

## Akbar Nama

At the end of the sixteenth century and the turn of the first Islamic millennium, the powerful Mughal emperor Akbar declared himself the most sacred being on earth. The holiest of all saints and above the distinctions of religion, he styled himself as the messiah reborn. Yet the Mughal emperor was not alone in doing so. In this field-changing study, A. Azfar Moin explores why Muslim sovereigns in this period began to imitate the exalted nature of Sufi saints. Uncovering a startling yet widespread phenomenon, he shows how the charismatic pull of sainthood (wilayat)—rather than the draw of religious law (sharia) or holy war (jihad)—inspired a new style of sovereignty in Islam. A work of history richly informed by the anthropology of religion and art, *The Millennial Sovereign* traces how royal dynastic cults and shrine-centered Sufism came together in the imperial cultures of Timurid Central Asia, Safavid Iran, and Mughal India. By juxtaposing imperial chronicles, paintings, and architecture with theories of sainthood, apocalyptic treatises, and manuals on astrology and magic, Moin uncovers a pattern of Islamic politics shaped by Sufi and millennial motifs. He shows how alchemical symbols and astrological rituals enveloped the body of the monarch, casting him as both spiritual guide and material lord. Ultimately, Moin offers a striking new perspective on the history of Islam and the religious and political developments linking South Asia and Iran in early-modern times.

*Akbarnāma*, or *The History of Akbar*, by Abu'l-Fazl (d. 1602), is one of the most important works of Indo-Persian history and a touchstone of prose artistry. Marking a high point in a long, rich tradition of Persian historical writing, it served as a model for historians across the Persianate world. The work is at once a biography of the Mughal emperor Akbar (r. 1556-1605) that includes descriptions of his political and martial feats and cultural achievements, and a chronicle of sixteenth-century India. The fifth volume details the bellicose seventeenth to twenty-second years of Akbar's reign, including accounts of the conquest of Gujarat, the capture of Rohtas fort from rebel Afghans, and the invasions of Patna and Bengal. The Persian text, presented in the Naskh script, is based on a careful reassessment of the primary sources.

Presenting a cross-cultural critique of global liberalism, this book argues for a broad-based challenge that can meet it on its own scale. It probes many of the key challenges we face in the new millennium, and is a useful read for students of politics and globalization.

Abut Fazl's Account : Simplified and Abridged

War and State-Building in Afghanistan

The History of Akbar, Volume 5

## Class, Gender & Identity in Medieval Ages Beyond the Global Culture War

An account of the reign of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, 1542-1605.

There is perhaps no greater constant in religious intuition and experience than the presence of light. In spiritual traditions East and West, light is not only ubiquitous but something that assumes strikingly similar forms in altogether different historical and cultural settings. This study examines light as an aspect of religiously valued experiences and its entailments for mystical theology, philosophy, politics, and religious art. The essays in this volume make an important contribution to religious studies by proposing that it is misleading to conceive of religious experience in terms of an irreconcilable dichotomy between universality and cultural construction. An esteemed group of contributors, representing the study of Asian and Western religious traditions from a range of disciplinary perspectives, suggests that attention to various forms of divine radiance shows that there is indeed a range of principles that, if not universal, are nevertheless very widely occurring and amenable to fruitful comparative inquiry. What results is a work of enormous scope, demonstrating compelling cross-connections that will be of value to scholars of comparative religions, mysticism, and the relationship between art and the sacred. Contributors: \* Catherine B. Asher \* Raoul Birnbaum \* Sarah Iles Johnston \* Matthew T. Kapstein \* Andrew Louth \* Paul E. Muller-Ortega \* Elliot R. Wolfson \* Mimi Hall Yiengpruksawan \* Hossein Ziai

With newly introduced 2 Term Examination Pattern, CBSE has eased out the pressure of preparation of subjects and cope up with lengthy syllabus. Introducing, Arihant's CBSE TERM II – 2022 Series, the first of its kind that gives complete emphasize on the rationalize syllabus of Class 10th & 12th. The all new "CBSE Term II 2022 – History" of Class 12th provides explanation and guidance to the syllabus required to study efficiently and succeed in the exams. The book provides topical coverage of all the chapters in a complete and comprehensive manner. Covering the 50% of syllabus as per Latest Term wise pattern 2021-22, this book consists of: 1. Complete Theory in each Chapter covering all topics 2. Case-Based, Short and Long Answer Type Question in each chapter 3. Coverage of NCERT, NCERT Exemplar & Board Exams' Questions 4. Complete and Detailed explanations for each question 5. 3 Practice papers base on entire Term II Syllabus. Table of Content Kings and Chronicles (The Mughal Court), Colonialism and the Countryside (Exploring Official Archives, Rebels and The Raj (The Revolt of 1857 and Its Representation), Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement (Civil Disobedience and Beyond), Framing the Constitution (The Beginning of a New Era), Practice Paper (1-3)

Historical and Modern Perspectives

The Akbar N?m? of Abu-I-Fazl

History of India

Mughal and Rajput Painting

Military Transition in Early Modern Asia, 1400-1750

This work, based on Persian and non-Persian sources, contemporary and later, is an impartial study of the rise and fall of the Nizam Shahi Kingdom of Ahmadnagar, founded in 1490 A.D., conquered by Shahjahan and annexed to the Mughal empire in 1636 A.D. From the very

beginning, Nizam Shahis, struggled against the neighbouring states of the North, the Daccan and the South, the rising power of the Portuguese and then against the expansionist designs of the Mughal Emperors, to preserve the local cultural traditions, political independence and also to maintain balance of power between the imperial power of the North and independent states of the Daccan. In their struggle against the Mughals, they were supported by the Portuguese, and the states of Bijapur and Golkunda, by the Marathas and Abyssinians. For a while they successfully resisted the forward movement of the Mughal forces. A complete account of it has been given. Apart from the political achievements and failures of the Nizam Shahi kings, their cultural contributions and political institutions have been closely examined in proper perspective.

A substantial amount of work has been carried out to explore the military systems of Western Europe during the early modern era, but the military trajectories of the Asian states have received relatively little attention. This study provides the first comparative study of the major Asian empires' military systems and explores the extent of the impact of West European military transition on the extra-European world. Kaushik Roy conducts a comparative analysis of the armies and navies of the large agrarian bureaucratic empires of Asia, focusing on the question of how far the Asian polities were able to integrate gunpowder weapons in their military systems. *Military Transition in Early Modern Asia, 1400-1750* offers important insights into the common patterns in war making across the region, and the impact of firearms and artillery. Traces the development and spread of architecture under the Mughal emperors who ruled the Indian subcontinent from the early-16th to the mid-19th centuries. The book considers the entire scope of architecture built under the auspices of the imperial Mughals and their subjects.

Cavalry, Guns, Government and Ships

Early Mughal Painting

The Akbar-Nama

Indian Feminism

The Mughal Empire

This traces the history of the Mughal empire from its creation in 1526 to its breakup in 1720. It stresses the quality of Mughal territorial expansion, their innovation in land revenue, military organization, and the relationship between the emperors and I Originally published in 1952, the first part of this book gives a portrait of Akbar (1542-1605), Emperor of India, not as a War Lord and Empire Builder, but as a man deeply absorbed in questions of the Spirit. It follows him in his quest after the various religions professed in India and the doctrines of the Christian faith. The text is illustrated by numerous reproductions of contemporary miniatures. Their style which, under Akbar's inspiring patronage, resulted from the collaboration of Muslim and Hindu artists who became acquainted with European paintings, reflects the universality of the Emperor's mind. The second part of the book is concerned with the rise and development of this style.

## History Book

Paintings from the Akbar Nama

S. CHAND'S SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR CLASS 7

Oswal-Gurukul History Chapterwise Objective + Subjective for CBSE Class 12 Term 2 Exam

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AKBAR-NAMA: A STUDY IN HISTORY, MYTH AND IMAGE. (VOLUMES I AND II).

## A Visual Chronicle of Mughal India

This book examines the economic, cultural, political and social positions of Muslim women in medieval India. It explores the changes that took place with the advent of Arabs, Turks, Mongols, Tartars, Afghans and Persians whose customs and traditions influenced the existing Islamic society. Though Islam improved the position of women by instituting many reforms, the Islamic religious texts laid down the minutest code of conduct for women, the slightest deviation from which was considered irreligious. Such rigidity, coupled with the apathy of the ulemas, led to the weakening of position of women. The book goes on to show how the diktats of the Quran were subjected to many interpretations down the ages, affecting the status of women in various ways.

The Mughals, British and Soviets all failed to subjugate Afghanistan, failures which offer valuable lessons for today. Taking a long historical perspective from 1520 to 2012, this volume examines the Mughal, British, Soviet and NATO efforts in Afghanistan, drawing on new archives and a synthesis of previous counter-insurgency experiences. Special emphasis is given to ecology, terrain and logistics to explain sub-conventional operations and state-building in Afghanistan. War and State-Building in Modern Afghanistan provides an overall synthesis of British, Russian, American and NATO military activities in Afghanistan, which directly links past experiences to the current challenges. These timely essays are particularly relevant to contemporary debates about NATO's role in Afghanistan; do the war and state-building policies currently employed by NATO forces undercut or enhance a political solution? The essays in this volume introduce new historical perspectives on this debate, and will prove illuminating reading for students and scholars interested in military history, the history of warfare, international relations and comparative politics.

This book presents a comprehensive survey of warfare in India up to the point where the British began to dominate the sub-continent. It discusses issues such as how far was the relatively bloodless nature of pre-British Indian warfare the product of stateless Indian society? How far did technology determine the dynamics of warfare in India? Did warfare in this period have a particular Indian nature and was it ritualistic? The book considers land warfare including sieges, naval warfare, the impact of horses,

elephants and gunpowder, and the differences made by the arrival of Muslim rulers and by the influx of other foreign influences and techniques. The book concludes by arguing that the presence of standing professional armies supported by centralised bureaucratic states have been underemphasised in the history of India.

The Kingdom of Ahmadnagar

Warfare in Pre-British India – 1500BCE to 1740CE

Reflected in Mogul Painting

The Akbar Nama 3 Vols. Set

Royal Mughal Ladies and Their Contributions

**One of the minor miracles of art history is the extraordinary flowering of Indian painting that began in the mid-sixteenth century under the early Mughal emperors of Indian, notably Akbar the Great. Only in recent decades has the consummate artistry of early Mughal painting come to be widely appreciated in the West. Scholars have noted the innovations--departures from both Islamic and native Indian tradition--of the new, highly distinctive school of painting, among them natural history studies, a concern for portraiture, and the documentation of contemporary court events. Milo Beach traces, with an abundance of captivating illustrations, the evolution of the Mughal style. While acknowledging the influence of Akbar's interests and changing tastes (related in turn to historical and biographical circumstances), he shows that many of the new tendencies were evident during the short reign of Akbar's father, the Emperor Humayun, whose role as patron of the arts is thereby reassessed. Beach also stresses the traditionalism of the individual painters, who only gradually changed their concepts and compositions in response to foreign influences and to imperial taste. Mughal art, he affirms, can no longer be regarded as simply a reflection of its imperial patrons. The book takes account of recently discovered material and reproduces for the first time important paintings from unpublished manuscripts and albums. It will appeal to the general reader as well as the scholar.**

**Despite late reconsideration, a dominant paradigm rooted in Orientalist essentialisations of Islam as statically legalistic and Muslims as uniformly transgressive when local customs are engaged, continues to distort perspectives of South Asia's past and present. This has led to misrepresentations of pre-colonial Muslim norms and undue emphasis on colonial reforms alone when charting the course to post-coloniality. This book presents and challenges staple perspectives with a comprehensive reinterpretation of doctrinal sources, literary expressions and colonial records spanning the period from the reign of the 'Great Mughals' to end of the 'British Raj' (1526-1947). The result is an alternative vision of this transformative period in South Asian history, and an original paradigm of Islamic doctrine and Muslim practice applicable more broadly.**

**The Mughal Period Was The Most Glorious Epoch In The History Of India. There Was Peace And Prosperity And An All-Round Development. It Is Rather Surprising That No Systematic Attempt Has Yet Been Made At Surveying Its Origi-Nal**

**Sources. The Present Study Is The First Attempt At Surveying The Original Authorities For The Mughal Period From 1526 To 1740. It Describes Published Works And Manuscripts In Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Gurmukhi, Marathi And In European Languages. The Present Book Is Primarily Inten-Ded For The Serious Students Of What Is Popularly Known As Mughal History Whether He Be An Under-Graduate Aspir-Ing To A University Degree Or A Candi-Date For The Competitive Examinations For The Higher Administrative Services. He Will Find His Purpose Admirably Fulfilled. Even The General Reader Will Not Find It Wholly Unprofitable. There Is Much To Arouse His Interest And Awaken His Sympathy.**

**The Akbar Nama**

**Reconsidering Islam in a South Asian Context**

**Akbar's Religious Thought**

**Divine Radiance and Religious Experience**

**The Millennial Sovereign**

*Roy investigates the various factors that influenced the formation and mobilization of military forces in the region from 300 BC to the modern day.*

*The series, Awareness Social Sciences for classes VI, VII and VIII is based on the syllabus as specified by NCERT for the latest sessions. The syllabus has tried to link the academic curriculum with real life and, thus, dwelled on connecting the students' understanding with the real world around them. Accordingly, this book has incorporated real life examples , case studies, story lines and narratives which could be immensely helpful in assimilation and to inculcate interests among the students significantly.*

*The essays in this collection explore ideas about women and their positions in Indian society from the earliest history to the present day. It is designed to provide primary material from literary, historical and sociological sources and to guide critical exploration of specific issues.*

**The Presence of Light**

**Nur Jahan**

**Akbar-Nama**

**The Akbar Nama of Abu-I-Fazl**

**The Status of Muslim Women in Medieval India**

The present study deals with the royal Mughal ladies in details and is concerned with their achievements and contributions which till today form a part of rich cultural heritage. It provides a detailed account of the life and contributions of the royal Mughal ladies from the times of Babar to Aurangzeb's, with special emphasis on the most prominent among them.

This book deals with miseries and problems of Indian women with respect to their social class structure. India is known for its caste

system and its economic and political history is based upon these classes. Feminist history is also interwoven with the social classes. Women were treated as private property in medieval India. In this book, women of elite classes in the middle ages such as Razyia and Noor Jahan are discussed. Razyia was scandalized with Yaqut solely due to her gender. Noor Jahan belonged to the vast harem of Emperor Jahangir. She had to survive in a harem, as well as strengthen her political position in the court of the great Mughals. The issues of the spinster princess like Jahanara and Zeb-un-nisa are also highlighted. The purdah had also set a standard for social morals for women in the middle ages. The political and cultural activities of Mughal women were the channels of their catharsis. They were able to accomplish things because they had money and the resources. The women of the middle and lower classes bore the burden of the class, family and society. This book also describes other aspects of that age such as clothing and jewelry.

Allamah Abul Fazl's Akbar namah will always retain its fascination and charm as a minute account of the customs and traditions of the people of India during the reign of Akbar. The ablest of the Mughal emperors, who has been so much extolled by historians for his sagacious statesmanship, dexterous diplomacy and military skill. The historical importance of this admirable treatise of reference is further enhanced by the fact that its author was Akbar's intimate friend and confidential adviser and, therefore, had access to information at first hand. The three volumes cover the period from 1542 A.D. to 1605 A.D. and each volume contains introduction, various explanatory notes from Mr. Beveridge and an index at the end. H. Beveridge, with occasional interruptions, spent over twenty years in translating this monumental work in three volumes from the Bibliotheca Indica edition of the text after consulting many manuscripts in the British Museum, the India Office, and the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, etc. Originally published from 1902 to 1939 by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta the volumes have now been reprinted.

The Ain i Akbari

Sacred Kingship and Sainthood in Islam

Architecture of Mughal India

Arihant CBSE History Term 2 Class 12 for 2022 Exam (Cover Theory and MCQs)

Empress of Mughal India

Nur Jahan was one of the most powerful and influential women in Indian history. Born on a caravan traveling from Persia to India, she became the last (eighteenth) wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir and effectively took control of the empire as he bowed to the effects of alcohol and opium. Her reign (1611-1627) marked the highpoint of the Mughal empire, the course of which she made great contributions to the arts, religion, and the nascent trade with Europe. An intriguingly written account of Nur Jahan's life and times, this book not only revises the legends that portray her as a power-hungry and malicious woman, but also investigates the paths to power available to women in Islam and Hinduism providing a fascinating picture of life inside the mahal (harem).

The Mughals - descendants of Timur and Genghiz Khan with strong cultural ties to the Persian world - seized political power in north India in 1526 and became the most important artistically active Muslim dynasty on the subcontinent. In this well-illustrated book, Dr Milo Beach shows how, between 1555 and 1630 in particular, Mughal patronage of the arts was both extensive and radically innovative for the Indian context.

Akbarnama

Faces of the Feminine in Ancient, Medieval, and Modern India

Of Abu-I Fazl

Military Manpower, Armies and Warfare in South Asia

Akbär-nama