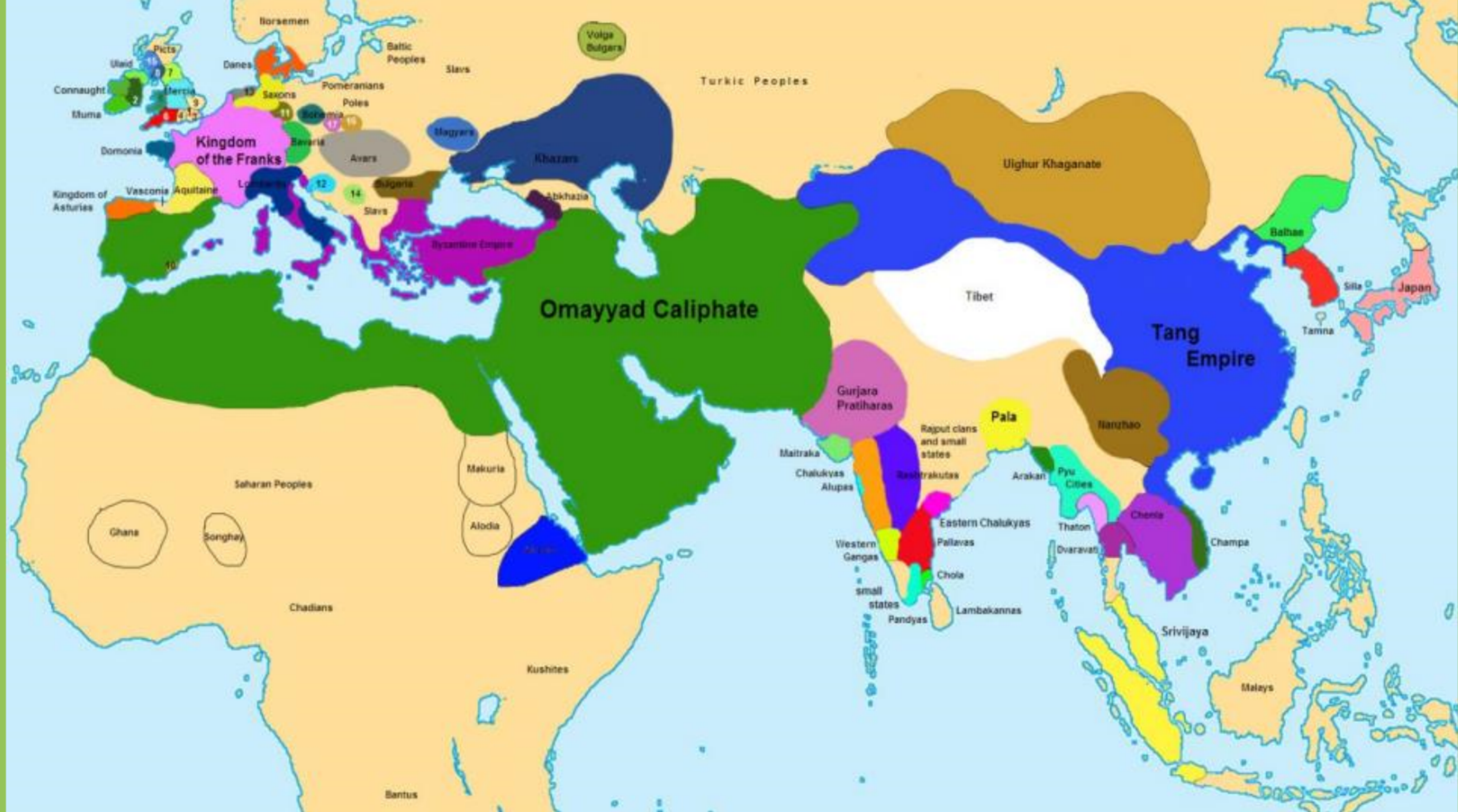




India

The rise of Islam in Arabia gave rise to a new political system. The process of expansion, which had started after the capture of Mecca by the prophet Muhammad, continued after his death.

- The Arabs invaded India in **AD 712 from the North-West region**.
- Muhammad Bin Qasim**, a general of the Umayyad caliphate, led this invasion.
- The invasion of India was **part of the policy of Arab expansion** during this period.
- By the 8th Century AD, the Arab expansion had acquired a core position from Spain to India, connecting the trade of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.
- The wealth of India attracted Arabs.

भारत

अरब में इस्लाम के उदय ने एक नई राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। विस्तार की प्रक्रिया, जो पैगंबर मुहम्मद द्वारा मक्का पर कब्ज़ा करने के बाद शुरू हुई थी, उनकी मृत्यु के बाद भी जारी रही।

अरबों ने 712 ई. में उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र से भारत पर आक्रमण किया।

उमय्यद खलीफ़ा के एक सेनापति **मुहम्मद बिन कासिम ने इस आक्रमण का नेतृत्व किया।**

भारत पर आक्रमण इस अवधि के दौरान अरब विस्तार की नीति का हिस्सा था।

8वीं शताब्दी ईस्वी तक, अरब विस्तार ने स्पेन से भारत तक एक मुख्य स्थान हासिल कर लिया था, जो भूमध्यसागरीय और हिंद महासागर के व्यापार को जोड़ता था।

भारत की संपत्ति ने अरबों को आकर्षित किया।

1



GHAZNAVID EMPIRE

Urgench

Bukhara

Samarkand

Merv

Balkh

Teheran

Nishapur

Herat

Kabul

Ghazni

Ispahan

Lahore

Shiraz

Zaranj

Mathura

Kannauj

Somnath

Turkish Invasion of India

The successful invasion of India by Muslim Turks such as Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori in the 11th and 12th centuries, respectively, can be considered as the culmination of the background set by Sindh's conquest in the 8th century.

Mahmud Ghazni

In all, Mahmud Ghazni invaded India **seventeen times** during AD 1000–1026. Mahmud Ghazni was the Son of Sabuktigin, the founder of the Ghazni dynasty & Turkish slave commander.

• **First encounter:** Mahmud Ghazni first encountered the **Hindushai ruler, Jaipal, in AD 1001.**

• **Subsequent attacks:** In the years AD 1004–06, Mahmud Ghazni attacked the rulers of **Multan.**

- Soon **Punjab** also passed into the hands of the Ghaznavids.
- Between AD 1014–1019, Mahmud enriched his treasury by looting the temples of **Nagarkot, Thanesar, Mathura and Kannauj.**
 - The attack against **Nagarkot** in AD 1008 has been described as **his first great triumph.**

• **Somnath attack:** The attack on the [Somnath temple](#) in Saurashtra in AD 1025 was Mahmud's most ambitious Indian campaign.

- Mahmud **captured the city after the grim struggle** in which more than 50,000 defenders lost their lives.
- **Mahmud left Somnath after a fortnight** when he came to know that the Gujarat king Bhima-I had completed preparations to confront him.

• **Ghazni's ambitions:** His raids into India were only to acquire the famous wealth of India. This wealth would help him to consolidate his vast rule in Central Asia.

- He did not wish to establish an empire in India.

• **Weak Indian defence exposure:** However, his invasions exposed the weak defence of Indian kingdoms.

- They also opened the possibility of attacks in future by the Turks.

- **भारत पर तुर्की आक्रमण**

- 11वीं और 12वीं शताब्दी में क्रमशः महमूद गजनी और मुहम्मद गोरी जैसे मुस्लिम तुर्कों द्वारा भारत पर सफल आक्रमण को 8वीं शताब्दी में सिंध की विजय द्वारा निर्धारित पृष्ठभूमि की परिणति माना जा सकता है।

- **महमूद गजनवी**

- कुल मिलाकर, 1000-1026 ई. के दौरान महमूद गजनी ने भारत पर सत्रह बार आक्रमण किया। महमूद गज़नी, गज़नी राजवंश के संस्थापक और तुर्की गुलाम कमांडर सबुकतिगिन का पुत्र था।
- पहली मुठभेड़: महमूद गजनी का पहली बार मुकाबला 1001 ई. में हिंदूशाई शासक जयपाल से हुआ।
- बाद के हमले: 1004-06 ई. के वर्षों में, महमूद गजनी ने मुल्तान के शासकों पर हमला किया।
- जल्द ही पंजाब भी गजनवियों के हाथों में चला गया।
- 1014-1019 ई. के बीच, महमूद ने नगरकोट, थानेसर, मथुरा और कन्नौज के मंदिरों को लूटकर अपने खजाने को समृद्ध किया।
- 1008 ई. में नगरकोट के विरुद्ध हमले को उनकी पहली महान विजय के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।
- सोमनाथ हमला: 1025 ई. में सौराष्ट्र में सोमनाथ मंदिर पर हमला महमूद का सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी भारतीय अभियान था।
- महमूद ने भीषण संघर्ष के बाद शहर पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया जिसमें 50,000 से अधिक रक्षकों की जान चली गई।
- एक पखवाड़े के बाद महमूद ने सोमनाथ छोड़ दिया जब उसे पता चला कि गुजरात के राजा भीम-प्रथम ने उसका सामना करने की तैयारी पूरी कर ली है।
- गजनी की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ: भारत पर उसके आक्रमण केवल भारत की प्रसिद्ध संपत्ति हासिल करने के लिए थे। यह संपत्ति उसे मध्य एशिया में अपने विशाल शासन को मजबूत करने में मदद करेगी।
- वह भारत में साम्राज्य स्थापित नहीं करना चाहता था।
- कमजोर भारतीय रक्षा प्रदर्शन: हालाँकि, उसके आक्रमणों ने भारतीय राज्यों की कमजोर रक्षा को उजागर कर दिया।
- उन्होंने भविष्य में तुर्कों द्वारा हमलों की संभावना भी खोल दी।

- 1.AL – BIRUNI :- KITAB UL HIND**
- 2.FIRDAUSI :- SHAHNAMA**
- 3.UTBI :- KITAB – UL - YAMINI**



Gurgan

Merv

Nishapur

Firozkoh

Ghazni

GHURID EMPIRE

Lahore

Multan

Delhi

Ajmer

Thatta

Banaras

Lakhnauti

Nudiya

Barisal

Muhammad Ghori

In AD 1173, Shahabuddin Muhammad, also called Muhammad of Ghori, ascended the throne of Ghazni. The Ghoris were not strong enough to meet the growing power and strength of the Khwarizmi Empire of Central Asia. This forced Ghori to turn towards India to fulfil his expansionist ambitions.

• **Initial campaigns:** Ghori marched against **Multan** and freed it from its ruler in AD 1175.

- In the same campaign, he captured Uchch from the Bhatti Rajputs.
- Three years later, in AD 1178, he again marched to conquer Gujarat, but the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, Bhima II, defeated him at the **battle of Anhilwara**.

• **Punjab conquest:** Ghori launched a campaign against the Ghaznavid possessions in Punjab.

- As a result, **Peshawar** was conquered in AD 1179–80 and Lahore in AD 1186.
- The fort of **Sialkot and Debol** were captured next.
- Thus by AD 1190, having secured Multan, Sind and Punjab, Muhammad Ghori had paved the way for a further thrust into the Gangetic Doab.

1. 1173 ई. में शहाबुद्दीन मुहम्मद, जिन्हें गोरी का मुहम्मद भी कहा जाता है, गजनी की गद्दी पर बैठे। गोरी मध्य एशिया के ख्वारिज्मी साम्राज्य की बढ़ती शक्ति और ताकत का मुकाबला करने के लिए पर्याप्त मजबूत नहीं थे। इसने गोरी को अपनी विस्तारवादी महत्वाकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारत की ओर रुख करने के लिए मजबूर किया।
2. प्रारंभिक अभियान: गोरी ने मुल्तान के खिलाफ चढ़ाई की और 1175 ई. में इसे इसके शासक से मुक्त कराया।
3. उसी अभियान में उन्होंने भट्टी राजपूतों से उच्छ पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया।
4. तीन साल बाद, 1178 ई. में, उसने फिर से गुजरात पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए चढ़ाई की, लेकिन गुजरात के चालुक्य शासक भीम द्वितीय ने उसे अन्हिलवाड़ा की लड़ाई में हरा दिया।
5. पंजाब विजय: गोरी ने पंजाब में गजनवियों की संपत्ति के खिलाफ एक अभियान चलाया।
6. परिणामस्वरूप, 1179-80 ई. में पेशावर और 1186 ई. में लाहौर पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया गया।
7. इसके बाद सियालकोट और देबोल के किले पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया गया।
8. इस प्रकार 1190 ई. तक, मुल्तान, सिंध और पंजाब को सुरक्षित करके, मुहम्मद गोरी ने गंगा के दोआब में आगे बढ़ने का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर दिया था।

•**The First Battle of Tarain (AD 1191):** Ghorī's possession of Punjab and his attempt to advance into the Gangetic Doab brought him into direct conflict with the Rajput ruler [Prithivaraja Chauhan](#).

- The conflict started with the claims of Bhatinda.
- Ghorī's army was routed, and he narrowly escaped death.
- Prithviraj conquered Bhatinda, but he made no effort to garrison it effectively.
 - This gave Ghorī an opportunity to re-assemble his forces and make preparations for another advance into India.

•**The Second Battle of Tarain (AD 1192):** This battle is regarded as **one of the turning points in Indian History**.

- The Indian forces were more in number, but Turkish forces were well organised with **swift-moving cavalry**.
- **With modern cavalry techniques, the Turkish army defeated Indian forces.**
- A large number of Indian soldiers were killed. **Prithviraj tried to escape but was captured near Sarsuti.**
- The Turkish army **captured the fortresses of Hansi, Sarsuti and Samana. Then they moved forward, running over Delhi and Ajmer.**
- After Tarain, Ghorī returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs of India in the hand of his trusted slave general **Qutbuddin Aibak**.

•**Battle of Chandwar:** In AD 1194, Muhammad Ghorī again returned to India. He crossed Yamuna and moved towards Kanauj.

- He gave a crushing defeat to **Jai Chand at Chandwar** near Kannauj.
- **Thus the battle of Tarain and Chandwar laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India.**

• **तराइन की पहली लड़ाई (1191 ई.):** गौरी का पंजाब पर कब्ज़ा और गंगा के दोआब में आगे बढ़ने के उसके प्रयास ने उसे राजपूत शासक **पृथ्वीराज चौहान** के साथ सीधे संघर्ष में ला दिया।

- संघर्ष की शुरुआत भटिंडा के दावों से हुई.
- गोरी की सेना पराजित हो गई और वह बाल-बाल बच गया।
- पृथ्वीराज ने भटिंडा पर विजय प्राप्त की, लेकिन उन्होंने इसे प्रभावी ढंग से घेरने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया।
 - इससे गोरी को अपनी सेना को फिर से इकट्ठा करने और भारत में एक और आक्रमण की तैयारी करने का मौका मिला।

• **तराइन की दूसरी लड़ाई (1192 ई.):** इस लड़ाई को भारतीय इतिहास में महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ों में से एक माना जाता है।

- भारतीय सेनाएँ संख्या में अधिक थीं, लेकिन तुर्की सेनाएँ तेज गति से चलने वाली घुड़सवार सेना के साथ अच्छी तरह से संगठित थीं।
- आधुनिक घुड़सवार तकनीक से तुर्की सेना ने भारतीय सेना को हरा दिया।
- बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय सैनिक मारे गये। पृथ्वीराज ने भागने की कोशिश की लेकिन सरसुती के पास पकड़ लिया गया।
- तुर्की सेना ने हांसी, सरसुती और समाना के किलों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया। फिर वे दिल्ली और अजमेर को पार करते हुए आगे बढ़े।
- तराइन के बाद, गोरी भारत के मामलों को अपने भरोसेमंद गुलाम जनरल कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक के हाथों में छोड़कर गजनी लौट आया।

• **चंदवार का युद्ध:** 1194 ई. में मुहम्मद गोरी पुनः भारत लौट आया। वह यमुना पार करके कनौज की ओर चला गया।

- उसने कन्नौज के निकट **चंदवार** में **जयचंद** को करारी शिकस्त दी।
- इस प्रकार तराइन और चंदवार की लड़ाई ने उत्तरी भारत में तुर्की शासन की नींव रखी।

The rulers of Delhi

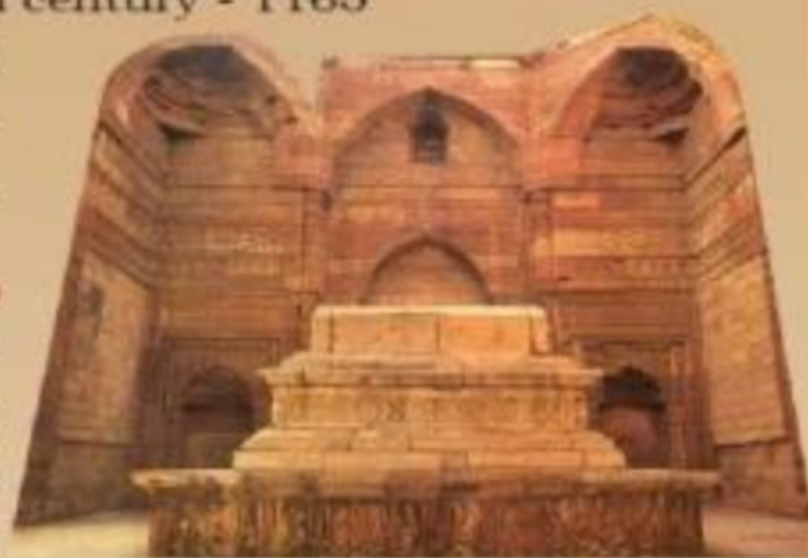
Table 1

RAJPUT DYNASTIES

Tomaras	early twelfth century - 1165
Ananga Pala	1130 - 1145
Chauhans	1165 - 1192
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175 - 1192

EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290

Qutbuddin Aybak	1206 - 1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210 - 1236
Raziyya	1236 - 1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266 - 1287



Iltutmish's tomb



Alai Darwaza

KHALJI DYNASTY 1290 - 1320

Jalaluddin Khalji	1290 - 1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296 - 1316

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320 - 1414

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320 - 1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324 - 1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351 - 1388

SAYYID DYNASTY 1414 - 1451

Khizr Khan	1414 - 1421
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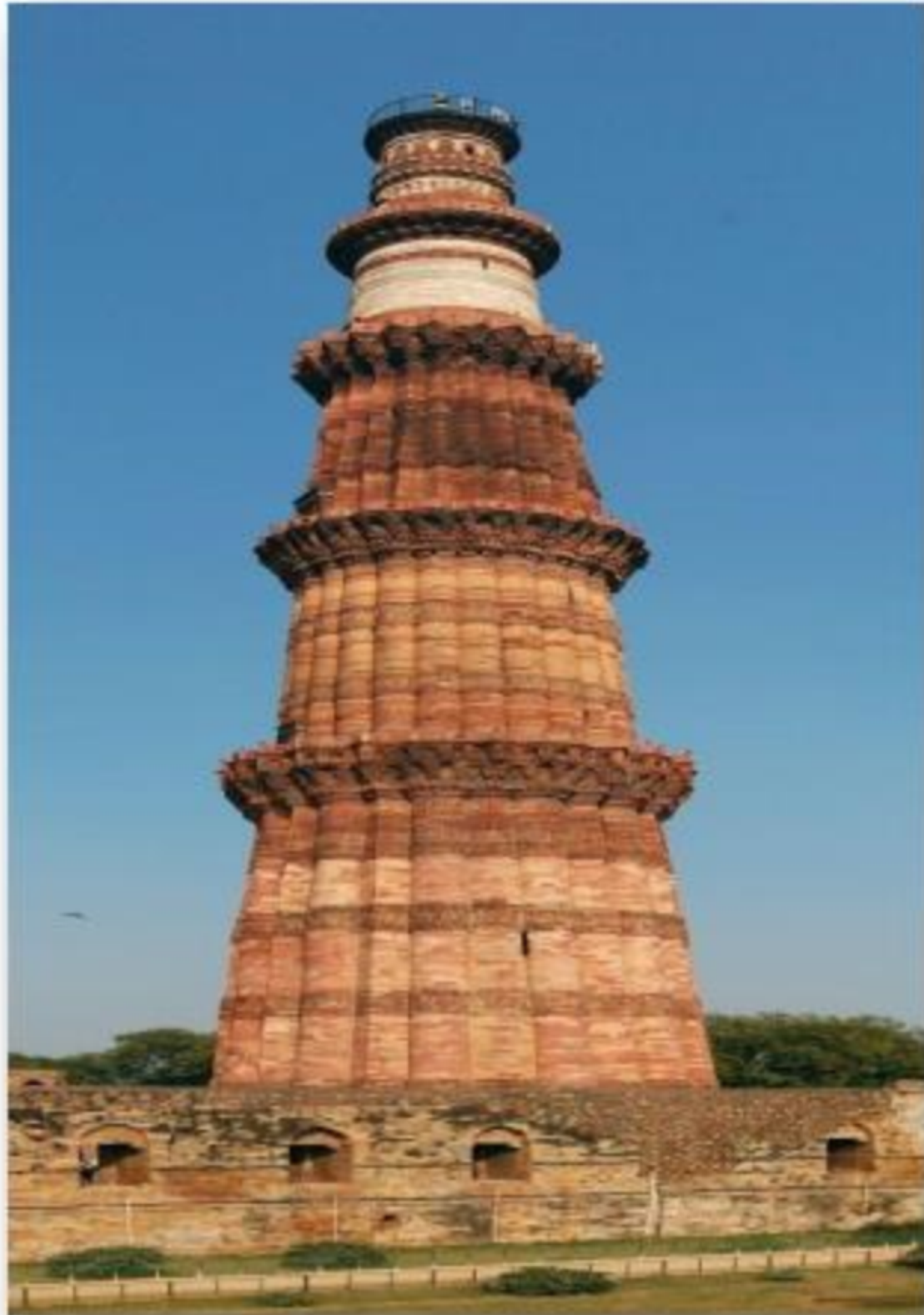
LODI DYNASTY 1451 - 1526

Bahlul Lodi	1451 - 1489
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Slave Dynasty	
Period: 1206 AD to 1290 AD	Capital: Lahore and Delhi
• With Qutbuddin Aibak begins the period of Mamluk Sultans or the slave dynasty. • Mamluk is an Arabic word meaning “owned”. • It was used to distinguish the imported Turkish slaves meant for military service from the lower slaves used as domestic labour or artisan.	
Qutbuddin Aibak (1206 AD -1210 AD)	• Qutbuddin Aibak was a Turkish slave who had risen to a high rank in Muhammad Ghori’s army. • He was the first independent Muslim ruler of Northern India, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate. • Capital: Lahore • He consolidated his control over North India through an administrative hold over Delhi. • Title: Sultan and “Lakh Baksh” (due to his generosity). • Court poet: Hasan Nizami • He died suddenly while playing Chaugan (horse polo).



- **QUTUB MINAR**

Architecture: Indo-Islamic architecture

- **Highest stone tower** in India, with its height being 73 metres.
- The construction of this minar started in 1197 C.E. by **Qutbuddin Aibak (one storey)** and was **completed by Iltutmish** in 1232 C.E.
- The Qutub Minar has five storeys, separated (3 storeys by Iltutmish and fifth by **Firuz Shah Tughlaq**) from one another by **richly decorated balconies**.
- Iltutmish dedicated Qutub Minar to Sufi Saint **Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki**.
- The surface of the minar is embellished with **vertical flutings**.
- **Material used:** Easily available **grey colour stones**.
- **Features:** tapering **cylindrical appearance** along with its inscriptions, **arabesque ornamentation and motifs**.
- It is a [**UNESCO World Heritage Site**](#).



- **Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra** is a mosque at **Ajmer** that was constructed in 1200 C.E. after demolishing the **Sharada temple** and a learning institution that was situated there.
- **Architecture:** Indo-Islamic architecture
- **Material:** Yellow limestone
- **Inscriptions** from the **Holy Quran** and also many floral designs inspired by **Arabic Architecture**.
- The pillars and domes in the prayer hall are well in **symmetry** and are of **Hindu origin**.
- The magnificent **mihrab** in **white marble** is a significant feature of this mosque.

Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque



- It was constructed in **1193 C.E to 1197 C.E.**
- It is also known as **the Might of Islam.**
- **First mosque built in Delhi** after the Islamic conquest of India.
- Qutbuddin Aibak established his Government at the **citadel** called **Qila-i-Rai Pithaura (the fort of Prithviraj Chauhan).**
 - The mosque was constructed by demolishing twenty-seven **Brahmanical and Jain temples** inside the citadel.
 - The spoils of these **Hindu temples** were the main construction material for this mosque.
- The massive **stone screen** with five graceful arches, the central one being the highest, is not built on the true arch principle.
- The ornamentation of the screens shows typical **Hindu decorative floral elements, serpentine tendrils and undulating leaves.**
- The only new element that was introduced by the Muslims is the **Arabic inscription.**

Aram Shah (1210-1211 AD)	•After the sudden death of Qutabuddin Aibak, his officers placed Aram Baksh, also known as Aram Shah, at Lahore. •The Delhi subjects did not accept the rule of Aram Shah; they invited Iltutmish, the son-in-law of Qutabuddin Aibak, to ascend the Delhi throne. •Iltutmish marched to Delhi, defeated and Killed Aram Shah in the battle of Jud near Delhi and became the sovereign ruler of Delhi in 1211 AD.
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Shamshuddin Iltutmish
(AD 1210–1236)

- He shifted his **capital from Lahore to Delhi**.
- The credit for consolidating the Delhi Sultanate lies largely with him.
- **Revolts/Threats:**
 - During the first 10 years of his reign, he concentrated on securing his throne from his rivals
 - Other commanders of **Muhammad Ghor**, like **Yalduz**, **Qubacha** and **Ali Mardan**, rose in defiance again. He defeated **Yalduz** in AD 1215 in the **battle of Tarain**.
 - In c.1217 CE, he drove away Qabacha from Punjab.
 - The rising power of **Mongols** under **Chengiz Khan** threatened the **North West Frontier** of the Sultanate.
 - In **1221**, **Jalaluddin Mangbarani** (son of the **Shah of Khwarizm**), while escaping from the Mongols, sought shelter at **Iltutmish's court**.
 - Iltutmish turned him away. He thus saved the Sultanate from destruction by the **Mongols**.
 - In AD 1226–27, Iltutmish sent a large army under his son **Nasiruddin Mahmud** which defeated **Iwaz Khan** and brought **Bengal and Bihar** back into the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Similarly, a campaign was also launched against the **Rajput chiefs**. **Ranthambore** was captured in AD 1226
 - By AD 1231, Iltutmish had established his authority over **Mandor, Jalore, Bayana and Gwalior**.
- He divided his empire into Iqtas (assignment of land instead of salary). Every Iqtadars had to maintain law and order and collect revenue.
- He also organised his trusted nobles or officers into a group of “**Forty**” (**Turkan-i-Chahalgani**).
- He issued purely Arabic coinage of silver tanka weighing 175 grams, which remains the basis of the modern rupee and copper Jital.
- [Ibn Battuta](#) describes him as the first independent ruler of Delhi.
- He was succeeded by his son **Ruknuddin Iltutmish**. He was an incompetent ruler, so nobles and the army appointed his half-sister **Razia** on the throne.

Contributions to Art and Architecture:



Hauz-e-Shamsi (Delhi)

- It was built in 1229 CE
- It was also known as **Shamshi Talab**.
- It is a **water storage reservoir** or tank.
- Material**: Red sandstone
- Islamic Prophet Mohammad** directed Iltutmish in his dreams to build the reservoir at a particular site.
- It is a **double-storeyed structure** supported on **twelve pillars**.



Gandhak ki Baoli

- It was built in the early 13th century.
- It is one of the **Boalis of Mehrauli**.
- It is a step well with **sulphur** content in water.
- It was built under the orders of Sultan Iltutmish so that the Sufi Saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and his disciples could make use of its healing, sulphur-rich water.
- It has **decorative architectural features**

 Sultan Garhi (Delhi)	•It was built in 1231 AD. •Iltutmish built this over the remains of his eldest son Nasiruddin Mahmud. •Material: Grey Granite, Red Sandstone & Marble with Hindu motif and later-era Islamic inscription. •It is the oldest Islamic mausoleum in India. •Structure: It is in the form of a fortress with a courtyard-like layout. •The tomb is built on the site of a Pratihara-era Hindu temple. •It has a distinctly military appearance. •The tomb was repaired later by Firoz Shah Tughluq.	
	Jama Masjid Shamsi (Uttar Pradesh)	•It was built in 1233 AD. •Architecture: Persian and Afghan architecture. •Material: Red marble and white marble (Sangemarmar-used on the floor). •It has a central dome surrounded by two more domes and 5 other domes too.
	Tomb of Iltutmish (Delhi)	•It was built in 1235 CE. •It is a part of the Qutb Minar Complex. •Material: Red sandstone •The tomb has three arched entrances on the north, south and east, and a mihrab on the west. •There are beautiful inscriptions on the stone in Kufri, Tugra and Nashtaliq characters. •The double-arched mihrab in white marble is a rich amalgamation of Hindu art into Islamic architecture.

Razia Sultan (1236 AD-1240 AD)

- Raziya Sultan was the **first female Muslim ruler of South Asia**.
- She dispensed justice without discrimination and held a **court** every week in which the earlier arrangement of female guards and the screen was done away with.
- She also gave up the **purdah (veil)**, which she realised was an impediment to the effective handling of administrative affairs, discarded the **traditional female attire** and adopted the **male wardrobe**.
- Her official name:** Sultan Razat al-Dunya wal Din bint al-Sultan.
- Raziya was an accomplished **poetess**, and she patronised men of letters.
- Madarasa-i Nasiriya** of Delhi became the centre of learning during her reign.
- Revolt with Altunia, the governor of Tabarhinda**, in which she was defeated and captured. Raziya's brother, **Bahram Shah**, took the opportunity to ascend the throne.
 - Raziya married Altunia to retrieve her throne, Raziya, along with Altunia, collected an army of **Khokhars, Jats, Rajputs and a few Turkish** nobles and marched towards Delhi in 1240 CE.
 - In the ensuing battle, Razia's army met with defeat, and while riding back to **Kaithal**, she and Altunia were killed.
- Successors: Behram Shah** (AD 1240–42) and **Masud Shah** (AD 1242–46) were made **Sultans** and removed in succession.
 - After them, in AD 1246, **Ulugh Khan** (later known as Balban) placed **Nasiruddin (grandson of Iltutmish)** on the throne and assumed the position of Naib (deputy).
 - According to **Ibn Battuta and Isami**, Balban poisoned his master Nasiruddin and ascended the throne.

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-87 AD)

- Balban ruled in an **autocratic manner** and worked hard to elevate the position of the Sultan.1
- **Court poets:** Amir Khusrau and Mir Hasan Dehalwi
- Balban adopted a **policy of consolidation rather than expansion**.
- He introduced a new theory of **kingship** and redefined the relations between the **Sultan and nobility**.
- He broke up the '**Chahalgani**' (group of the forty most important nobles) in the court.
- He followed the policy of Blood and Iron and appointed **spies** in every department. He organised a strong **centralised army** to deal with internal disturbances and to repel the **Mongols** who had entrenched themselves in the **Punjab**.
- He separated the Diwan-i-unzarat (Finance Department) from the Diwan-i-Arz (Military Department).
- The disturbances in **Mewat, Doab, Awadh and Katihar** were ruthlessly suppressed.
- Balban also secured control over **Ajmer and Nagaur** in eastern **Rajputana**, but his attempts to capture **Ranthambore and Gwalior** failed.
- **Revolt with Tughril Beg (1279 AD):** Governor of **Bengal**, Tughril Beg, revolted and assumed the title of Sultan. Balban sent his forces to Bengal and had Tughril killed. Subsequently, he appointed his own son **Bughra Khan** as the **Governor of Bengal**.
- To demonstrate his authority over the aristocracy, Balban instituted strict court discipline and new rituals like **sijada (prostration)** and **paibos** (kissing Sultan's feet).
- He introduced the **Persian festival of Nauroz**.

Literature of Slave Dynasty	
Book	Description
Jawami-ul-Hikayat by Sadidu'd din Muhammad Awfi Bukhari	•Time period: 13th century •Language: Persian •Sadidu'd din Muhammad Awfi Bukhari lived during the reign of the Iltutmish.
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri by Minhaj-i-Siraj	•The history of the first fifty years of Muslim rule in Bengal is found only in this text. •Shamsuddin Iltutmish patronised Minhaj-i-Siraj. •Minhaj-i-Siraj discussed the history of Bengal under Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish and his successors. •Minhaj-i-Siraj came to the court of Nasiruddin Qubacha at Uchch, who appointed him a Qazi. • During his reign, he wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasiri and dedicated this to the reigning sultan.
Taj-ul-Maasir by Hasan Nizami	•Time period: 1229 AD •Language: Persian •This book is the first official history of the Delhi Sultanate. • It starts with the second battle of Tarain. •Hasan Nizami arrived in Delhi before the assassination of the Muhammad of Ghor in 1206.
Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi by Yahya bin Ahmad bin Abdullah Sarhindi	•It is a history of India of the sultanate period. •The book commences from the reign of Sultan Muizuddin Muhammad bin Sam (Muhammad Ghor) and abruptly ends in 1434. •The author was favourably placed in the government circle in the reign of Sultan Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 AD) of the Sayyid dynasty of Delhi.



MANGOL

Sir far

Gazi malik

KHALJI
SULTANATE

Attar

Lahore

Delhi

Nagaur

Sehwan

Gwalior

Kara

Banaras

Dhar

Junagadh

Daulatabad

Warangal

Dvarasamudra

Madurai

Period: AD 1290 to 1320

Capital: Delhi

- Khilji Dynasty was the second dynasty of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
- Khaljis were indeed **Turks** settled in **Afghanistan** before the establishment of **Turkish** rule, and so they were **Afghanized Turks**.
- The rise of **Khaljis** to power ended the monopoly of the nobility of slaves to high offices.

Jalaluddin Khalji (AD 1290–1296)

Jalaluddin Khalji laid the foundation of the Khalji dynasty.

• He won many battles and marched out against the **Mongol** hordes, and successfully halted their entry into India (1292 AD).

- **Amir Khusrau** wrote **Miftah al-Futuh (1291)** to commemorate his victories.

• According to **Tabaqat-i Nasiri**, the son of Amir Yughrush - probably Jalaluddin, visited Delhi with a **Mongol** embassy in 1260.

• He tried to mitigate some of the harsh aspects of **Balban's rule**.

• He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to clearly put forward the view that the state should be based on the willing support of the **governed** and that since the large majority of the people in India were **Hindus**, the state in India could not be a truly **Islamic state**.

• Jalaluddin tried to win the goodwill of the nobility through a **policy of tolerance**.

• He avoided harsh punishments, even to those who revolted against him.

- Jalaluddin's policy was reversed by **Alauddin Khalji**, who awarded **drastic punishments** to all those who dared to oppose him.

• **Death: Ala-ud-din**, a nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khalji, who was appointed **governor of Kara**, invaded **Malwa** and launched a campaign to raid **Devagiri**, the capital city of the **Yadava kingdom in Deccan**.

- On his return, he arranged to get **Jalaluddin Khalji** murdered and captured the throne.

Alauddin Khalji (AD 1296–1316)

1299
—
1310
#

- Alauddin Khalji was appointed as **Amir-i-Tuzuk** (Master of Ceremonies) by **Jalaluddin Khalji**.
- He was also appointed **Ariz-i-Mumalik** (Minister of War).
- **Military Campaigns:**
 - **Gujarat** (1299 AD): Alauddin's noted generals, **Ulugh Khan** and **Nusrat Khan**, marched against **Gujarat**. **Rai Karan**, the ruler of Gujarat, fled, and the temple of **Somnath** was captured.
 - **Ranthambore** (1301): The immediate cause of the attack was that the ruler of Ranthambore, **Hamirdeva** gave shelter to two rebellious **Mongol soldiers** and refused to hand them over to the **Khalji ruler**.
 - To begin with, the Khalji forces suffered losses. **Nusrat Khan** even lost his life.
 - Finally, Alauddin himself had to come on the battlefield. In 1301 AD, the fort fell to Alauddin.
 - **Chittor** (1303 AD): Alauddin attacked Chittor because he coveted Padmini, the queen of Raja Ratan Singh.
 - This Padmini event is depicted graphically in **Jayasi's book Padmavath**.
 - According to **Amir Khusrau**, the Sultan ordered a general massacre of the civil population.
 - **Chittor** was renamed **Khizrabad** after the name of the Sultan's son **Khizr Khan**.
 - **Devagiri**: Ala-ud-din sent a large army commanded by **Malik Kafur** in 1307 to capture Devagiri fort.
 - **Warangal**: **Prataparudradeva**, the **Kakatiya ruler** of Warangal in the **Telangana** region, was defeated in 1309.
 - **Hoysala**: In 1310, the Hoysala ruler **Vira Ballala III** surrendered all his treasures to the **Delhi forces**.

- **Madurai:** Malik Kafur continued his southward journey, plundering and ravaging the temple cities of Chidambaram and Srirangam, as well as the Pandyan capital Madurai.
 - After Malik Kafur's invasion, the Pandya kingdom suffered an **eclipse**, and a Muslim state subordinate to the Delhi Sultan came to be established in Madurai.
 - In 1335, the Muslim **Governor of Madurai, Jalal-ud-din Asan Shah**, threw off his allegiance to the Delhi kingdom and declared his independence.

• Amir Khusrau wrote **Khazain Ul Futuh** (in Persian) records the victories of Alauddin Khilji.

• Alauddin adopted the title of **Sikander-i-Azam** and gave Amir Khusrau the title of **Tuti-i-Hind (Parrot of India)**.

• He decided to curb the powers of the nobles and interference of **Ulema** in matters of the state.

• Alauddin formulated certain regulations and implemented them:

- Families that had been enjoying free land to support themselves should pay land tax for their holdings.
- Reorganized the **spy system** and took measures to make it more effective.
- The use of **liquor and intoxicants was prohibited**.
- The nobles were ordered not to have social gatherings or **intermarriages** without his permission.



• Military Reforms:

- Alauddin was the first Sultan to establish a large permanent standing army, which he paid for with cash from the royal treasury.
- He established an innovative **Chehra and Daggh System**, in which the Chehra (full description of each soldier) and Daggh (Horse branding) were preserved.

• **Market Reforms:** Alauddin wanted to maintain a large army; he, therefore, lowered and fixed the price of the commodities of daily use.

- To control the prices, Alauddin set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi: grain market (**Mandi**), cloth market (**Sarai Adl**) and the market for horses, slaves, cattle, etc.
- To ensure implementation, Alauddin appointed a superintendent (**Shahna-i-Mandi**) who was assisted by an intelligence officer.
- Alauddin received daily reports of the market from **Barid** (intelligence officer) and **munhiyans** (secret spies).
- **Diwan-i-Riyasat**, a separate department, was established under the command of **Naib-i-Riyasat**. Every merchant was registered with the Market Department. ✓
- Low prices in the horse market were ensured by putting a stop to the purchase of horses by horse dealers and brokers (dalals) in the Delhi market.

Biswa Biswa

Contributions to Art and Architecture:			
<u>Siri (Delhi)</u> ✓	•It was the second of the seven cities of medieval Delhi built around 1303. •Siri was prosperous and flourished city containing royal palaces, busy markets and remarkable buildings. •The most famous of all being the Qasr-i-Hazar Satur, the palace of Alauddin containing a large number of pillars.	<u>Alai Darwaza (Delhi)</u> ✓	•Architecture: Indo-Persian architecture •Finished in red sandstone and marble. •It was conceived to be the foremost gateway to the motivated extension of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. •It is a cubical structure that stands on a high plinth. •The gateway has a broad bulging dome with a middle knob resting on horse-shoe-shaped arches. •The whole gateway, except the dome, is finely carved with geometrical designs and artistic Arabic inscriptions.
<u>Alai Minar (Delhi)</u> ✓	•It lies within the northern boundaries of the Qutub complex. •It was started by Alauddin Khilji in 1311 C.E. with an ambition to construct a minar double the height of the Qutub Minar. •However, the construction was ceased further after the Sultan's death in 1316 C.E., and only the first storey could be built. •The structure stands as unfinished Alai Minar, a vertical mound of rubble masonry.	<u>Jamaat-Khana Mosque (Delhi)</u> ✓	•Built by Khizr Khan, son of Sultan Alauddin Khilji. •It is the earliest mosque constructed entirely according to the Islamic conceptions. •The mosque lies to the west of the tomb of Saint Nizamuddin Auliya. •The mosque structure has three compartments adjoining one another, each approached by a broad arched entrance in the 6 facades. •The earlier structure is made up of red sandstone, while the later additions made by the Tughlaqs were done with plastered rubble. •The walls are adorned with geometric motifs and Quranic inscriptions.

<u>Hauz-i-Alai</u> (Delhi)	•It is a big tank built in 1305 C.E. •It was part of Siri (city), closed by masonry walls and covers an area of 70 acres of land. •It was filled with rainwater in the rainy season and served as a great source of water for the inhabitants.
Madrasa and Tomb of Alauddin Khilji (Delhi)	•It was built in 1315, and the tomb was located inside the Madrasa. •It is constructed in an L-shape around a quadrangular court. •It was for the first time in India that a combination of tomb and Madrasa (school) was conceived, drawing inspiration from the Saljuqian traditions of the 11th - 12th century CE.



Gazimalik

Alhiyat-ud-din

Alhiyasud-din

Tuglaq Dynasty- Rulers and Contributions

Period: **1320-1414 AD**

Capital: **Delhi**

- They expanded Delhi Sultanate rules in deep south India
- Unlike Alauddin's defensive measures, Muhammad Tughluq's measures were conceived as a part of a **military offensive against the Mongols**.
- Among Delhi Sultanates, Tughlaq was the longest-ruling **dynasty**.

Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq (1320-1325)



- **Founder** of Tughlaq dynasty
- He followed a policy of reconciliation with the nobles
- He was contemporary of **Nizamuddin Auliya**
- **Title-** Ghazi (Slayer of Infidels)
- **Administration:**
 - He was experienced warrior- statesman and an able administrator
 - Administration was based on principles of justice, benevolence and public welfare
 - Suppressed the followers of Khusrau by confiscating their lands
- **Conquest:**
 - Warangal in 1321 and 1323
 - Muhammad Tughlaq (a prince) led the early expeditions **against Rai Rudra Dev** who was defeated after a prolonged conflict and Warangal was annexed under direct control of the Sultanate.
 - Warangal was renamed as Sultanpur
 - Kakatiya territories annexed
- **Contribution:**
 - Built **Tughlakabad city** with fortification to protect from Mongol attacks
- **Source:** TughlaqNama of **Amir Khusrau's** provides a rise of Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq

Rihla

Mohammad Bin Tuglaq (1325-1351)



- He was well educated and **religious tolerant** ruler
- **Other name:** Jauna Khan, Ulugh Khan
- **Source:** Tughlaq Nama of Amir Khusrau's provides a rise of Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq; **Ibn Battuta's** observations of the Tughlaq Dynasty are documented in his travelogue, "**Rihla**" or "**The Travels of Ibn Battuta**."
- **Experiments:**
 - Transferred the capital from Delhi to **Daulatabad** (Devagiri)
 - Introduced **token currency** (Copper tankas in place of Silver tankas)
 - **Khorasan Expedition**
 - **Qarachil expedition** (Located between India-China)
 - Enhancement of land **revenue in the Doab**
- However, Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure.
- He maintained diplomatic relations with far-off countries like Egypt, China and Iran.
- **Contribution:**
 - Built **Jahannapah city** (4th City of Delhi) and Fort of Adilabad
 - **Diwan-i-kohi:** Created a department for agriculture
- **Rise of regional dynasty:** During his reign **Vijayanagar**, **Bahmani** and **Madurai** kingdom emerged

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)



- **Revised the fiscal policy:** He thoroughly revised the fiscal policy of his predecessors with objectives of improving revenue and reducing the burden of taxes
- Appointed **Malik Maqbul** as his **Prime Minister** and given the title **Khan-i-johan** (He was Brahmin of Warangal- converted to Islam)
- **Contribution:**
 - **Repaired** Jama Masjid and Qutub Minar
 - **Set up new departments**
 - Diwan-I Khairat
 - Department of Public work
 - Diwan-i-Bandagan
 - **Dar-ul-Shifa:** Hospital for poor
 - He revived the Iqtadari system and also made it hereditary.
 - Soldiers in his reign were given land assignments (jagir system), and their recruitment was made hereditary.
 - **Built- Firozabad** (Firoz Shah Kotla), **Hissar** and **Jaunpur** (In the memory of Mohammad Bin Tuglaq)
 - Abolished several taxes introduced by his predecessor
 - He retained only **4 types of taxes**
 - Kharaj
 - Jizya
 - Zakat
 - Khums
 - Abolished the death sentence
 - **Sharb-** Irrigation tax (1st Sultan to impose) on lands which were irrigated by State constructed canals.
- Led 2 **expeditious to Bengal**, but failed
- He chose to **abide by Shariat** and thus pacified the **Ulema**
- Prohibited practice of women going out to worship



Timur
Taimur



← Nasruddin.
md

1398

Contribution of Tughlaq Dynasty to Art and Architecture:

•The Tughlaqabad Fort:

- It is located in **Delhi**. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq constructed it. The fort features massive stone walls, bastions, and gateways, showcasing the military architectural prowess of the Tughlaq rulers.
- **Firoz Shah**: Two **Ashokan pillars** were brought from **Meerut** and **Topara** in Ambala to beautify the capital city.

•Firoz Shah Kotla:

- It is located in present-day Delhi and was built by **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- The complex comprises several structures, including a mosque, a palace, and a pillar known as Ashokan Pillar.

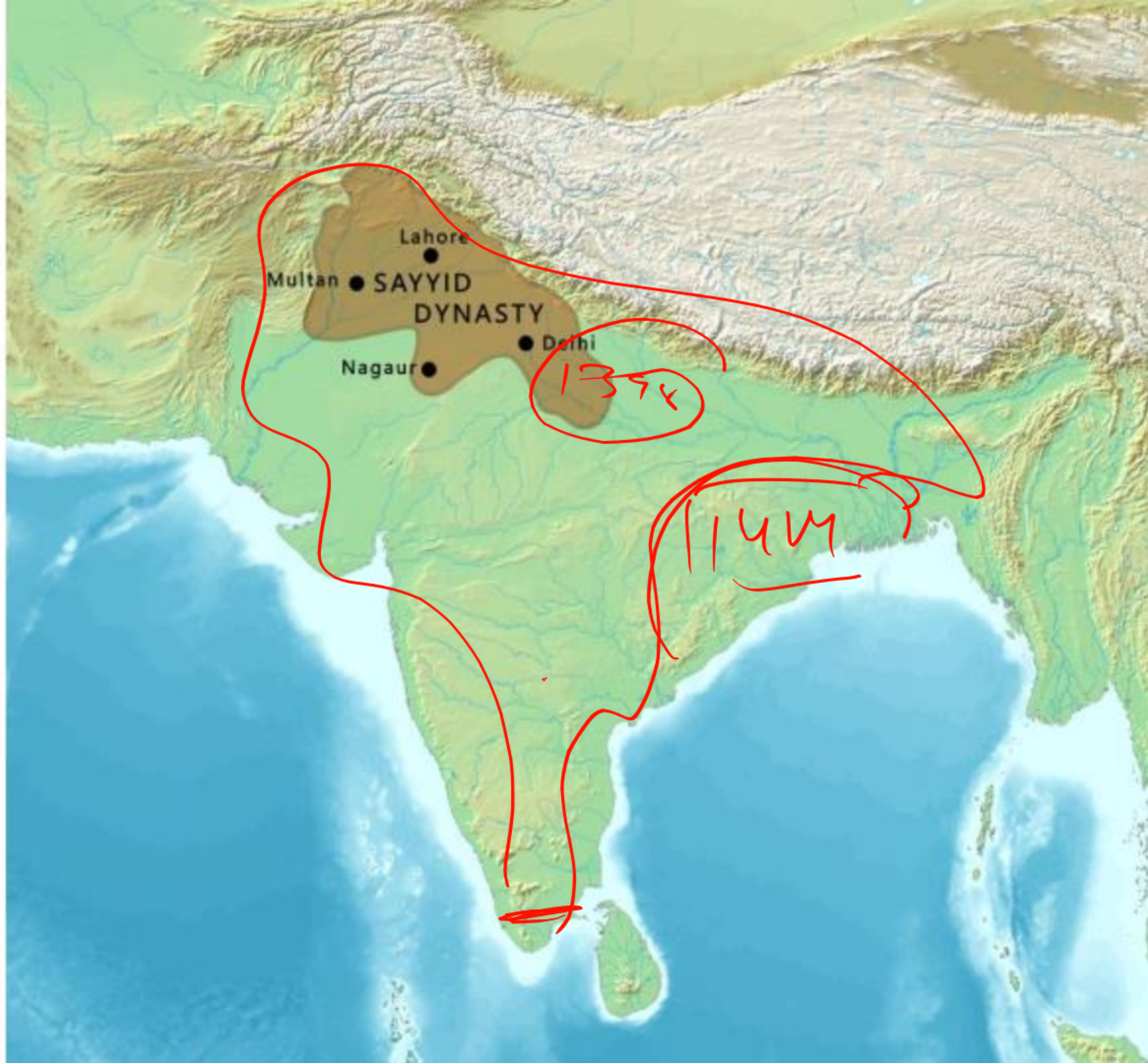
•Jahanpanah:

- It means "**Refuge of the World**". It was a planned city founded by **Muhammad bin Tughlaq**.
- The city served as the **fourth city of Delhi** during the Tughlaq era.
- Though the planned city didn't flourish for long, it featured significant architectural elements such as the **Bijai Mandal**, a pyramidal structure that served as Muhammad bin Tughlaq's observatory.

•Tomb Architecture:

- The Tughlaq dynasty left a mark in tomb architecture by constructing magnificent tombs for the rulers and nobles.
- **The tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** marks a new trend in the evolution of Indo-Persian town architecture. It features an imposing structure with intricate details, showcasing the architectural style of the era.

- **Ziauddin Barani**- Tughlaq Namah (a history of the Tughlaq dynasty)
- **Shams-i-Siraj Afif** - Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi (a history of the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq)



Sayyid Dynasty- Rulers and Contributions	
Period: 1414-1450 AD	Capital: Delhi
•The dynasty derived its name from the Arabic title "Sayyid," which means descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. •The Sayyids claimed lineage from the Prophet Muhammad, which lent them religious legitimacy and prestige.	
Khizr Khan (c.1414–21 CE)	•He was the most competent Sayyid ruler of the dynasty. •He did not assume the title of Sultan but was comfortable with Rayati-Ala. •He was the governor of Multan under Firuz Shah Tughlaq. •He was ruling in the name of Timur. •He attempted to strengthen the Delhi Sultanate but was unable to accomplish so and died in 1421 CE.
Mubarak Shah (1421-1434)	•According to some historians, he was the 1st Sultan to appoint Hindu nobles to the court of Delhi. •He discontinued his father's nominal allegiance to Timur.
Other rulers	•Muhammad Shah (1434-1443) • He was a weak ruler, and his reign was marked by instability and unrest. • He is remembered for his patronage of the arts and architecture. He commissioned several mosques and tombs, including his own tomb in the Lodi Gardens. •Alam Shah (1443-51) • He was the last ruler of the Sayyid dynasty; he was defeated by Bahlol Lodi.



Lodhi Dynasty- Rulers and Contributions

Period: 1451-1526 AD	Capital: Delhi
•With the help of a few nobles, Bahlol Lodi took charge of the army and became the Sultan. •Under the Lodi dynasty, the Delhi Sultanate experienced both territorial expansion and internal reforms.	
Bahlol Lodhi (1451-1488)	•He laid the foundation of the Lodi dynasty, whose rulers were Afghans. •To gain the help and support of Afghan nobles, he publicly declared that he considered himself one of the Afghan peers and not the king. •He successfully suppressed the revolts in Mewat and Doab. In AD 1476, he defeated the Sultan of Jaunpur and annexed it to Delhi Sultanate •He also brought the ruler of Kalpi and Dholpur under the suzerainty of Delhi. •He annexed the Sharqui dynasty and introduced Bahlol copper coins.
Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517)	•He was the most powerful and dignified of the three Lodhi monarchs. •He showed little tolerance towards the non-muslims. •He re-imposed <u>Jizya</u> on non-muslims •Unlike his predecessor, Sikandar Lodi believed in the superior position of the Sultan vis-a-vis the nobles. •In 1504 CE, he founded Agra and authored Persian songs under the pen name 'Gulrakhi.' •He was an excellent administrator. Roads were built, and irrigation systems were installed for the benefit of the peasants. •He introduced a new measurement yardstick, the Gazz-i- Sikandari, and a system of auditing accounts.
Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)	•After the death of Sikandar Lodi in AD 1517, his nobles helped Ibrahim Lodi to become Sultan. •His reign proved a period of revolts. •Bihar declared its independence. •Daulat Khan, the governor of Punjab, also rebelled. Sultan's behaviour caused much dissatisfaction. •Daulat Khan sent an invitation to Babur at Kabul to invade India. Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in AD 1526 in the First battle at Panipat.

