

THE KILLING FIELD: ENDING OF NAWABI GENERATION IN LUCKNOW

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ABSTRACT

The Nawab of Awadh or the Nawab of Oudh was the title of the rulers who ruled the nation of Awadh (anglicised as Oudh) in north India during the 18th and nineteenth centuries. The Nawabs of Awadh belonged to a dynasty of Persian foundation from Nishapur, Iran. In 1724, Nawab Sa'adat Khan set up the Oudh nation with their capital in Faizabad and Lucknow.

KEYWORDS: *N-Nawab, O-Oudh, D-Dynasty, F-Foundation, F-Faizabad*

INTRODUCTION:

Traditionally, Lucknow became the capital of the Awadh area, managed by using the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire. It became transferred to the Nawabs of Awadh. In 1856, the British East India organization abolished neighborhood rule and took whole manipulate of the town together with the relaxation of Awadh and, in 1857, transferred it to the British Raj. In conjunction with the rest of India, Lucknow have become independent from Britain on 15 August 1947. it has been listed as the 17th-fastest growing metropolis in India and 74th inside the international.

Lucknow additionally claims that this is one of the maximum historical Hindus states with wealthy cultural historical past and monuments. Its original name become Lakhimpur or Laxmanpur as it turned into talented to Lakshman trouble of Lord Rama after their period of exile from the forest. In 1856, The British East India employer abolished nearby rule and took complete manage of the metropolis along with the relaxation of Awadh and in 1857, transferred it to the British Raj. It were given unbiased in 1947 together with entire India. It were given its identify city of Nawabs after the reign of the third Nawab whilst Lucknow became their capital. It turned into great remembered for additional emergence and redefined culture and life-style. right here, you'll found a mix of Hindu – Muslim tradition which is referred to as “**Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb**”

Nawabs Of Lucknow

Saadat Khan Burhanul mulk(1720-1739)

In 1827 Ghazi-ud-din Haider’s son, Nasir-ud-din Haider; ascended the throne. King Nasir-ud-Din Haider had a colorful court docket and he led a lavish even extravagant existence.

He had a sturdy perception in Astrology & Astronomy. This led him to set up an observatory at Lucknow 'The Tarunwali Kothi' which became bedecked with surprisingly accurate astronomical gadgets. He added Darshan Vilas, an European style Kothi, to the Farhat Buksh complicated in 1832. By the time of Nasir-ud-din Haider the Awadh government had started deteriorating. The administration of the kingdom became left to the hands of Wazir Hakim Mahdi and later to Raushan-ud-Daula. The King became busy in his debaucheries and inventing non secular rites. He lived on the whole in girls quarters or even began dressing like woman.

He reproduced a Karbala at Iradatnagar for his place of burial. However his tyrannical rule became brought to an end in 1837, whilst he was poisoned via his very own buddies & favourites. Nasir-ud-din Haider died with out an offspring and Ghazi-ud-din Haider's queen 'Padshah Begum' put forward Munna Jan, as a claimant to the throne although each Ghazi-ud-din Haider and Nasir-ud-din Haider had refused to well known him as belonging to the royal own family. The begum forcibly enthroned Munna Jan at Lalbaradari. The British intervened and exploited the situation to their hobby. They arrested each the begum and Munna Jan and organized for the accession of overdue Nawab Saadat Ali Khan's son, Nasir-ud-daula, beneath name of 'Muhammad Ali Shah', who promised to pay a large amount of cash to the British for this.

SafdarJung (1739-1754)

Saadat Khan became succeeded with the aid of his son-in-law Muhammad Muqim, underneath the name of Abul Mansur Khan. Burhan-ul-mulk had left in the back of only five daughters but no male inheritor to the throne. Safdar lung's rule of 15 years, saw no peace as because of non-stop war with the Bangash Pathan's of Farrukhabad. Safdarjung needed to go away Delhi due to court conspiracies. He returned to Awadh in 1753, however died within a year at Papar ghat, close to Sultan pur in 1754. His mausoleum in Delhi is one of the best pieces of architecture of that period

Shuja-ud-daula (1754-1775)

SafdarJung turned into succeeded through his son Jalal-ud-din Haider -Shuja-ud-daula, who stayed on the whole at Faizabad. He supported Mir kasim within the battle of Baksar in 1764 but become defeated, which forced him to enter right into a treaty with the East India employer, in addition to fee of 50 lakh of rupees. This become the advent of British at the soils of Awadh. the 1st British resident Mr Middleton entered the courtroom of Nawab Wazier in 1773. Safdar Jung was a stressed, impulsive and bold ruler who now not handiest introduced violent disturbances but also momentous vicissitudes for his regime. From the time of Shuja-ud-daula onwards, the Nawabs surrendered their independence little by little, over the coming years. To pay for the safety of British forces and help in battle, Awadh gave up first the citadel of Chunar, then districts of Benaras, Ghazipur and ultimately Allahabad.

As Shuja-ud-daula functioned from Faizabad, he paid quite a few attention in the direction of beautification and improvement of the town of Faizabad. Shuja-ud-daula's spouse Bahu Begum, became a female of top notch distinction and rank, who contributed extensively in the direction of the growth and consolidation of her husband's authorities. for the duration of the times of Shuja-ud-daula, Faizabad attained a prosperity, which it by no means saw once more.

Shuja-ud-daula died in 1774 and became laid to relaxation at his mausoleum at Gulab-Bari, Faizahad.

Asaf-ud-daula (1775-1797)

The Accession of Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth nawab wazir of Awadh, brought a super change in Awadh politics. beneath the rule of thumb of Asaf-ud- daula the courtroom of Lucknow became entirely brilliant and the metropolis of Lucknow acquired notable splendour. The capital become sooner or later shifted from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1755 which contributed to its vast boom.

The Maximum crucial final results of Asaf-ud-daula consolidation of the courtroom at Lucknow, became the emergence of a effective shia culture, in consistent interplay with the shia coronary heart lands of Iran & Iraq. The growing number of shia emigrants from Iranian cities varitably converted Lucknow into a brilliant intellectual centre.

Asaf-ud-daula became additionally a remarkable builder: He built the 'Daulat Khana' as a house for himself to the west of Macchi Bhawan, the Rumi Darvaza and the incomparable Bara Imam Bara. The Imam-Bara & the Rumi-Gate had been built as a famine comfort degree in 1784. Consciously designed with the aid of its architect Kifayatullah, the 164 ft long and 52 feet wide building is built in brick with high fine limestone. The arched roof of the Imam-Bara, that is constructed with out a single beam, is the largest of its type within the global. The energy of the edifices can be judged from the reality that although constructed over 212 years they nevertheless stand intact, preserving their authentic dignity and grandeur.

The Bhulbhulaiya at Bara Imambara, is a unique labyrinth of difficult balconies and passages, with 489 equal doors, which offer the feeling of being misplaced.

He also built the Bibiyapur Kothi. It became constructed by way of Asaf-ud-daula as a country residence wherein he often resorted for hunting, of which he changed into passionately fond. The stunning Chunhat Khoti changed into additionally constructed by means of Asaf-ud-daula. widespread Claude Martin entered the court of Awadh below Asafud-daula, and created the plan of his 'Constantia', The Nawab became so overwhelmed through his design that he determined to purchase it with ten lakh gold coins. but before the transaction could be completed the Nawab departed for his heavenly dwelling house in 1797, and changed into laid to relaxation in his incredible Imambara.

Wazir Ali (1797-1798)

Wazir-Ali the son of Asafud-daula assumed rulership after him, however inside four months of his rule alienated the British and his topics alike and was in the end deposed and imprisoned within the Chunar citadel, in which he died

Saadat-Ali-Khan (1798-1814)

Yamin-ud-daula-Nawab Saadat Ali Khan became the son of Asaf-ud-daula. Saadat-Ali-Khan become crowned on 21stJan., 1798 at a grand darbar held at Bibiyapur Palace, by Sir John Shore. As a mark of gratitude he ceded 1/2 of Awadh kingdom to the British in 1801.

Saadat Ali Khan, although low-cost in economic control, became though an enthusiastic builder and commissioned many grand palaces, including Dilkusha, Hayat Baksh Kothi and Farhat Buksh Kothi as well as the well-known Lal -Baradari. The Farhat Buksh changed into bought from Claude Martin for 50 thousand rupees. Farhat Buksh became a big complex of homes. It remained the leader royal residence till Wajid Ali Shah built Kaiserbagh. The location was the scene of sour combating at some point of 1857 and the complex became almost destroyed. Chattar Manzil became a British club during the duration of the Raj. on account that 1947 it's been housing the principal Drug research Institute. The Royal court docket at Lal Baradari, the a part of Farhat Baksh complex known as 'Qasr-uI- Sultan', the King's Palace, served as throne room, coronation corridor of assembly for Awadh rulers, from the time of Saadat Ali Khan. Ghazi-ud-din-Haider was topped on this royal Palace in 1819. The Kothi 'Dil Aaram,' become built on the high river financial institution as a private house for the Nawab. similarly to those houses the Nawab built the prestigious homes Munavar Baksh, Khurshid Manzil and the Chaupar Stables. The Awadh fashion changed into regularly abandoned in the course of reign of Saadat Ali Khan and ecu innovations followed in large part. The result became that Lucknow became rendezvous for more prominent humans than ever earlier than.

In 1814 Nawab Saadat Ali Khan departed from lifestyles and was buried at his tomb with his spouse 'Khursheed Zadi' inside the dual Tombs of Qaiserbagh adjacent the begum Hazrat Mahal park.

Rumi Darwaza



Ghazi-ud-din-Haider (1814-1819)

Ghazi-ud-din Haider ascended the throne in 1814. He were given built two homes inside the Motimahal complex, the Mubarak Manzil and Shah Manzil. He additionally added for the first time animal fighting sport, which became hitherto unheard in Lucknow. Ghazi-ud- din used to observe those fights from Shahmanzil, which took place on the opposite side of the river at Hazari Bagh.

He got a european style residence built for certainly one of his european wife and named it ‘Vilayati Bagh. ‘ The edifice of Qadam Rasul become built near it. in line with popular belief this affect of the supposed footprints of Muhammad on black stone, was added from mecca, with the aid of a few prominent pilgrim. although badly broken in 1857, the stone bearing the footprint nevertheless stands, on a high pedestal close to Sikandar Bagh (NBRI).

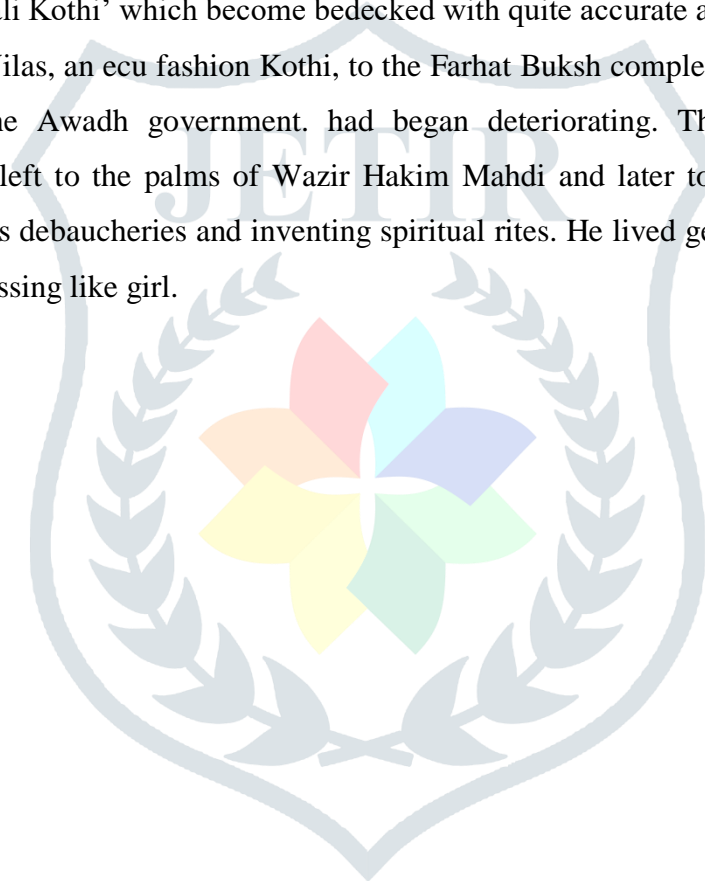
Ghazi-ud-din Haider due to his spiritual fervor; reproduced on the banks of Gomti close to Sikander bagh, a sacred Najaf, a holy mausoleum, the replica of Ali’s burial location at Najaf in Iraq. He turned into buried here at his dying in 1827. Later his 3 begums have been additionally buried at Shah Najaf Imambara -Sarfaraz Mahal, Mubarak Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal. In his existence time itself; Ghazi-ud-din Haider had constituted the precise ‘Vasiqa device’ an endowment association with the British, for

the protection of Imambaras. With the interest of the 'perpetual loans', the protection of the Imambaras became to be taken care of. In 1886 the vasiqa rules turned into passed with which the arrangements have been regularized and a board of trustees, which keeps to at the moment become instituted, to manipulate the budget. The vasiqas retain to the prevailing time and the Bara Imambara, Chotta Imambara and the Shahnajaf Imambara are taken care of with the aid of them

Nasir-ud-din Haider (1827-1873)

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Bara Imambara



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Muhammad Ali Shah (1837-1842)

Muhammad Ali Shah become sixty three years of age when he ascended the throne. but he become an experienced man and had seen the superb days of his father. He commenced to save money and set right the management. He started constructing the Chhota Imambara. Muhammad Ali Shah turned into determined to make Lucknow into veritable Babylon and to go away for himself a memorial, representing him as greatest king of Awadh. He started out constructing in the neighbourhood of the

prevailing clock tower, an edifice similar to Babylon's minaret or floating garden & named it Satkhanda, however it reached only its 5th storey in 1842, when Muhammad Ali Shah died.

Amjad Ali Shah (1842-1847)

After Muhammad Ali Shah, his son Amjad Ali Shah ascended the throne. Muhammad Ali Shah had made each attempt to make certain that the heir apparent obtained an fantastic schooling & had consequently entrusted him to the company of non secular pupils, which instead of making him an shrewd ruler made him a religious muslim. for this reason, he have become the most deeply spiritual, circumspect and abstinent ruler of Awadh. As a end result, the machine of administration set up via Muhammad Ali Shah became completely disorganized, at the same time as the vicious officers had their day. He died in 1848 because of cancer and become burried at the Imambara Sibtainabad in western a part of Hazratganj, 1 / 4 which he had himself installed

Imambara, is galore with chandeliers, lights, and beautiful walls.



Wajid- Ali-Shah (1847-1856)

Amjad Ali Shah's eldest son, Wajid Ali shah, who become finally destined to be the ultimate ruler of Awadh, ascended the throne of Awadh in 1847.

Wajid Ali Shah was a exceptional consumer of singers, musicians, dancers and artists. He was additionally greatly interested in architecture. He started out building the Qaiser bagh palace complicated as soon as he got here to the throne. This massive complex turned into built between 1848 and 1850 on the cots of 80 lakh rupees including furnishings and decoration. The inner courtroom backyard of Qaiserbagh, with its lawns was known as Jilo Khana. inside the centre changed into a Baradari flanked by using two mermaid gates (Lakkhigate) at japanese and western ends. on the right cease changed into Chandiwali Baradari, which turned into paved with sliver and the khas muqam and Badshah manzil, which was once the special residence of the king. on the left changed into a big institution of buildings termed as chaulakkhi kothi, built by Azimutla Khan, which changed into later offered to the king. Nawab khas mahal and other honoured girls of the royal harem lived right here. during the mutiny days Begum Hazrat Mahal held courtroom from this kothi. The buildings at the Qaiserbagh Quadrangle had been occupied chiefly by using ladies of the Harem. To left of the Western Lakkhi gate, changed into the Roshan-ud-daula kothi, built by using Nasir-ud-din-Haider's Wazir, later confiscated by Wajid Ali Shah and renamed as 'Qaiser Pasand'. one in every of his favorite wives Nawab Mashuq Mahal used to live in it. Of the massive rectangular enclosure of elegant and enforcing storied houses, one wing of which changed into pulled down after the warfare of 1857, the opposite nevertheless remains. It became in this ecosystem of gaiety and merriment, that the British annexed Awadh on Feb.11, 1856 deposing Wajid Ali Shah.

Hazrat Mahal labored in association with Nana Saheb, but later joined the Maulavi of Faizabad within the assault on Shahjahanpur. whilst the forces under the command of the British re-captured Lucknow and maximum of Oudh, she become pressured to retreat.

The Nawabs of Lucknow, in fact, the Nawabs of Awadh, received the call after the reign of the 1/3 Nawab while Lucknow became their capital. The town have become North India's cultural capital, and its nawabs, first-rate remembered for his or her subtle and indulgent lifestyles, have been shoppers of the humanities. under their dominion, track and dance flourished, and production of severa monuments took place. Of the monuments status these days, the Bara Imambara, the Chota Imambara, and the Rumi Darwaza are superb examples. one of the Nawab's enduring legacies is the location's syncretic Hindu-Muslim way of life that has end up referred to as the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb

Chota Imambara



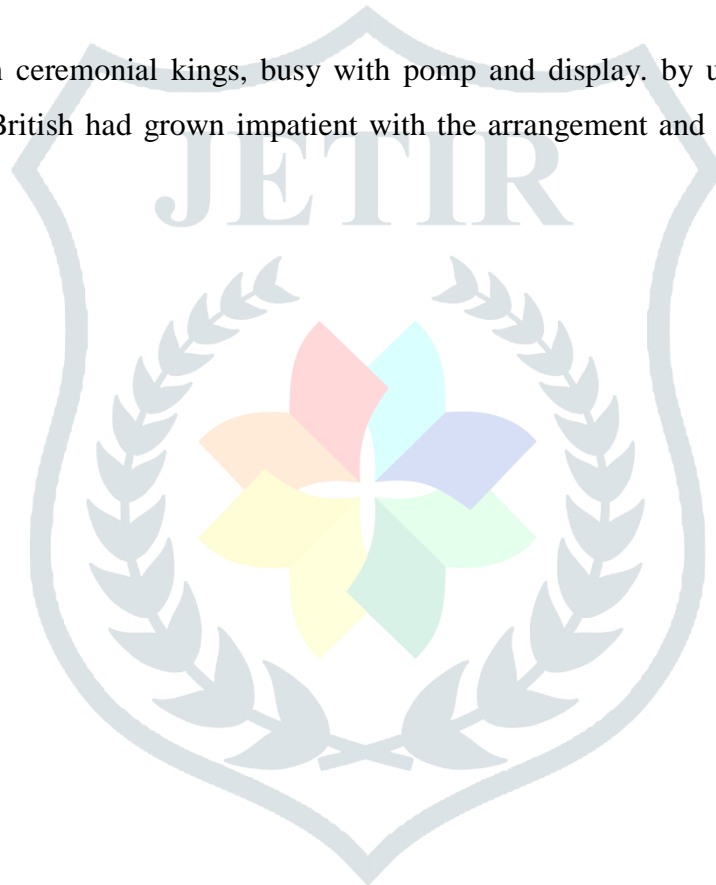
Till 1719, the subah of Awadh became a province of the Mughal Empire administered by means of a governor appointed by way of the emperor. Persian adventurer Saadat Khan, additionally referred to as Burhan-ul-Mulk, became appointed Nizam of Awadh in 1722 and mounted his court in Faizabad, close to Lucknow.

Many impartial kingdoms, consisting of Awadh, had been hooked up because the Mughal Empire disintegrated. The third Nawab, Shuja-ud-Daula (r. 1753–1775), fell out with the British after helping the fugitive Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim. Roundly defeated at the war of Buxar by way of the East India company, he become forced to pay heavy consequences and surrender elements of his territory. Awadh's capital, Lucknow rose to prominence whilst Asaf-ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab, shifted his court to the metropolis from Faizabad in 1775. The British East India corporation appointed a resident (ambassador) in 1773 and by means of early nineteenth century won control of greater territory and authority within the state. They were, but, disinclined to seize Awadh outright and come head to head with the Maratha Empire and the remnants of the Mughal Empire.

In 1798, the fifth Nawab Wazir Ali Khan alienated each his human beings and the British and turned into pressured to abdicate. The British then helped Saadat Ali Khan take the throne. He have become a puppet king, and in a treaty of 1801, yielded large a part of Awadh to the East India enterprise while also agreeing to disband his own troops in favour of a highly luxurious, British-controlled military.

This treaty efficaciously made the state of Awadh a vassal of the East India business enterprise, even though it persisted to be part of the Mughal Empire in call till 1819. The treaty of 1801 proved a beneficial association for the East India company as they received get right of entry to to Awadh's extensive treasuries, time and again digging into them for loans at decreased prices. similarly, the revenues from strolling Awadh's armed forces introduced them useful returns even as the territory acted as a buffer state.

The Nawabs have been ceremonial kings, busy with pomp and display. by using the mid-nineteenth century, however, the British had grown impatient with the arrangement and demanded direct control over Awadh.



La Martiniere College



In 1856 the East India corporation first moved its troops to the border, then annexed the country for alleged maladministration. Awadh changed into positioned below a main commissioner – Sir Henry Lawrence. Wajid Ali Shah, the then Nawab, turned into imprisoned, then exiled by using the East India company to Calcutta. within the next Indian rise up of 1857, his 14-yr-vintage son Birjis Qadra, whose mom turned into Begum Hazrat Mahal, changed into crowned ruler. Following the revolt's defeat, Begum Hazrat Mahal and different insurrection leaders sought asylum in Nepal.

Lucknow changed into one of the primary centres of the Indian revolt of 1857 and actively participated in India's independence movement, emerging as a strategically crucial North Indian town. throughout the insurrection (also known as the primary battle of Indian Independence and the Indian Mutiny), the majority of the East India organization's troops were recruited from both the humans and nobility of Awadh. The rebels seized manipulate of the country, and it took the British 18 months to reconquer the place. during that duration, the garrison based totally at the Residency in Lucknow changed into besieged by using riot forces throughout the Siege of Lucknow. The siege was relieved first by means of

forces underneath the command of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, followed via a more potent force underneath Sir Colin Campbell. these days, the ruins of the Residency and the Shaheed Smarak provide an insight into Lucknow's function within the activities of 1857.

With the revolt over, Oudh again to British governance beneath a main commissioner. In 1877 the offices of lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces and chief commissioner of Oudh have been blended; then in 1902, the identify of leader commissioner changed into dropped with the formation of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, although Oudh still retained a few marks of its former independence.

The Khilafat motion had an lively base of support in Lucknow, growing united competition to British rule. In 1901, after final the capital of Oudh in view that 1775, Lucknow, with a population of 264,049, became merged into the newly formed United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In 1920 the provincial seat of government moved from Allahabad to Lucknow. Upon Indian independence in 1947, the United Provinces were reorganised into the country of Uttar Pradesh, and Lucknow remained its capital.

Lucknow witnessed a number of the pivotal moments in the records of India. One is the primary assembly of the stalwarts Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohd Ali Jinnah throughout the Indian country wide Congress consultation of 1916 (the Lucknow p.c. become signed and moderates and extremists came collectively via the efforts of Annie Besant at some stage in this consultation best). The Congress President for that session, Ambica Charan Majumdar in his cope with stated that "If the Congress turned into buried at Surat, it's far reborn in Lucknow inside the garden of Wajid Ali Shah". The Kakori conspiracy related to Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Rajendra Nath Lahiri, Roshan Singh and others followed by means of the Kakori trial which captured the imagination of the country additionally befell in Lucknow.

Culturally, Lucknow has additionally had a lifestyle of courtesans, with famous lifestyle distilling it within the avatar of the fictional Umrao Jaan.

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