facilitated an era of profound artistic and architectural achievement. They promoted the place of Persian culture in Indian society and set the groundwork for South Asia's future development. In this volume, two leading historians of early modern South Asia present nine major joint essays on the Mughal Empire, framed by an essential introductory reflection. Making creative use of materials written in Persian, Indian vernacular languages, and a variety of European languages, their chapters accomplish the most significant innovations in Mughal historiography in decades, intertwining political, cultural, and commercial themes while exploring diplomacy, state-formation, history-writing, religious debate, and political thought. Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subrahmanyam center on confrontations between different source materials that they then reconcile, enabling readers to participate in both the debate and resolution of competing claims. Their introduction discusses the $\frac{Page}{3/6}$

comparative and historiographical approach of their work and its place within the literature on Mughal rule. Interdisciplinary and cutting-edge, this volume richly expands research on the Mughal state, early modern South Asia, and the comparative history of the Mughal, Ottoman, Safavid, and other early modern empires.

Offers essays by leading scholars on the writing of history globally during the early modern era, from c.1400 to c.1800.

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press s new open access publishing program for monographs. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Writing Self, Writing Empire examines the life, career, and writings of the Mughal state secretary, or munshi, Chandar Bhan [Brahman] (d. c.1670), one of the great Indo-Persian poets and prose stylists of early modern South Asia. Chandar Bhanls life spanned the reigns of four different emperors, Akbar (1556-1605), Jahangir (1605-1627), Shah Jahan (1628-1658), and Aurangzeb [Alamgir (1658-1707), the last of the [Great Mughals] whose courts dominated the culture and politics of the subcontinent at the height of the empirels power, territorial reach, and global influence. As a high-caste Hindu who worked for a series of Muslim monarchs and other officials. forming powerful friendships along the way, Chandar Bhanls experience bears vivid testimony to the pluralistic atmosphere of the Mughal court, particularly during the reign of Shah Jahan, the celebrated builder of the Taj Mahal. But his widely circulated and emulated works also touch on a range of topics central to our understanding of the court sliterary, mystical, administrative, and Page 4/6

ethical cultures, while his letters and autobiographical writings provide tantalizing examples of early modern Indo-Persian modes of self-fashioning. Chandar Bhan so euvre is a valuable window onto a crucial, though surprisingly neglected, period of Mughal cultural and political history.

In recent decades, private investment has led to an economic resurgence in India. But this is not the first time the region has witnessed impressive business growth. There have been many similar stories over the past 300 years. India's economic history shows that capital was relatively expensive. How, then, did capitalism flourish in the region? How did companies and entrepreneurs deal with the shortage of key resources? Has there been a common pattern in responses to these issues over the centuries? Through detailed case studies of firms, entrepreneurs, and business commodities, Tirthankar Roy answers these questions. Roy bridges the approaches of business and economic history, illustrating the development of a distinctive regional capitalism. On each occasion of growth, connections with the global economy helped firms and entrepreneurs better manage risks. Making these deep connections between India's economic past and present shows why history matters in its remaking of capitalism today.

The Mughal Empire dominated India politically, culturally, socially, economically and environmentally, from its foundation by Babur, a Central Asian adventurer, in 1526 to the final trial and exile of the last emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar at the hands of the British in 1858. Throughout the empire's three centuries of rise, preeminence and decline, it remained a dynamic and complex entity within and against which diverse peoples and interests conflicted. The empire's significance continues to be controversial among scholars and politicians with fresh and exciting new insights, theories and interpretations being put forward in recent years. This book engages students and general readers with a clear, lively and informed

narrative of the core political events, the struggles and interactions of key individuals, groups and cultures, and of the contending historiographical arguments surrounding the Mughal Empire.

Different aspects of the Mughal Empire-its power, wealth, stability, territoriality, exquisite, surreal character, and also its 'decline'-have engaged historians for several decades in a complex, contentious debate. This volume attempts to understand the divergent views and discussions that surround the withering of the empire and focuses on the different paradigms and assumptions that have shaped the interpretations on the decline of the Mughal Empire.

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