CONTENTS

List of plates page viii

General editor's preface xvii

Preface xix

List of abbreviations xxiii

Glossary xxv

Map of major pre-Mughal and Mughal sites xxx

1 Precedents for Mughal architecture 1

2 The beginnings of Mughal architecture 19

3 The age of Akbar 39

4 Jahangir: an age of transition 99

5 Shah Jahan and the crystallization of Mughal style 169

6 Aurangzeb and the Islamization of the Mughal style 252

7 Architecture and the struggle for authority under the later Mughals and their successor states 292

Bibliographical essays 335

Index 357
It replaced The Cambridge History of India published between 1922 and 1937. The new history is being published as a series of individual works by single authors and, unlike the original, does not form a connected narrative. [1] Also unlike the original, it only covers the period since the fourteenth century. The whole has been planned over four parts Cambridge University Press, 1998. - 396 pp.

European traders first appeared in India at the end of the fifteenth century and established corporate enterprises in the region, such as the English and Dutch East India companies. This volume considers how, over a span of three centuries, the Indian economy expanded and was integrated into the premodern world economy as a result of these interactions. By documenting the existing literature, the author provides a fascinating overview of the impact of European trade on the precolonial Indian economy that will be of value to students of Indian, European The New Cambridge History of India: Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire by Christopher Alan Bayly. II v.1. The New Cambridge History of India: Bengal--The British Bridgehead by P. J. Marshall. II v.2. The New Cambridge History of India: The Sikhs of the Punjab by J. S. Grewal. II v.3. The New Cambridge History of India: The Marathas 1600-1818 by Stewart Gordon. II v.4. The New Cambridge History of India: European Commercial Enterprise in Pre-Colonial India by Om Prakash. II v.5. The New Cambridge History of India: Socio-religious reform movements in British India by Kenneth W. The New Cambridge History of India is a major multi-volume work of historical scholarship published by Cambridge University Press. It replaced The Cambridge History of India published between 1922 and 1937. The new history is being published as a series of individual works by single authors and, unlike the original, does not form a connected narrative. Also unlike the original, it only covers the period since the fourteenth century. The whole has been planned over four parts