

TARJUMAN -E- MAZI



أبو الفاتح

MOHAMMED ARSHAD AHAMED

ترجمہ ان ماضی

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مؤلفہ

مولانا ابوالفلاح محمد ارشد احمد

TARJUMAN - E - MAZI

The interpreter of past

History of Mughal Emperors

1526 - 1857

أبو الفتح أحمد

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SHAH JAHAN ON THE PEACOCK THRONE
Agra, 1645
Museum of Islamic Art, Doha



One of Six figures from the Mughal emperor's ceremonial procession circa 1840 date

Acknowledgement

Scribing on historical events is a painful experience, and it becomes challenging when you compare it with the current circumstances, this book which I'm writing on history will eventually end up becoming a piece of history, as I am scribing it down with a pen filled with tears instead of ink, engraving on the edge of the year 2020 by experiencing some of the worst things that happened to humankind, which my eyes have witnessed and my soul has shared. This small booklet is highly dedicated visionary people.

أبوالفاتح محمد أرشد أحمد

31/12/2020



[1]

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Official Mughal Emblem
"SHER E KHURSHID"



AL MUQADIMAH

إِنَّ الْخَفْدَ لِلَّهِ نَحْمَدُهُ وَنَسْتَعِينُهُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شَرِّهِ
أَنْفُسَنَا وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا مَنْ يَهْدِهِ اللَّهُ فَلَا مُضِلَّ لَهُ وَمَنْ يَضِلَّ
فَلَا هَادِيَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

The Mughal Empire was one of the gigantic and prosperous empires in history, it was so vast and huge that it covered India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and some large chunks of Afghanistan and China inside . As Professor & Historian Stein Burton writes in his book, A History of India, on pg 159: "The realm so defined and governed was a vast territory of some 750,000 square miles [1,900,000 km²], ranging from the frontier with Central Asia in northern Afghanistan to the northern uplands of the Deccan plateau, and from the Indus basin on the west to the Assamese highlands in the east."

India has a rich, unique and unparalleled past, if India was a flower then its fragrance and scent is Mughal, The great Mughal empire beautified India with their gardens and Architecture, Developed India with their administration and governance, United India by their culture and tradition. From Taj Mahal to Lal qila, from biryani to kheer, from Delhi to Lahore, India was honoured to have been ruled by Mughal Empire. The Mughal Empire ruled hundreds of millions of people. India became united under one rule and had very successful cultural and political years during the Mughal rule. It was enormously productive and exceptionally prosperous as it is documented in history that the (GDP) of India was 23 % at the time of Shah Jahan and gradually increased in the era of Aurangzeb to 27.3 %, which is the highest percentage in the entire history of India till this day. (published in Development Centre Studies The World Economy Historical Statistics, Historical Statistics. Pg 258) . No wonder that the Mughal empire is the true soul and fragrance of India.

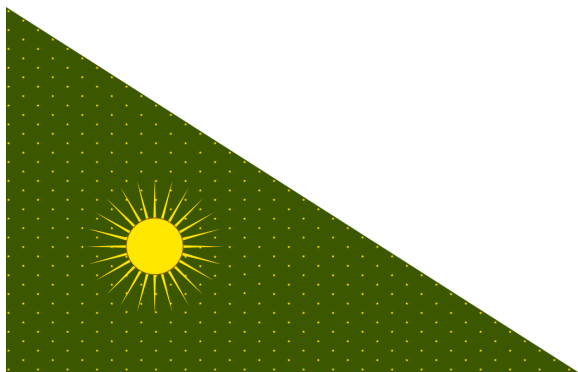
Babur, who was the great-grandson of Taimur, came to India from Persia and established Mughal dynasty in India, although the Mughal roots go back to Taimur, their focus was in India.. The Mughals benefited India, improved India, formulated India, developed India and unified India under one rule. The Mughals were true Indians (Sache Hindustani) by heart. As Professor Richard Accurately Inscribed in his book, The Mughal Empire, he writes "Although the first two Timurid emperors and many of their noblemen were recent migrants to the subcontinent, the dynasty and the empire itself became indisputably Indian. The interests and futures of all concerned were in India, not in ancestral homelands in the Middle East or Central Asia. Furthermore, the Mughal empire emerged from the Indian historical experience."

Mughals made India a unique place, by reading Mughal history, You will be able to understand India and its multicultural society. Therefore it is remarkably important for all of us to learn, to teach and to understand our history, our culture and our past. This particular booklet might not be enough but remember that the small droplets of water, creates profoundness of oceans.

و ما علينا الا البلاغ

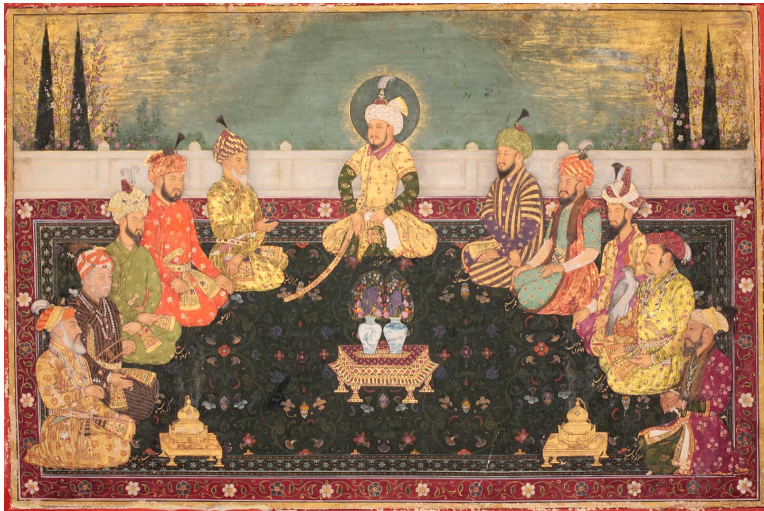
أحمد
أبو الفاتح

31/12/2020



{THE MUGHALS}

1526 - 1857



THIS GROUP PORTRAIT SHOWS SEVERAL MUGHAL EMPERORS WHO ARE SITTING ON A BROAD TERRACE OVERLOOKING A GARDEN WITH CYPRESS TREES. SEATED IN THE CENTER, THE SEAT OF HONOUR AND RINGED BY A GREAT HALO, IS TIMUR (ALSO KNOWN AS TAMERLANE (1336-1405), FOUNDER OF THE TIMURID EMPIRE IN PERSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

(1)
BABUR



- **NAME** - ZAHIR UDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR
- **REGION** 1526 - 1530
- BĀBUR, MEANING 'TIGER', ZAHĪR UD-DĪN MUHAMMAD, WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE AND FIRST EMPEROR OF THE MUGHAL DYNASTY (1526-1530) IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT. HE WAS A DESCENDANT OF TIMUR AND GENGHIS KHAN THROUGH HIS FATHER AND MOTHER RESPECTIVELY

(2)

HUMAYUN



- **NAME** : NASIR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD
HUMAYUN

- **REGION** : 1530 - 1540 TO 1555 -

- NASIR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD (6 MARCH 1508 – 27 JANUARY 1556), BETTER KNOWN BY HIS REGNAL NAME, HUMAYUN, WAS THE SECOND EMPEROR OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE, WHO RULED OVER TERRITORY IN WHAT IS NOW AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, NORTHERN INDIA, AND BANGLADESH FROM 1530 TO 1540 AND AGAIN FROM 1555 TO 1556. LIKE HIS FATHER, BABUR, HE LOST HIS KINGDOM EARLY BUT REGAINED IT WITH THE AID OF THE SAFAVID DYNASTY OF PERSIA, WITH ADDITIONAL TERRITORY. AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH IN 1556, THE MUGHAL EMPIRE SPANNED ALMOST ONE MILLION SQUARE KILOMETRES.

(3)
AKBAR



- **NAME :** JALAL-UD-DIN
MUHAMMAD AKBAR
- **REGION :** 1536 - 1605
- **ABU'L-FATH** JALAL-UD-DIN
MUHAMMAD AKBAR (OCTOBER
1542 - 27 OCTOBER 1605),
POPULARLY KNOWN AS AKBAR
THE GREAT, WHO REIGNED FROM
1556 TO 1605. AKBAR SUCCEEDED
HIS FATHER, HUMAYUN, UNDER
A REGENT, BAIRAM KHAN, WHO
HELPED THE YOUNG EMPEROR
EXPAND AND CONSOLIDATE
MUGHAL DOMAINS IN INDIA.

(4)
JAHANGIR



- **NAME** : NUR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SALIM
- **REGION** : 1605 - 1627
- NUR-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SALIM, KNOWN BY HIS IMPERIAL NAME JAHANGIR (1569 – 1627), WAS THE FOURTH MUGHAL EMPEROR, WHO RULED FROM 1605 UNTIL HE DIED IN 1627. HIS IMPERIAL NAME (IN PERSIAN) MEANS 'CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD'

(5)
SHAHRYAR



- **NAME** : SHAHRYAR MIRZA
- **REGION** : 1727 - 1728
- SHAHRYAR MIRZA (16 JANUARY 1605 – 23 JANUARY 1628) WAS THE FIFTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF THE MUGHAL EMPEROR JAHANGIR. AFTER JAHANGIR'S DEATH, SHAHRYAR MADE AN ATTEMPT TO BECOME EMPEROR AND WAS SUCCESSFUL WITH THE HELP OF HIS POWERFUL STEPMOTHER NUR JAHAN, WHO WAS ALSO HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW. HOWEVER, HE WAS ONLY TITULAR AND SUFFERED DEFEAT AND WAS KILLED AT THE ORDERS OF HIS VICTORIOUS BROTHER SHAH JAHAN.

(6)

SHAH JAHAN



- **NAME:** SHAHAB-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD KHURRAM
- **REGION :** 1628 -1658
- SHAHAB-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD KHURRAM (JANUARY 1592 – 22 JANUARY 1666), BETTER KNOWN BY HIS REGNAL NAME, SHAH JAHAN WAS THE FIFTH MUGHAL EMPEROR AND REIGNED FROM 1628 TO 1658. UNDER HIS REIGN, THE MUGHAL EMPIRE REACHED THE PEAK OF ITS CULTURAL GLORY. ALTHOUGH AN ABLE MILITARY COMMANDER, SHAH JAHAN IS BEST REMEMBERED FOR HIS ARCHITECTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS. HIS REIGN USHERED IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

(7)

AURANGZEB



- **NAME** : MUHI-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD
- **REGION** : 1658 - 1707
- MUHI-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD (3 NOVEMBER 1618 – 3 MARCH 1707), COMMONLY KNOWN BY THE SOBRIQUET AURANGZEB OR BY HIS REGIONAL TITLE ALAMGIR (PERSIAN: "CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD"), WAS THE SIXTH MUGHAL EMPEROR, WHO RULED OVER ALMOST THE ENTIRE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT FOR 49 YEARS. WIDELY CONSIDERED TO BE THE LAST EFFECTIVE RULER OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE, AURANGZEB COMPILED THE FATAWA-E-ALAMGIRI, AND WAS AMONG THE FEW MONARCHS TO HAVE FULLY ESTABLISHED SHARIA LAW AND ISLAMIC ECONOMICS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

(8)

AZAM SHAH

اعظم شاه



- **NAME :** QUTB-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD
AZAM
- **REGION :** 1707
- QUTB-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD AZAM (28 JUNE 1653 – 8 JUNE 1707), COMMONLY KNOWN AS AZAM SHAH, WAS BRIEFLY THE MUGHAL EMPEROR, WHO REIGNED FROM 14 MARCH 1707 TO 8 JUNE 1707. HE WAS THE ELDEST SON OF THE SIXTH MUGHAL EMPEROR AURANGZEB AND HIS CHIEF CONSORT DILRAS BANU BEGUM

(9)
BAHADUR
SHAH



- **NAME** : MUHAMMAD MU'AZZAM
- **REGION** :1707 - 1712
- BAHADUR SHAH (14 OCTOBER 1643 – 27 FEBRUARY 1712), ALSO KNOWN AS MUHAMMAD MU'AZZAM AND SHAH ALAM, WAS THE SEVENTH MUGHAL EMPEROR OF INDIA, RULED FROM 1707 UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1712. IN HIS YOUTH, HE CONSPIRED TO OVERTHROW HIS FATHER AURANGZEB, THE SIXTH MUGHAL EMPEROR, AND ASCEND TO THE THRONE. SHAH'S PLANS WERE INTERCEPTED BY THE EMPEROR, WHO IMPRISONED HIM SEVERAL TIMES. FROM 1696 TO 1707, HE WAS THE GOVERNOR OF AKBARABAD (LATER KNOWN AS AGRA), KABUL AND LAHORE.

(10)
JAHANDER
SHAH



- **NAME** : MIRZA MUHAMMAD MU'IZZ-UD-DIN

- **REGION** : 1712 – 1713

- MIRZA MUHAMMAD MU'IZZ-UD-DIN (9 MAY 1661 – 12 FEBRUARY 1713), MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS JAHANDAR SHAH WAS A MUGHAL EMPEROR WHO RULED FOR A BRIEF PERIOD IN 1712–1713. HIS FULL TITLE WAS SHAHANSHAH-I-GHAZI ABU'L FATH MU'IZZ-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD JAHANDAR SHAH SAHIB-I-QIRAN PADSHAH-I-JAHAN (KHULD ARAMGAH).

(11)

FARUKHSHIYAR



- **NAME** : ABU'L MUZAFFAR MUIN UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH FARRUKH-SIYAR

- **REGION** : 1713 - 1719

- ABU'L MUZAFFAR MUIN UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH FARRUKH-SIYAR ALIM AKBAR SANI WALA SHAN PADSHAH-I-BAHR-U-BAR FARRUKHSIYAR (20 AUGUST 1685 – 19 APRIL 1719), WAS THE MUGHAL EMPEROR FROM 1713 TO 1719 AFTER HE MURDERED JAHANDAR SHAH REPORTEDLY A HANDSOME MAN WHO WAS EASILY SWAYED BY HIS ADVISERS, HE LACKED THE ABILITY, KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER TO RULE INDEPENDENTLY. FARRUKHSIYAR WAS THE SON OF AZIM-USH-SHAN (THE SECOND SON OF EMPEROR BAHADUR SHAH I) AND SAHIBA NIZWAN.

(12)
RAFI UD
DARAJAT



NAME : SHAMS-UD-DIN ABUL BARAKAT
RAFI-UD-DARAJAT

- **REGION** : 1719
- RAFI UD-DARAJAT (1 DECEMBER 1699 – 6 JUNE 1719), THE YOUNGEST SON OF RAFI-USH-SHAN AND THE NEPHEW OF AZIM USH SHAN, WAS THE 10TH MUGHAL EMPEROR. HE SUCCEEDED FURRUHHSIYAR ON 28 FEBRUARY 1719, BEING PROCLAIMED BADSHAH BY THE SYED BROTHERS. HE DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS

(13)
SHAH
JAHAN II



RIFFEEIH UL DOWLAT.

- **NAME** : RAFI UD-DAULAH
- **REGION** : 1719
- SHAH JAHAN II (JUNE 1696 – 19 SEPTEMBER 1719), BIRTH NAME RAFI UD-DAULAH , WAS THE 11TH MUGHAL EMPEROR FOR A BRIEF PERIOD IN 1719. AFTER BEING CHOSEN BY THE SAYYID BROTHERS, HE SUCCEEDED HIS SHORT-LIVED BROTHER RAFI UD-DARAJAT IN THAT YEAR. LIKE HIS BROTHER, HE DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS AND WAS BURIED IN THE DARGAH OF QUTBUDDIN BAKHTIAR KAKI

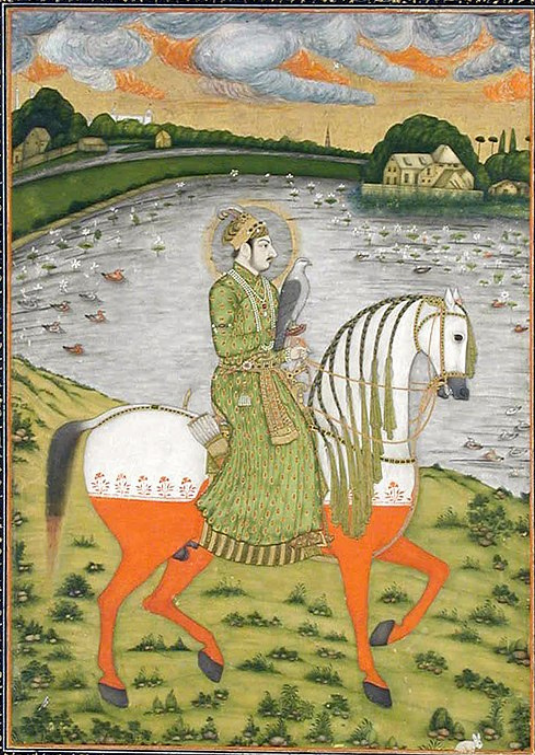
(14)

MUḥAMMAD
SHAH



- **NAME** : NASIR-UD-DIN MUḤAMMAD SHAH
- **REGION** : 1719 - 1748
- NASIR-UD-DIN MUḤAMMAD SHAH (7 AUGUST 1702 – 26 APRIL 1748) WAS MUGHAL EMPEROR FROM 1719 TO 1748. HE WAS THE SON OF KHUJISTA AKHTAR, THE FOURTH SON OF BAHADUR SHAH I. WITH THE HELP OF THE SAYYID BROTHERS, HE ASCENDED THE THRONE AT THE YOUNG AGE OF 17. MUHAMMAD SHAH WAS A GREAT PATRON OF THE ARTS, INCLUDING MUSICAL, CULTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS. HIS PEN-NAME WAS SADĀ RANGĪLA (EVER JOYOUS) AND HE IS OFTEN REFERRED TO AS "MUHAMMAD SHAH RANGILA", ALSO SOMETIMES AS "BAHADUR SHAH RANGILA" AFTER HIS GRANDFATHER BAHADUR SHAH I.

(15)
AHMED
SHAH
BAHADUR



- **NAME** : MUJAHID-UD-DIN AHMAD SHAH GHAZI
- **REGION** : 1748 - 1754
- AHMAD SHAH BAHADUR, ALSO KNOWN AS MIRZA AHMAD SHAH OR MUJAHID-UD-DIN AHMAD SHAH GHAZI (23 DECEMBER 1725 – 1 JANUARY 1775) WAS BORN TO MUGHAL EMPEROR MUHAMMAD SHAH. HE SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER TO THE THRONE AS THE 13TH MUGHAL EMPEROR IN 1748 AT THE AGE OF 22. WHEN AHMED SHAH BAHADUR CAME TO POWER, THE MUGHAL EMPIRE WAS COLLAPSING. FURTHERMORE, HIS ADMINISTRATIVE WEAKNESSES EVENTUALLY LED TO THE RISE OF THE USURPING FEROZE JUNG III.

(16)
ALAMGIR
II



- **NAME** : AZIZ UD DIN ALAMGIR II
- **REGION** : 1754 - 1759
- ALAMGIR II (JUNE 1699 – 29 NOVEMBER 1759) WAS THE MUGHAL EMPEROR OF INDIA FROM 3 JUNE 1754 TO 29 NOVEMBER 1759. HE WAS THE SON OF JAHANDAR SHAH.

(17)
SHAH
JAHAN III

سال جلوس شاه بھری کوارک میں جلوس فرمایا



دست لظنت یک سال چند یوم

- **NAME** : MUHI UL MILLAT
- **REGION** : 1759 - 1760
- SHAH JAHAN III (1711 – 1772), ALSO KNOWN AS MUHI-UL-MILLAT WAS MUGHAL EMPEROR BRIEFLY. HE WAS THE SON OF MUHI-US-SUNNAT, THE ELDEST SON OF MUHAMMAD KAM BAKHSH WHO WAS THE YOUNGEST SON OF AURANGZEB. HE WAS PLACED ON THE MUGHAL THRONE IN DECEMBER 1759 AS A RESULT OF THE INTRICACIES IN DELHI WITH THE HELP OF IMAD-UL-MULK. HE WAS LATER DEPOSED BY MARATHA SARDARS

(18)
SHAH
ALAM II



- **NAME** : ALI GOHAR
- **REGION** : 1760 -1788 -1806
- SHAH ALAM II, BORN AS ALI GOHAR OR ALI GAUHAR (25 JUNE 1728 – 19 NOVEMBER 1806), WAS THE SIXTEENTH MUGHAL EMPEROR AND THE SON OF ALAMGIR II. SHAH ALAM II BECAME THE EMPEROR OF A CRUMBLING MUGHAL EMPIRE. HIS POWER WAS SO DEPLETED DURING HIS REIGN THAT IT LED TO A SAYING IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE, SULTANAT-E-SHAH ALAM, AZ DILLI TA PALAM, MEANING, 'THE EMPIRE OF SHAH ALAM IS FROM DELHI TO PALAM', PALAM BEING A SUBURB OF DELHI.

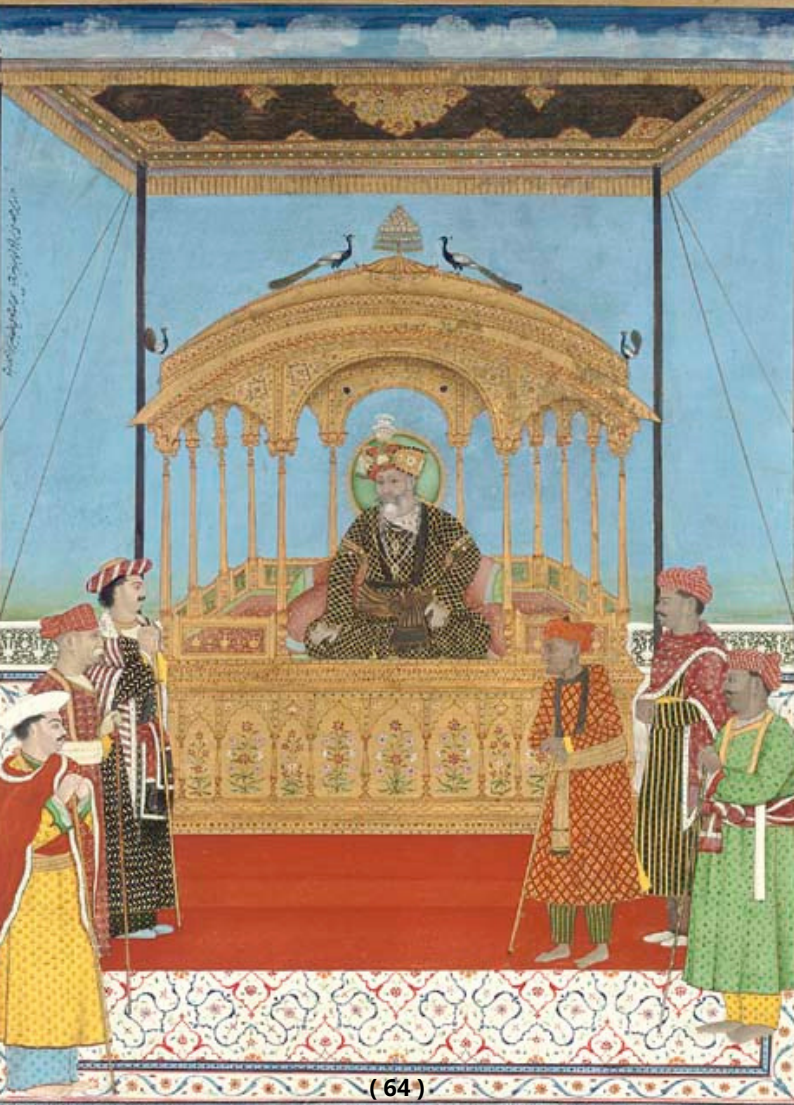
(19)
SHAH
BAHADUR



شعور ان انا الله وانا اعلم

- **NAME** : BIDAR BAKHT MAHMUD SHAH
BAHADUR JAHAN SHAH
- **REGION** : 1788-
- MAHMUD SHAH BAHADUR WAS THE SON OF A FORMER MUGHAL EMPEROR, AHMAD SHAH BAHADUR. HE BECAME EMPEROR FOR A BRIEF PERIOD IN 1788 AS A PUPPET OF GHULAM QADIR, AFTER SHAH ALAM II HAD BEEN DEPOSED AND BLINDED. HE WAS ALLEGEDLY PUT TO DEATH IN 1790 BY ORDER OF SHAH ALAM II, SUPPOSEDLY FOR USURPING HIS AUTHORITY IN 1788.

(20)
AKBAR
II



- **NAME** : AKBAR SHAH II
- **REGION** : 1806 -1837
- AKBAR II (22 APRIL 1760 – 28 SEPTEMBER 1837), ALSO KNOWN AS AKBAR SHAH II, WAS THE PENULTIMATE MUGHAL EMPEROR OF INDIA. HE REIGNED FROM 1806 TO 1837. HE WAS THE SECOND SON OF SHAH ALAM II AND THE FATHER OF BAHADUR SHAH II

(21)
SHAH
ZAFAR II



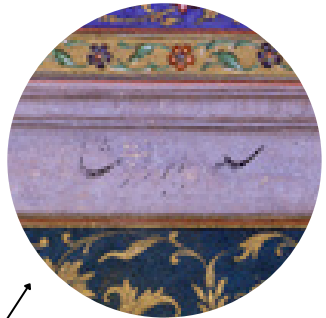
- **NAME** : BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR
- **REGION** : 1837-1857
- BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR OR BAHADUR SHAH II (24 OCTOBER 1775 – 7 NOVEMBER 1862) WAS THE LAST MUGHAL EMPEROR. HE WAS THE SECOND SON OF AND BECAME THE SUCCESSOR TO HIS FATHER, AKBAR II, UPON HIS DEATH ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1837. HE WAS A NOMINAL EMPEROR, AS THE MUGHAL EMPIRE EXISTED IN NAME ONLY AND HIS AUTHORITY WAS LIMITED ONLY TO THE WALLED CITY OF OLD DELHI (SHAHJAHANABAD). FOLLOWING HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE INDIAN REBELLION OF 1857, THE BRITISH EXILED HIM TO RANGOON IN BRITISH-CONTROLLED BURMA (NOW IN MYANMAR), AFTER CONVICTING HIM ON SEVERAL CHARGES



REFERENCE OF
MUGHAL PORTRAITS

1) BABUR

FIG 1



Shansha Babur
written in persian

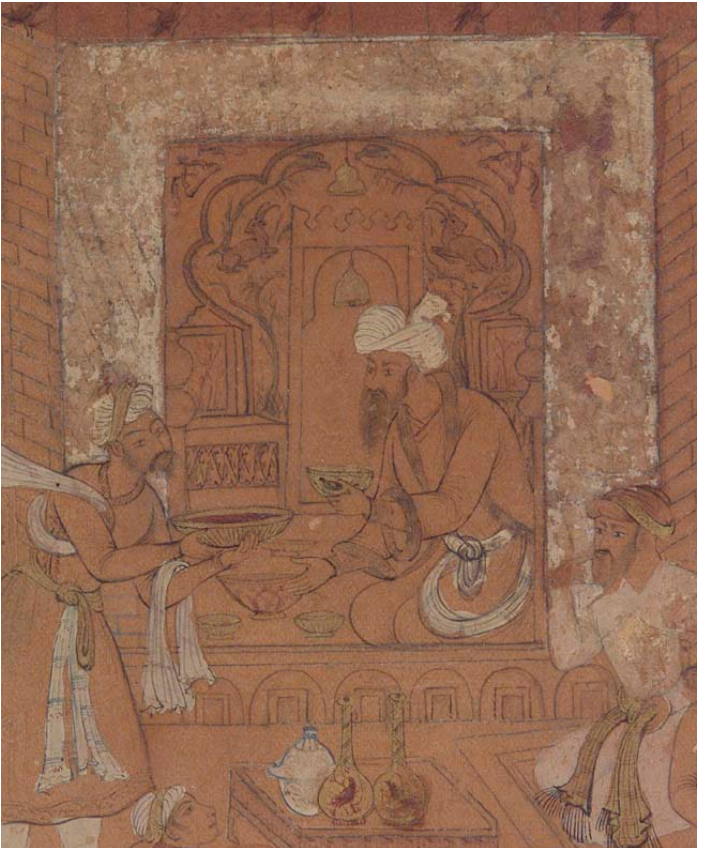
Portrait of Mughal Emperor Zahir ud-Din Mohammad (Babur)
Date 1630, Source Victoria and Albert Museum, Museum no. IS.37-1972

FIG 2



INDIA, Mughal Empire. Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur. as ruler of Kabul, AH 909-937 / AD 1504-1530. AR Tanka – Shahruki (25mm, 4.60 g, 1h). Mintless type. Dated AH 913 (AD 1507/8). Rahman, p. 10; Album 2462.2; Baldwin's 50, lot 945. VF, traces of double strike on obverse

FIG 3



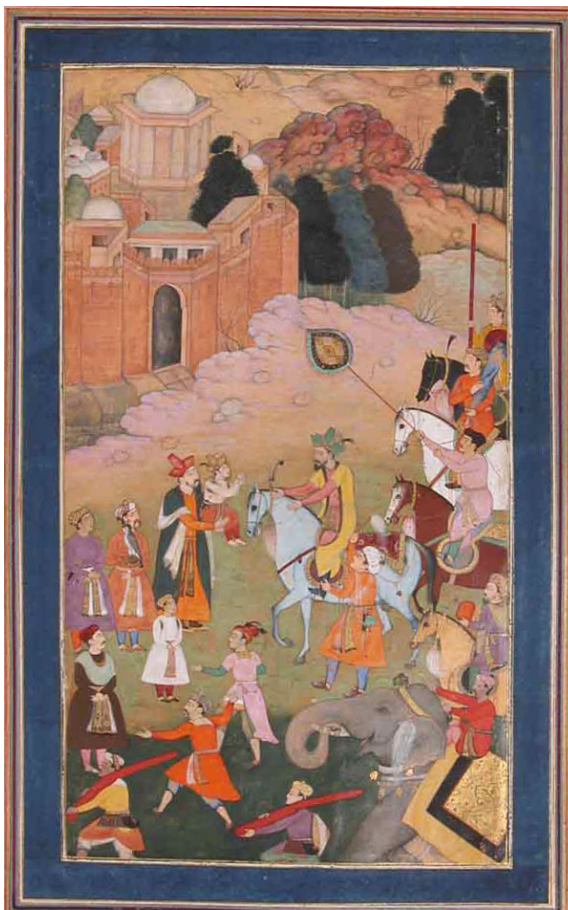
Drawing of a court scene, with nobleman and attendants; from the Babur-Nama, c.1600; a detail / Columbia University

2) Humayun

FIG 4



Darbar of Humayun, detail, Humayun. Akbarnama, 1602-4, Source British Library



Humāyūn on horseback, c. 17th century; in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York,

3) Akbar

FIG 6



Akbar With Lion and Calf", Folio from the Shah Jahan Album verso: ca. 1630; recto: ca. 1530 / metmeusuem

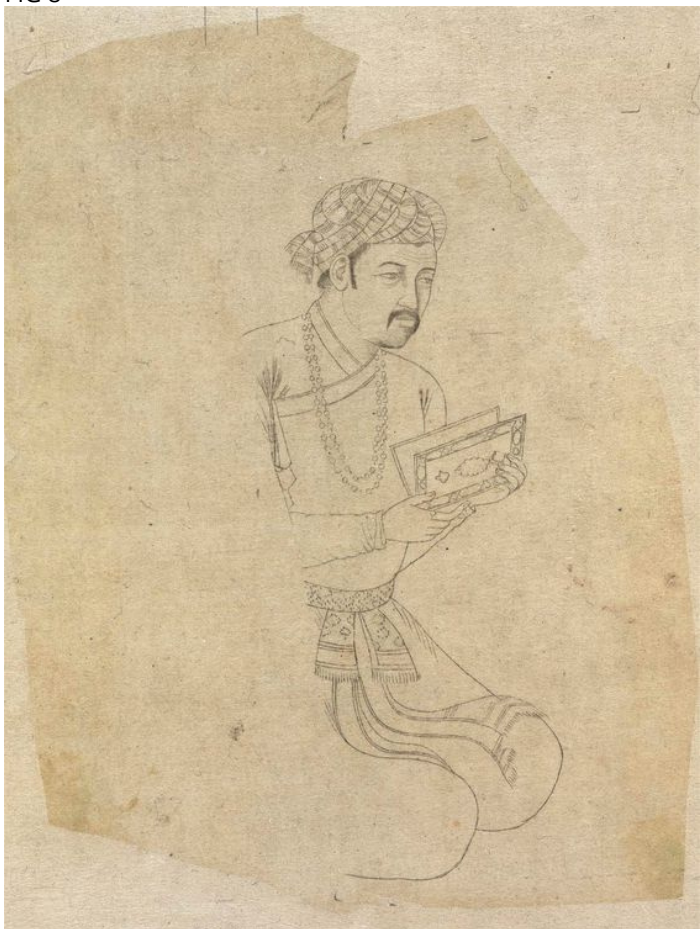
FIG 7



Akbar

Akbar, miniature portrait from the Akbar-nāmeḥ by Abū al-Faḍl, c. 1600; in the India Office Library, London. Courtesy of the India Office Library, London

FIG 8



*Emperor Akbar/Indian Mughal period/17th century Source
museum of fine Arts Boston*

FIG 8



Jalalu din Akbar

Portrait of Emperor Akbar Praying ,Date: early
17th century ,H. O. Havemeyer Collection /
Metropolian Museum UAS

4) JhaanGir

FIG 9



This painting, depicts the Mughal ruler Jahangir, standing in three-quarter profile, a pose that was common in official Mughal portraiture. It is attributable to the 13th century AH/AD 19th. During that time, portraits of earlier Mughal rulers were copied and disseminated



FIG 10

Mughal portraiture, shows the emperor Jahangir (r. 1605–27) praying. It was painted near the beginning of his reign and is paired with a portrait of his father Akbar, also in the Museum's collection.
Metropolitan Museum USA

5) Shahreyar

FIG 11



**Shahreyar written
in Nastaliq**

FIG 11



This Mughal drawing, Walters manuscript leaf W.697 is of a young man, identified by the inscription as Shahriyar, who was the youngest son of the 4th Mughal Emperor Jahangir (died 1037 AH/AD 1627). It dates to the 11th century AH/AD 17th. Shahriyar is shown in a profile position, which is common in Mughal painting, especially in depictions of court ceremonies. The portrait is a preparatory drawing for a manuscript painting. It may have been at a later stage that the window frame and hand were drawn to suggest a jharokha scene. The buff-tinted and the gold-sprinkled border are attributable to the 12th century AH/AD 18th. The portrait is inscribed shabih-i Shariyar in red Nasta'liq script

6) Shah jahaan

FIG 12



Jujhar Singh Bundela Kneels in Submission to Shah Jahan (c. 1630), Bichitr, with details by Harif. © Trustees of the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin; courtesy The J. Paul Getty Trust



Shah Jahan accepts a falcon from Dara Shikoh (c. 1630), Indian (Mughal). The San Diego Museum of Art. Courtesy The San Diego Museum of Art/Bridgeman Images

FIG 14



*Shah Jahan,
Standing with a
Flower and
Sword (late
1650s–60s),
Rembrandt van
Rijn. Collection
Frits Lugt, Paris.
Courtesy
Fondation
Custodia*

FIG 15



Shah Jahan on a Terrace, Holding a Pendant Set With His Portrait", Folio from the Shah Jahan Albumrecto: dated 1627-28; / metropolitan mesuem

7) Aurangzeb



FIG 16



ALAMGIR PADSHA

Portrait of the Emperor
Aurangzeb Date: 17th-
century Bequest of
George D. Pratt,
Metropolitan Museum
USA

FIG 17



**SHENSHAH
AURANGZEB ALAMGIR**



Portrait of the Emperor Aurangzeb Indian Mughal Persian inscription in the upper margin. PROVENANCE Given to the MFA by Denman Waldo Ros

8) Azam Shah

FIG 19



The Mughal prince Azam Shah (1653-1707) Date: approx. 1670 watercolors, silver and gold on paper Style or Ware: Mughal Credit Line: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. David Buchanan Gift of Dr. and Mrs. David Buchanan Department: SA

9) Bhadur Shah



FIG 20

Bahadur Shah, futur empereur Shah Alam Ier Album
"Princes et Seigneurs Indiens" École moghole, vers 1670
FRANCE , PARIS

10) Jhander Shah



FIG 21

Jahandar Shah, Mughal Emperor. Watercolour on paper.
India, Mughal period, c.1712. Date circa 1712. Medium
Watercolour on paper collection Victoria and Albert Museum

11) Farukhshiyar

FIG 22



L'empereur Farrukhsiyar à son balcon École moghole,
vers 1715-1719 Album de nationale de France,
département des Estampes et de la Photographie,
Réserve © Bibliothèque nationale de France

12) Rafi ud darajat

FIG 23



rafii ud Darajat / british Mesuem

13) Shah jahan II

FIG 24



Shah Jahan II, birth name Rafi ud-Daulah, was the 11th Mughal emperor for a brief period in 1719.

SOURCE ROBERT SCHEWB

14) Mohammed Shah

FIG 25



Nidha Mal Jharokha portrait of Muhammad Shah holding an emerald and the mouthpiece of a huqqa ca. 1730 The San Diego Museum of Art

15) Ahmed shah bahadur

FIG 26



The Emperor Ahmad Shah, equestrian, in the hunting field 1750 San Diego Museum of Art

16) Alamgir II

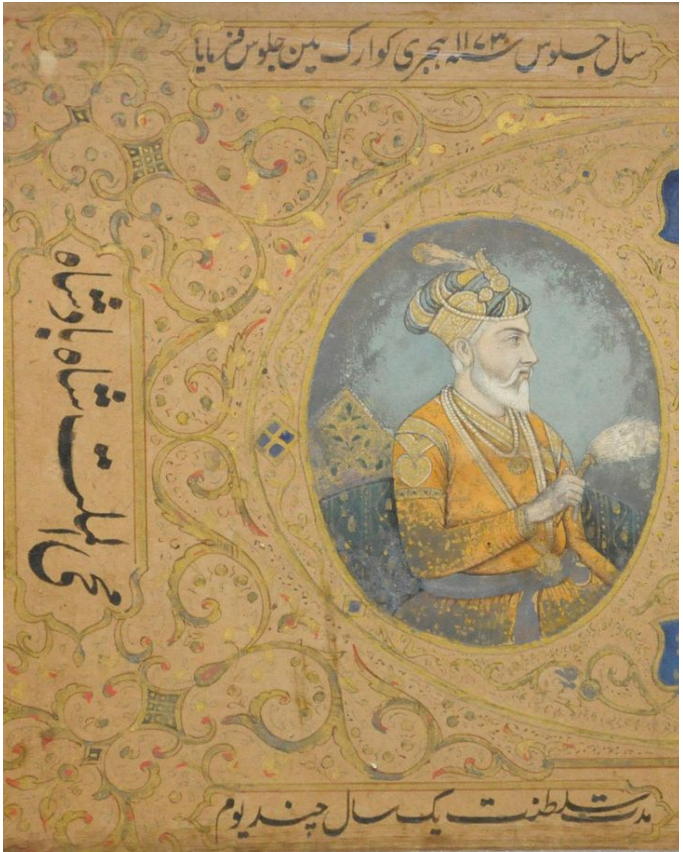
FIG 28



- Brooklyn Museum - Emperor Alamgir II - circa 1756 date

17) shah jahan iii

FIG 29



Ministry of culture , Government of India , Salar yar jung
Meusem Hyderabad

18) Shah Alam II

FIG 30



Shah Allum the Present Emperor of Hindostan," a steel engraving from the 1790's (with modern hand coloring) / COUMBIA MEUSEM

19) shah bahadur

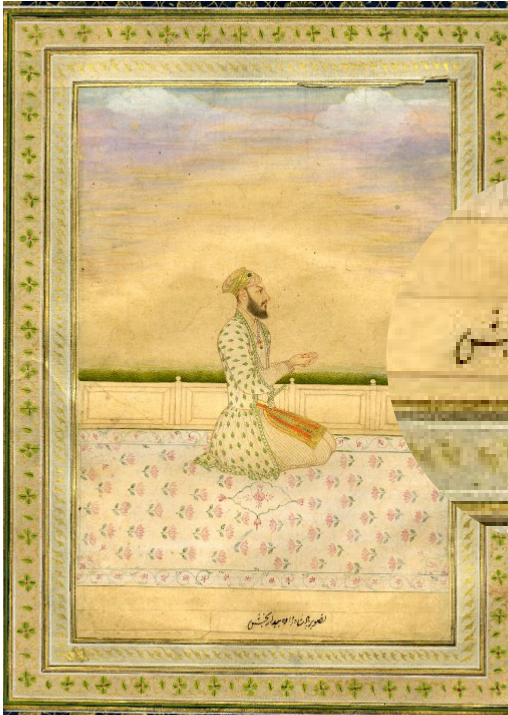


FIG 31



BIDER BKHSH Name
of shah bhadur

Portrait of Bidar Bakht; single-page drawing mounted on a detached album folio. Bidar Bakht was the son of Muhammad Azam and grandson of Aurangzeb. He is seated on a terrace and faces right. Drawing is bordered by concentric gilt bands and is mounted onto a page bearing gilt floral patterning. Ink, gold and opaque watercolours on paper.

20) Akbar II

FIG 32



Akbar 2nd seated in the throne Source
columbia Meusem New York

21) shah Zafar II

FIG 33



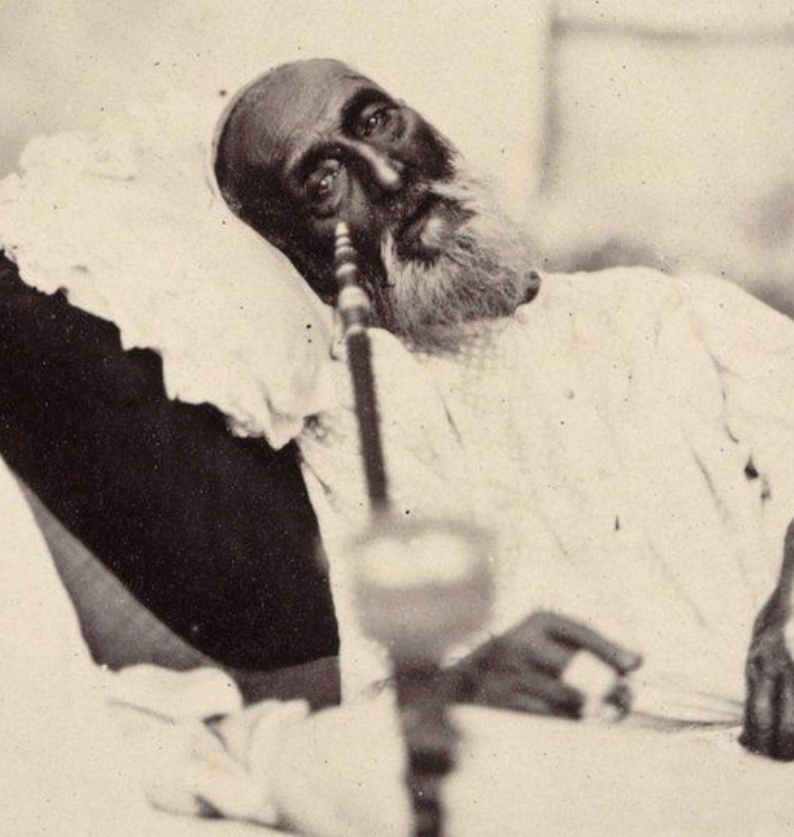
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR II Source BRITISH LIBRARY



BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR II Source BRITISH LIBRARY

FIG 34

(104)



BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR II Source BRITISH LIBRARY

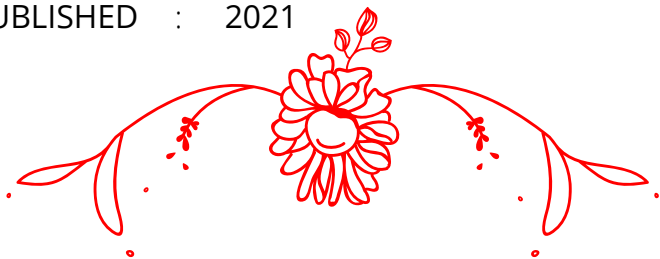
FIG 35

یادوں کی بوچھاڑوں سے جب پلکیں بھیگنے لگتی ہیں
سوندھی سوندھی لگتی ہے تب ماضی کی رسوائی بھی

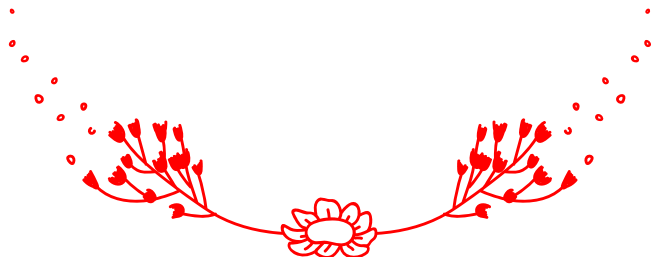
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