POLITICAL CHRONOLOGY
Mughal Empire (1526-1857)
• Jahangir (r. 1605–27)
• Shah Jahan (r. 1628–58)
• Death of Aurangzeb (1707), beginning of Mughal Empire’s decline
British East India Company assumes political control of Bengal (1757)
Indian Mutiny against the British (1857)
British Crown assumes direct rule over India after Mutiny (1858)
Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College founded at Aligarh (1877)
Indian National Congress founded (1885)
Partition of Bengal, swadeshi (self sufficiency) movement launched (1905)
Bengal Famine (1943)
Partition of British India into independent India and Pakistan (1947). Pakistan geographically and culturally divided into two wings, East and West.
India-Pakistan war (1965)
East Pakistan secedes from Pakistan to become independent Bangladesh (1971)

ART CHRONOLOGY
Ghalib (1797–1869) – last classical poet of the ghazal
Muhammad Iqbal (1877–1938) – poet and philosopher of Muslim modernism
Mayo School of Arts (later National College of Arts founded in Lahore (1875)
Bengal School (Calcutta) (c. 1900–1930s) – new “oriental” painting
Abanindranath Tagore (1871–1951) – founder of Bengal School
Amrita Sher-Gil (1913–1941) – (Lahore) modernism, figuration
Abdur Rahman Chughtai (1897–1975) – (Lahore) new “oriental” painting
Zainul Abedin (1914–1976) – (Calcutta, Dhaka) modernism, realism
Zubeida Agha (1922–1997) – (Rawalpindi, Islamabad) modernism, abstraction
Shakir Ali (1916–1975) – (Lahore) modernism
Anwar Jalal Shemza (1928–1985) – (Lahore, UK) modernism, abstraction
Sadequain (1930–1987) – (Karachi, Lahore) modernism, calligraphy

GLOSSARY
ashraf (literally “honorable”) refers to the cultivated Muslim elite of North India
batin Sufi term denoting hidden or inner significance (antonym of zahir)
divān collection of poems by a single poet, used in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu
ghazal lyric poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain; each line must share the same meter (in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu)
hilya textual description of the physical and moral character of Prophet Muhammad
jadidiyat literary modernism (painterly modernism is usually denoted as tajridi)
*kitabkhana* a royal bookmaking atelier during the Mughal era  
*Kufi/kufic* oldest Arabic calligraphic script, used in early manuscripts and on architectural monuments  
*Muraqqa* albums composed of diverse examples of calligraphy and painting  
*Musavvir* painter  
*Naqqash* illuminator of ritual documents, borders of manuscripts, and ornament in architecture  
*Nqsh* design, drawing, trace, impression, ornament  
*Nastaʿliq* a later calligraphic script acclaimed for its elegance and used in Persian and Urdu calligraphy  
*Qalandar* Sufi mystic; a key term in Muhammad Iqbal’s philosophy and poetry denoting the abandonment of social mores in order to strive for higher goals  
*Rubaʿi* poetic form composed of quatrains (in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu)  
*Shikasta* ("broken Nastaʿliq") a later script extensively used for record keeping and correspondence  
*Tajridi* modernist/abstract (painting)  
*Ummah/umma* global Muslim community  
*zahir* Sufi term denoting open, visible, manifest, literal (antonym of *batin*)

**SELECTED READINGS**


