

Sharia through his well-known work known as Hujjatullah Al-Baligha. His movement left great impact on religious and social life of Muslims. But the Ulema could not check the downfall of the Mughal Empire and the degeneration of the Muslim Society.

After the death of Shah Waliullah, his son Shah Abdul Aziz (1746-1824) continued the above-mentioned socio-religious movement. Syed Ahmad Shaheed (1786-1831) and Shah Ismail (1781-1831) were also the great supporters of the Shah Waliullah Movement. They worked with Shah Abdul Aziz and continued the movement after his death. All the socio-religious movements in India during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created confidence in Muslims. But the deterioration and demoralization could not be checked in Muslim Society. Unfortunately, in the year 1803, Lord Lake attacked on Delhi and total Mughal Empire came under the possession and control of East India Company.

In 1837, Bahadur Shah Zafar was seated on the throne by the Britishers. The Revolt of 1857 was the biggest and last incident of his period. There were fightings between the Indians and the Britishers at different places from May 10, 1857 to September 20, 1857. Bahadur shah Zafar was arrested on September 20, 1857 and sent to Rangoon, a city in Burma. There he was kept in jail and died in 1862.

After the failure of the Revolt of 1857, the Britishers got complete possession and control over India and became its rulers. Soon after the fall of Delhi, the East India company was abolished and India came directly under the British Crown, Queen Victoria, later, proclaimed as the Empress of India. Muslims suffered the most and were made powerless. The Britishers not only shot down the people of Delhi and