

Turk, Mongol and Moghul Invaders of India- “Age of Unreason”

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Abstract:

This article is about the review of Islamic invasion of India by Turks, Mongol and Moghul, after the Arab invaders were repelled in early 8th century AD by the confederacy of Hindu kings under Gurjara-Pratihara ruler Nagbhatt. From 11th century onward, the “Age of Unreason” began and continued until Moghul empire declined and India gained its independence from the British. “The Age of Unreason” was the darkest chapter in the Indian history and lasted several centuries. The events described here offer the review of the history and offers the “teaching lesson” for the readers.

If people want to maintain their culture and national identity, they must unite against their country’s enemies, irrespective of their personal religious preferences. The ideology of “Orthodox Islam” is bare open for entire world to witness. The deafening silence of Islam’s moderate followers and pseudo-secularists is disheartening and disappointing. They carry the burden of either ignoring or not condemning the acts of violence of those misguided elements. These miscreants follow false ideology in the name of their prophet, who never sanctioned them at the first place in any of their scriptures. The moderates must take these responsibilities seriously and place this “Extremist Genie” back in its bottle to assure the ultimate survival of the humanity and ultimately the survival of their own faith, accepted as the religion of the peace by the world community.

The mighty Mughals who almost conquered India fell on their own swords of conquest. Turks and Afghans before them got swept away by their own adversaries. In Age of Unreason, the sword of Islam lacked humanity and decency. The reasons that brought about the fall of Moghuls, Turks and Mongols will also bring about the fall of ISIS and other terrorist organization, who are operating under the flag of Islam. Anyone who imposes their religious beliefs by force are destined to fail.

After conquering India, various officers of the (English) East India Company wrote the history of India under Islam. Some of them give very interesting details of the conditions of “Kafirs” (Hindus and converted Muslims) that were ruled by the Islamic invaders.

Due to limited scope of this article and various available detailed writings that exists on the rise and fall of Islamic empires that dominated India, Europe and Asia, this article will only catch the highlights. These are important highlights and very relevant in explaining the

reasons why we are witnessing so many religion-based conflicts that is engulfing the contemporary world. It is then become very important that we understand their past and how these invaders reached the Indian subcontinent.

Ali- A true follower of Prophet and spread of Islam in Asia after the death of Prophet:

Ali Zayn al-Abidin ibn Hussein was the son of Ali – Muhammad’s cousin, a close friend, and one of the trusted aides. Prior to his death, Muhammad had made statements praising Ali that some followers interpreted as naming him as his successor in his last will. When Muhammad died in 632 AD. However, three other aids contested for his succession prior to Ali’s turn came in 656 AD. In other words, we saw the turnover of three Caliphs between 632 AD and 656 AD. Ali’s rule was marked by the rebellions, and just four years after taking office, he was assassinated by a militant rival faction that disagreed on the theology. As a result of his death, Shiites (Arabic for “the party of Ali”) split from the majority Muslim community, called Sunnis. This period was marked as “Rashidun Caliphate period” in the Islamic calendar. Muawiya followed assassinated Ali and established Umayyad caliphate that represented Sunni militant faction.

Ali Zayn al-Abidin ibn Huseyn (657-694 AD) also known as Zayn al-Abidin, was the fourth Shiite imam. Ali Zayn was the grandson of Prophet Muhammad. The Battle of Karbala was fought on 10 October 680 AD between the army of the second Umayyad caliph Yazidi, who succeeded Muawiya (father) and a small army led by Ali Huseyn ibn Ali, the grandson of the prophet Muhammad at Karbala, Iraq. Ali Zayn(father) was executed and his family and wives including children were taken as the slaves to caliph Yezidi to Damascus. Eventually his family was released along with his son Huseyn (same inherited name) and others allowed to return to Medina, where Huseyn led a secluded and spiritual life as 4th Imam. To avoid confusion with all Ali’s, they carried same names. The first Ali who was an advisor to the prophet, who married the Prophet’s daughter Fatima. Ali Huseyn or Hussain who fought at Karbala in Iraq was the grandson of prophet and son of Fatima (prophet’s daughter) and first Ali (cousin and aid), who was executed for propagating peace and brotherhood to whom Shiite worshipped. His son was the 4th Imam of Islam after the Prophet.

Early Orthodoxy and hateful ideology of Umayyad Caliphate:

The early suffering of Arab nomads who were sandwiched between Christian Byzantine empire and Zoroastrian Sassanian empire breed the hates towards all other people and the religions that were oppressing them as per their scripture. The orthodox prayer book “Sahifa al-kamilah” gives us a pretty good idea of psyche of the origin of Islamic orthodoxy. This was

composed after the death of 4th imam by one of his successors as 4th imam himself refused to take part in any attempt to use violence to achieve the overthrow of Umayyad caliphate to avenge his father's death.

This quote here is part of 27th Duo:

“O Allah! Give triumph to the Muslims of every region in raids against the polytheists, who face them, reinforce them with angels in ranks from You, till the polytheists are routed by them to the end of the land slaying them and taking them captive, or till they admit that You are Allah other than whom there is no god, You alone, who has no associate.

O Allah! In this massacre, take in Your enemies in the regions of the lands from the Indians, the Byzantines-Christians, the Turks, the Khazar, the Abyssinians, the Nubians, the Zanjis, the Slavs, the Daylamites, and the rest of the idol worshipping people, those whose names and characteristics are hidden, but whom you encompass in your knowledge and oversee through your power.”

Did Allah (God) ever sanction that ideology or beliefs? The answer is no. However, the power struggle, the years of bitterness contributed to the animus towards Christians, Zoroastrians, Shiites and other religions that worshipped other Gods than Allah. This included all Kafirs (non-believers: Christians, Jews, Buddhist, Hindus and others) The Muslims have designated themselves as chosen people of God to enslave, rule and convert other people, who do not adhere to their religious doctrine. Although, this was a belief of 7th century AD Islam, it has been inherited among orthodox Muslims through their teachers and altered scriptures. These followers have now resorted to terrorism to achieve their political objectives. This theology represents a **“clear and present danger”** to human civilization and the progress that has been made since 7th century AD. Since this prayer was first penned from Medina, Sunni sect has embraced it, while Shia sect has emerged as moderate sect of Islam as the follower of Ali.

The prehistory and origin of these people and how they embraced the religion of Islam will be helpful in increasing awareness and understanding among the readers. Why violence is the preferred method, they employ rather than reasons and persuasion? The prehistory's message is if you have lived and survived under century of violent culture, it become a norm in your culture and behaviors. That was the case with Ottoman Turks, Mongols, and Moghuls of India and other extremist groups. Turks and Moghuls were responsible for spreading Islam

in the subcontinent. Arabs earlier penetrated Sindh but their slim success was erased, but the subsequent conversion in Sindh was carried out by Arghoons and Turkish tribes of Afghanistan after Arabs were repulsed from Sindh. Turks were also responsible for spreading of Islam in the heartland of India, Ganges valley and south India.

Origin of Turks, Turkmen, Mongols and Moghuls:

From Chinese annals of their pre-history, we learn that Proto-Turkish people resided near Mongolia and northern China, prior to their migration to central Asia and Europe. The present genetic make-up of Turkish people contains fair degree of Mongolian genes due to close interaction between them. Moghuls had considerable linkage with Mongols and Turks as well. Timor, the ancestor of Babur of Fergana was one of the direct descendants of Genghis Khan.

Historically, Proto-Mongols and Proto-Turks were established in North eastern part of China and were found to reside in Northern China as late as 6th century BC or earlier. The rise of Xiongnu confederacy that included Turkish elements gradually pushed them towards central Asia. They were split up into various tribes. According to the Book of Wei, Turkic people were related to the ancient Xiongnu, Xienbie, Di (Dingling) and Tiele people (These names are all Chinese designations). The Tiele people were the remnants of the Chidi, the red Di people competing with the Jin people. Turkic tribes such as the Khazar and Pechenegs probably lived as nomads for many years before establishing the "Gokturk Empire" in the 6th century AD. They were all nomadic herdsman and royals but fierce fighters searching for new pastures and wealth. The first recorded use of the word "Turk" appears in a 6th-century AD and referenced by Chinese as "Tujue" for Turk. Turkic tribes were specifically known to non-Chinese historians after the 6th century AD, once they moved west to central Asia. The reason for this migration was repeated and continuing pressure from Mongol chieftains and Chinese emperors. The Mongol and Chinese captured their wives and children and kept them as slaves.

The Seljuk confederacy under similar circumstances invaded Byzantine Empire, an eastern Roman- Christian empire based in Constantinople (present-Istanbul, Turkey). The Seljuk Turk invasion slaughtered many Constantinople's residents upon conquest and those who survived were converted to Islam (Armenians, Greeks and Kurds). The animosity was built up over a several centuries between Islam and Christianity.

Other Turkic tribes of central Asia formed independent sultanates and kingdoms. They are now transformed into modern states of Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Some tribes formed tribal enclaves within those modern states. Turkic peoples

also survived in their original homeland of China and Russia and they are also known as Russian Tartars and Uighur Chinese. In Russia, they may have formed Sakha Republic of Siberia. Various other designations have been applied to them such as Tatars, Túránís and Huns etc. The exact identities of these ancient people are sketchy at best and more details can be found in Chinese annals as described by the grand historian or to be revealed through future archeological discoveries.

Turkish tribe living near Samarkand and Afghanistan had adopted Zoroastrianism, Hinduism and Buddhism prior to the arrival of Islam. The influence of the various religions fell with the rise and fall of the influence of related empires.

Last Hindu kingdom of Afghanistan that ruled Herat, Zabulistan (Kapisa) and Kandahar (Gandhara) provinces was a Turkey-Shahi kingdom that stretched up to southern part of Turkmenistan. Proto-Mongols on the other hand lived in Mongolia and interacted and intermarried with Proto-Turkish people, along with other peoples of central Asia, like Persians and Scythian tribes. They may have interacted with Tokharian of the Tarim basin known to Chinese as Yueh-Chi.

How these ancient people like Xiongnu, Dingling, Thiele and Mongols and Proto Turks look like?

The archeologists have done some reconstruction work based on discoveries of their tombs, artifacts and skeletons. Proto-Turks (Ancient Turks) were white with red hair and greenish eyes, just like white Hephthalites (Huna), who later attacked central Asia and India. Turanian referred in Mahabharata can be also the part of the same group of ancient people, living in the vicinity of India or north of Afghanistan. However, their language is not part of Indo-European language family. The Turkic languages is now part of a language family of at least 35 or more documented languages of today, spoken by the Turkic peoples of Eurasia from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, West Asia, North Asia (particularly in Siberia) and East Asia. The Turkic languages originated in a region of East Asia spanning Western China to Mongolia and developed with the interaction with other people to today's variants from Proto-Turkic root. If Mahabharata date is considered, then Turkish tribes spread out much earlier than 6th century BC. Some of Gurjara tribes are also suspected of Turkish origin but mixed with Indo-Iranians.

Adding to the ancient people's identities, there is also a recreation of "Sungir" man found in Russia that goes to 26000 BC, probably from Altai region. That may establish their prehistoric connection with Altai men with tall stature and strong built. Turks learned similar warfare techniques like Scythians, shoot the arrow from a moving horse, ride the horse backwards,

swords fighting and hand to hand combat. The introduction of gun powder and cannon as a military weapon and the embrace of Islam in Asia made them very powerful military force during the medieval period. Their nomadic life made them hard to trace as they constantly moved from place to place.



Ancient people of eastern steppe of Asia-Fierce warriors and great warriors-museums



Bust of "Di" or Dingling" man

Turkmen in Asia (Uighur)

There are other evidences found in varied features of terracotta army at Lintong, Xi'an, and Shaanxi in China. The Chinese emperor's army did include various ethnicities. The closer look of some of the terracotta figures clearly suggests that it included elements of all ancient tribes including Proto-Turkish people that had more Caucasian features.



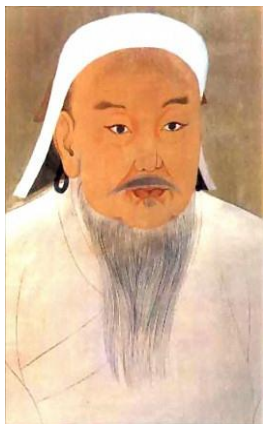
Terracotta Army of China and their soldier's facial differences that indicates multi ethnicities



Some of them have more Caucasian features than Mongoloid and some are mixed

Rise of Mongols:

Genghis Khan was a Mongol tribal chief (1162 – 1227 AD), born as “Temujin”, and became the founder and emperor of the Mongol Empire, one of the largest contiguous empire in the history of mankind. He came to power by uniting many of the nomadic tribes of Mongolia, China and central Asia and Mongol army undoubtedly included various Turkish tribes. He founded the Mongol Empire and proclaimed himself “Genghis Khan” (Khan mean emperor)". His conquest was brutal and resulted in death of thousands of people but at the end, he ruled largest empire of the world stretching from china to Europe. His campaigns were often accompanied by wholesale massacres of the civilian populations. He built pyramids of skulls and boasted about it.



Genghis khan



Kublai khan



Chagatai Khan



Timor lane (Timor)

These medieval nomads looted from others that did not belong to them, massacred people along the way and took countless wives and concubines as sex slaves including Turkish women. Razib Khan, Genetists, writing on his blog “Gene Expression” states that **1 in 200 men in the world carry the Y chromosome of Genghis khan.**

Moghuls

Moghuls were Timoroids and direct descendant of Timor and Chagatai Khan, who himself descended from one of the grandsons of Genghis Khan. They also carried Turkish bloods with Mongol’s practice of marrying Turkish women. Babur of Fergana, who was a direct descendant of Timor and invaded India and established Moghul sultanate that grew into the Moghul empire under his grandson Akbar. Akbar and his two successive generations had married Hindu queens and had also Turkish and Persian wives. They ruled India for nearly 400 years, until British took over after stunning defeat of Moghuls inflicted first by Marathas and then Nadir Shah of Persia.

How Turks and Moghuls adopted Islam?

Turks, Túránís, Turkmens and Uzbeks are neighboring tribes and nations. They came from Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan, Sinkiang province of China and Turkmenistan as they were pressured to move west. They migrated from central Asian cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Yarkand, Kashgar, Khotan, Balkh and Bahru Shan areas of Afghanistan, all along the way of ancient silk road. Once they were bitter enemies of Mongols, later they coalesced and intermixed for sole purpose of loots and capture of slaves. They made the alliance sometimes voluntarily and sometimes involuntarily. Turks had a blood-stained history along with Mongols. However, the matrimonial relationship was always existed since their prehistory. Various tribes of Turks were driven away from East Asia and were split up into various clans by the Chinese and other powerful tribes of east Asia. Turks also used to attack settled people in Persia and Bactria and live off the booty. The stealing by quick raids on the small settlement that is agriculture dependent, became the easy target for nomadic Steppe people of ancient world. The Turks evolved into multi-ethnic tribal group united by their common language. Once settled in camps, they grazed cattle, sheep and horses. Their eating habits were like Mongols and other Hunic nomads. The ancient barbarians of the world employed the same tactics to steal, subdue and subjugate the urbanized farming society that was rich in material culture. The suburbanites with family had no place to run or hide against unexpected invaders and intruders, except seek refuge and the protection in a fortification or fortress. Those who were far away had to retreat in the hills, if advance warning was ever issued. The failure was the death.

Ancient God of Mongols and Turks

Sumerian called their God “Dingir” in a Sumerian language. We don’t know how this word was transmitted to the ancient Turks and Mongols. The ancient Turks called him “Tengri”. He was their Sky god. All ancient Turkic, Mongolian and Altaic people and allied tribes followed this god and their religion was called “Tengriism”. Tengri was the highest God of Turks and Mongols.

The Huns, Bulgars, Uyghur, Seljuk, Qarluqs were some of the different clans that spoke similar language and now makes up most of the Turkish clans. Mongols themselves never adopted Islam as their religion. Proto-Mongolic tribes did not have such heavy mongoloid feature that are now prominent.



Raiding party preying on sedentary civilized society

Causes related to the rise of Islam in Arabia:

The rise of Islam and fall of the established empires was also aided by the constant warfare between Christian Byzantine Empire and Zoroastrian Sassanid Empire of Persia. They played a pivotal role in maintaining the balance of power in the Middle East. They weakened themselves by constant feuding over taxation rights and border territories.

Their demise ultimately affected the balance of power and security of the Indian subcontinent. Islam took advantage of that weakness. Islam was born out of grievances and exploitation of the nomadic tribes by both empires. Islamic army of Arab caliphate from Bagdad overrun and subdued mighty Persian Empire. After defeating incompetent Persian Emperor Yazdegerd, the caliphate made Persia the launching pad to attack India and Afghanistan. It attacked Province of Sindh of India bordering Persia, but Hindu confederacy led by Gurjara Pratihara and Bappa Rawal threw them out of Subcontinent and bought nearly two hundred years of peace.

The Umayyad caliphate became so fearful of Gurjara kings as per Islamic historian, the Arabs turned their attention towards central Asia where the Turks and other tribes resided. This region is now called Turkmenistan. Merv was the capital of Khorasan, where Sassanid king Yazdegerd had fled to seek refuge against advancing Arab armies. The Persian army was in tatters and was in no position to put up any effective resistance to the invading Arabs. No resistance was offered at Merv, and the Gazi (Muslims) occupied the capital of Khorasan

without lifting their swords. The vanquished people that included Turkish tribes had to embrace Islam at the point of sword.

However, at times, some western Turkish tribes resisted the advance of the Mongols and Christian crusaders. They found themselves sandwiched between these two forces that Arabs had experienced earlier with previous empires. The Mongols were pressing Turks from east and Byzantine's Christians crusaders from the west. Arabs had just embraced Islam. Arabs had captured Egypt and Syria from the clutches of Byzantine empire. They were marching into Central Asia. Turks were impressed by the success of Islam. Arabs aided Turkish tribes by giving material support, if they accepted Islam and if they did not accept then they coerced them to accept Islam. Since most of the western tribes worshipped their "skygod" as the only god (monotheism), it was very easy to accept the tenets of Islam of one god (monotheism).

Arabs on the other hand could not have discovered the most reliable ally in the Turks. Their dedication and ferociousness exceeded Arabs in the military combat and Turks assisted Arabs with the spread of Islam. Turks completed the eradication of the Sassanian control around Caspian Sea and Amu Darya. Then Seljuk tribe attacked weakened Byzantine Empire.

Ghazni came from Yamini tribe (Turki-Persian) and Ghori was a converted Muslim from Buddhist family and his slave Aibak was of Mamluck slave origin (Asian-African) and both extended themselves to controlling most of the North India. That accomplishment impressed Arabs as they had failed to make inroads into the subcontinent during their defeat during 8th century AD. Turks proved to be very valuable in providing military soldiers to Arabs that help Arabs in advancing Islam in east Asia.

It may sound unbelievable but Early Turkish nomads from Khorasan had accepted the Hindu code of war conduct that was in use since Mahabharata's time. The Hindu war ethics required them to wage a war on enemies from dawn to dusk. In their first major battle, Arabs deceived them by attacking Turks during early wee hours before the dawn. Turks learned this bitter lesson of the defeat at Khorasan and employed them against Hindu army.

Mohamed Ghori (Turk) attacked Prithviraj Chauhan in early morning hours, when the attack was least expected and Hindu army was sleeping. Prithviraj lost the second round of battle with Ghori, after foolishly pardoning him, when he won the first battle of victory. He found out with anguish that he committed a major blunder in trusting Ghori. The history is littered with such examples.

India had paid dearly for these types of tragic and foolish mistakes, involving Kashmir and other territories. All the peace agreements signed with Pakistan have hit the dust bins. **Once you have profited your enemies and their repeated culture of broken promises and you disregard your strategic advantages and choices available to you during the conflict, you compromised your own security in the long term and ultimately lose your liberty, culture and destiny, the way Prithviraj did. You put your future generation in disadvantageous position.**

Ghori did not reciprocate Prithviraj earlier generosity but took him as prisoner to Afghanistan and cutoff his head. What followed in his kingdom and rest of India was equally tragic. The Hindu kingdoms fell one after another like a domino.

Struggle in Central Asia and expansion of Islam:

Archaeological evidence shows that these Turkish states under Persians had a cosmopolitan religious culture of Buddhism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and the Tengri cults of the Altaic's region. All these faiths were thriving in peace. During 650-1050 AD, the number of events transpired in Central Asia. Hindu Turki Shahi kingdom was defeated by the deception of the Arab commander and gullibility of Turkey Shahi ruler in trusting him. The last attempt was made unsuccessfully by the populations of Samarqand and Bokhara to rid themselves of the murderous Muslim Ghazis.

Again, converted Persian Abu Muslim sent his victorious commander to those cities. Ziyad ibn Salih, (another converted Persian) with a band of 40,000 ghazis went to wage a Jihad against Chinese. The Arab Gazi also joined Persian Gazi and marched towards Talas. The Chinese general Kao (Korean) decided to fight the Muslim invaders and marched towards Aulie-Ata on the Talas River with 100,000 Chinese troops in cavalry and infantry formations. In the Battle of the Talas River, the Betrayal by the Qarluqs Turks contributed to the defeat of the Chinese at the hands of Gazi hordes. The next four hundred years were to see the gradual conversion of the Turks into monotheism of the Orthodox Islam. Sometimes, it was imposed on them, when they lost the battle and sometimes, they accepted the conversion voluntarily, in lieu of other inducements and rewards.

Hindu and Parsee tribes/castes residing in that area of Persian Khorasan and Turki Shahi kingdom fled to India to seek the refuge. Many Turkish military officers accepted the rule of Caliph only in the name but continue to exercise their local independence and maintained their regional control. Mahmood of Ghazni and Ghori were two examples. Ironically, converted Turks and Afghans became more ruthless under the doctrine of Islam than even

Arabs and Persians. They continued the bloodiest tradition of aggressions and forcible conversion into India, Turkey, Balkans, Austria and Poland. This culture of aggression continued for several centuries. The ruthless traits they acquired by associating with Mongolian and Hunnic hordes with added infusion of Islamic theology made them more treacherous and dangerous in this aggressive enterprise. The vast number of human casualties and relating to this carnage lasted for centuries that included serial episodes of the genocides of Hindu, Armenians, Jews, Buddhists, Greeks, Lebanese and Slavic people.



Battle of Talas against Chinese



Battle of Otlukbeli-defeat of Akkoyunlu Turkmens.



Defeat of Turkic Hindu Shahi kingdom-671AD (yellow) Destruction of Mes Ayanek Buddhist stupa

In modern time, Turks, Persians, Pakistanis and Indian Muslims have been ideologically brainwashed by their religious teachers and forget their ancestral fights and resistance against Islam. As the prayer indicates, their religious ideology is unlike any other religion and there is no indication that their prophet ever sanctioned this hateful ideology of beheading

and enslaving innocent men, women and children of other faiths. They forget their glorious history of peace and non-violence of their ancestors. Recently, Saudi King reminded all the converted people that Islam is the religion of Arabs, why are you following us?

Turks and their circumstantial allies like Afghans and Persians were also responsible for slaughtering Hindus and other nationalities in Persia and Afghanistan. The invaders Nadir Shah looted Delhi and took away Kohinoor Diamond. Despite that, Hindus never lacked the shortage of braves and fought Islam and in the end the Hinduism have survived. The Turks, Persians and Afghans succumbed to Islam completely and failed to preserve their ancestral faith. They also lost their cultural identity. These are historical facts. All people of subcontinents have Hindu past. Have your DNA tested to discover your past?

Arrival of Turkish invaders in India:

India as it stood in 11th century AD was made up of various small Hindu kingdoms after disintegration of Gurjara-Pratihara Empire. The confederacy and Power that Gurjara Pratihara exercised during 7th through 9th century AD was completely eroded during 11th Century AD due to triparty struggle among three kingdoms. When Turks appeared on the scene, Hindu kingdoms were unprepared to form a coalition. Arabs after their serious loss and defeat two centuries earlier were themselves afraid of Gurjara Kings and once they were expelled never dared to come back. The newly converted Turks from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan became their willing war proxies. Mohammed of Ghazni's primary purpose was to loot and pillage India to impress caliphate, as Caliph was angry at him because Mohammed had overthrown his appointed governor of Khorasan.



Subjugation of Turks and Persians at the point of sword and forcible conversion to Islam in central Asia

Ghazni repeatedly raided the frontier towns of Punjab (that now lies in Pakistan.) to collect booty and slaves then offer them as gifts to Caliph of Baghdad. Pakistanis teach distorted history and their history begins with Kassim, an Arab who invaded Sindh (Their own province) and celebrates him as a hero. As Ghazni went deeper into India with large army, he found little or no values. In span of less than 100 years his descendants were booted out of India. After another 100 years, another Mohammed from province of Ghur arrived for the same purpose to loot, plunder and capture slaves. He was defeated first time by Prithviraj Chahaun (1149–1192 AD) at battle of Tarain. Foolishly, showing his Hindu generosity and chivalry, Chauhan acting against the advice of his ministers let defeated Ghori be released. He also gave him horse and supplies, so he can make it back home to Afghanistan. Instead of being grateful, the cunning Turk returned few years later and this time with large number of mercenaries. The over confidence combined with poor battle tactic changed the fortune of Prithviraj and the future of India. Ghori's earlier attempt to penetrate deeper into India against Gujarat met with disappointment with the defeat handed down by Solanki Queen. With his slave General Aibak, he finally succeeded in establishing sultanate in Delhi.

The student of India who are studying history to be an historian will discover to his Sorrow that the Indian history was distorted to promote secularism. The true history was suppressed. Richard von Gorbis echoes great Al-Biruni's word- **"Hindu has never been but have shown little interest in historical matters and it is now a generally recognized fact. Religious and philosophical speculations, dreams of other worlds, of previous and future existences, have claimed the attention of thoughtful minds of Hindus to a much greater degree than the historical ground reality of who are ruling them."**

Since Mohammedan conquest, for henceforth, the history of India is written by the foreigners and not Indians. Islam has justly been characterized as the caricature of a religion. Fanaticism and fatalism are two conspicuously irreligious emotions, and it is exactly these two emotions, that Islam understands. The savageries aroused by these irreligious emotions still exists in terrorist organizations and their masters, as if the history is played before our eyes like it happened during the Medieval age. Those savage people of medieval age were Mongoloid Turks and Hunnic invaders.

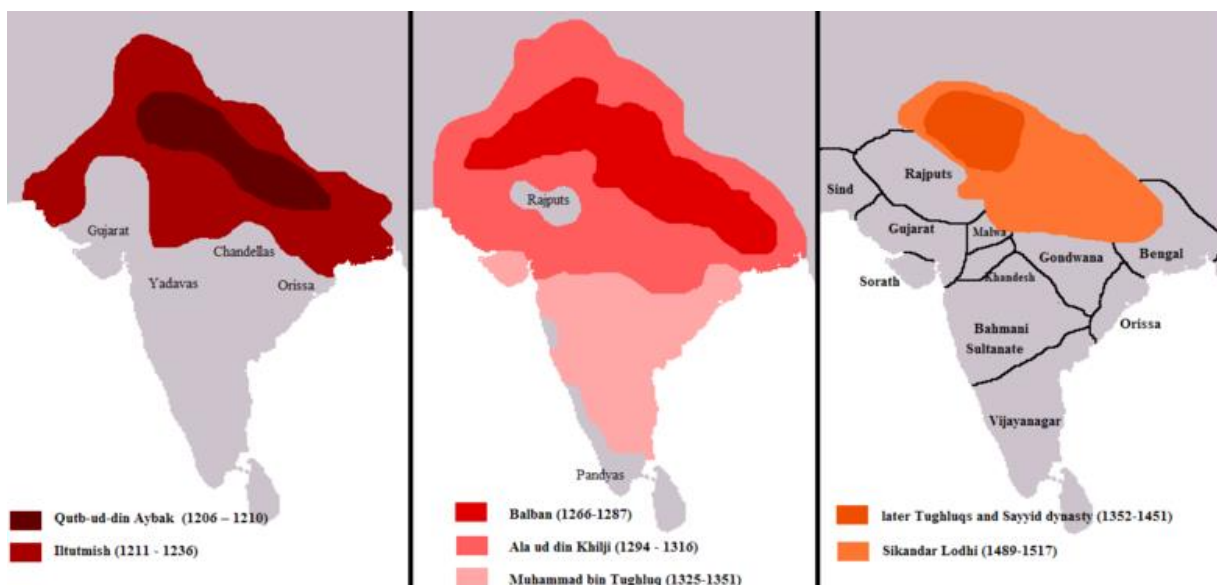
It was not uncommon when a ruling Turk Muslim noble, a foreigner in India, can spit on Hindu's or converted Muslim's face and nothing will happen to that officer as sharia law

states “Kafirs” deserved that punishment. These kinds of historical facts are omitted from the textbook.

Ghori’s dynasty came first. After Ghori, a total of five dynasties ruled, collectively called Delhi Sultanate. The first four were of Turkic origin and last one was Turkic-mongoloid origin:

1. Mamluk (slave) dynasty (1206–90AD)
2. Khillji dynasty (1290–1320 AD)
3. Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414 AD)
4. Saiyyids dynasty (1414–51 AD)
5. Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526 AD).
6. Moghuls (1526-1707 AD), The British took over until 1947 when India became independent nation.

Afghan Lodi dynasty was a bit relief for India as they were less orthodox and more humane in dealing with their subjects. Their administrative reforms were well noted and praised. Ghori’s expedition into India was the most horrible periods of the history of Hindustan. There was a total Lack of unity and cooperation among Hindu kings to combine their military might to defend the attacked states. Southern Hindu Kings were more interested in the fall of Northern Hindu Kings without thinking the future consequences for their kingdom, their faith or their subjects. That brought the fall of most of the Hindu Kings and solidified Muslim rule for several hundred years. This tendency is still manifested among Hindus.



Source- WIKI

Turks and Mamluk slaves, who took over the reign were thoroughly indoctrinated with Sharia laws that legitimize the loot, capture of slaves and destroying an ancient peaceful Hindu culture and civilization that was built laboriously by sages, saints and kings of India over millennia. The temple destruction was daily occurrence and material was reused to build mosques.

After capturing India, Turks were in phase of their enhanced greed, fought among themselves for power and ill-gotten wealth. One monarch dethroned another; every accession to the throne is accompanied by the murder of fellow Turkmen and kin. Allaudin Khillji went as far as plundering of the cities, the devastation of the lowlands and the slaughter of thousands of men, women and children for no good reason. This carnage continued for five centuries in northern India and therefore we have five successive Turkish dynasties. Turkish history in India, Persia and Byzantine Empire is literally soaked with the blood of multitudes. The most frightful spectacle throughout these reeking centuries was the most terrible time for humanity and other civilizations besides Hindus.

Mongolian prince Timor, a blood line of deadly Genghis-Khan attacked India with his band of killers in the year 1398 AD and before his entry into Delhi, he proclaimed himself an emperor. He slaughtered all the defeated soldiers of Delhi Sultanate along with the hundred thousand prisoners that were captured during his campaign in Punjab and Kashmir. Timor admitted himself in his own biography that it was too inconvenient to drag them around with him to Samarkand. **Timor writes about his expedition to India that he plundered three districts of Delhi and according to the will of God and all captured were put to the sword in one single day.** During Timor's invasion, last Turkic dynasty of Saiyyid was a ruling India. Saiyyid rule lasted from 1415 to 1451 AD. The Timor invasion had left Saiyyid in shambles. Whatever little we know; Saiyyid in their final rule barely controlled few miles around Delhi. With Saiyyid dynasty's failing fortune, Turkish's history in Indian subcontinent underwent a profound change. **The dominant Sunni sect of Islam brought by orthodox Turks was diluted, and Muslim sects of Shiite rose. Since then this has become a geopolitical struggle between Shiite and Sunni of modern times.** After Timor's departure from India, Turks were replaced by Lodi tribe of Afghan in 1451 AD.

Moghuls- Babur and Humayun

Mughals of India were Turko-Mongols because Babur was direct descendant of Tamerlane (Timor) who descended from Chagatai khan, who was a nephew of great Genghis khan. See Genealogy chart below.

Turko-Mongol invader Babur (1483 – 1530 AD) had experienced the series of setbacks in Fergana-Samarkand valley, a part of Timor’s empire. At one battle, Babur barely escaped and was saved from impending death during his failed expedition. He won some victories only to lose it to Uzbek war lord. Then he focused his attention towards India, where Rana Sanga of Mewar had dealt a body blow to Ibrahim Lodi. Afghan Lodi Empire was falling apart after the death of Bahlul Lodi. The succession struggle and Infighting among Lodi on one hand and his checkmate Hindu king of Chittore Rana Sanga’s death resulted into an unintended invitation for Babur to conquer India. This time Babur succeeded in laying the first foundation stone for the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent and became the first Moghul ruler of Delhi-Agra (his conquered territory was very small).

Babur never liked India and its hot climate. He was succeeded by his son Humayun (1531–1540 AD), who was a weak and sickly emperor. Sher shah Suri with the help of Safavid Muslim Persians dethroned Humayun and he fled. He barely survived while crossing Thar Desert without water. His wife was pregnant with their child Akbar. At this critical juncture, Humayun anticipated aid from his appointee, the Emir of Sindh. He was Hussein Umrani, a converted Balochi, who had pledged loyalty to both Humayun and his father Babur. Humayun had married a Sindhi woman, named Hamida Banu of Persian ancestry. Hamida Banu was Akbar’s mother. Humayun and Hamida were given refuge by the local Hindu ruler Rana Prasad at Umerkot in Sindh (Sodha Rajput), probably at the request of Umrani. Hamida daughter of noble Sindhi man gave birth to Akbar on 15 October 1542 AD, who became heir-apparent to the 34-year-old Humayun. Akbar was raised in Hindu environment and he was coached by two Iranians Sufi Shiite saints that immunized him from the teachings of Sunni orthodoxy.

Sher Shah Suri had died in 1545 AD; his son and successor Islam Shah died in 1554 AD. These two deaths left the dynasty in shocks and disintegration. Three rivals for the throne all marched on Delhi, while many tributaries vassal states tried to stake a claim for the independence. An Indian Merchant turned Commander Hemu Vikramaditya rose through the ranks and fought number of battles for Sher Shah Suri and ultimately took over the reign after last ruler of Lodhi/Suri dynasty died. In exiles, Humayun, Young Akbar with Bairam khan gathered a vast army and established a beach head at Sirhind in the Punjab state. Bairam khan was a good tactician and military commander and made up the shortfall of the military ineptitudes of Humayun. They finally defeated Hemu at Agra after series of battles. Humayun retook Delhi and reestablished himself as an emperor.

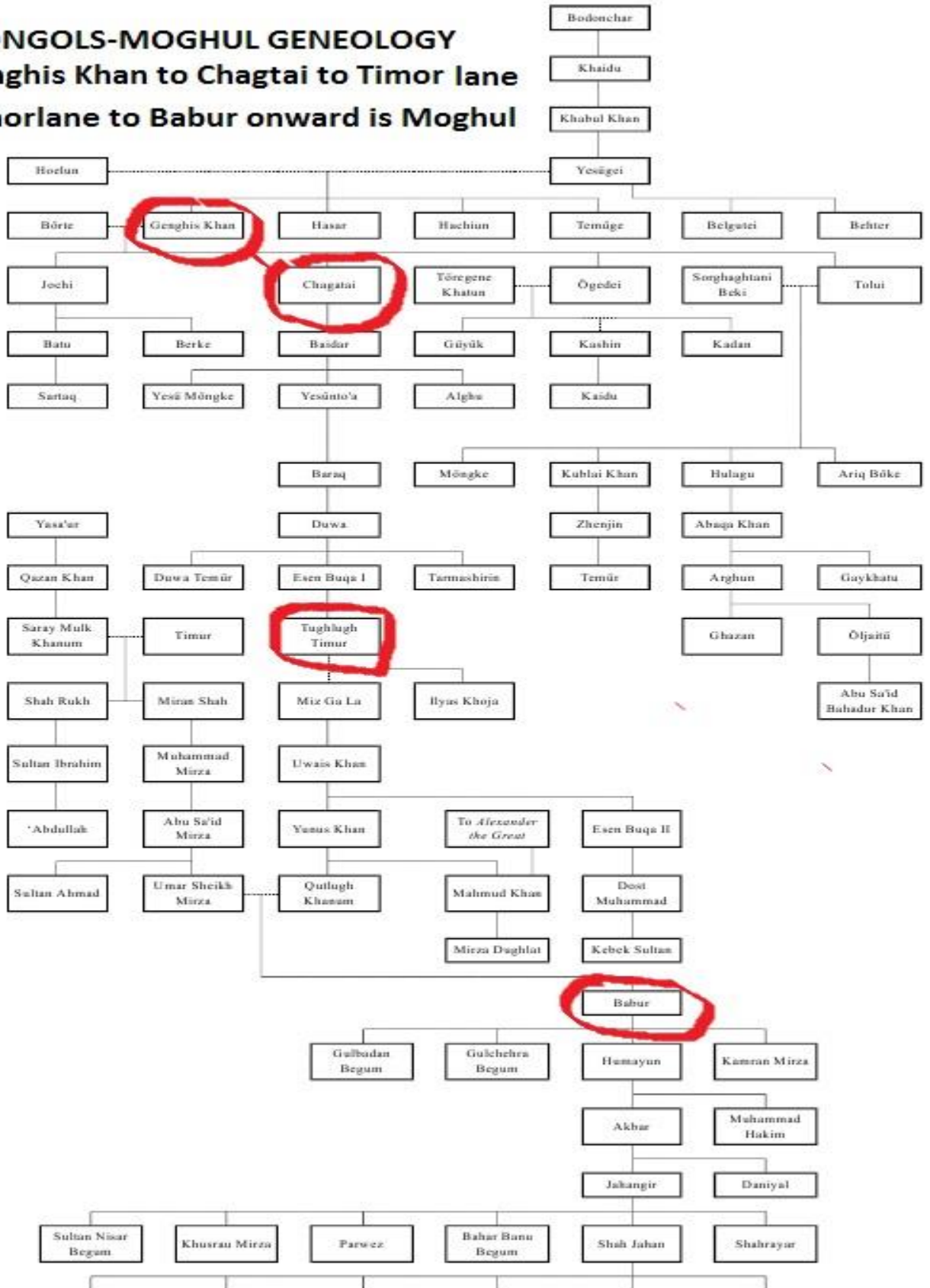
Col. James Tod wrote on his chapter on Rana Sanga of Chittore, **“At battle at Fatehpur Sikri Triumphal pyramids of the slain Rajputs were raised by Babur’s armies on a hillock, which overlooked the field of the battle” (p.246).”** Hemu Vikramaditya was slain by Bairam Khan when Akbar hesitated ordered Bairam to stop. Those who visited Sikri can see the battlefield from the top and this why Sikri was chosen by Akbar as the second capital, where victorious army of Moghuls planted their first flag. Sikri at that time was a small village.

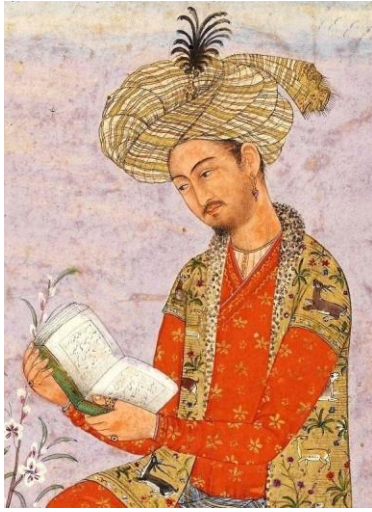
Opium edict, treacherous and degenerate Humayun, the son of Babur, was even crueler than his father. After repeated battles, Humayun captured his elder brother Kamran in succession struggle and subjected the latter to the brutal torture. A detailed account is left by Humayun's servant Jauhar and is quoted by Vincent Smith which says:

“Humayun had little concerns for his brother's sufferings. Kamran was pulled out of the tent and a lancet was thrust into his eyes. Some lemon juice and salt were injected into his eyes. After some time, he was put on horseback to die.”

You can imagine the cruelty and torture that Humayun was capable of inflicting on others. We wonder after several generations between Genghis Khan and Timor Lane the “killer genes or mentality” passed down through generation and that remain unchanged. It was said that Akbar’s mother Hamida Begum was 14 years old and she was forced to marry Humayun. The cruelties inflicted by Akbar's descendants (Jehangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, etc.) were not entirely different from those of his ancestors but varied in degrees. It is rather miracle that Akbar escaped the culture of cruelties, perhaps with his Hindu upbringing that taught him religious tolerance and it was reinforced by later following of Sufi saint Chishti. When we compared him to other Muslim rulers, he held a reasonable, generous, gentle and noble character and kept orthodox Islam at bay. Generally, all historians agree that Akbar with his brilliant mind and calibrated wisdom firmly established Moghul Empire that his Grandfather founded. He extended his empire through most of North India and part of central Asia by forging the alliance with diverse rulers and kings, using “carrots and sticks” approach. He used intimidation and inducement. He kept his potential adversaries close meaning requiring them to be present in his court and insisted they live in Delhi and showed more balanced approach on religious views and acceptance of other faiths.

MONGOLS-MOGHUL GENEALOGY
Genghis Khan to Chagtai to Timor lane
Timorlane to Babur onward is Moghul





Babur of Fergana



Humayun (weaker one)



Begam Hamida (Sindhi)



Son Akbar-the great

Moghul Painting of the Moghuls



Babur's Skull Trophy



Lodi and Babur battle Painting Depiction



Rana Sanga and Babur battle-Painting depiction

Akbar to Aurangzeb (Rise of Moghul Empire):

Humayun fell from the stairs and he could not overcome his injury. His addiction with opium and related health problems that he carried. He died at a relatively young age. There is every indication that he loved Persian poetry and embraced Persian culture like his father under

Bairam Khan's guidance. Akbar ascended to the throne at the age 13. Akbar was different than other Moghuls. He was intellectual but ambitious. He was Just and more secular in his attitudes, but he was highly dictatorial. He was generous to his loyal supporters, Muslim and Hindu alike but ruthless towards his opponents. He despised partiality and unnecessary cruelty. He was relentless pursuer of his usurpers. He sought counsels from his Muslim and Hindu advisers. He set aside religious orthodoxy in preference of Sufism. He was unforgiving to those who opposed him.

His main obstacle was Bairam Khan, his regent, mentor and close military advisor. Bairam had served him, his father and Grandfather. However, he unsettled Akbar repeatedly by countering his orders and angering him by deeds of cruelty manifested by acts of partiality, selfishness and violence that were unnecessary. In March 1560 AD, Akbar, then 17 years of age, decided to take the reins of government into his own hand. He deprived Bairam Khan of his regent's office and influence and appointed him as the Governor of Punjab. Up on hearing emperor's Farman (Order), Bairam Khan hastily departed to the Punjab and after establishing himself took arms against his Imperial Master, Akbar. Akbar himself led his imperial troops n against the Bairam and defeated him. Bairam Khan was captured alive and was barefooted; Akbar did not do that would have been customary of his time to behead the rebellious commander. Against the order of Akbar, Bairam Khan had beheaded Hemu Vikramaditya. Akbar wanted to spare his live and make him vassal to his projects. However, Akbar forgave Bairam Khan. Akbar went further in his magnanimity to Bairam Khan and thanked him for the memory of his great services that he had rendered to him, his father and Grandfather but gave him few options to choose

1. Either assume his old place of honor at the right of the throne(regency) but obey his command
2. continue his assigned Governorship under his command in Punjab
3. Take a pilgrimage to Mecca and retire.

Bairam Khan chooses Hajj pilgrimage and was assassinated by disgruntled person and died. Akbar was rough and strong-nerved emperor and risk taker. He never showed his anger but when aroused, he was intimidating and did not hesitate to order the hard justice in the form of harsh punishment, regardless of who the person was- either Hindu or Muslim. Akbar was a follower of Salim Chisti, a holy man. The Chisti Order is a Sufi order within the mystic Sufi tradition of Islam. **The Chisti Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance, and openness.**

Akbar was ambitious but he was driven by expansion and consolidation of his empire. He sensed that there was ceaseless strife among the small Hindu states of India. His goal was to

establish his empire permanently and realized that he will need Hindu allies. He also knew that brave Rajputs of India, when respected with dignity and honor, could be their important allies. In order to win them over, He employed a brilliant strategy. Those who can pose him military challenge, he integrated them into his imperial army by offering ranks of Mansubedar, Governorship or viceroy ship and other perks, however with strict limit of troops they can command and when required, they will have to perform the military service. He also established matrimonial relationship with strong kings to command permanent obedience. In return, he guaranteed their security and provided perks. He also allowed them to keep their kingdom with full autonomy. His first relationship was with powerful Rajput houses of King Bharmal of Amber (Jaipur) and Rathor clan of Jodhpur. He unsuccessfully tried to get Chittore to his scheme but Sisodia clan of Chittore never submitted their suzerainty to anyone. Rana Pratap of Chittore refused Akbar's condition. Finally, Akbar attacked Chittore and destroyed the Chittore. Rana Pratap led a lifelong struggle against Moghuls.

To build relation with his Hindu subjects, he married Jodhabai, Man Singh's aunt and accorded Man Singh the special status. Man Singh at one point was ready to adopt Islam, but Akbar told him to keep his Hindu faith. Jaswant Singh Rathore of Jodhpur was given a special status of viceroy ship of Gujarat and other states. Akbar went to pay his respect to Sikh Guru Nanak. Akbar also had similar religious discourse with Jain Acharya Hiravijayji Suri and gave him complete control of holy place of Palitana in Gujarat.

Akbar was born at Umerkot in Sindh. Jahangir was born at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. Shajahan was born in the city of Lahore and Aurangzeb in city of Dohad (Gujarat). They all still regarded themselves as Turks. They called themselves as Emperors of Hindustahan. They never called themselves as Hindustanis.

Addressing Indian Muslims, they would say, **"We are Turks, you are Hindustanis."** Aurangzeb had used these words on several occasions.

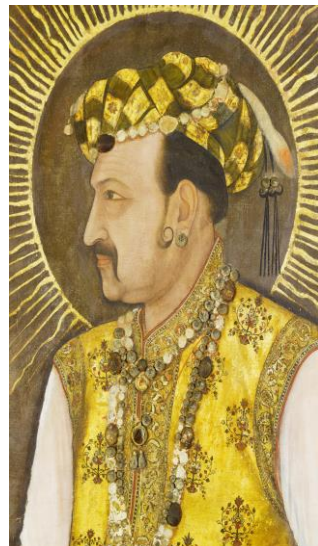
Mariam-uz-Zamani Begum, a title bestowed to Hira Kunwari alias Jodha Bai, (1542 – 1623 AD) who was the mother of Emperor Jehangir but popularly known as Jodha bai, was the eldest daughter of Hindu king Bharmal of Amber (near Jaipur). Jehangir, her son through Akbar was half Hindu. In addition to his childhood exposure, Akbar's marriage to Jodhabai led to a gradual shift in Akbar's religious and social attitudes that reflected in his policies. This alliance was an important event in Mughal history and her influence impressed Akbar to move towards religious tolerance and inclusive policies within an expanding multi-ethnic and multi-

denominational empire. Akbar's elimination of Jizya tax (religious tax on Hindu) was a major social change and relief to Hindu.

The tour guide at Fatehpur Sikri often makes mistakes in identifying Jodhabai and Mariam as two separate people but they are one and the same. She assumed the Muslim name after marrying Akbar. Despite good qualities Emperor Akbar possessed, he refused to negotiate with Chittore and come up with some sort of formula that will avoid the confrontation and avoid the exile of the Royal house of Mewar. His stubbornness and Rana Pratap's determination alluded both.



Jodhabai-mother of Jehangir



Jehangir



20th wife of Jehangir-Noor Jahan

Despite good governance, religious tolerance and removal Zejiya tax on Hindu, Akbar was not without vices like his ancestors and successors. Various historians have characterized him with excessive drinking, womanizing and drug addiction. Vincent Smith in his book on "Akbar - The Great Moghul" (p.294) writes:

"Intemperance was the besetting sin of the Timoroids royal family, as was of many other Muslim ruling houses. Babur (was) an elegant toper. Humayun made him look stupid with opium. Akbar permitted himself with the practices of both vices ". Akbar's two sons died in early manhood from chronic alcoholism, and their elder brother was saved from the same fate by his strong constitution, and not by his addiction. With such an atmosphere surrounding Akbar's character, it is a fantasy to nourish the thought that Akbar was a "divine incarnate" character. Some Pakistani Muslim historians absurdly state their views on Akbar as "divine incarnate". Take notice of the contemporary writers who describes the agonies of women that were hauled to Sikri to provide sexual pleasure for him and his court. When in battle, Akbar seems to have preserved this "great" legacy of Mongol-Moghul barbarity by

erecting pyramids of the dead from various accounts of the battles he fought, especially when he attacked the fort of Chittore. (Source Colonel Tod)



Fall of Chittore and battle with Rana of Chittore

Akbar showed limited enthusiasm in enforcing his liberal decrees, which his lieutenants tended not to implement. Thus, having ordered the abolition of Jizya in 1564 AD, another had to be issued after 10 years to enforce it. **Hussein Khan, the Governor of Lahore, required Hindus ‘to stick patches on their shoulders’ like Hitler did to the Jews. The idea was to help Muslim identify Hindus, so the Muslims are not put to the indignity of bestowing any honor in errors to Hindus, nor did he allow Hindus to saddle and ride their horses. This was a hurtful humiliation and disrespect to non-Muslim subjects. Akbar either ignored these acts of disobedience or he was never briefed.**

Mullah ‘Abd-ul-Qadir Bada’uni (1540 – 1615 AD) was an Indo-Persian historian and translator living in the Mughal Empire. In his writing, he elaborates:

“It was customary to search out and kill heretics (mainly Shia, and non-believers) as late as 1574 AD”. Other contemporary sources such as the Akbarnama and the Ain-i-Akbari by Abul-Fazal confirm this narrative and claims that it existed prior to 1593 AD; there had been conversion of Hindus to Islam by force. How much Akbar knew, what his officers were doing is not clear, but these practices continued and even intensified under bigoted Aurangzeb. Akbar’s conduct and stubbornness against Chittore and Rana Pratap deserves condemnation. Rana Pratap was no threat to his empire, and he should have let him keep his independent kingdom like he did with others rather than insisting on ceremonial pledge. During the attack on Chittore, he called himself a Ghazi (**one who kills the non-believers**). Thirty-five thousand innocent people were killed, women were raped, and Royal Rajput women committed **“Jauhar”** (an act of self-immolation) than allow themselves to be captured by his troops and get violated. This cannot be considered as humane act or any show of religious tolerance.

Niccolo Manucci, the Italian adventurer who lived in India during 1653 to 1708 AD informs us that during his period, **“the education of Mughal Princes started at the age of five. Teachers are appointed from Turkish ranks, who were orthodox Sunni Muslims. Besides Kuranic teaching and Sharia Laws, they were taught Turkish, Persian language along with Hindustani. The Hindustani allowed them to deal with their Rajput chieftains who were in subordinate positions.”**

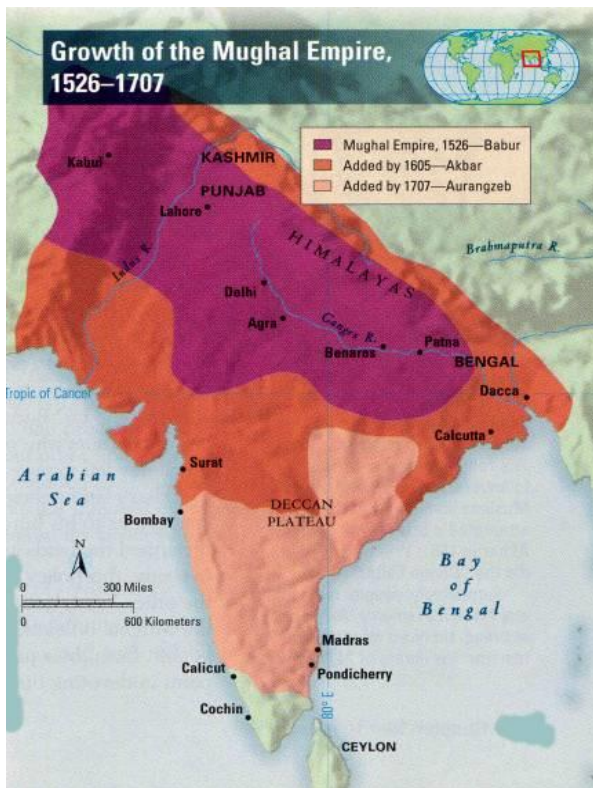
Maratha General Sadashiv Rao Bhau wrote, **“The Pathans of Afghanistan who were recruited in Moghul army despises Indian Muslims more than they despise Hindus.”**

The Map below shows the growth of Moghul empire and nearby empires of Asia. The Moghul military had strong fire power of cannons that Hindu Rajput lacked. The military superiority is a key to domination. The Hindu kings never paid too much attention to update their fire power or superior fighting tactics with a newer technology. The elephants and swords can carry your military so far, but they are no match against cannons and gun powder.

One can conclude that Akbar deserves most of the credit by firmly establishing an empire and subduing divided Hindu kingdoms that lacked the leadership and military technology to resist the advance of invaders. Although the battle accounts suggest that Hindu never lacked the braveries, but their resistance was resulted into great cost of blood and treasure due to lack of unity and lack of matching fire power that gave Moghuls an overwhelming military advantage. Akbar’s tilt towards religious tolerance and harmony and his following of Sufism was admired by most of his subjects but was resented by Sunni Ulemas, the guardians of orthodox Islam. This sowed the seeds of discords with the power struggle and court intrigues that ensued at every Moghul succession. Patricide, Fratricide and Familicide became common occurrences in Moghul succession struggle after Akbar’s death and lot of Royal blood was shed.

Jahangir never earned respect from the Turkish Nobles, Generals or Sunni Ulemas. He was lax in matters of personal orthodoxy, stingy in rewarding and not favoring orthodox Ulemas and holy man. He continued his father’s social policy of religious tolerance. Some nobles show him as he was favoring to Hindu kings and Hindu religions. He participated in Muslim as well as Hindu religious practices. As a result of this practiced, he was viewed by nobles as not real Moghul but half Hindu and half Muslim. Orthodox Moghuls and Turks Muslims hated his guts. During his rule, Muslim orthodoxy did not rule in every department of his empire. The peaceful environment continued.

Jehangir was also an opium edict and womanizers. He had 20 wives. The youngest Noor Jahan, his favorite consort and wife manipulated him. Jahangir’s successor Shah Jahan continued Akbar’s policy, but he was occasionally bigoted, and he put his elder brother to torture by gauging his eye during succession struggle. Not a good example for his own Children. Later, he was subjected to same treatment by his younger son Aurangzeb, who had killed all his brothers and sisters. It goes without saying “what goes around that comes around”.



Moghul Empire’s Growth



Other contemporary empires of Moghul period

Shah Jahan’s accomplishment should include the construction of Taj Mahal in the memory of the woman he loved, Mumtaz Mahal who bore him 14 (fourteen) children, Dara and Aurangzeb were two among them. Dara was killed by his younger brother Aurangzeb during succession struggle.

Evils of Polygamy:

One of the chief attractions that induce men to embrace Islam is the permission of the polygamy sanctioned by the religion. Islam sanctions polygamy. Every Muslim man up on conversion can have four wives. If you are sultan or emperors or noble, the rules are lax, and he can have as many as he desires. Jehangir was no exception. He probably exceeded his ancestor count by marrying 20 wives. All Moghuls and Delhi sultanate had countless

concubines in their harem. Nizam of Hyderabad was a topper. According to some estimate, his harem exceeded over 1000 with eunuchs' soldiers guarding the harem. This pervert social policy of Islam was widespread and extended from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and rest of central Asia. No other religions or culture of the world officially sanction the polygamy and degradation of their women who are mothers of the emperors in their lives.



Shah Jahan with his wife Mumtaz Mahal (Taj Mahal Fame) their sons Dara Sikhoh & Aurangzeb reading Koran

In case of Jahangir, Shah Jahan and their successor, courtiers and countless wives contributed to the power struggles among sons that led to murder, assassination and exile of princes. The case of Dara Sikhoh was unusual since he was the heir apparent. Dara and his younger brother Aurangzeb had the common mother- Mumtaz Mahal. The opium and liquor habits contributed to the illness of Emperor Shah Jahan. During 1657 AD, this situation triggered a desperate struggle for power among the four of his sons, but realistically narrowed down between eldest Dara, heir to the throne and usurper youngest Aurangzeb. Shah Shuja was the first to make his move, declaring himself Mughal Emperor in Bengal and marched towards Agra from the east. Another son Murad Baksh allied himself with youngest Aurangzeb, who was serving the living emperor as the Governor of Gujarat. Dara Sikhoh was appointed Governor of the province of Bihar commanding largest Moghul army of 60,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalries. Despite strong support from Emperor Shah Jahan and his Rajput allies to Dara Sikhoh, Aurangzeb cunningly mounted a challenge. Shah Jahan had recovered enough from his illness to remain a strong factor in the struggle for succession. Shah Jahan's emerged victorious when his imperial army led by his eldest son Dara Sikhoh prevailed over Shah Shuja at Bahadurpur. However, Dara was defeated by Aurangzeb and Murad during the Battle of Samugarh near Agra in 1658 AD. Subsequently Aurangzeb took over Agra fort and deposed his father and emperor Shah Jahan in June of 1658 AD and put him under house arrest. He went on to capture and kill his elder brother Dara and he succeeded. Thereafter, using one

excuse or other, he killed Murad and his sister and anyone else who can pose him any threat. All of Shah Jahan's loyal Rajput allies were purged, deposed, reassigned or murdered. The long list included Maharaja Jaswant Singh, Bhagwan Das and many other prominent Rajput Rulers. The moderate Islam was purged, and harsh Islam was brought back into the picture.

Aurangzeb instituted direct policies of discrimination and unfairness. His letter indicates that he was highly intelligent and literate but why he did not see the benefits of Akbar's social policies remains a mystery. There are speculative theories how he became so treacherous and devoid of compassion. Islamic orthodoxy regarded Aurangzeb as savior of their faith. Such views have not been incompatible to the unrealistic minds of the dreamers of past glory and inflated pride that regrets the loss of vanished grandeur. This mentality is so perverse in Islamic world that traverse through the modern age. For example, ISIS leader Baghdadi's dreams of 6th century AD version of the "Glory of Islam" that is highly unrealistic and unattainable in a space age world.

To what degree this mindset influenced Mohammed Ali Jinnah to demand the partition of India and subsequent disastrous wars with India over Kashmir initiated by Pakistan is the matter for the people to judge. However, it is a teaching lesson to secular Hindus-either real or fake, that be aware, your own existence is at threat. The reverence accorded to Aurangzeb by orthodox Ulemas is entirely questionable after Aurangzeb's killing of all his brothers and sisters and putting his father under house arrest in the name of saving the faith (See Aurangzeb's letters to Shah Jahan). This shows that Islam as a religion is highly politicized and not the faith of the prophet.

Who was responsible for the decline and fall of Moghul Empire?

After Jahangir's death, the meticulous efforts through which Akbar built his empire started showing cracks. Shah Jahan himself who was personally pious and occasionally bigoted, still received the punishment by his son as he spent his remaining life under the house arrest.

I am elaborating Flynn's remark with my words: "Aurangzeb's co-operation with Hindus was limited and to him they were just subordinates and not the allies. He rejected any adaptation of their habits, sought no absorption of their ideas."


This view is firmly but temperately stated by Dr. Riyazu'l Islam, one of the foremost Pakistani historians. "This was the view then and it was carried through by those who accepted the

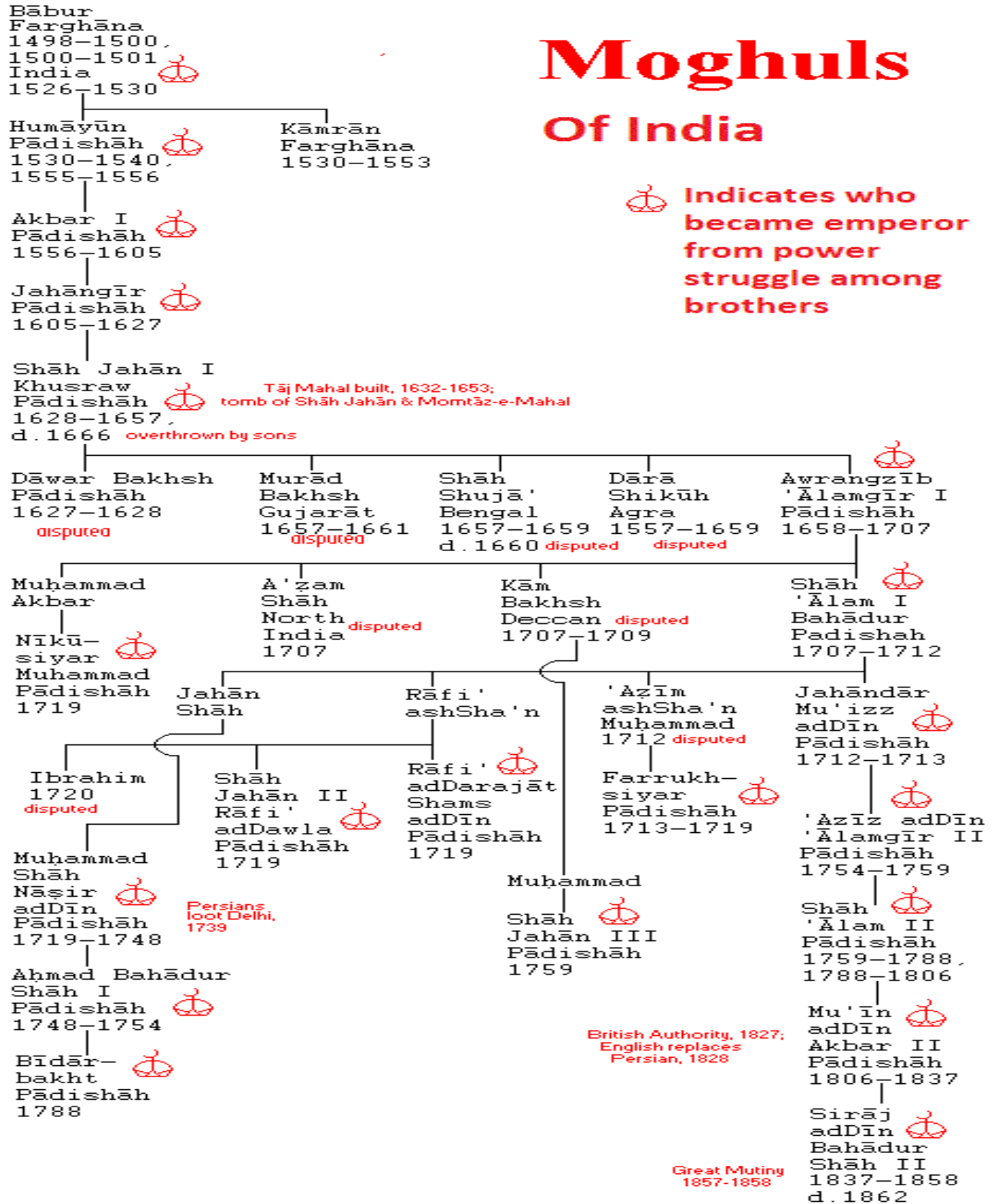
ideology that supported partition of India and the emergence of Pakistan, now regarded as a “failed State”.

This ideology still thrives in Pakistani military culture and is sustained by their sponsorship of the acts of terrorism against secular India. It is therefore entirely distasteful to analyze any aspect of the career of Aurangzeb dispassionately. His place in history has already been assigned by his own impeachable conducts, and his sleepless attention to injunction of his faith in every aspects of empire’s business that involved majority of his Hindu subjects.

Still there is a one Pakistani historian Iftikhar Ahmad Ghauri, in his book “succession struggle between the Sons of Shah Jahan” published in Lahore defends Aurangzeb’s attitudes and mentality. This author has gone to his deep end and justify Aurangzeb’s deeds of Familicide as a religious conflict between Aurangzeb and his brothers. The good, the holy, and the Sunni supported Aurangzeb, vs. the free style, secular minded, loving, Shiite supported Dara Sikhoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan and heir to the throne. He does not say anything about other brothers and sisters, who were also victims Aurangzeb’s treachery. Again, this is another teaching lesson to Hindus that Islam and his followers has their political agenda for domination and no amount of indoctrination or reeducation will ever alter their fundamental belief, unless the source of poison that is spitting out of every Madrassas and Mosques are contained right at tender age.

Moghuls Of India

 Indicates who became emperor from power struggle among brothers



Moghul's genealogy and the crown indicates who became emperor

Most Striking in his analysis is the relegation of Shah Jahan to obscure senility. The outlandish assumption that this old man was senile and incapable of running the empire is the author's assumption and justification for rewriting the history. None of the Aurangzeb's letter to his father indicates that. Shah Jahan's response was always with love, while Aurangzeb response was always deceiving but respectful with politeness for his father-emperor. Aurangzeb's never claimed such a thing, since his father had overcome his addiction briefly in 1657 AD. There was no reason to place other brothers and sisters to death. His sister helped him, but she still became his victim, because she knew his treachery and dishonesty. This author further advances the argument that clearly indicates his mindset. He clearly shows his prejudice towards Shiites by making an absurd conclusion: **"Dara Shikoh's accession would destroy Sunni Islam, and therefore Dara himself must be destroyed. Dara's leaning towards moderate Islam was an act of apostasy."**

The main motivation was the power to rule because he was not the heir apparent. The author can't cover up by rewriting the history. He cannot say with one breath that Akbar was a "divine incarnate", because he was religiously tolerant of all faiths then contradict himself in second breath that Dara Shikoh practicing same policy of Akbar was an act of apostasy. That shows that Islam is bigoted and will stay bigoted. Dara Shikoh was wise like Akbar and Jehangir and treated Sunni in par with Shiite. Sunni sect was not in any danger. The problem was Aurangzeb wanted to be an emperor and only way he can do that is by killing all his elder brothers and usurping the living emperor, his father.

When you compare his argument with the modern case of separation of Bangladesh (former East Pakistan), Shiite-Sunni sectarianism was very much in play there. We cannot forget the extraordinary severity used by the Pakistan Army in trying to suppress the revolt by Bangladeshi due to overturning the election results by Sunni rulers of West Pakistan, when Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh was the clear winner of the Pakistani election. There are hints in Adab-I-Alamgiri describing the time and life of Aurangzeb that describes Sunni Muslim's attitude against Shiite Muslim. Aurangzeb said:

"Bengalis had been imperfectly Islamized, or are subject to Hindu influences, or had fallen away from true orthodoxy." The continuity of this argument is instructive for Bengali of all faiths. The blowing of Shiite mosques in Iraq and Pakistan are also instructive. The Sunni-Shiite rivalry in Middle East is also very instructive. Those who speak out against Sunni orthodoxy like Journalists and Bloggers are eliminated by beheading, murder or incapacitation. Flynn in his thesis captures this thought:

“Aurangzeb was a cruel, crafty and treacherous despot, who followed the example of his ancestor Timor by spreading terror and alarm around him in the second half of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. Even today, the Hindus seem to tremble, when they meet the sinister fanatical glance of a Mohammedan. Princes with sympathetic qualities were not entirely lacking in the seven centuries of Mohammedan dominion of India, and they shine forth as points of light from the gloomy horror of that time, but they fade out completely before the luminous picture of the man who governed India for half a century (1556-1605 AD) and by a wise, gentle and just reign brought about a season of prosperity such as the land had never experienced in the millenniums of its history. This man, whose memory even today is revered by the Hindus, was a descendant of Babur, Abul Fath Jallaluddin Mohammed, known by the surname Akbar "the Great," which was conferred upon the child even when he was named, and completely supplanted the name that properly belonged to him. And truly he justified the epithet, for great, fabulously great, was Akbar as man, general, statesman and ruler, —all in all a prince who deserves to be known by every one whose heart is moved by the spectacle of true human greatness.”

Decline and fall of Moghul Empire:

There are many reasons why Moghul empire declined and vanished by 18th century AD. There are many authors who have given us the lengthy account of Moghuls, so I will spare the reader's time by summarizing some of the key reasons:

1. Aurungzeb's resort to Sunni Orthodoxy and reversing Akbar's and Jahangir's policies of social harmonies became the empire's undoing. When you are ruling an empire, where majority of population practiced a different faith and you are not accommodative and live in your own cocoon of beliefs, there is bound to be the conflicts. Aurungzeb's treatment of Hindu was despicable. This can be compared to the fall of mighty Roman Empire. Romans fought many wars; they depleted themselves and forced to hire mercenaries to build depleted legions. The armies of foreigners were made from those who Roman forcibly colonized. They practiced non-Roman faiths and finally the empire broke within itself as Roman army disintegrated with his own soldiers joining the invaders from the north.

2. Another turning point was the re-imposition of Jizya on Hindu that Akbar had banned. Aurangzeb needed monies to finance his ambitious expeditions in south India and he decided to take a wrong approach. He stretched himself too thin. The long-term results of the reintroduction of Jizya were more ruinous. The starting a war in Deccan with Maratha and

southern sultanate turned out to be disastrous. Maratha fought guerilla warfare against Moghuls and logistics of supplying troops was depleting the treasury. He did not overcome his stubbornness.

3. His poisonous hatred of Dara and killing of his brothers divided the royal household. His hatred toward his brothers was endless and betrayal of loyal Rajput cost him dearly. They would not fight for him as they did before with his predecessors. Dara's unorthodox theological work, and the company he kept, was used as a justification for his elimination. Dara was more attracted to Sufism (Persian style) like Akbar, than Sunni orthodoxy. Aurangzeb's blind faith in Sunni orthodoxy led him to pursue Dara, while he was fleeing towards Persia and then putting him to death was a sign of fanaticism.

4 Aurangzeb's hardheaded attitude towards the Marathas, Rajputs, Sikhs and the Jats and his refusal to grant them regional autonomy broke the loyalty that existed between them and the Mughal Empire. The endless repression against Sikhs and other communities earned him more enemies than stability. Guru Tegh Bahadur is revered as a Prophet (ninth Guru) of the Sikh religion. Guru Teg Bahadur set a remarkable precedent of martyrdom for the cause of freedom of religion. On the orders of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi, ninth Guru was publicly beheaded for resisting the forced conversions of Hindus in Kashmir to Islam. Aurangzeb was just like ISIS leader Baghdadi of modern time.

5. His constant bad mouthing of Persian Shia caught the ears of Persian rulers. That inevitably attracted Nadir Shah to attack his weakened successors after his death with blessing from Raja of Jaipur (Mirza Raja).

6. Polygamous relationship of Moghul emperors caused the wars of succession. The court intrigue and infighting further weakened the empire. The trail of weak successors that followed Aurangzeb further damaged the integrity of the empire.

7. The war in Deccan and insurrection in North with Pathans dealt a body blow to the military strength of Moghul empire. This was like fighting wars on two fronts.

8. Perceiving weakness of the successor emperors, the infighting among four groups of nobles, the Turks, the Persians, the Afghans and the converted Indian born Muslims began. The nobles fought among themselves for jagirs, so they can amass more income for themselves and as a result cutting down the number of fighters they had to hire. Sir Jadunath Sarkar writes. **"All the surplus produce of a fertile land under a most bounteous Providence was swept into the coffers of the Mughal Nobility and pampered them in a degree of luxury**

not dreamt of even by kings of Persia or Central Asia. Hence, in the houses of the nobles the luxury was carried to an excess. The harems of many of them were filled with immense number of women of an infinite variety of races, intellect and character."

9. Sensing the weakness of the Moghul empire, agitated and angry "bad mouthed" Persians decided to pay a visit to Delhi this time. The invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali broke the remaining strength of the Moghul Empire. It took a heavy toll of the imperial army, the treasury and property and laid open the inefficiencies of the military and political administration.

10. Aurangzeb dismissed the Hindu Officials from state service and allowed only those to continue who were prepared to convert to Islam. An order banning the building of new Hindu Temples in areas directly under Mughal control was promulgated early in his reign. This alienated Hindu masses.

11. When Rajputana was placed directly under Delhi in 1679 AD and the Rajputs were preparing themselves to resist Mughal dictate. Aurangzeb ordered to destroy old as well as new temples in different parts of the Empire. Thousands of artisans and laborers were employed to pull down Hindu Temples and replace them by building Mosques using the temple material. After the death of Raja Jaswant Singh, Aurangzeb tried to keep his son Ajit Singh; under his control. Durga Das managed to remove him and his Mother from Rajputana. This ultimately led to the Rajput War that continued from 1679 to 1681 AD. The secret correspondence between royal house of Jaipur and Nadir Shah indicates cooperation between them against Mughals.

The tragedy fell on the descendants of the Mughals. After several generations, they do not look like Turk. They just look Indians. The people forgot them during British rule. As far as we know, there are 75 to 76 descendants still alive. One known is living in the poverty of Kolkata is Sultana Begum, who claims the Mughal lineage. She was married to Prince Mirza Bedar Bukht, who was the great grandson of the last Mughal emperor of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar. Other known descendant is Prince Tacy who lives in Hyderabad, south India who also claims lineal descent from Bahadur Shah. Below are their pictures.



Last Moghul princess of 21st century AD



Prince Tacy and his family

The evils of partition of British India and consequences:

When British devised the partition on religious grounds, they inadvertently signaled **“troubled destiny for Indian subcontinent”**. It was a mistake and blunder of historic proportion. The invaders Turks and Moghuls had left, leaving their DNA strands behind like Genghis Khan. However, the Orthodox Sunni Islam did want a separate country and British consented. Jinnah demanded it and they got it, a homeland for Indian Muslim. Having enjoyed the privileged status under Moghul rule, they cannot conceive their national identity.

India’s freedom fighters wrongly choose “secularity”, although it was intended to nullify the demand, advocacy and the reasons for the partition. The subsequent steps taken by ruling congress party were disastrous. The history documented here shows that Islam is forbidden to live under secular framework. Any exception to this statement is a rare phenomenon and it is unlikely to change in near future. To all whiners of Indian political elites and Indian Press, I offer two quotes:

William Shakespeare said, **“A fool thinks himself to be wise, but a wise man knows himself to be a fool.”**

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