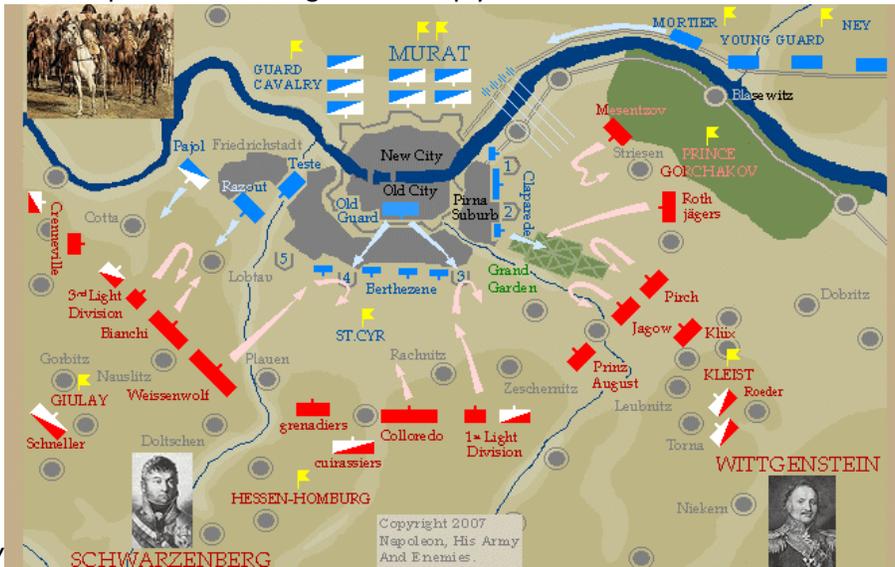


AP World Day 83

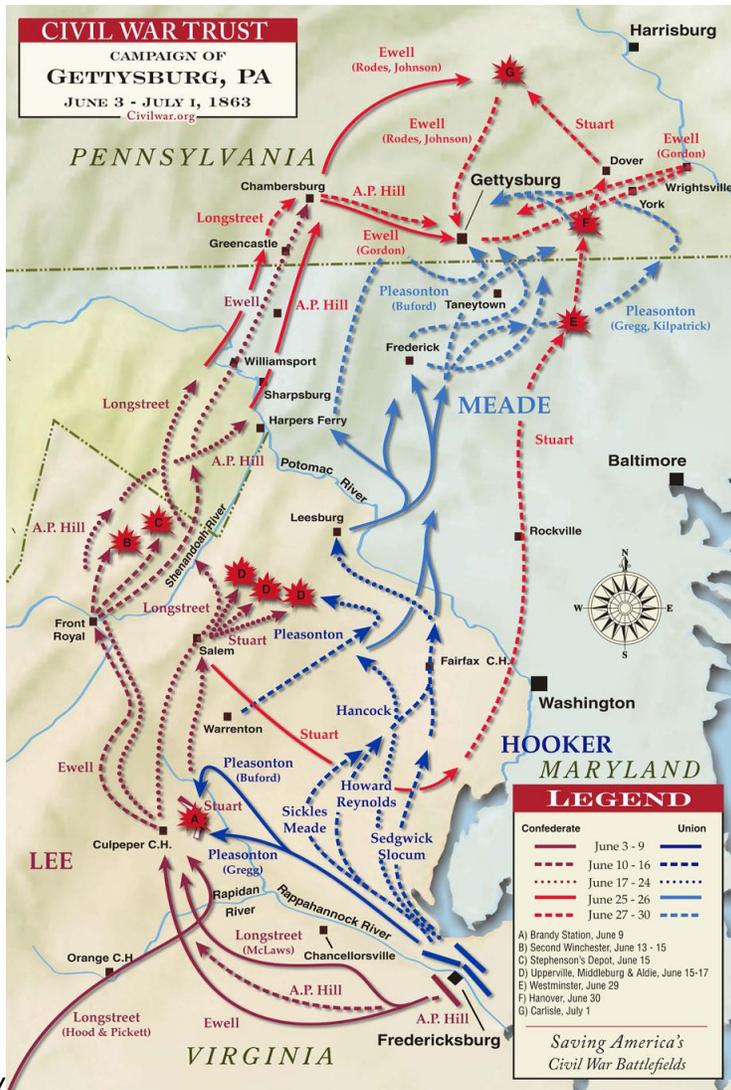
Mughal Empire

DIRECTIONS: Below is the diary of Barbur, the founder of the Mughal Empire of India. Today, your mission is to understand how land empires expanded dramatically in size in the Early Modern Period. Read the passage and use the information to create a detailed diagram of the battle described. The accuracy of your diagram will determine your grade. Below are several examples of battle diagrams to help you understand what to do.



EXAMPLE ONLY

EXAMPLE ONLY



EXAMPLE ONLY

EXAMPLE ONLY

THE MEMOIRS OF BABUR
932 Al Hajira -- Oct 18th 1525 to Oct 8th 1526

Hindustan

On our right was the town of Panipat with its suburbs; in front of us were the carts and mantelets we had prepared; on our left and elsewhere were ditch and branch. At distances of an arrow's flight, sally-places had been left for 100 to 200 horsemen.

Some in the army were very anxious and full of fear. Nothing recommends anxiety and fear. For why? For what God has fixed in eternity cannot be changed. But though this is so, it was no reproach to be afraid and anxious. For why? Because those thus anxious and afraid were there with a two or three months' journey between them and their homes; our affair was with a foreign tribe and people; none knew their tongue, nor did they know ours:-

A wandering band, with mind awander;

In the grip of a tribe, a tribe unfamiliar

People estimated the army opposing us at 100,000 men; Ibrahim Lodi's (emperor of Delhi) elephants and those of his amirs were said to be about 1,000. In his hands was the treasure of two forbears (Sikandar and Bahlol Lodi). In Hindustan, when work such as this has to be done, it is customary to pay out money to hired retainers who are known as *byd-hindi* (an irregular levy). If it had occurred to Ibrahim to do this, he might have had another lakh (100,000) more or two of troops. God brought it right! Ibrahim could neither content his braves, nor share out his treasure. How should he content his braves when he was ruled by avarice and had a craving insatiable to pile coin on coin? He was an unproved brave; he provided nothing for his military operations, he perfected nothing, nor stand, nor move, nor fight.

During the 7 or 8 days we lay in Panipat, our men used to go, a few together, close up to Ibrahim's camp, rain arrows down on his massed troops, cut off and bring in heads. Still he made no move; nor did his troops sally out. At length, we acted on the advice of several Hindustani well-wishers and sent out 4 or 5,000 men to deliver a night attack on his camp. It being dark, they were not able to act together well and having scattered, could effect nothing on arrival. They stayed near Ibrahim's camp till dawn, when nagarets sounded and troops of his came out in array with elephants. Though our men did not do their work, they got off safe and sound; not a man of them was killed, though they were in touch with such a mass of foes. One arrow pierced Muhammad Ali Jang-Jang's leg; though the wound was not mortal, he was good for nothing on the day of the battle.

On hearing of this affair, I sent of Humayun (Babur's son, who succeeded him to the throne of Delhi) and his troops 2 or 3 miles to meet them, and followed him myself with the rest of the army in battle array. The party of the night attack joined him and came back with him. The enemy making no further advance, we returned to camp and dismounted. That night a false alarm fell on the camp; for some 20 minutes, there was uproar and call to arms.

The battle of Panipat

(April 20th) On Friday the 8th of Rajab, news came, when it was light enough to recognise one thing from another (*farz-vaqti*, literally the time of duty), that the enemy was advancing in fighting array. We at once put on mail, armed and mounted.

When the dark mass of the enemy first came in sight, he seemed to incline towards our right; Abdul-Aziz, who was the right reserve, was sent therefore to reinforce the right. From the time that Sultan Ibrahim's blackness first appeared, he moved swiftly, straight for us, without a check, until he saw the dark mass of our men, when he pulled up and, observing our formation and array, made as if to ask, "To stand or not? To advance or not?" They could not stand; nor could they make their former swift advance.

Our orders were for the turning parties to wheel from right and left to the enemy's rear, to discharge arrows and to engage in the fight; and for the right and left wings to advance and join battle with him. The turning-parties wheeled around and began to rain arrows down. Mahdi Khwaja was the first of the left to engage; he was faced by a troop having an elephant; his men's flights of arrows forced it to retire. To reinforce the left I sent Secretary Ahmadi and also Quj Beg's Tardi Beg and Khalifa's Muhibb-i-Ali. On the right also there was some stubborn fighting. Orders were given for Muhammad Kukuldash, Shah Mansur Barlas, Yunus-i-Ali and Abdul-lah to engage those facing them in front of the centre. From that same position Ustad Ali-quli made good discharge of *firingi* shots (literally, 'foreign fire', probably field cannon, though in the 19th century, the term was applied to swivels.)

Mustapha the commissary for his part made excellent discharge of *zarb zan* shots from the left hand of the centre. Our right, left, centre and turning parties having surrounded the enemy, rained arrows down on him and fought ungrudgingly. He made one or two small charges on our right and left but under our men's arrows, fell back on his own centre. His right and left hands were massed in such a crowd that they could neither move forward against us, nor force a way for flight.

When the incitement to battle had come, the Sun was spear-high; till midday fighting had been in full force; noon passed, the foe was crushed in defeat, our friends rejoicing and gay. By God's mercy and kindness, this difficult affair was made easy for us! In one half-day, that armed mass was laid upon the earth. Five or six thousand men were killed in one place close to Ibrahim. Our estimate of the other dead, lying all over the field, was 15 to 16,000, but it came to be known later in Agra (where the Taj Mahal would be built four generations later) from the statements of Hindustanis, that 40 or 50,000 may have died in that battle.

The foe defeated, pursuit and unhorsing of fugitives began. Our men brought in amirs of all ranks and the chiefs they captured; mahauts (elephant-tamers) made offering of herd after herd of elephants.

Ibrahim was thought to have fled; therefore, while pursuing the enemy, we told off Qismatai Mirza, Baba Chuhra and Bujka of the Khasa-Tabin to lead swift pursuit to Agra and try to take him. We passed through his camp, looked into his own enclosure and quarters and dismounted on the bank of standing water.

It was the Afternoon Prayer when Khalifa's younger brother-in-law Thir Tibri, who had found Sultan Ibrahim's body in a heap of dead, brought in his head.

Detachments sent to occupy Delhi and Agra

On that very same day we appointed Humayun Mirza to ride fast and light to Agra, to get the place into their hands and to mount guard over the treasure. We fixed on Mahdi Khwaja to make sudden incursion into Delhi and keep watch on the treasuries.

(April 21st) We marched on next day and when we had gone 2 miles, dismounted, for the sake of the horses, on the bank of the Jun (Jumna or Yamuna, the river on whose bank Delhi's ancient cities lie).

(April 24th) On Tuesday (Rajab 12th), after we had halted on two nights and made the circuit of Nizamud-din Auliya's tomb (the centre of a locality that now finds much favour with foreign correspondents), we dismounted on the bank of the Jun over against Delhi (i.e., on the same side of the river, in modern Delhi). That same night, being Wednesday-eve, we made an excursion into the fort of Delhi and there spent the night.

(April 25th) Next day I made the circuit of Khwaja Qutbud-din's tomb and visited the tombs and residences of Sultan Ghiyasud-din Balban and Sultan Alauud-din Khilji, his Minar and the Hauz-shamsi, Hauz-i-khas and the tombs and gardens of Sultan Buhlul and Sultan Sikandar Lodi (all of these still exist, though in ruins. The `gardens' are now called Lodi Gardens and is very popular with joggers, diplomats, bureaucrats out to scheme with each other and people seeking relief from an overdose of chicken shaslik at the neighbouring India International Centre. The `Minar' or tower is that built by Qutbuddin, which is in excellent condition and de rigueur for tourists. The Hauz-i-khas, a tank surrounded by a college from which Delhi's fresh water once came, has been overshadowed by a clutch of ethnic designer boutiques and restaurants. A shining example of the damage that development can wreak.). Having done this, we dismounted at the camp, went on a boat, and there arrack (country liquor, much favoured by Job Charnock, the founder of British Calcutta, on whose life part of the Indian chapters of Jules Verne's *Around the World in 80 Days* is based) was drunk.

We bestowed the Military Collectorate of Delhi on Red Wali, made Dost Diwan in the Delhi district, sealed the treasuries and made them over to their charge.

(April 26th) On Thursday we dismounted on the bank of the Jun, over against Tughlaqabad.

The khutba read for Babur in Delhi

(April 27th) On Friday (Rajab 15) while we remained on the same ground, Maulana Mm Mahmud and Shaikh Zain went with a few others into Delhi for the Congregational Prayer, read the *khutba* in my name, distributed a portion of money to the poor and needy and returned to camp.

(April 28th) Leaving that ground on Saturday we advanced march by march for Agra. I made an excursion to Tughlaqabad and rejoined the camp.

(May 4th) On Friday (Rajab 22) we dismounted at the mansion of Suleiman Farmuli in a suburb of Agra, but as the place was far from the fort, we moved on the following day to Jalal Khan Jighat's house.

On Humayun's arrival at Agra, ahead of us, the garrison had made excuses and false promises about surrender. He and his noticing the lack of discipline that there was, said, "The long hand may be laid on the Treasury!" and so sat down to watch the roads out of Agra until we should come.

