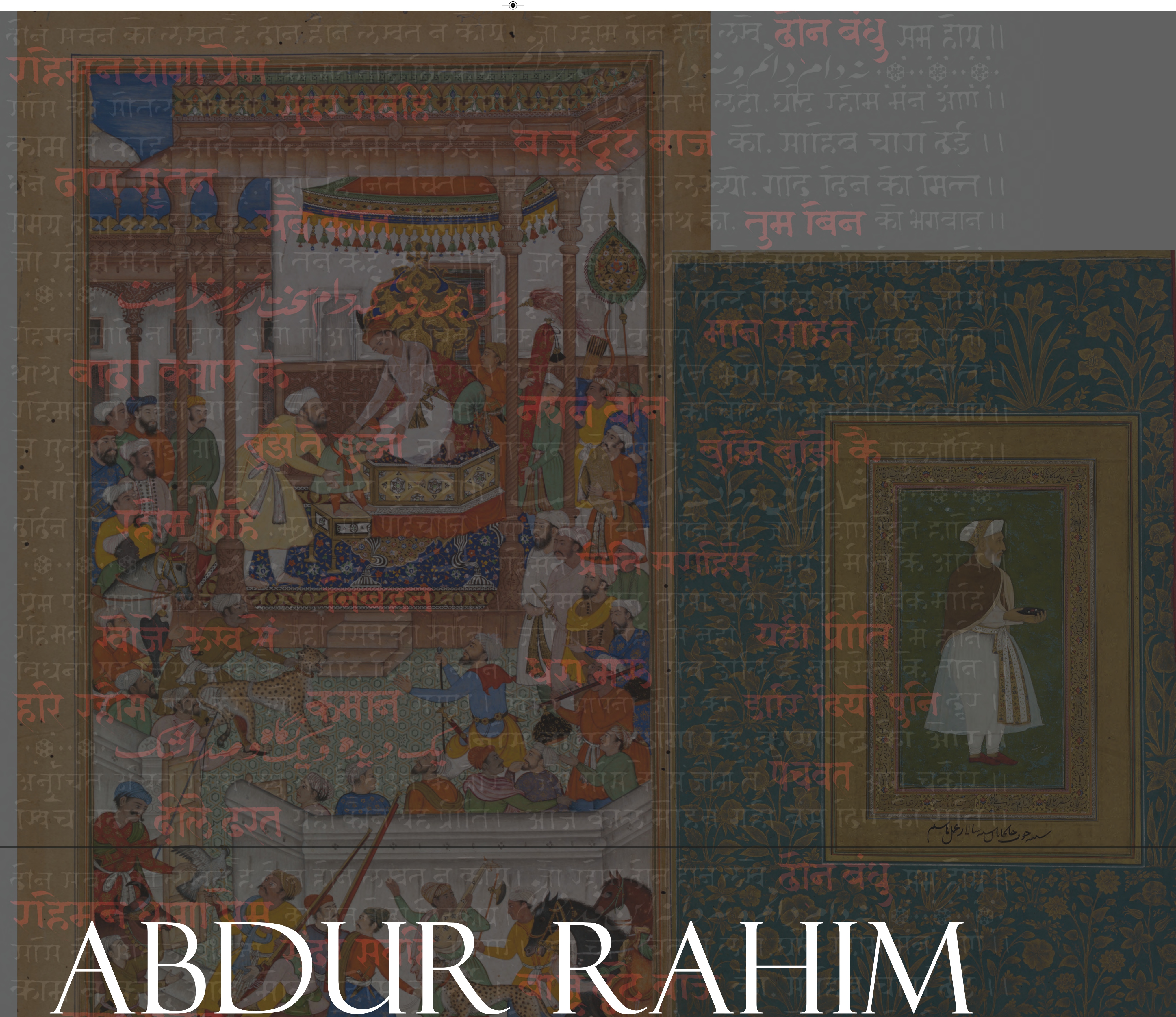


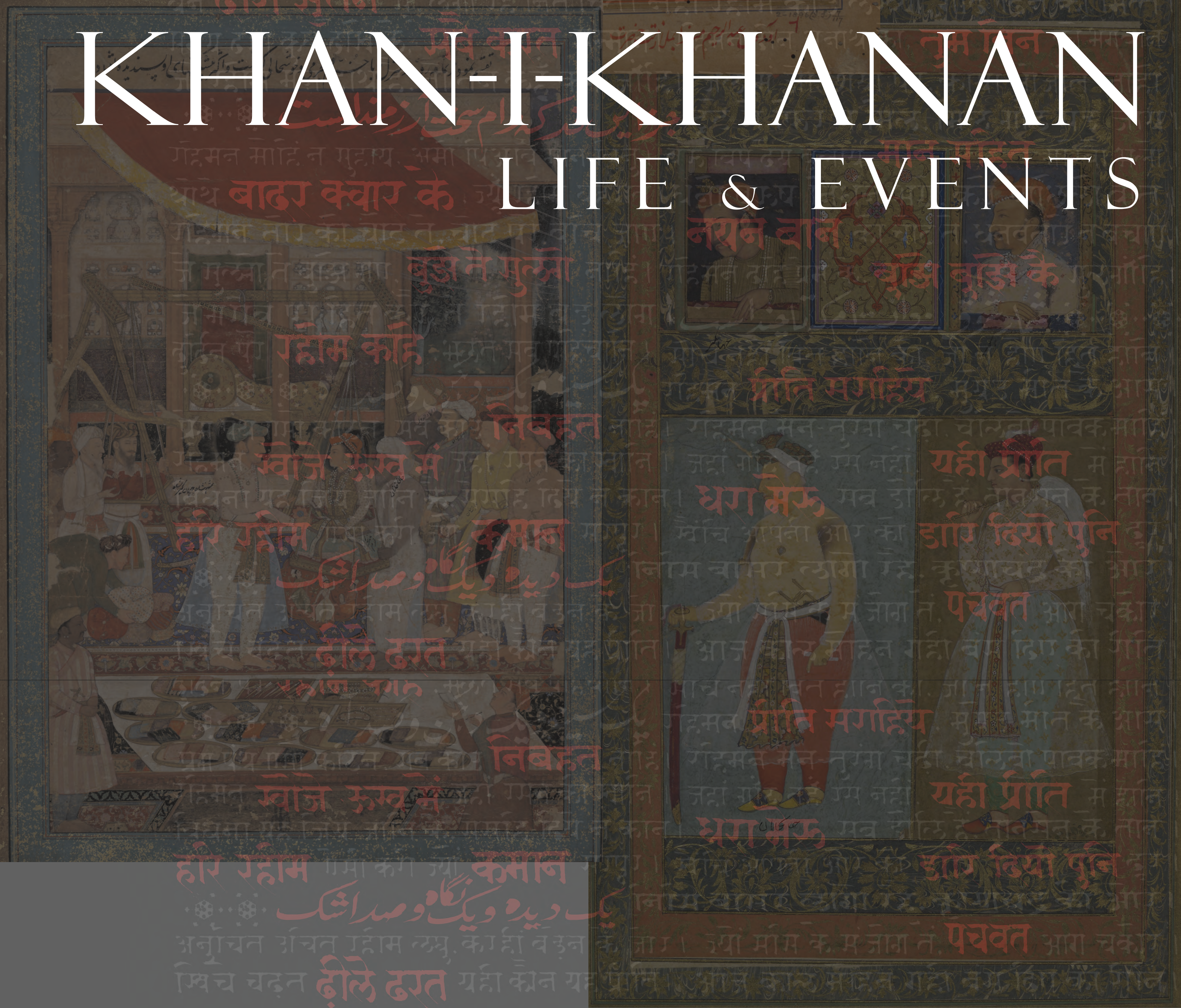
FINAL TIME



ABDUR RAHIM

KHAN-I-KHANAN

LIFE & EVENTS



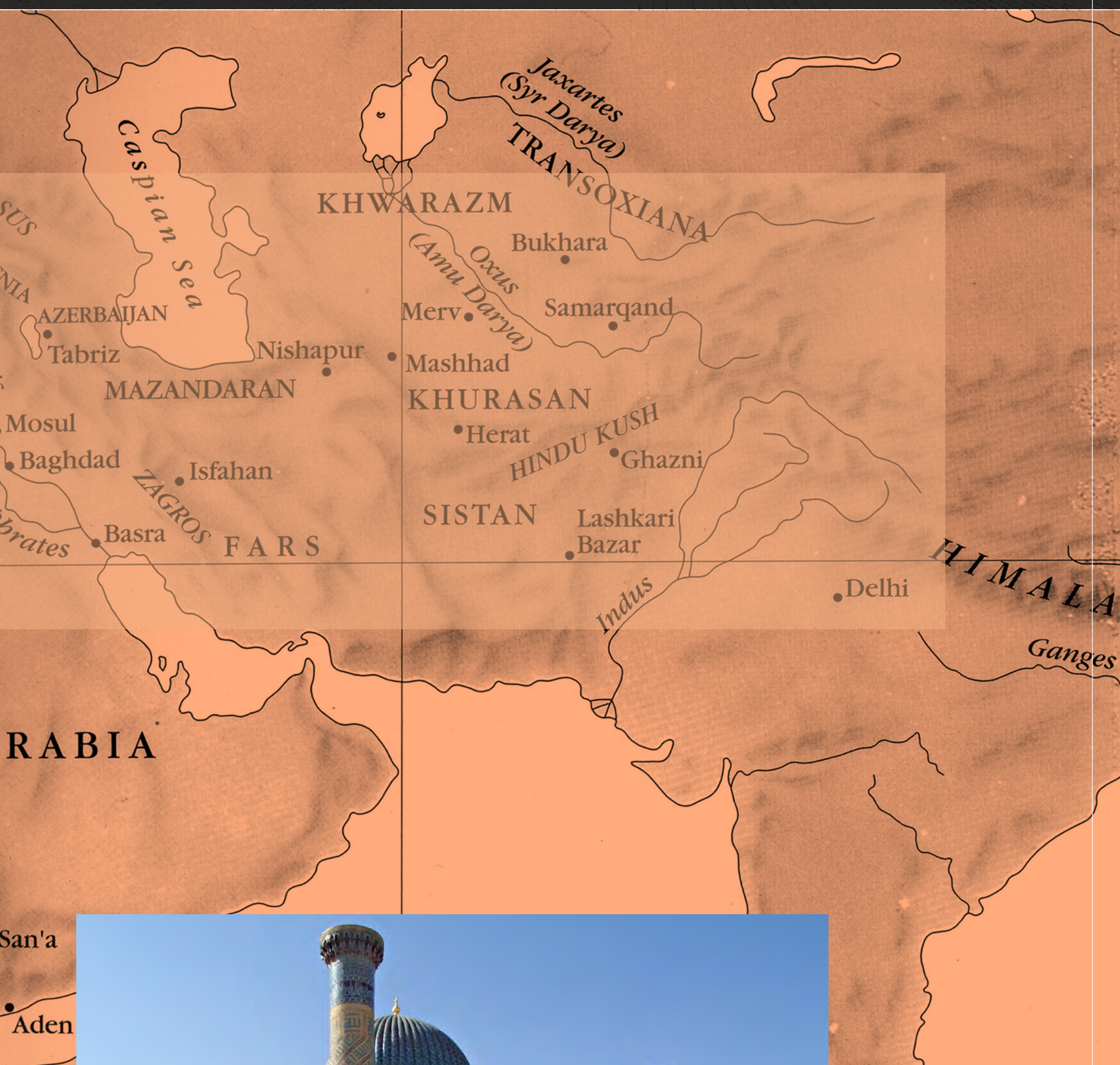
1556-1627

1405

Death of Amir Timur, forefathers of the Mughals

Succession struggles in Central Asia

AZERBAIJAN
NORTH WESTERN IRAN



Ca. 1430-1440

Rise of the Qara Qoyunlu tribe under Jahan Shah, Timurid Mirza Shahrukh's governor of Azerbaijan



1473

Ali Shukr Beg, of Baharlu clan of the Qara Qoyunlu tribe establishes hold over Hamadan, Dinwar and Kurdistan.

FERGANA
KABUL
HINDUSTAN



1512

Saif Ali Beg's son- Bairam Ali Beg enters the service of Babur.

1526

Babur conquers Hindustan at the first battle of Panipat against the Lodi Sultans.

1. Map depicting the territories of the Qara Qoyunlu and Timurids in Central Asia.
2. Courtyard of Amir Timur's tomb, Samarkand.
3. Mausoleum of Qara Qoyunlu amir- Pir Hassan, Argavand.
4. Babur crossing the river Saun in Hindustan, *Baburnama*, National Museum, New Delhi.
5. Shah Tahmasp I and Humayun celebrating *Navroz* festival, Chahl Setoun palace, Isfahan, Iran.
6. The death of Sultan Ibrahim at the battle of Panipat, *Baburnama*, Walters Arts Museum, Baltimore.

HUMAYUN

1530: Humayun succeeds emperor Babur to the throne

PERSIA
KABUL
QANDAHAR
SINDH



1547

Humayun recovers Qandahar
Bairam appointed governor there

1554

Battle of Machiwaru;
Humayun defeats Surs with Bairam's help, takes over Hindustan



AKBAR

1556: Humayun dies at Delhi

Akbar becomes emperor with Bairam Khan as his regent.

HINDUSTAN



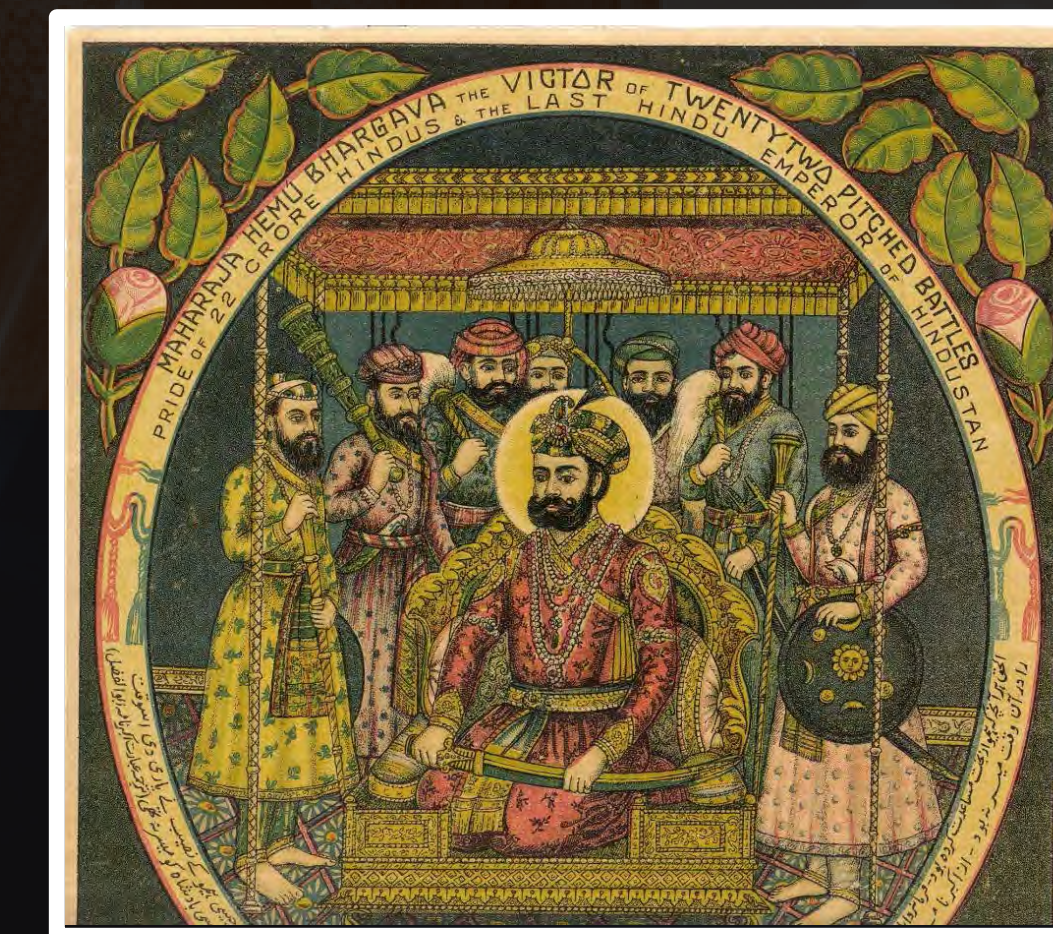
1556

Second Battle of Panipat; Akbar defeats Hemu—the general of Adil Shah Suri.

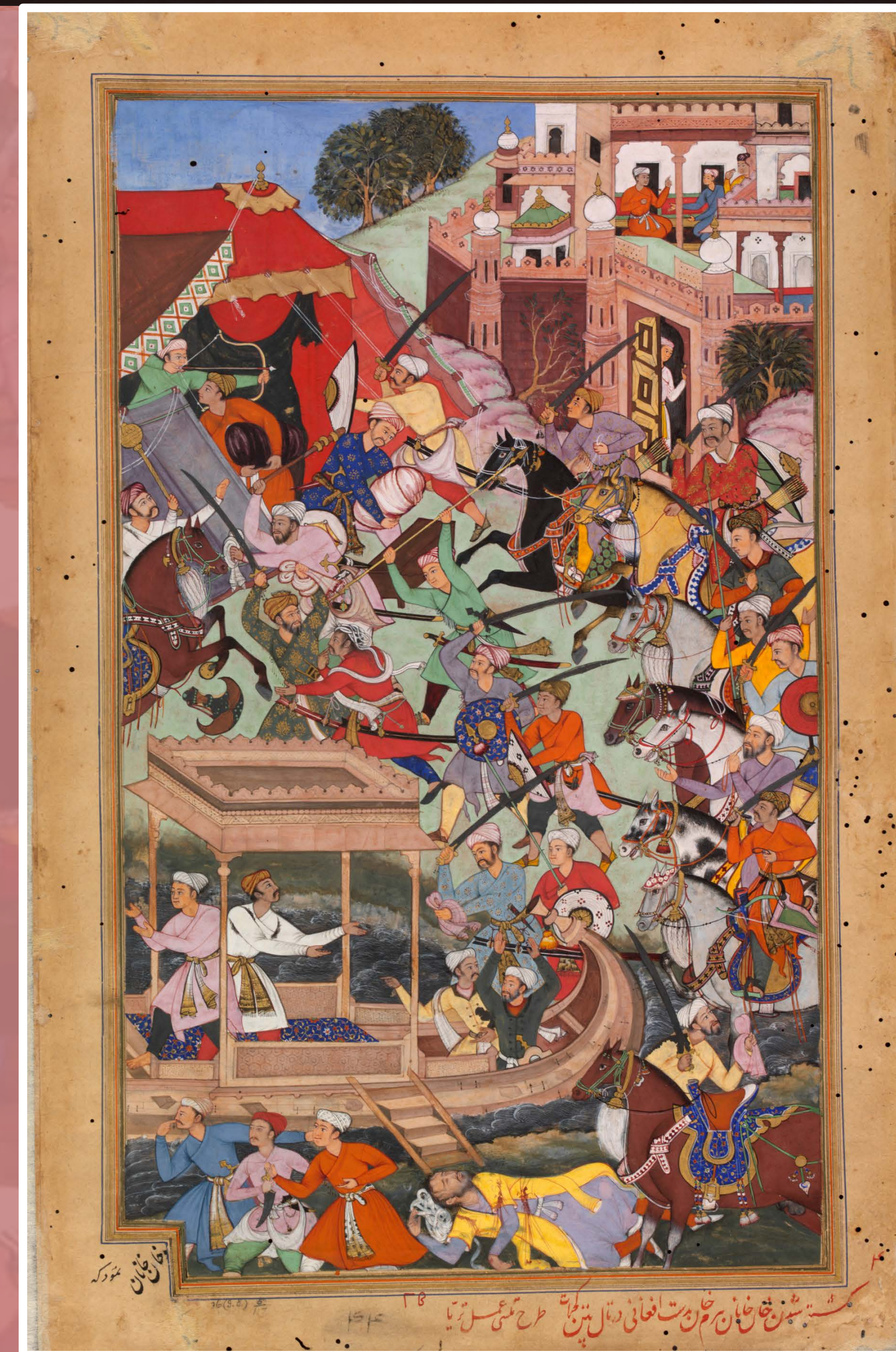
The same year, **Abdur Rahim** is born to Bairam and Raj Gusain, the daughter of Jamal Khan Mewati.

1561

Death of Bairam Khan



TABARHIND
GUJARAT



1559-1560

Bairam marries Salima Sultana the daughter of Humayun's sister.

He revolts at Tabarhind, surrenders, and proceeds for Hajj.

At Patan he is assassinated by an Afghan.

7. 1910s portrayal of Hemu Vikramaditya
8. Humayun and his brothers in a landscape. From the Jahangir album Preussischer Kultur Besitz, Berlin
9. The Submission of Bairam Khan from *Akbarnama*, Freer Gallery of Art, Washington DC
10. Assassination of Bairam Khan at Patan, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

1561

Four year old Abdur Rahim is presented at emperor Akbar’s court.

He is escorted with his mother from Patan to Agra by the aides of Bairam Khan.

GUJARAT AGRA



1561-1572

Abdur Rahim is educated at the court of Akbar. He is entitled Mirza Khan and married to Mah Banu, the daughter of Jiji Anga, foster mother of Akbar.

11. Widow of Bairam Khan and her infant son Abdur Rahim being escorted to Ahmedabad in 1561, following the assassination of Bairam Khan, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
12. A prince with a tutor, Harvard Art Museums.
13. Akbar leads the siege of Chittor fort, Mewar, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

1572

Akbar’s conquest of Gujarat.

Abdur Rahim accompanies the emperor and is given the *jagir* of Patan.

Akbar defeats rebel forces at the battle of Sarnal

GUJARAT MEWAR

1575

Abdur Rahim is appointed *subadar* or governor of Gujarat

1576

Akbar makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Sheikh Muinuddin Chishti at Ajmer and Mirza Khan is summoned from Gujarat, leaving the affairs to other administrators. He marches against the Rana of Goganda.

However, in his absence the Timurid Mirzas who had fled to Deccan return to stir up rebellion. Raja Todarmal and Itimad Khan Gujarati (had an erstwhile noble of the Muzaffarid Sultan) are appointed to quell it and Vazir Khan is replaced by Shihabuddin Khan who had been the *hakim* of Malwa, took over the governorship of Gujarat.

1578

Abdur Rahim is appointed in charge of the Mewar campaign and given the *suba* at Ajmer.

Rana Amar Singh of Goganda captures his family but returns them safely.



12



13

1581

Abdur Rahim is appointed *Mir Arz*, in charge of petitions at the court.

Abdur Rahim quells rebellion at Ranthambore.

RANTHAMBORE

1582

Mirza Khan is appointed the *atāliq* or tutor to prince Salim. To honour the appointment a grand feast was organised and emperor is said to have graced it. On the occasion, Mirza Khan was bestowed with royal insignia like a drum, banners and the *charqab* robe.

1583

Abdur Rahim is appointed to quell the massive rebellion in Gujarat stirred by Sultan Muzaffar III of Gujarat.

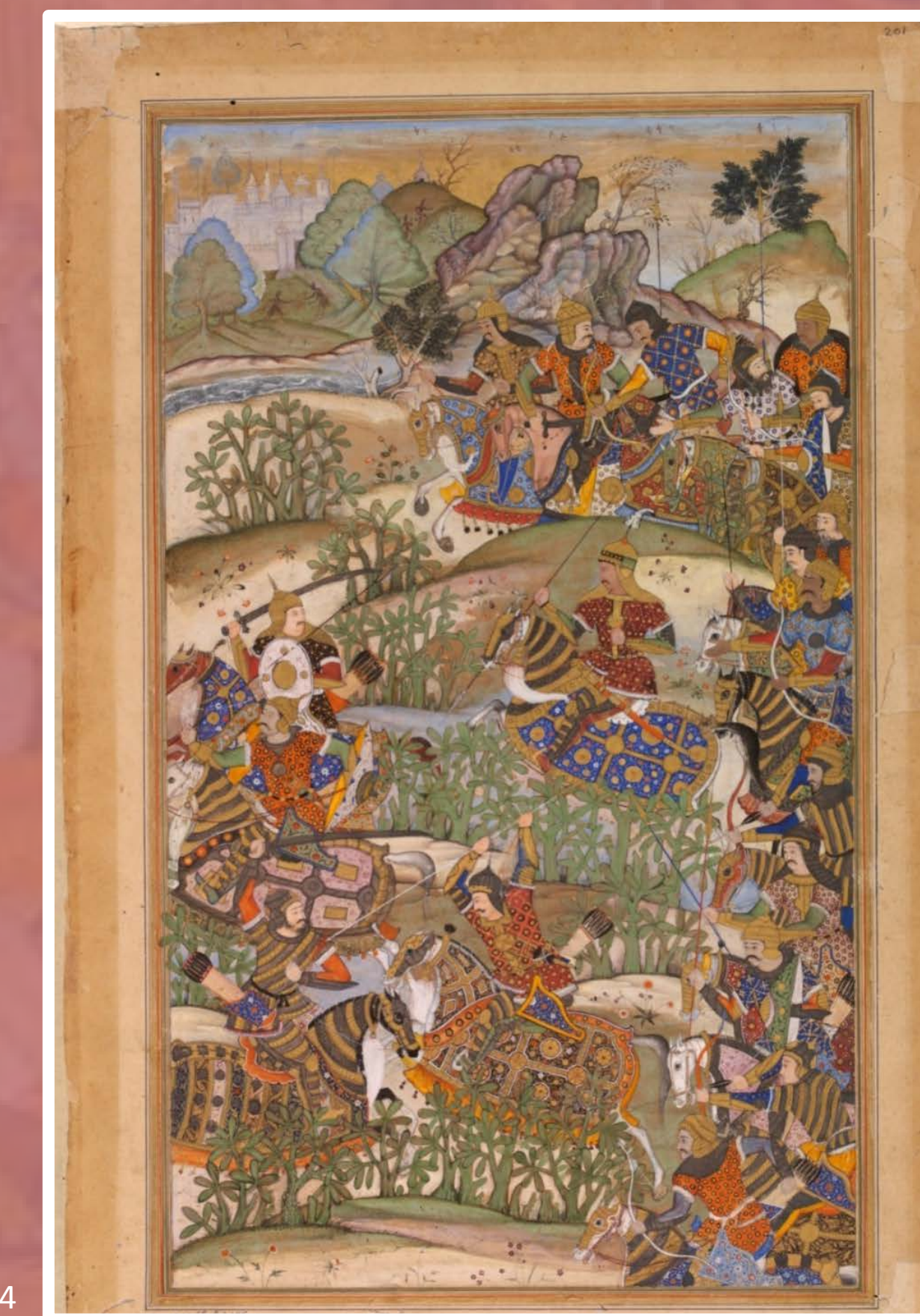
1584

Abdur Rahim defeats Gujarat Sultan at the Battle of Sarkhej.

Sultan Muzaffar is pursued by Abdur Rahim to Cambay and interiors of Gujarat.

Abdur Rahim is entitled “*Khan-i-Khanan*” with a personal rank of 5000.

Khan-i-Khanan constructs Fateh Bagh, in order to commemorate the victory over Gujarat.



14



16

1585

Mirza Iraj is born to Abdur Rahim and Mah Banu.

1586

Darab Khan is born to Abdur Rahim and Mah Banu.

GUJARAT



15

1587

An illustrated translation of *Ramayana* into Persian is commissioned by Khan-i-Khanan based on an imperial copy.

14. Battle of Sarnal, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
15. Rama and Lakshmana Confront the Demons Maricha and Subahu, Ramayana, Freer Gallery of Art.
16. An imaginary gathering of sufi saints , Rampur Raza Library, Courtesy: IGNC, New Delhi

1589

Abdur Rahim is appointed *Vakil al-Sultanat* at the Lahore court.

A translation of *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* into Persian is presented by Abdur Rahim to the emperor while on a visit to Kashmir.

LAHORE
KASHMIR
SINDH

SINDH

DECCAN

1598

Abul Fazl replaces Abdur Rahim who is recalled to court from Deccan.

Mah Banu, his wife, and the sister of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash dies at Ambala

1600

Seige of Ahmednagar, Chand Bibi surrenders and sends tribute.

Mirza Rahmandad is born to the second wife of Khan-i-Khanan.

1605

Emperer Akbar dies. Jahangir comes to the throne.



17

1593

Khan-i-Khanan pays homage at emperor Akbar's court with Jani Beg Tarkhan.



18

1594-95

Khan-i-Khanan visits the ascetic Shaikh Abdul Ghani Badaoni, a disciple of Shaikh Abdul Azizi of Delhi and ascetic who stayed in the Masjid of Khan-i-Jahan. On asking for advice, he was told, "Deem the following of the holy law of Muhammad to be of the first importance."

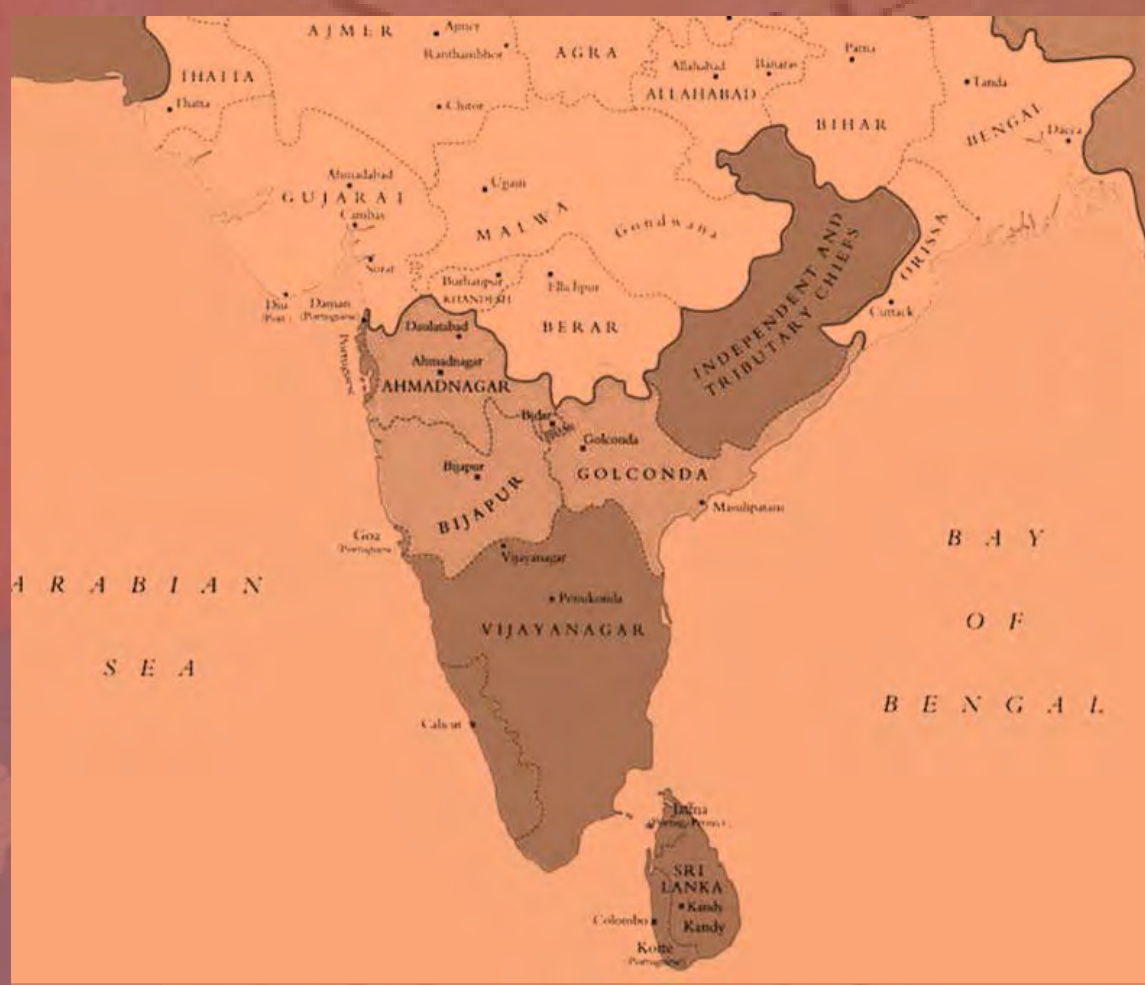
Later, when Khan-i-Khanan captures Asirgarh and Burhanpur in Deccan, he gets the Haji Sultan's sentence reversed and appointed Karori of Thanesar and Kanauj.

1593

Khan-i-Khanan receives *jagir* of Bhilsa near Ujjain. He is appointed to assist prince Murad, stationed at Broach in the Deccan campaign. The Sultan of Khandesh accepts Mughal supremacy. The attack on Ahmednagar is not a big success because of the friction between prince Murad and Khan-i-Khanan as well as the combined forces of Ahmednagar and Bijapur which was led by Chand Bibi.

1597

Death of Raja Ali Khan at the battle of Ashti against the combined forces of Suhail Khan of Ahmednagar and Bijapur. This death is initially confused by the enemies as the death of Khan-i-Khanan. Mughals suffer major losses against Ahmednagar and Bijapur.



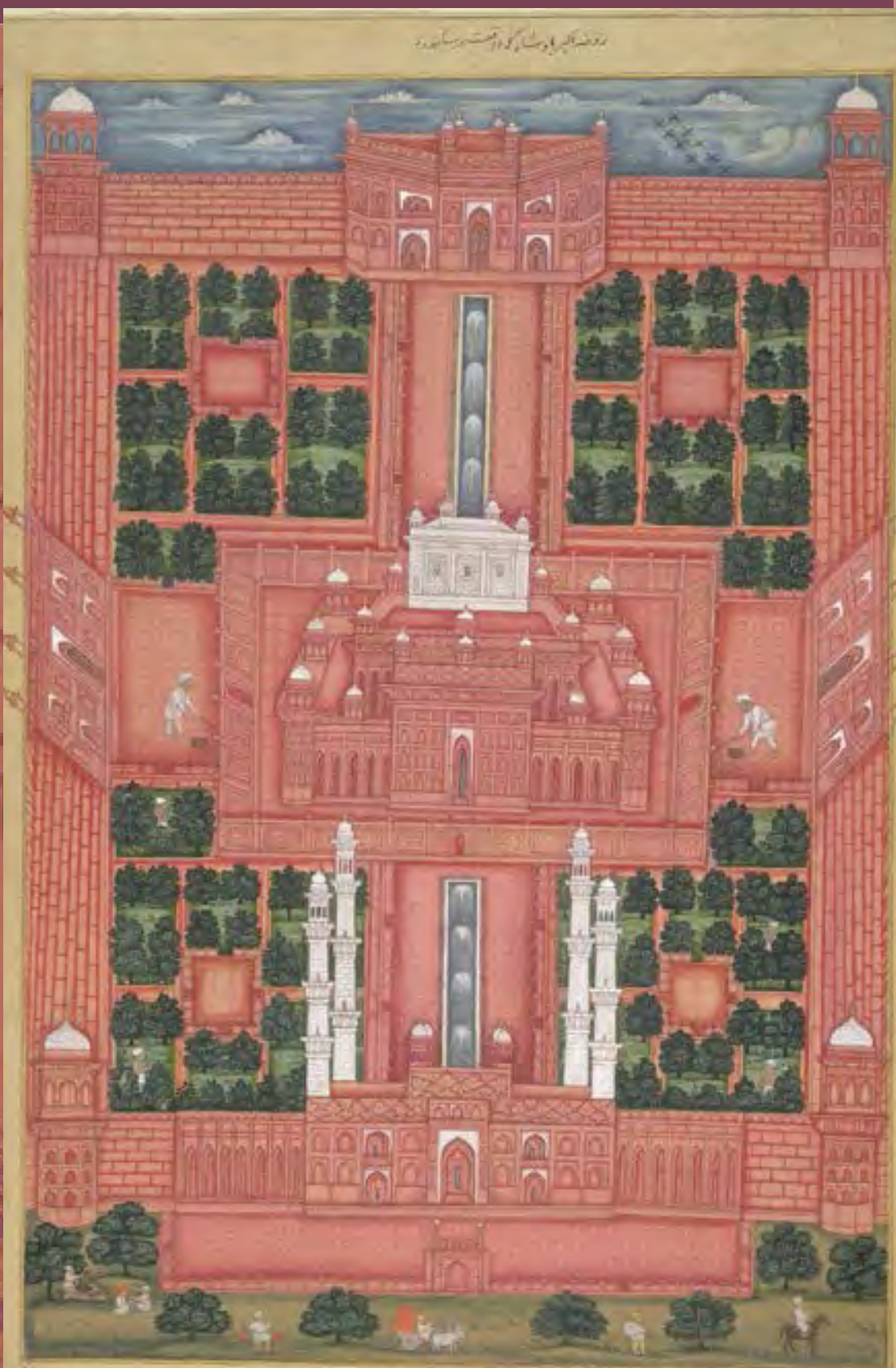
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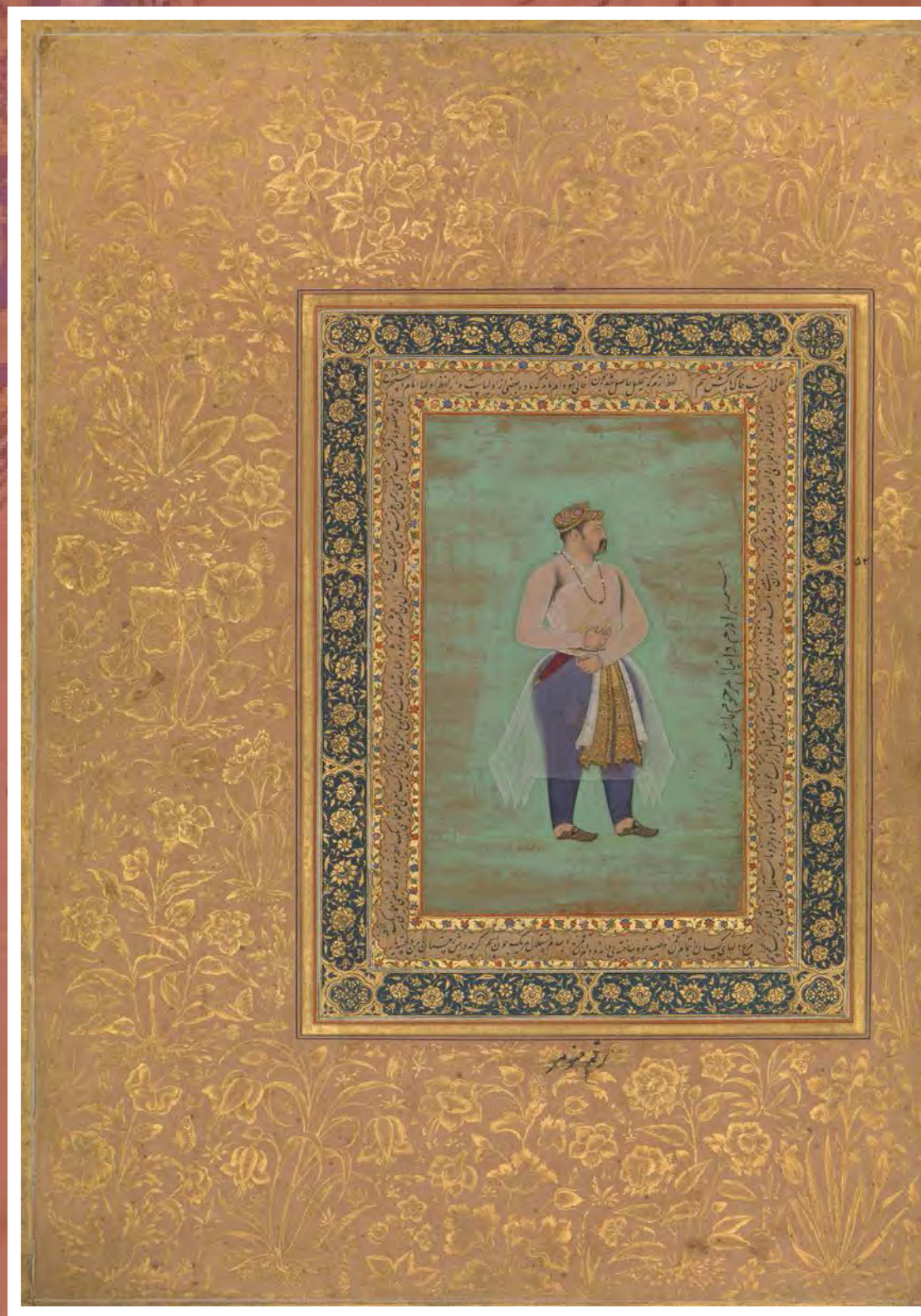
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22



23



24

1590

Abdur Rahim is appointed to the Qandahar campaign. He heads towards Sindh instead.

1592

Mirza Jani Beg finally surrenders and signs a treaty, marries his daughter to Mirza Iraj, son of Abdur Rahim



19

17. Babur hunting Rhinoceros near Peshawar, National Museum, New Delhi

18. Town of Sehwan (Sindh) in Pakistan, Victoria and Albert Museum.

19. Detail of album leaf with portrait; bust of Akbar and Jahangir, British Museum, London

20. Map of Deccan Sultanate

21. Chand Bibi, hunting cheetahs with two court ladies, Victoria and Albert Museum.

22. Folio from the *Khamsa-i-Khusrau*, refurbished at Khan-i-Khanan's atelier, State Library, Berlin.

23. The mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra, shown both in plan and in elevation.

24. Portrait of prince Daniyal, Metropolitan Museum.

1599

Abdur Rahim regains his position in Deccan.

Prince Daniyal replaces Murad and after successful campaigns, marries Abdur Rahim's daughter—Jana Begum.

Emperor Akbar arrives to personally supervise the campaign.

1601-1602

Emperor Akbar returns to Agra after assigning Nasik to Abul Fazl and Ahmednagar to Khan-i-Khanan.

1603-04

Restoration of the *Khamsa-i-Khusrau* begins in the atelier of Khan-i-Khanan.

1605

Jahangir comes to the throne

BURHANPUR AGRA



25

1606-07

Khan-i-Khanan constructs a public hamam at Burhanpur.

1607-08

Again, Abdur Rahim returns to court with lavish offerings leaving his son Mirza Iraj (later titled Shah Nawaz Khan) in charge of Deccan affairs. Abdur Rahim sponsors the Jahangiri *hamam* at Burhanpur.

1608

Abdur Rahim pledges to settle the Deccan campaign on the condition that he receives 12,000 cavalry.

He receives absolute control over Berar and Khandesh but requests more reinforcements.

1609

Abdur Rahim meets the representative of English East India Company, William Hawkins at Burhanpur, regarding a skirmish with Muqarrab Khan, customs officer at Surat.

Khanakhanacharitam, a work in Sanskrit praising Abdur Rahim is presented by Rudrakavi from Pratap Shah's court at Baglana.

Mughals face major losses under Prince Parvez.

1605-07

Abdur Rahim returns from Daulatabad in Ahmednagar to Burhanpur in Khandesh. He is recalled several times to the court due to reports of conspiracy with Deccan Sultans. Jahangir's second son—Prince Parvez—is also assigned to Deccan but the situation does not change.

1610

Abdur Rahim sends a copy of Maulana Jami's *Yusuf-va-Zulaykha* to emperor Jahangir.



27

1610

Abdur Rahim sends a copy of *Yusuf-va-Zulaykha* of Jami to Jahangir.

Abdur Rahim is summoned to the court by Jahangir, escorted by Mahabat Khan and treated coldly at court based on the accusatory reports of Khan Jahan Lodi and others.

He commissions a set of *Ragamala* paintings. Most of the paintings were by the artist Fazl.



26

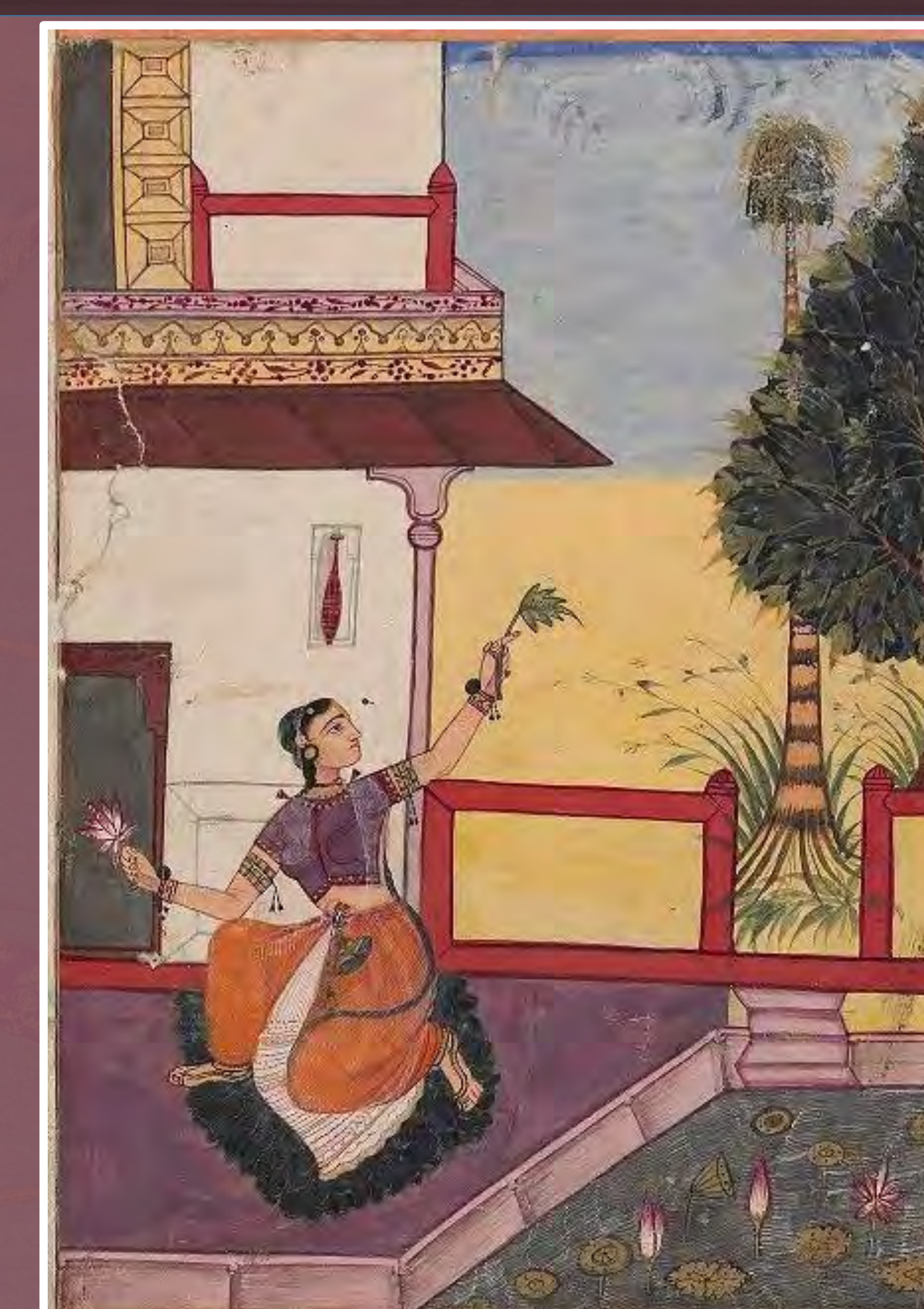
Khan Jahan Lodi was a leading noble and guardian of prince Khusrau, Jahangir's eldest son. In 1631, during the reign of Prince Khurram entitled Shah Jahan, Khan Jahan rebelled in 1631. He and his sons were pursued and killed by the imperial forces

1611

Abdur Rahim is recalled to court, and given the *jagirs* of Kannauj and Kalpi to subdue rebellions there.

Mirza Iraj is titled Shah Nawaz Khan.

KANNAUJ KALPI



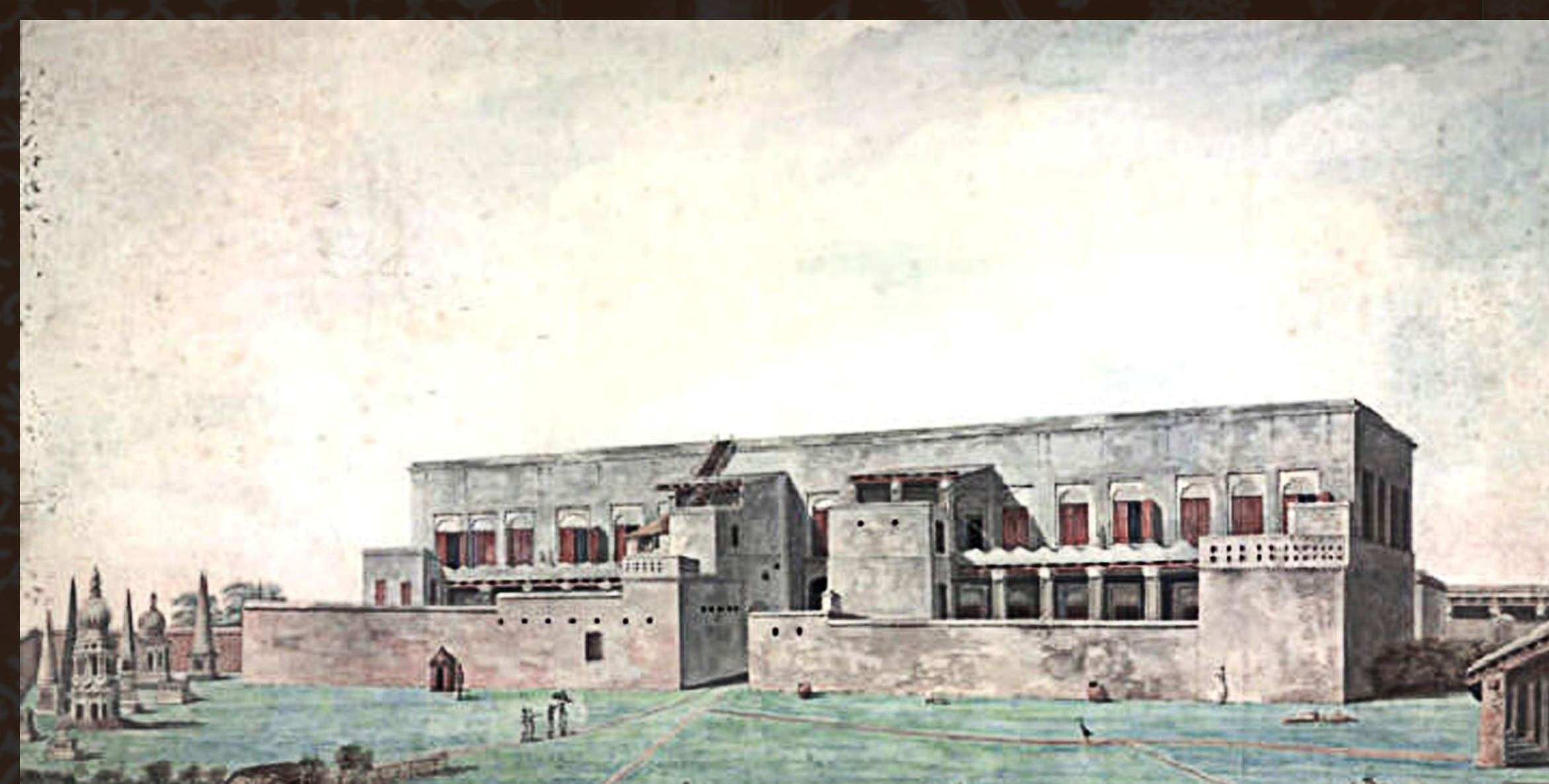
Ragamala paintings are a series of beautiful illustrations depicting different musical modes or *ragas* and *raginis*.

29

1612

Emperor Jahangir realises that the accusations against Abdur Rahim were false and reinstates him at Burhanpur.

His sons are also promoted.



The English East India Company was established in 1600. For more than a decade, representatives of the Company persisted at the court of Jahangir in order to gain license to trade and establish factories. The image from the 1790-1800 shows the back view of a factory in Asia.

28

- 25. Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, being served food and drink by his two sons Khusrau and Parvez in a garden, British Museum, London.
- 26. Death of Khan Jahan Lodi at the siege of Daulatabad. Page from Windsor Castle *Raddshahnama*, Royal Collection Trust.
- 27. Maulana Jami's (d.1492) *Yusuf va Zulaykha*, "Picnic in a Tree House", David Collection, Copenhagen.
- 28. British East India Company Factory in Asia, British Library, London.
- 29. Devakali Ragini, Folio from Abdur Rahim's *Ragamala*, Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

1613

Jahangir presents a robe of honour to Abdur Rahim.

The Braj poet, Keshavdas composes *Jahangirjasachandrika*, eulogises Abdur Rahim and his son Shah Nawaz Khan in the text.

Nihavandi describes his coming to Khan-i-Khanan’s court:
“In a volatile Iraq, this desire consumes me.
That I’m not one of the poets in the assembly (bazzm) of the Khankhanan.”
(Translation: Sunil Sharma)

AGRA
BURHANPUR

در عراق پر نفاق این آرزو میسوزدم
کز سخن سنجان بزم خان خانان نیستم

1616

Emperor Jahangir deploys prince Khurram to Deccan.

Abdur Rahim commissions a copy of the *Razmnama* or the Persian translation of the Mahabharata.

Mulla Abdul Baqi Nihavandi completes the voluminous biography of Abdur Rahim, *Maasir-i-Rahimi*.

BURHANPUR
BERAR
AHMEDNAGAR

1618

Abdur Rahim pays homage to emperor Jahangir passing through Burhanpur.

He is awarded the unprecedented rank of 7000, so far reserved for members of the royal family.
Shah Nawaz Khan’s rank is increased to 5000.

Abdur Rahim builds the caravanserai at Burhanpur.

BURHANPUR

1620

Malik Ambar, prime minister of Ahmednagar Sultanate, goes back on the treaty.
He attacks Balapur where Abdur Rahim’s son, Rahmandad, is killed.

BALAPUR

Shah Jahan visited Burhanpur as a prince in 1617. Here, he is seen at Burhanpur again in 1630, hunting a lion which was reserved only to be hunted by the emperor.



30



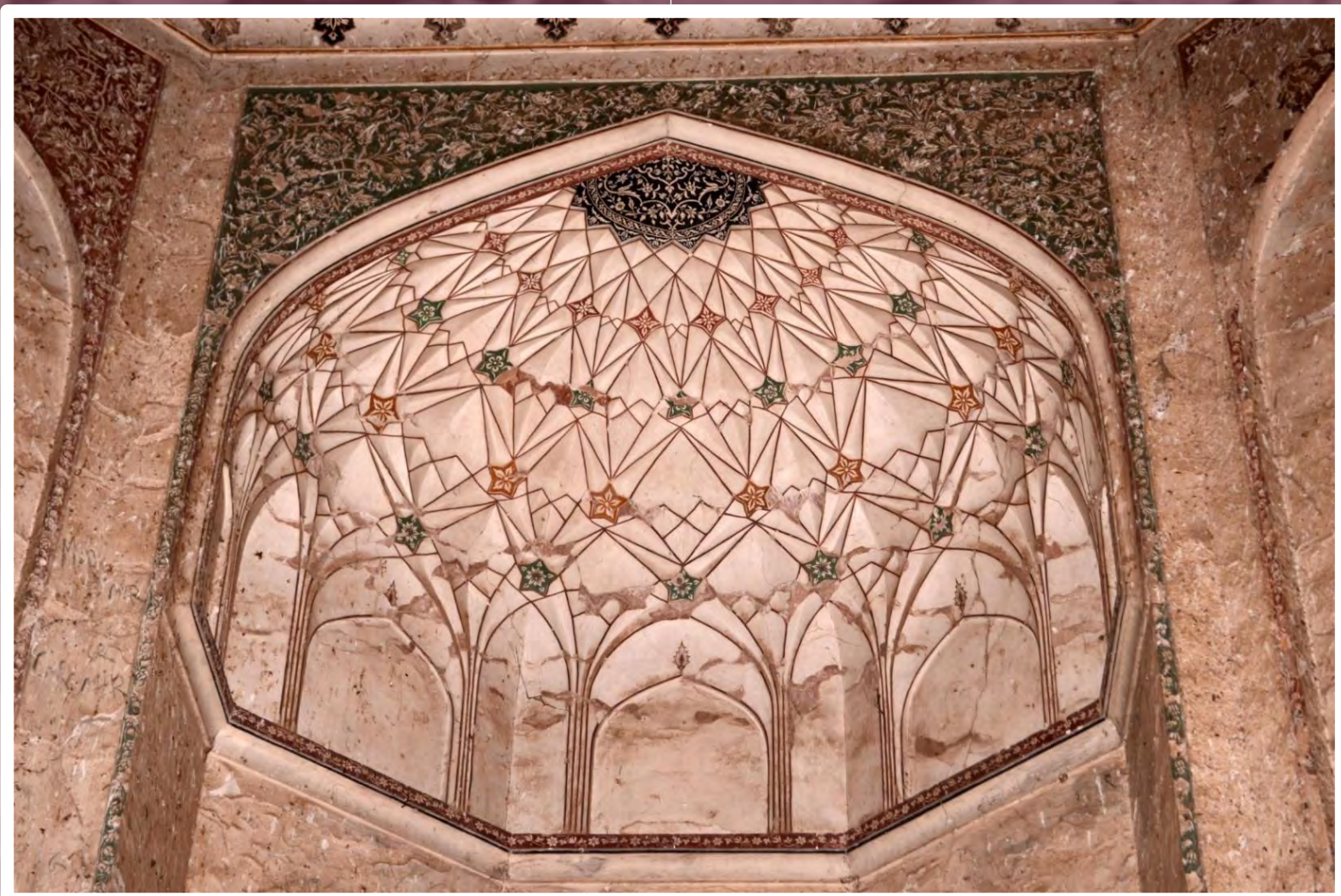
31 Robes of honour folded neatly and arranged on trays at prince Khurram’s weighing ceremony, to be distributed to the nobles.



32



33



35



36

Ca. 1616-17

Rework on an imperial copy of the *Shahnama* also begins in Khan-i-Khanan’s atelier.

1614

Shah Nawaz defeats Malik Ambar, prime minister of Ahmednagar, receives title of *farzand* and rank of 3000.

1614-15

Abdur Rahim builds the underground *qanat* system and a residential building at Burhanpur.

1615

Abdur Rahim and his son Shah Nawaz Khan send a huge tribute worth several lakhs to emperor Jahangir.

1616-17

Prince Khurram, (future emperor Shah Jahan) arrives at Burhanpur to settle affairs of the Deccan. Ahmednagar Fort is surrendered to the Mughals.

Abdur Rahim is appointed *subadar* of Berar, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; Shah Nawaz Khan receives charge of Balaghat.

On his return, Jahangir receives Khurram with much pleasure at his court at Mandu.

Khurram marries the daughter of Shah Nawaz Khan.

1619

Shah Nawaz Khan dies from drinking too much alcohol.
His younger brother—Darab Khan—receives rank of 5000 and the command of *subas* of Berar and Ahmednagar.

Abdur Rahim builds Shah Nawaz’s tomb at Burhanpur.

30. Shah-Jahan hunting lions at Burhanpur (July 1630) 1656-57, Page from Windsor Castle *Padshahnama*, Royal Collection Trust.

31. Jahangir weighing prince Khurram against gold and silver, watched by the court, from *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, British Musuem.

32. Jahangir receives Prince Khurram on his return from the Deccan (10 October 1617) 1656-57, Page from Windsor *Padshahnama*, Royal Collection Trust.

33. Inscription at Serai sponsored by Abdur Rahim, Burhanpur, AKTC Archive.

34. *Mugarnas* at Shah Nawaz Khan’s tomb, Burhanpur.

35. Rustam defeating Puladvand, *Shahnamah* ‘Book of kings’, Refurbished ca. 1616 in the studio of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, British Library., London.

36. Jahangir Shooting the Head of Malik Ambar, Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington D.C.

1622

Rebellion of Khurram
Khurram rebels after Persian ruler Ismail Shah Safavi attacks Qandahar.
Abdur Rahim and many other nobles support Khurram and head towards Fatehpur.

FATEHPUR DECCAN

सुरतिय नरतिय नागतिय, सब चाहत अस होय ।

गोद लिए हुलसी फिरै, तुलसी सो सुत होय ।।

A popular anecdote relates that the celebrated poet Tulsidas sent a poor Brahmin to Rahim with the first line. Rahim beautifully completed the couplet and gifted the Brahmin lavishly

1624

Khurram makes way to Bengal and appoints Darab his *subadar* but Darab Khan refuses. Soon, he is killed by Mahabat Khan while Khurram returns to the Deccan.

BENGAL

1626

Mahabat Khan's coup

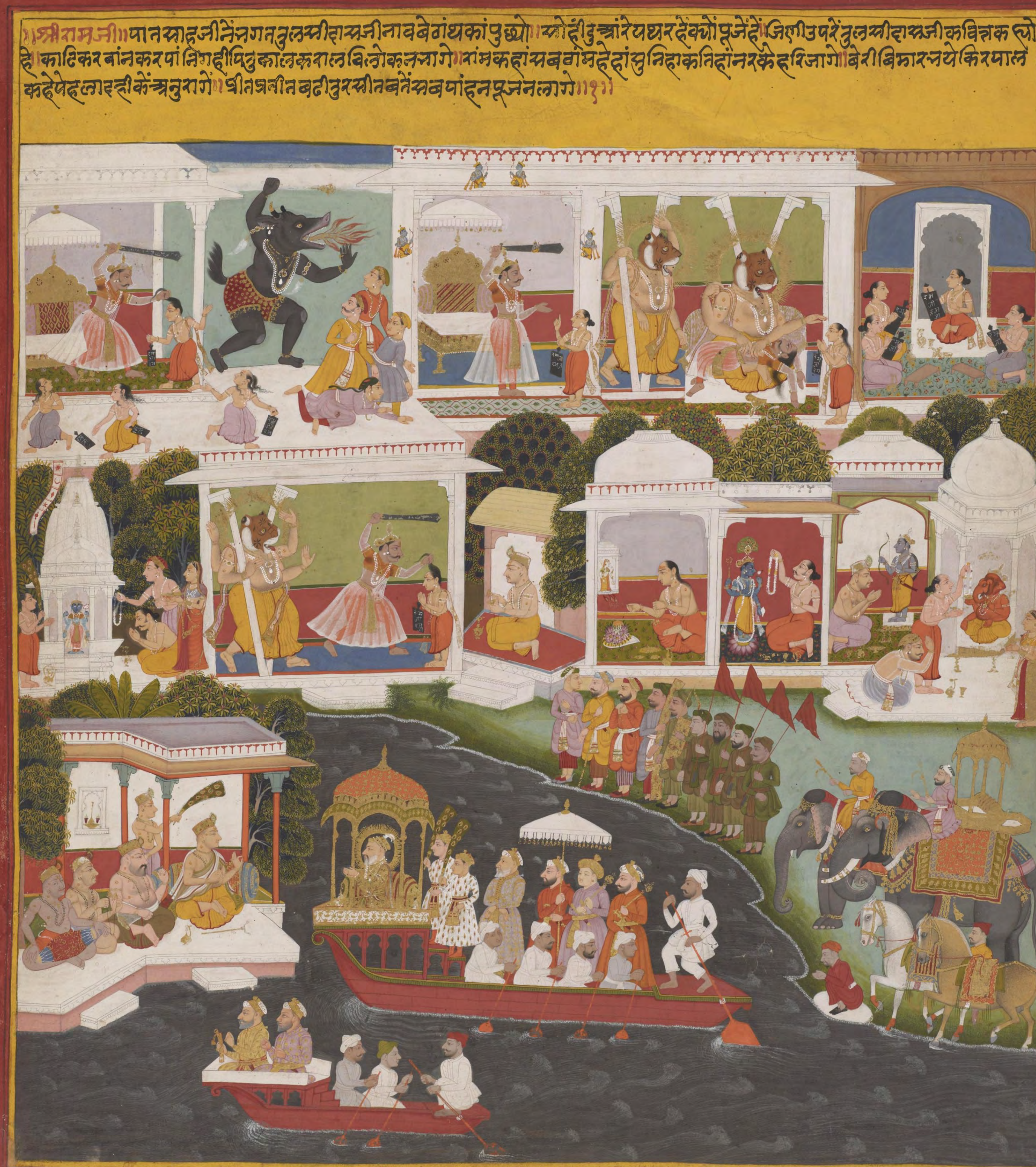
Abdur Rahim is appointed by Nur Jahan to quell the coup of Mahabat Khan.

Abdur Rahim's mosque at Burhanpur is completed.

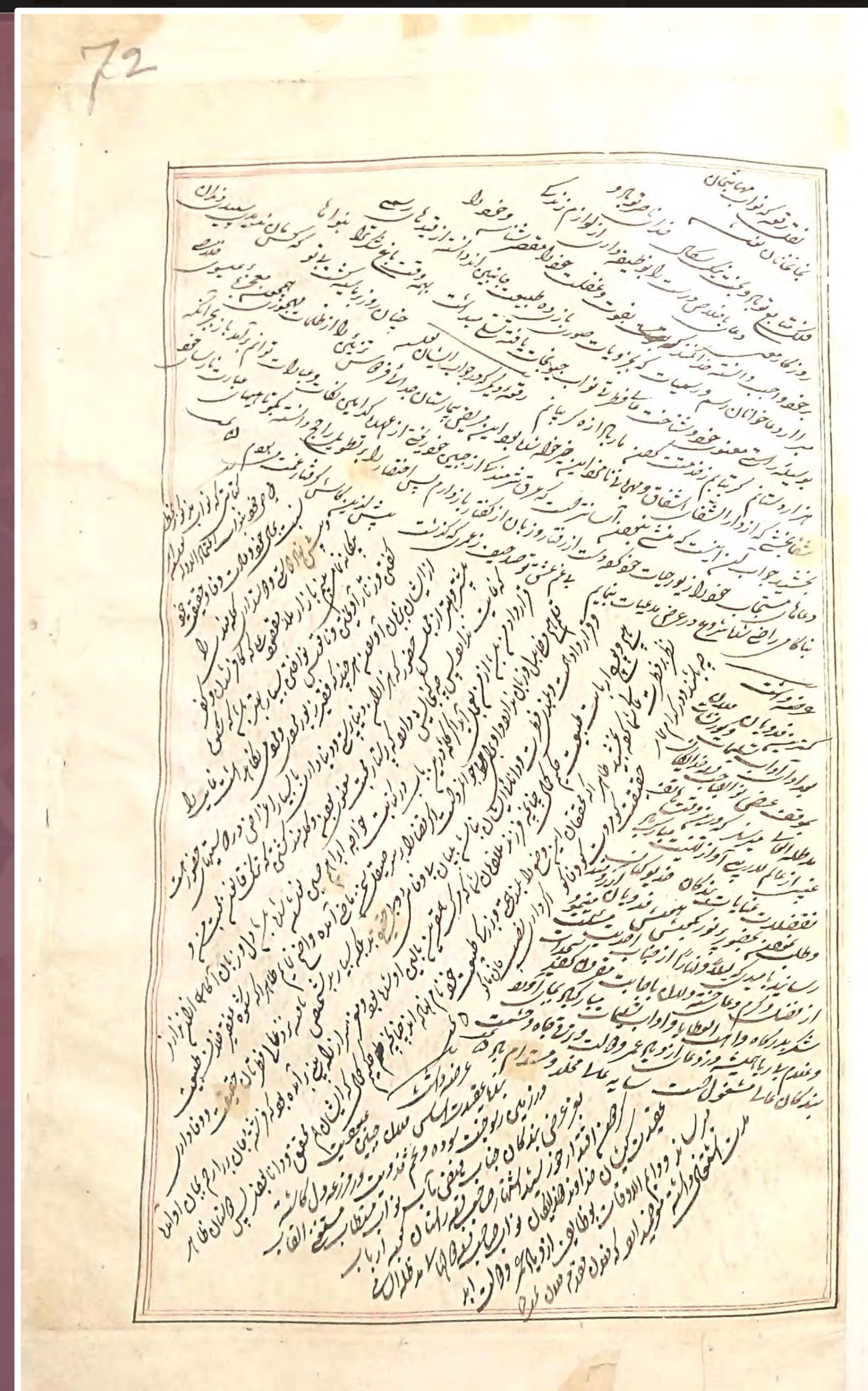
LAHORE DELHI

1627

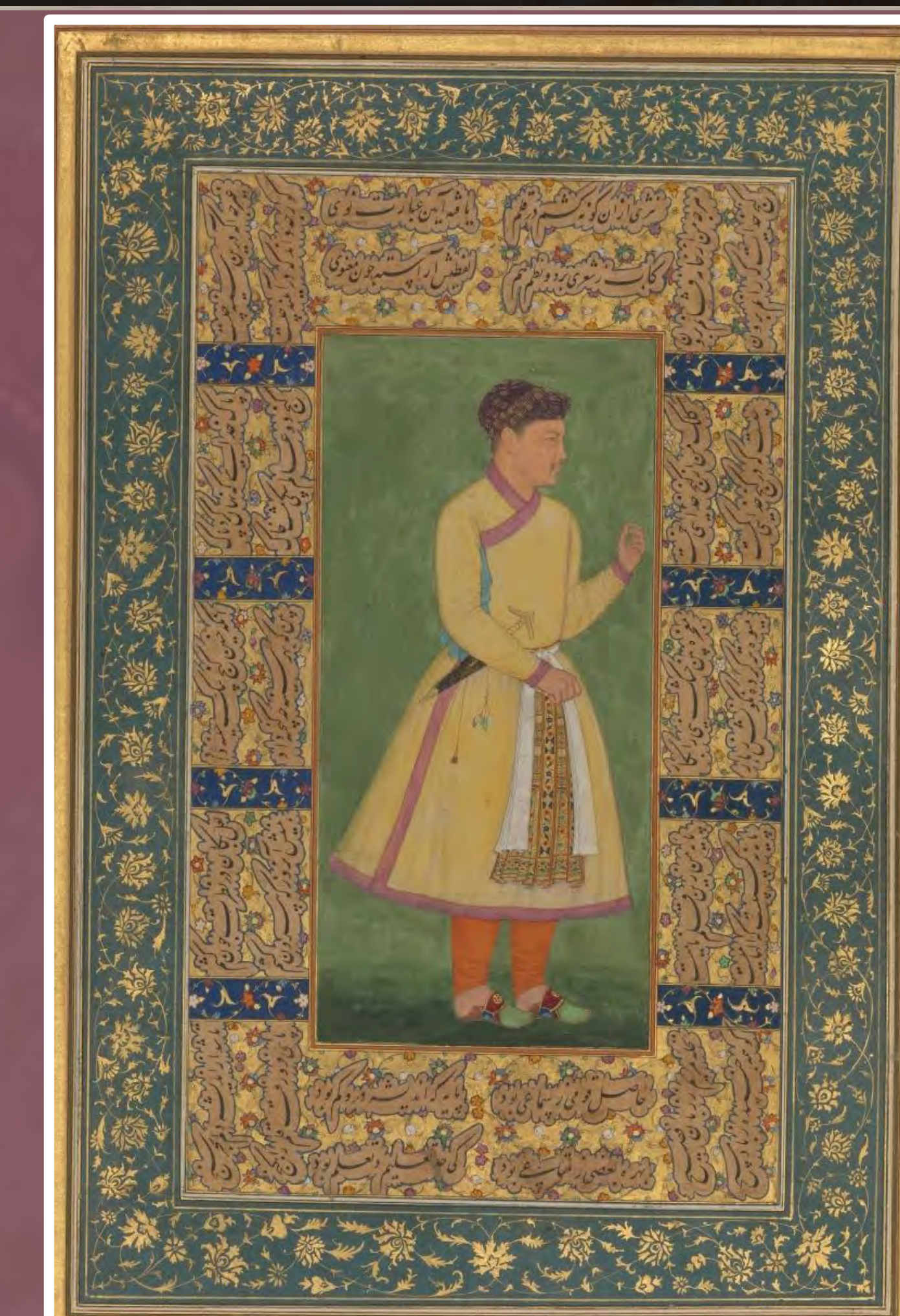
Abdur Rahim dies on his way to Delhi from Lahore.



37



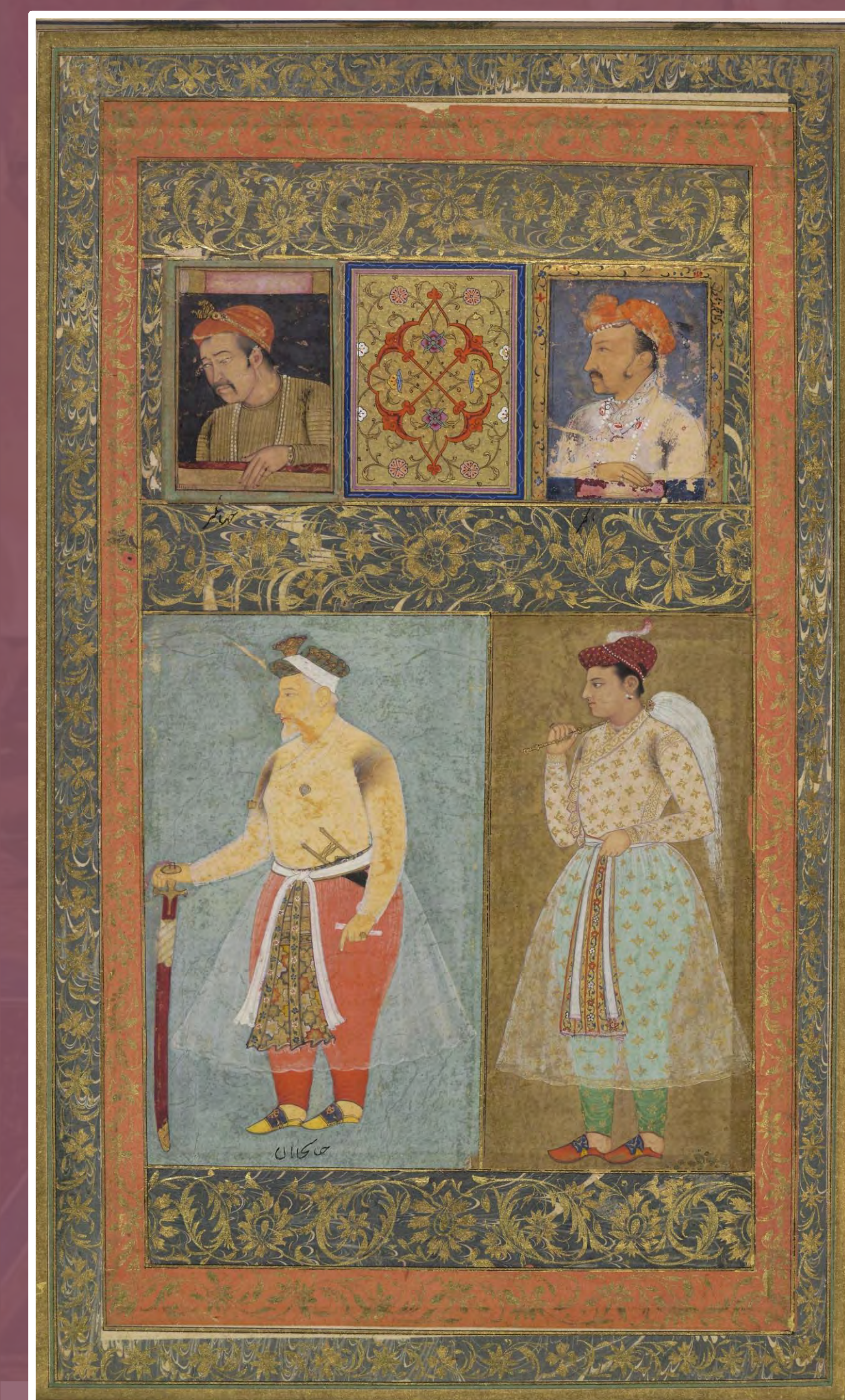
38



39



40



41

1623

Prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan are appointed to quell the rebellion.

Mahabat Khan pursues Abdur Rahim and Khurram across the river Narmada. However, Khurram intercepts letters being exchanged between Abdur Rahim and Mahabat Khan and Abdur Rahim loses favour with Khurram. His sons are imprisoned by prince Parvez.

Death of poet Tulsidas. Popularly it is believed that Tulsidas and Rahim corresponded and exchanged couplets.

1625

An ailing Jahangir recalls Abdur Rahim to Lahore. His title of Khan-i-Khanan is restored.

37. An emperor visits the poet Tulsidas, Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington D.C.

38. A copy of letter exchanged between Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan and Mahabat Khan, India Office Collection, British Library, London. Courtesy: Chander Shekhar.

39. Jahangir and Prince Khurram Entertained by Nur Jahan, Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

40. Portrait of Zamana Beg, Mahabat Khan, Folio from the Shah Jahan Album, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

41. Album leaf with Portraits: A bust of Akbar at the Audience window, a bust portrait of Jahangir, a standing portrait of Abd al- Rahim Khan-i-Khanan and person with a fly whisk, British Museum, London.

1627

Emperor Jahangir dies in Lahore.

