

Notes from Aurangzeb's policies and impacts

War against the Rajputs (1679–1681)

- Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya tax on non-Muslims in 1679.
 - This angered the Rajputs, who were Hindu rulers in Rajasthan.
 - They revolted against Aurangzeb's rule from 1679 to 1681.
 - The war was costly and weakened Mughal control in Rajasthan.
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2. Rebellions by the Sikhs

- The Sikhs in Punjab also rose in rebellion during Aurangzeb's reign.
- The Sikhs lived mainly in Punjab during the Mughal period.
- They followed their spiritual leaders known as the **Gurus**.
- In **1675**, Aurangzeb ordered the execution (putting someone to death officially, usually as a punishment ordered by the ruler or government.)
- of **Guru Tegh Bahadur** (the 9th Sikh Guru). He was killed because he opposed Aurangzeb's policy of religious intolerance and defended the right of Hindus and others to practice their faith freely.
- This execution deeply angered the Sikhs.

3. Rebellion of the Satnami's (1672, in Mewar region)

- The Satnami's were a religious sect made up mostly of peasants, artisans, and lower castes.
 - In 1672, they rebelled against Mughal officials in Mewar (Rajasthan) because of unfair treatment and heavy taxation.
 - Aurangzeb had to send his army to crush them.
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4. Rebellion of the Jats (in Gokal, near Agra)

- The Jats were farmers living around Agra and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh).
- They resented heavy taxes and Aurangzeb's religious policies.
- A rebellion broke out under Gokula (a Jat leader) in the Gokal region.

- The Jats kept resisting Mughal authority for many years.
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