

1576 (contd.)	A matchlock that fired twelve rounds in succession was manufactured by Mir Fateh Ullah of Shiraz for Emperor Akbar's army.
1577	Bijapur mosque built by Sultan Ali Adil Shah. The mosque was so designed that the voice of the Khateeb could be heard at the far corners of the hall. Europeans were awe struck with the engineering skills of its architect.
1578	Death of Shaykh Muhammad bin Tahir Pattani (of Gujarat). He wrote Majma-i-Bihar el Anwar fi Gharib-il Tanzil wa Lataif-il Akhbar. The book has been called by some scholars a key to 'Sahih Sitta' because it explains the words and expressions used in the books of Traditions, including their historical usage by famous traditionalists. Death of Mufti Abul fath bin Abdul Ghafoor of Thanesar. He was the director of education at Agra, the Mughal capital. He founded a Madrasah in Agra. Madrasah Akbarabad founded by Emperor Akbar.
1579	Thomas Stephens visited India on assignment for Queen Elizabeth I [1558-1603] of England. He was the first Englishman to visit India. He visited Akbar's court in Agra and was allowed to visit Fatehpur Sikri while it was still unoccupied. The city had royal palaces, gardens, mosques, and madrasahs. It also had residences built by many nobles. His description of its splendor and wealth is preserved in British archives. The unoccupied city was bigger than London. In spite of great resources spent on it, Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned. Englishman Thomas Stephens later served as Rector of Jesuit College in Portuguese controlled Goa; see 1510.
1579 (contd.)	Akbar issued 'Infallibility Decree': Declared himself the head of state and the head of religious affairs. [see 1534 on King Henry VIII of England]. Muslims resented it and invited his brother Mirza Hakim, ruler of Kabul, to take over power. Mirza Hakim captured Punjab. Akbar recovered Punjab. Akbar occupied Kabul and annexed it in 1585.
1579 (contd.)	Yusuf Shah, Ruler of Kashmir [1579-1586]. He was ousted by Abdal Chakk and reinstated by the Mughals. Ibrahim Adil Shah II, ruler of Bijapur [1579-1626]. He was a minor at his accession and his mother Chand Bibi acted as the Regent (Amir). He faced two power struggles in the beginning of his rule. When he came of age, he ruled Bijapur well, made it a prosperous state, and extended his dominion to Mysore. Moriscos forbidden to live near sea coasts of Andalusia [1579] and Valencia [1586].
1580	Quli Qutb Shah, ruler of Golkunda [1580-1612]. He forged matrimonial alliances with Bijapur Sultan and Safavid Emperor Shah Abbas. He founded the new city of Bhagnagar which later became known as Hyderabad.

1580 (contd.)	Hyderabad became the seat of Mughal provincial government and the Asif Jahi princely state of Hyderabad. The city is famous for Char Minar and Mecca masjid. Qutb Shah was an accomplished poet and his work 'Kuliat-e-Qutb Shah' contained verses in Deccani (a dialect of Urdu), Hindi, and Farsi.
1582	<p>Akbar proclaimed 'Din-i-Ilahi' which was a mere hotchpotch of religious ideas from Hinduism, Islam, and other beliefs.</p> <p>A note on Hinduism: According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of modern India [1947-64], as stated in 'The Discovery of India,' "... Hinduism, as a faith, is vague, amorphous, many-sided, all things to all men. It is hardly possible to define it, or indeed to say definitely whether it is a religion or not, in the usual sense of the word..."</p> <p>According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, second President of modern India, as quoted in 'India: An Introduction' by Khushwant Singh, "... Its [Hinduism] content, if any, has altered from age to age, from community to community. It meant one thing in the Vedic period, another in the Brahmanical, a third in the Buddhist - one to Saivite, another to Vaishnavite and Sakta..."</p> <p>Qutb Shahi masjid built in Hazrat Pandua (Firuzabad); Hypostyle hall. Kherua masjid built in Sherpur; three domed units.</p> <p>Gregorian Calendar devised after adjusting the calendar date by ten days. The date October 6, 1582 was set to October 15, 1582. It is the Western calendar in present use. However, it was not adopted by all countries of Europe at the same time. Consequently, errors are introduced when converting certain dates before its adoption by those countries. France and Italy adopted this calendar on the day it was devised. Britain adopted it 170 years later in 1752 when the date September 3 was set to September 14. Russia and Greece adopted it in 1918 and 1923, respectively. George Washington was born on February 11, 1732; after adjustment this date became February 22, 1732.</p> <p>Gregorian Calendar, named after Pope Gregory XIII [1502-85], was revised from the Julian calendar devised by Sosigenes for Julius Caesar in their year 709 which is 46 B.C. The year 46 B.C. is also known as the 'Year of Confusion' because that year had 445 days. The dating of A.D. ('Anno Domini' or 'The Year of Our Lord,' meaning Jesus Christ) was devised by Scythian monk, Dionysus Exiguus, in 532 A.D. assuming 1 A.D. as the year of the birth of Jesus Christ (pbuh). However, many biblical scholars now believe that Jesus' birth date is at least four years earlier than it was thought. The abbreviation C.E. (Christian era or common era) is now used in place of A.D.</p>
1583	Queen Elizabeth I of England sent a ship to India for conducting trade.
1585	Death of Akbar's younger brother Muhammad Hakim at Kabul. Kabul was then occupied by Akbar.

1664 (contd.)	Shivaji sacked Surat and destroyed two-thirds of the city by fire and plunder. 'Bibliothecarius Quadripartitus' published by Zurich Orientalist Johann Heinrich Holtinger. Its third part contains an Appendix entitled 'De Scriptoribus Arabicis,' which is a survey of Arab scientists.
1665	Aurangzeb sent Raja Jay Singh of Amber to Shivaji, who forced Shivaji to yield four-fifths of recently acquired territory and acknowledge the suzerainty of the Mughals. Masjid Adhuni in Deccan built by Nawab Mas'ud Khan at a cost of 200,000 Rupees. Death of Qadi Abdul Qadir Faruqi. He founded a Madrasah in Lucknow. Death of Persian poet Mir Razi Danish. He migrated from Meshed to India during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan who rewarded him richly. Dara Shikoh awarded him one hundred thousand Rupees for one verse.
1666	Death of Shah Jahan. He was buried in a state burial beside his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in the Taj Mahal. Shah Jahan's early reign is considered as the golden period of the Mughals. He abolished certain un-Islamic practices at his court. Economic prosperity in India. The standard of living rose even higher than that attained during Jahangir's reign. Shah Jahan personally delivered food and charity to any needy person he came to know of. His subjects were allowed access to him. Shah Jahan built many fine buildings and Masajid, including Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid in Delhi, and the town of Shahjahanabad near Delhi. Jama Masjid is the largest mosque in India. His Governor of Kashmir, Ali Mardan Khan, built a road from the vale of Kashmir to Rajori. The Emperor weighed Qadi Mohammad Aslam Harawi in gold for appreciation of his services to the community. Sa'b was the most prominent poet in his court. Peter Mundy, a seventeenth century BEIC agent, wrote that in the time of famine Shah Jahan ordered charity and food from state treasury and partial remittance of taxes. 'Badshah Nama,' a history of the rule of Shah Jahan written by Abdul Hamid Lahori. Another history of Shah Jahan 'Amli Saleh' was written by Muhammad Saleh Kamboh. Currency: The following coins were in circulation during the Mughal rule. Ashrafi gold coins of different weights. The heaviest Ashrafi weighed 100 Tola (1.166 kilograms) and had a par value of 1000 Rupees. One Rupiah was approximately worth one gram of gold. Awarded to the nobles by the Emperor, the weight of the Ashrafi reduced gradually. The Ashrafi in common use weighed one Tola, which was equivalent to ten Rupees. During the reign of Akbar, one Ashrafi weighed approximately ten grams, equivalent to nine Rupees. The Rupiah silver coin weighed just under one Tola. There were sixteen Annas in one Rupiah. The copper coins 'Paisa' and 'Dam' had the same weight. Five 'Dam' was equal to two Annas.

1666 (contd.)	In campaigns against Marathas, Shivaji sued for peace with Emperor Aurangzeb; see 1656, 1664, 1672 and 1674. Mir Ahmad I, Khan of Kalat, became the virtual ruler of Baluchistan [1666-1696]; see 1594. His dynasty was known as Ahmadzais.
1667	Yusufzais in the North West revolted against the Mughals. They were defeated near Atak.
1668	Sholapur ceded to Mughals. Death of Khwaja Muhammad Masoom, a Sufi Shaykh. He had nine hundred thousand followers.
1669	Death of Pir Muhammad in Lucknow.
1671	Death of Allama Mahmud Jaunpuri. He wrote 'El-Faraed' on eloquence.
1672	Death of Abdullah Qutb Shah, ruler of Golkunda [1629-72]. He refused to acknowledge the suzerainty under Aurangzeb. Abdullah married one of his daughters to Sultan Muhammad, the eldest son of Aurangzeb. Abul Hasan Qutb Shah, ruler of Golkunda [1672-87, taken captive]. All power in the hands of Brahman minister Madanna; see 1685. Secret alliance between Bijapur and Shivaji. Mughal forces were annihilated in the Khyber Pass in a confrontation with Pathans. Afridis revolted with encouragement from famous poet Khushhal Khan Khatak.
1673	Sikandar Adil Shah, ruler of Bijapur [1673-86]. He revoked the suzerainty of the Mughals.
1674	Aurangzeb led Mughal forces against the Pathans and finally suppressed the revolt. Taking advantage of Aurangzeb's campaign against the Pathans in the North West, Shivaji [1627-1680] declared his independence and assumed the title 'Maharaja,' see 1656, 1659, 1664, 1666, and 1672. Badshahi masjid built in Lahore; domed unit.
1675	Guru Gobind Singh, tenth Sikh Guru, takes up the cause of Tegh Bahadur against the Mughals. After some years as a fugitive, Guru Gobind Singh wrote an epistle 'Zafar Nama' in Persian addressed to Aurangzeb, which resulted in Aurangzeb's favor. Guru Gobind Singh later joined Aurangzeb in Mughal campaigns on the Deccan front. See Sikh Guru, 1600, 1605 and 1664.
1678	Mewar under direct administrative control of the Mughals, see 1659. Lalbagh masjid built in Dacca; three domed units.
1680	Sambaji, son of Shivaji, takes over power after Shivaji's death. Prince Akbar, a rebel son of Aurangzeb, took refuge with Sambaji.