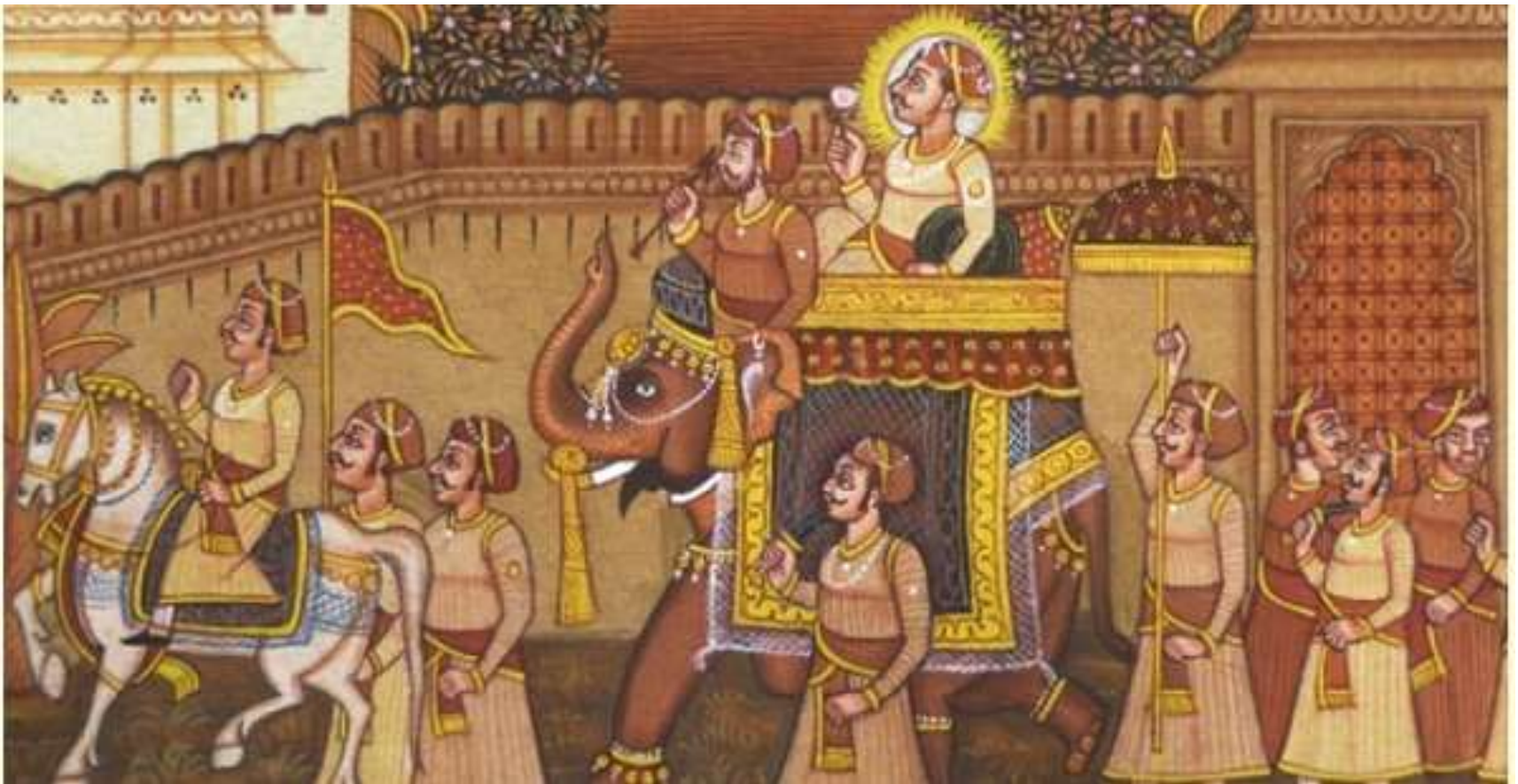


Medieval Indian History

Dr.J.Augustin



- The most important thing that has happened is the invasion of India by the Muslim hordes from the north-west.
- The first Muslim invasion of India was by the Arabs who were led by Mahommad Bin Qasim.
- It took place in **712 A. D.** and resulted in the conquest of Sind.

Muhammad Prophet From 571 AD To 632 AD

- In west coast of Saudi Arabia, the holiest place was **"Mecca"** & in city of 'Mecca' in 570 AD.
- Prophet Mohammad was born when he was known during the time in Saudi Arabia, the people were divided into several tribes.
- Prophet Muhammad belong to **"Quraysh"** tribe.
- Gods in form of idols (Total 360 idols for different tribes). Example of Gods in South Arabia): Manaj, Uj, Lat .
- When Muhammad Prophet was meditating in **'Hira Cave of South Arabia'**during course of meditation some revelation by angels were delivered to him.
- This revelation by Allah is called as **"Revelation of the great "**.
- Those who were idol worshippers were called as **believers**.
- And non-idol worshippers were called as **non-believers**.
- This was the beginning of the warfare between believers and non- believers.
- Initially, believers were powerful and non-believers were less in number.

- Gradually Islam became very popular in Saudi Arabia because of some social tactics. E.g. Economic Equality, Liberty & etc. This way Prophet Muhammad was able to gain some Banks of followers.
- He went to Mecca and defeated all the Non-Believers in Mecca; all idols of Islam were destroyed. This was complete victory of Islam in Saudi Arabia.
- After 622 AD, Islam was formally established in Saudi Arabia.
- 10 years later in 622 AD, Prophet Muhammad died.

- After his death within Islam there was a rise of two sects 'Shia & Sunni '. Majority of the Muslims of the world are Sunnis, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.
- Only in 4 Countries Shia are in majority these are Iran, Iran, Bahrain, Azerbaijan (Located in Central Asia).
- The causes behind the emergence of the two sects were: Some wanted minority Muslims to be led by Ali ibn Abi Talib son in law of Muhammad Prophet (To spiritually lead them) and this sect came to known as Shia.
- And others known wanted an elected person to lead them and gave him the title of "**Khalifa (Caliph)** "and these people emerged to be the second sect called as "Sunnis ". Abu Bakar Pbuh was the 1st Caliph.

- Although all Muslims have groups consider the Quran to be divine, Sunni and Shia have different opinions on hadith.
- These two groups often clash.
- They have many disputes e.g. many personal laws like triple talaq is followed by Shia which aren't followed by Sunnis.
- The reason behind these clashes is historical and ideological both.
- Ali's entire family was killed by major Muslim group known as Sunnis.

Muslim Conquest

- The first incursion by the new Muslim successor states of the Arab World occurred around 664 CE during the Umayyad Caliphate, led by Al Muhallab ibn Abi Suffrah towards Multan in Southern Punjab, in modern day Pakistan.
- The first Muslim invasion of India was by the Arabs who were led by Mahommad Bin Qasim.
- The **Battle of Rajasthan** is a battle (or series of battles) where the Hindu alliance of Vikramaditya II of the Chalukya dynasty, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Rajputs defeated the Arab invaders in 738 CE and removed the Arabs from the area east of the Indus River.
- It took place in **712 A. D.** and resulted in the conquest of Sind. CE during the Umayyad Caliphate led by Al Muhallab ibn Abi Suffrah towards Multan in Southern Punjab, in modern day Pakistan

Mahmud of Ghazni

- In the early 11th century, Mahmud of Ghazni launched seventeen expeditions into South Asia. In 1001, Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Raja Jayapala of the Hindu Shahi Dynasty of Gandhara (in modern Afghanistan), the Battle of Peshawar and marched further into Peshawar (in modern Pakistan) and, in 1005, made it the center for his forces.
- By 1027, Mahmud had captured parts of North India and obtained formal recognition of Ghazni's sovereignty from the Abbasid Caliph, al-Qadir Billah. Ghaznavid rule in Northwestern India (modern Afghanistan and Pakistan) lasted over 175 years, from 1010 to 1187.
- In 1030, Mahmud fell gravely ill and died at age 59. He had been a gifted military commander.
- As with the invaders of three centuries ago, Mahmud's armies looted temples in Varanasi, Mathura, Ujjain, Maheshwar, Jwalamukhi, Somnath and Dwarka.

Mu'izz al-Din

- Mu'izz al-Din better known as Shahāb-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori was a Afghan conqueror from the region of Ghor in Afghanistan.
- In 1191, he invaded the territory of Prithviraj III of Ajmer, who ruled much of present-day Rajasthan and Punjab, but was defeated at Tarain by Govindraj of Delhi, Prithviraj's vassal. The following year, Mu'izz al-Din assembled 120,000 horsemen and once again invaded India.
- Mu'izz al-Din's army met Prithviraj's army again at Tarain, and this time Mu'izz al-Din won; Govindraj was slain, Prithviraj captured and Mu'izz al-Din advanced onto Delhi.
- He was assassinated on 15 March 1206, while offering his evening prayers.
- The identity of Ghori's assassins is disputed, with some claiming that he was assassinated by local Hindu Gakhars.

- First three dynasties belonged to Turkish race.
- Sayeeds were Arabs and they proclaimed their descent from Prophet Mohammed.
- Lodis were Afghans.
- Most number of Sultans were from first dynasty
- Least number of Sultans from Lodi dynasty.
- Thuglaqs ruled for long time and Khalji ruled for short time.
- Thuglaqs ruled vast territory.
- Sayeeds ruled least territory.

. Qutb-ud-din Aibak(1206-1210):



Aibak was slave of Mohammed Ghori. In Arabic language slave means Mumluk. Hence dynasty established by Qutbuddin Aibak is called slave dynasty or mumluk dynasty.

He tried for internal consolidation only. His rule was for only four years.

He constructed **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque** in Delhi in commemoration of Islam's victory in India.

He constructed **Adhai din ka-Jhompra mosque** in Ajmer.

He started the construction of **Qutub minar**, dedicated to sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki.

Qutub minar



Ilutmish (1210-1236):



- His original name was Samshuddin Iliyas.
- He was son in law of Qutbuddin Aibak.
- His mongol policy saved India from attack of Chengis Khan.
- He shifted his capital from **Lahore to Delhi**.
- He completed the construction of the **Quwwat-ul-Islam** mosque and the Qutb Minar.
- He started feudalistic system *Iqtha/ iqthadari*
- He created pact of forty muslim nobels as
- He started coinage system of Delhi Sultanate

Tanka- silver coin

Biranz- bronze coin

Jittal- copper coin

He nominated his daughter Raziya as his
successor .

Razia Sultana (1236-40):



- Raziya ascended the throne of Delhi by removing her brother Ruknuddin Feroz.
- First muslim women ruler in Indian history.
- She appointed an African(abyssinian) slave **Yakuth as incharge of cavalry.**
- Her rule created differences with Chahalgani(40 nobels)
- She married Altuniya (governor of Bhatinda).
- Later both Razia and Altuniya were killed by coup of Chalghani.

Nasiruddin (1246-66)



- After the death of Razia, Chalghani(40 nobels) became power full.
- However, after six year Balban succeeded in putting Nasiruddin Mahmud, a younger son of Iltutmish, as Sultan.
- Nasiruddin was interested in philosophy, he was inefficient to rule .
- He was dethroned by his prime minister Balban.

Ghiyasuddin Balban(1266-86)



Ghiyas ud din Balban

- Balban was greatest in slave dynasty
- He abolished Chahalghani .
- He knew that the real threat to the monarchy was from the nobles called the Forty(chahalghani).
- He was convinced that only by enhancing the power and authority of the monarchy he could face the problems. According to Balban the Sultan was God's shadow on earth and the recipient of divine grace.
- Balban introduced Persian customs and traditions such as **sizda**, **paibas**(kissing feet of sultan) , **jamnibas**(kissing hands), **Naurauz**(Persian new year).

- He established defence department known as *Diwan-i-Ariz*.
- Balabn took severe action on robbers and dacoits and made roads of Delhi safe to travel.
- Balban dealt Mongol issue with blood and iron policy . he strengthened western frontiers. He sent his son Mahamud to fight against Mongols on western frontiers.
- Mahamud died fighting with Mongols.
- Saddened by this tragedy, Balban fell ill and died in 1286.
- After his death kalimullah and Qaimus became sultan.
- Qaiqubad/Kaiqubad was the last sultan in slave dynasty.
- After few year Qaiqubad became paralytic. He was removed from throne by Jalaluddin khalji.

The Khaljis

- Origins
- The Khaljis of the Khalji Dynasty were of Turko-Afghan origin whose ancestors, the Khalaj, are said to have been initially a Turkic people who migrated together with the Iranian Huns and Hephthalites from Central Asia, into the southern and eastern regions of modern-day Afghanistan as early as 660CE where they ruled the region of Kabul as the Buddhist Kabul Shahis.
- The Khalaj were from the very beginning going through a process of assimilation into the Pashtun tribal system, during their reign in India they were already treated entirely as Afghans by the Turkic nobles of the Delhi Sultanate.

Jalaluddin Khalji



The Khaljis

- **Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96) :**
- Jalaluddin khalji was Turk , but settled in Afghanistan.
- Jalal-ud-din won many battles and even in old age he marched out against the Mongol hordes and successfully halted their entry into India (1292).
- He gave his second daughter to Mongol leader Ulugh khan in marriage.
- Alauddin Khalji was son in law (also nephew) of Jalaluddin. Alauddin was governor of Kara.
- Alauddin invaded Devagiri kingdom and procured lot of wealth.
- Devagiri was first south Indian state to receive Islamic invasion.
- Later Alauddin murdered his uncle Jalaluddin and ascended the throne.

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)



- Alauddin was the most imperialistic sultan.
- His military expeditions were
 - Devagiri (1296, 1307, 1314),
 - Gujarat(1299–1300),
 - Ranthambhor (1301),
 - Chittor (1303) and
 - Malwa (1305)

- He defeated Waghela karnadeva of Gujrat and married his wife Kamaladevi.
- For the sake of Rani Padmini Alauddin attacked Chittore.
- Chittore was captured but Padmini committed Jauhar.
- Alauddin's Chittore campaign was described in the book *Padmavath* written by **Malik Muhammed Jayasi**.
- He framed regulations to control the nobles .

Malik Kafur



- **Malik Kafur** , basically an eunuch became chief commander of
- Malik kafur started south Indian campaign. He defeated
 - Ramachandradeva- Devagiri
 - Prathaprudradeva- Kakatiya
 - Veera Bhallala 3 – Hoysala
 - Veera and Sundara – Pandya

- Malik kafur erected victory pillar in Rameswaram .
- Alauddin inscribed the title ***sikandar-e-saini*** on his coins(sikandar means Alexander)
- Ala-ud-din nominated his eldest son Khizr Khan, as his successor. However, Ala-ud-din's confdant at that time was Malik Kafur.
- So Malik Kafur himself assumed the authority of the government. But Kafur's rule lasted only thirty-fve days as he was assassinated by hostile nobles.
- After the death of Malik kafur Alauddin's son **Qutbuddin Mubarak** came to power.
- During the times of Qutbuddin Devagiri Yadava kingdom was annexed into Delhi sultanate.
- Qutbuddin was murdered by his prime minister Nasiruddin Khushru shah, who became the last sultan in Khalji dynasty.
- Later kushru shah was dethroned by **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** in the year 1320.



Administrative Reforms

- Alauddin was strong and efficient ruler. He set up a strong central government.
- He believed in theory of divine right.
- He separated religion from politics.
- He took various measures for prevention of rebellions, such as restricting matrimonial alliance within nobels, prohibiting secret meetings and parties, appointing spies to keep eye on them and preventing the interference of ulemas in administration.

Market Reforms

- Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to **pay his soldiers in cash.**
- As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled. Moreover, Ala-ud-din had to maintain a huge standing army.
- In order to restrict prices of essential commodities, Ala-ud-din set up an elaborate intelligence network to collect information on black-marketing and hoarding.
- **Shahana-i-mandi** was the in charge of markets, who kept eye on prices of essential commodities.

Military Reforms

- Alauddin maintained strong and huge **standing army**.
- He introduced the system of branding of horses (**dagh**) and maintenance of detailed register of soldiers to prevent false musters and corrupt practices.
- He paid the salaries in cash.
- Ariz-i-Mumalik was in charge of appointment of soldiers.

Revenue Reforms

- Alauddin created separate department for revenue as **Diwan-i- Mustkharaj**.
- He introduced scientific method for land measurement for the assessment land revenue
- Jaziya was imposed on non muslims.
- He imposed heavy taxes on sardars, jagirdars and ulemas.

Alai Darwaza built by Alauddin Khilji



Tughluq

- The etymology of the word *Tughluq* is not certain.
- The 16th-century writer Firishta claims that it is a corruption of the Turkic term *Qutlugh*, but this is doubtful.
- Literary, numismatic and epigraphic evidence makes it clear that *Tughluq* was the personal name of the dynasty's founder Ghiyath al-Din, and not an ancestral designation.
- Historians use the designation *Tughluq* to describe the entire dynasty as a matter of convenience, but the dynasty's kings did not use *Tughluq* as a surname
- only Ghiyath al-Din's son Muhammad bin Tughluq called himself the son of Tughluq Shah

- After Alauddin Khalji's death from illness in 1316, a series of palace arrests and assassinations followed, with Khusro Khan coming to power in June 1320,
- After killing the licentious son of Alauddin Khalji, Mubarak Khalji, initiating a massacre of all members of the Khalji family and reverting from Islam.
- However, he lacked the support of the Muslim nobles and aristocrats of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Delhi's aristocracy invited Ghazi Malik, then the governor in Punjab under the Khaljis, to lead a coup in Delhi and remove Khusro Khan.
- In 1320, Ghazi Malik launched an attack with the use of an army of Khokhar tribesmen and killed Khusro Khan to assume power.
- After assuming power, Ghazi Malik renamed himself Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq – thus starting and naming the Tughlaq dynasty

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Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq



Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-25)

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlak founded Thuglaq dynasty in 1320
- He added Tughlaqabad city to Delhi.
- He replaced men with horses in courier system.
- He started Dawk chowkies.
- His son prince Jaunakhan defeated Prataparudradeva of Kakatiyas and annexed the kingdom in 1323.
- Ghiyasuddin died accidentally in 1325AD.
- Jauna ascended the throne and took the title Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq



Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51)

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the most controversial personality in medieval Indian history.
- He was a learned, cultured and talented prince but gained a reputation of being merciless, cruel and unjust .
- He was very tolerant in religious matters.
- His innovative reforms brought him bad name, as they were not executed properly.
- During the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq **Vijaynagar(1336)** and **Bahamani(1347)** emerged.
- **Ibn Batuta** , a Moroccan traveller visited Tughlaq. He recorded his observation in his book ***Qitab-ul-Rihla***. Later he was sent to china as ambassador of Tughlaq.
- He added **jahanpanah city** to Delhi.

Token currency

- He introduced token currency or copper coins. His main aim was to save precious metals like gold and silver and introduce more money in circulation.
- For this reason copper coins were issued which had same value as silver tanka.
- But, Minting the copper coin was not retained as monopoly of government.
- The goldsmiths began to forge the token coins on a large scale. Soon the new coins were not accepted in the markets.
- Finally, the sultan stopped the circulation of token currency and promised to exchange silver coins for the copper coins.
- Many people exchanged the new coins but the treasury became empty.

- **Transfer of capital:**
- To safeguard the capital from Mongol invasion and to have better control over south India, sultan decided to shift capital from **Delhi to Devagiri(Daulatabad)**.
- He desired to shift the entire population. Barani says “ not a cat or a dog was left”.
- The reason for the move were very practical , but the method adopted was impractical.
- Entire population was made to travel around 1500km to Daulatabad.
- Many people died during the rigorous journey in the summer. After two years, the Sultan abandoned Daulatabad and asked them to return to Delhi.

Increase in taxes:

- The area between Ganga Yamuna doab was very fertile, hence sultan decided to rise tax so as to enhance the revenues of his empire.
- Although it was practical decision the tax hike was too steep and introduced during a time of no rainfall.

Agricultural reforms:

- He launched a scheme by which *takkavi* loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation.
- A separate department for agriculture, *Diwan-i- Kohi* was established.
- To curb the rebellion of Taghi , Tughlaq entered into Sindh desert and **died** due to sunstroke at **Thatta in 1351 AD.**

Firoz shah Tughlaq

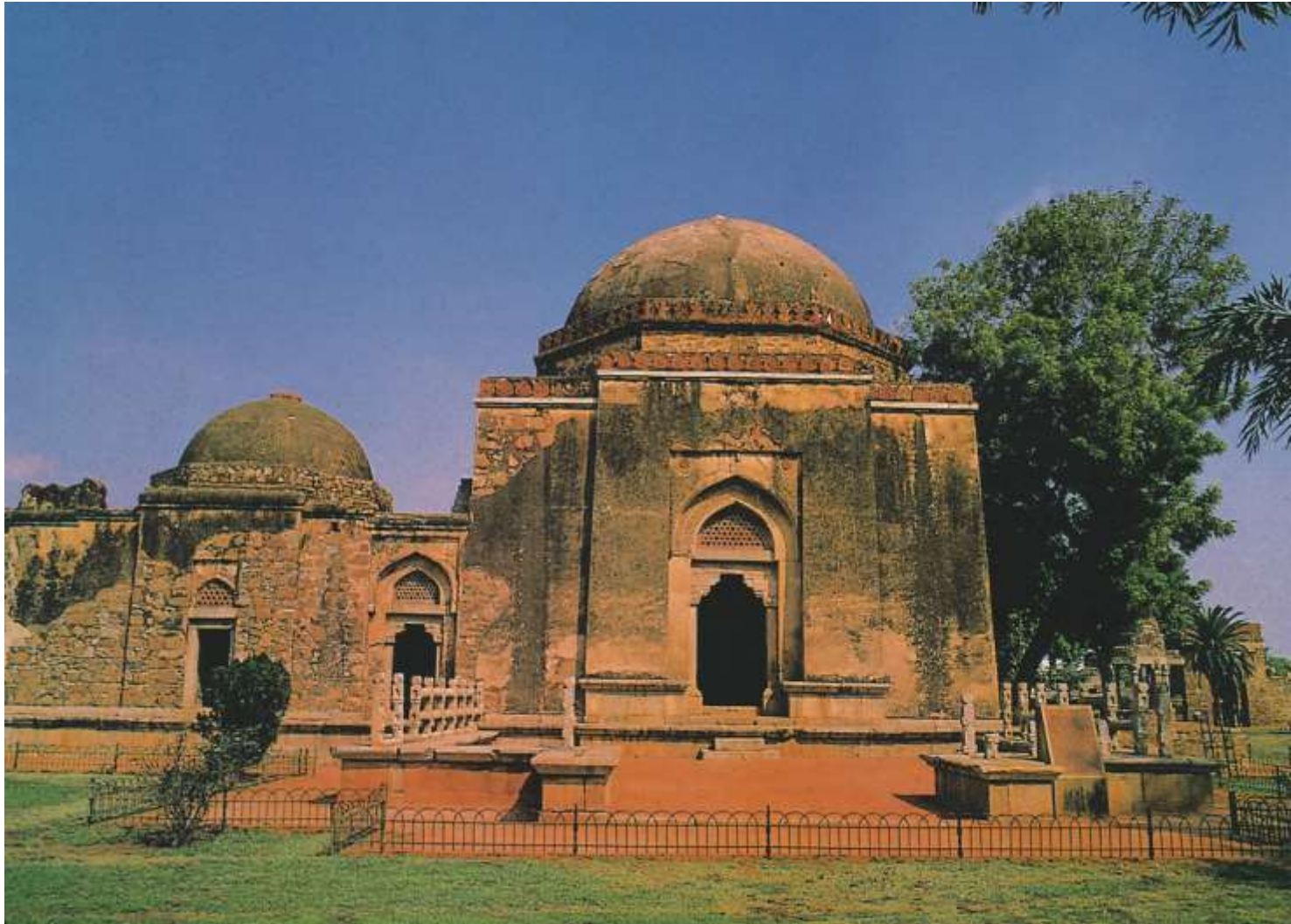


Firoz shah Tughlaq (1351-89)

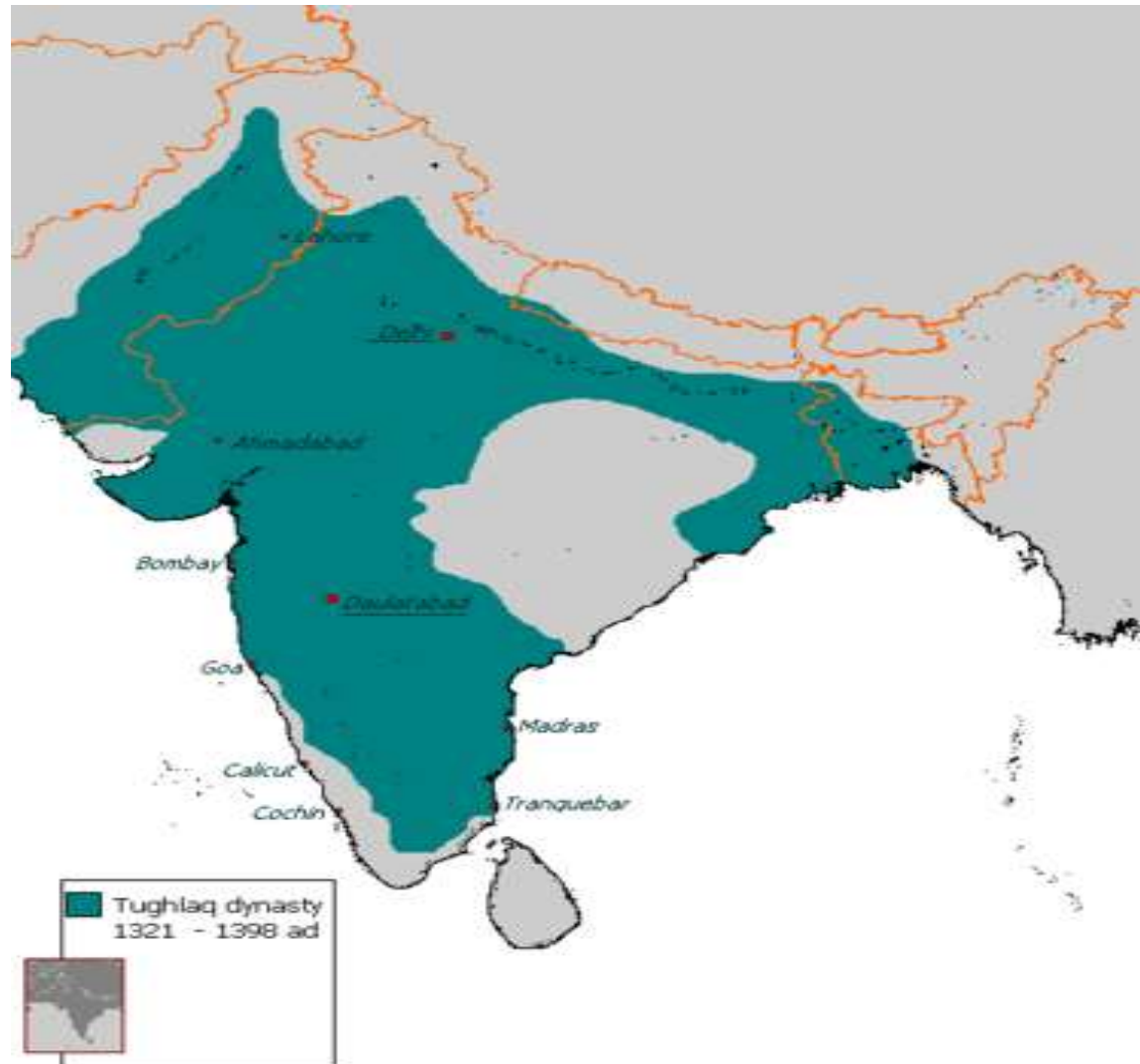
- Born in 1309 and ascended the throne of Delhi after the demise of his cousin Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- He started the imposition of *Jaziy*
- He destructed Jwalamukhi temple.
- He protected sanskrit scriptures and started their translation into persian.
- He was the first to link rivers and provide irrigation with the help of four canals.
- He imposed water cess *haq-i-shrib*.
- The British called him the ‘**father of the irrigation department**’ because of the many gardens and canals that he built.
- He established the *Diwan-i-Khairat* — office for charity.
- He established the *Diwan-i-Bundagan* — department of slave

- He established Sarais (rest house) for the benefits of merchants and other travellers
- He adopted the **Iqtadari** framework.
- Established four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar.
- He established hospitals known as Darul-Shifa, Bimaristan or Shifa Khana.
- Because of all these , he was called as **Sultan of constructions.**
- Firoz shah died 1388. After his death Muhammad shah ascended the throne.
- During rule of Muhammad shah Timur invaded and ruined Delhi. (1398)

Tomb of Foroz Shah Tugalaq, Hauz Khas: Firoz Shah's self-built tomb



Territory under Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi Sultanate, 1330-1335 AD.



Timur



Timur's Conquests

- Through his father, Timur claimed to be a descendant of Tumanay Khan, a male-line ancestor he shared with Genghis Khan
- Timur was born in Transoxiana near the city of Kesh (modern Shahrīsabz, Uzbekistan), some 80 kilometres (50 mi) south of Samarkand About 1360,
- Timur gained prominence as a military leader whose troops were mostly Turkic tribesmen of the region.
- In 1383 Timur began his conquests in Persia with the capture of Herāt.
- Khorāsān and all eastern Persia fell to him in 1383–85; Fars, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Georgia all fell between 1386 and 1394.
- In the intervals, he was engaged with Tokhtamysh, then khan of the Golden Horde, whose forces invaded Azerbaijan in 1385 and Transoxania in 1388, defeating Timur's generals.
- In 1391 Timur pursued Tokhtamysh into the Russian steppes and defeated and dethroned him; but Tokhtamysh raised a new army and invaded the Caucasus in 1395.
- After his final defeat on the Kur River, Tokhtamysh gave up the struggle; Timur occupied Moscow for a year.
- The revolts that broke out all over Persia while Timur was away on these campaigns were repressed with ruthless vigour; whole cities were destroyed, their populations massacred, and towers built of their skulls.

- Timur set out before the end of 1399 on his last great expedition, in order to punish the Mamlūk sultan of Egypt and the Ottoman sultan Bayezid I for their seizures of certain of his territories.
- After restoring his control over Azerbaijan, he marched on Syria; Aleppo was stormed and sacked, the Mamlūk army defeated, and Damascus occupied (1401), the deportation of its artisans to Samarkand being a fatal blow to its prosperity.
- In 1401 Baghdad was also taken by storm, 20,000 of its citizens were massacred, and all its monuments were destroyed.
- After wintering in Georgia, Timur invaded Anatolia, destroyed Bayezid's army near Ankara (July 20, 1402), and captured Smyrna from the Knights of Rhodes.
- Having received offers of submission from the sultan of Egypt and from John VII (then coemperor of the Byzantine Empire with Manuel II Palaeologus), Timur returned to Samarkand (1404) and prepared for an expedition to China.
- He set out at the end of December, fell ill at Otrar on the Syr Darya west of Chimkent, and died in February 1405.
- His body was embalmed, laid in an ebony coffin, and sent to Samarkand, where it was buried in the sumptuous tomb called Gūr-e Amīr. Before his death he had divided his territories among his two surviving sons and his grandsons, and, after years of internecine struggles, the lands were reunited by his youngest son, Shāh Rokh

Timur's Conquests (INDIA)

- **Timur's Conquests:**
- Timur (1336-1405 A.D.) was a great military commander and conqueror of Central Asia. He conquered one kingdom after another.
- In course of a fight, his one leg was wounded and he limped for the rest of his life.
- Thereafter he came to be known as Timur-the Lame.
- The Persians called him 'Timur-i-Lang' Timur succeeded in establishing a vast empire which included Transoxiana, a part of Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Syria, Qurdistan, Baghdad, Georgia and the major part of Asia Minor.
- He successfully looted southern Russia and several parts of India.
- Delhi was perhaps the worst sufferer.
- It is said of Timur's invasions, "Wherever he went he brought about destruction, massacres, burning, looting and dishonour to women".

- Dr. A.L. Srivastava has described this motive in these words, “The huge wealth of Hindustan had attracted his attention.
- Delhi Sultanate was tottering and this gave an opportunity to the Turkish conqueror to fulfil his ambition.”
- According to Dr. Srivastava, Timur had no intention of conquering Hindustan or ruling over it.
- In his autobiography, Timur has stated, “My object in the invasion of Hindustan is to lead an expedition against the infidels, to convert them to the true faith of Islam and purify the land itself from the filth, infidelity and polytheism.”
- Spreading Islam, he wanted to acquire the title of ‘Gazi’.

- Timur started his expedition from Kabul in August 1398 and reached Delhi in December 1398.
- On his way to Delhi, he captured and looted all the towns.
- Sultan Mahmud Shah, the last Sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty and his Vazir' (Prime Minister) fled from Delhi. Timur ordered a general massacre and plunder which continued for 15 days.
- According to Sharaf-ud-Din and Mir Khud, about one lakh people were put to death in Delhi by Timur.
- The three towns of Delhi namely Old Delhi and Jahan Panah were laid desolate by Timur.

- According to Lane-poole, “The victory was complete and Timur, pitching his camp by the tomb of Firoz Shah gave thanks to God with tears of joy in his eyes for three days.”
- About the fate of Delhi, he further wrote, “Unhappy city was turned into a place of bloodshed, ruin and destruction.”
- Regarding looting and plundering he observed, “There were immense spoils of rubies, diamonds, pearls, gold and silver ornaments and vessels.”
- Lane-poole described the fanaticism of Timur as “Only the followers of Muslim religion escaped the general sack.” Timur started his back journey from Delhi in January 1399.
- On his way he plundered Meerut, Hardwar, Kangra and Jammu. Before leaving India, he appointed Khizr Khan as governor of Multan, Lahore and Dialpur.

- Timur destroyed a large number of beautiful buildings and temples.
- Dr. V.A. Smith in this context has observed, “Timur was careful to bring away all the skilled artisans (for India) he could find To be employed for the buildings at his capital” (in Samarkand).
- These artisans designed and constructed several buildings in Central Asia.
- Carrying away enormous wealth of India to Central Asia.
- Destruction of standing crops and ravaging grain stores.
- Breaking out of diseases and famine.

- Death blow to the already tottering power of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- Disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Exposure of India's military weakness and paving way for Babur's invasion.
- By perpetrating cruelties upon the Hindus, Timur's invasion increased the hostilities between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- Destruction of several Hindu temples annoyed the Hindus.

- Timur had struck so much terror that the Indian women started dreading their children by the mention of Timur's name.
- The practice of child marriage among the Hindus was encouraged as they started marrying away their daughters and sisters at an early age to save them from being snatched away by the Muslims.
- On account of the massacre of the male population in general by Timur, many Hindu families were left without a single male member. This had an adverse effect on the social life.

Sayyids (1414-1451) AD

- Timur appointed **Khizr Khan** as governor of Multan. He captured Delhi and founded the Sayyid dynasty in 1414.
- Kzhir Khan is succeeded by Mubarak shah and Muhammad Shah.
- Muhammad Shah is succeeded by Allam Shah.
- **Allam Shah** was philosopher . He voluntarily abdicated throne to Bahalul Lodi and led peaceful life in small town outside Delhi.
- **Bahalul Lodi** started Lodi dynastic rule.

Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)AD

- Bahalul Lodi was founder of Lodi dynasty.
- Lodis were originally from Afghanasitan.
- Bahalul lodi is succeeded by **Sikandar Lodi(1489-1517)**.
- He was greatest in this dynasty.
- He was contemporary to bhakti saint Kabirdas.
He **tortured Kabirdas**.
- He constructed Agra city and shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504.
- He destroyed many Hindu temples and imposed many restrictions on the Hindus.

- Sikandar Lodi was succeeded by his son **Ibrahim Lodi**.
- He was not able administrator as his father. He had differences with nobels, governors.
- His close relatives **Allam khan Lodi and Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babar to invade India.**
- **Mewar ruler Rana Sanga** also invited Babar to Invade India.
- Krishnadevraya was emperor of Vijayanagara in southern India during this time.
- Babar defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the **first battle of Panipat in 1526 AD.**
- Ibrahim Lodi was the last sultan in Delhi sultanate.
- Babar started Mughal rule in India from 1526AD

Adminstration During Delhi Sultanate Period

- With the establishment of the Delhi sultanate a new ruling class emerged in India. This new class introduced a new administrative system.
- During the Sultanate period the administrative apparatus was **headed by the Sultan** who was helped by various nobles. There were various other offices along with the office of the Sultan.
- Theoretically, there was a **council of Ministers Majlis-i-Khalwat** to assist the Sultan.
- Sultanate administration is called as Turko-Afghan setup in Indian environment.
- The Sultans considered themselves as representatives of the Caliph.
- Iltutmish was the first sultan to receive recognition letter from Caliph.
- Delhi sultanate was neither a theocratic state nor a secular state. It was depended on ruler.
- Mullahs were interpreters of shariyath.
- Qajis were executors of Shariyath.

Sultan

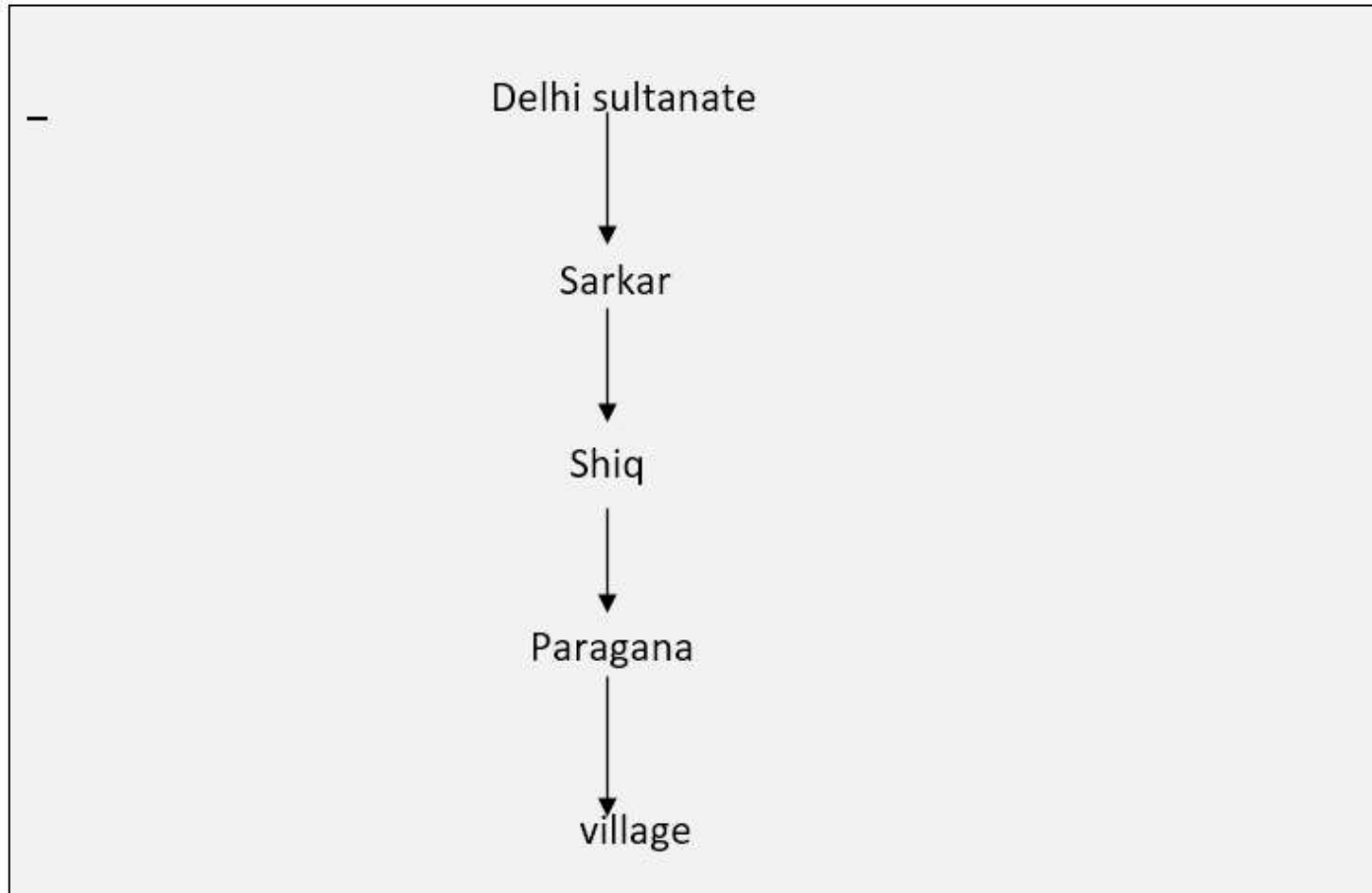


Naib/wali

1. Diwan-i-wazirath(finance minister). Wazir acted as Prime minister.
2. Diwan-i-Ariz- defence minister
3. Diwan-i-insha- department of correspondence
4. Diwani rasalath- department of religious affairs headed by sadr
5. Judicial department chief –Qaji

IQTA SYSTEM: The institution of the Iqta had been in force in early Islamic world as a form of reward for services to the state. In the caliphate administration it was used to pay civil and military officers. After the establishment of the Sultanate iqta system was introduced by the Sultans. To begin with the army commanders and nobles were given territories to administer and collect the revenue. The territories thus assigned were called iqta and their holders as iqtadar or muqti.

Territorial Administration



- Shiqs were controlled by *shiqdar*
- Paragana were controlled by *amil*
- Villages were controlled by village headmen. He is called by name *muqaddam, chaudhri, khut*. *Patwaries* were village accountant.
- The lands were classified into three categories:
 1. Iqta land – lands assigned to officials as iqtas instead of payment for their services.
 2. Khalisa land – land under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal household.
 3. Inam land – land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions.

Literature and Languages during Delhi Sultanate

- With the establishment of the Delhi sultanate a new language and literary style was introduced into the sub continent.
- **Persian became the official language** of Delhi sultanate.
- The development of Persian literature in the sub continent entered a new era in the writings of Amir Khusrau.
- The court chronicles were an important feature of the literature during the period of the Delhi Sultanate
- **Ziauddin Barani** made the most important contribution to Persian literature during this period. The **Tarikh-i Firozshahi** and the **Fatwa-i Jahandari** are his important works.
- Ziauddin Barani was bitter critic of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote **Tabaqat-i Nasari**, a general history of Muslim dynasties up to 1260.

- Abu backer's **Chachanamh** is the first geographical treatise deals with conquest of sindh
- During this period there were many works that were translated into Persian. The Tuti Nama (book of the parrot) by Zia Nakshabi was the first Persian translation of Sanskrit stories
- A new language Urdu emerged during 14th
- The growth in regional languages like Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi and Telugu was a very significant development.

Music during Delhi Sultanate

- The important phase in the development of music during this period belongs to the time of **Amir Khusrau**.
 - Amir Khusrau was the first to describe Kashmir as Eden on earth.
 - He proclaimed himself as ***tuti-i-hind* or parrot of India**.
 - He was contemporary of Jalaluddin Khalji, Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
 - He witnessed rule of eight sultans.
- It is during this period that the ***qawwali*** style is said to have developed. He is also credited for the development of many modern ragas like aiman, gora and sanam.
- He is credited with the creation of a new musical instrument, the ***sitar*** that was a combination of the Indian vina and the Iranian tambura.
- New musical instruments such as ***sarangi*** and ***rabab*** were introduced during this period
- Raja Man Singh of Gwalior was a great lover of music. He encouraged the composition of a great musical work called Man Kautuhal.

Sitar, Sarod and Sarangi



Architecture during Delhi Sultanates

- New architectural forms and styles were introduced in India during the medieval period. The **synthesis** of Indian and Islamic architectural features led to emergence of **Indo-Islamic architecture**.
- The **arch and dome** were new architectural additions of the period.
- The **use of lime-mortar** in the construction of buildings and houses altered the building techniques
- The development of the **true arch** was important feature of the architectural style of the period.
- In the beginning, they converted temples and other structures demolished into mosques. For example, the **Quwwat-ul-Islam** mosque near **Qutub Minar** in Delhi was built by using the materials obtained from destroying many Hindu and Jain temples.

- With the arrival of artisans from West Asia the arch and dome began to show up with precision and perfection. Gradually local artisans also acquired the skill. The **tomb of Balban was adorned with the first true arch** and the **Alai Darwaza** built by Alaud-din Khalji as a gateway to the Quwwatul-Islam Mosque is adorned with **the first true dome.**

- Tughlaqs went for introduction of innovative features in architecture also, such as
 - “batter” or **sloping walls**
 - use of stone rubble as the principle building material
 - a new type of arch called the four centred arch
 - the emergence of the pointed dome
 - the introduction of an octagonal plan of tomb building.

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq added Tughlaqabad to Delhi.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq added Jahanpanha to Delhi
- Firoz shah Tughlaq added Ferozabad to Delhi.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq built the tomb of Ghiyasuddin on a high platform.
- After Tughlaqs Sikander Lodi constructed Jama masjid in Agra, it is the first structure in middle of garden.
- Later, structures in the middle of garden became an essential feature in Mughal style.

- **Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct.**
 - (i) Qutubaddin Aibek was the founder of Delhi Sultanate & was the first independent ruler.
 - (ii) Qutubuddin Aibek built two Mosques. Quwanul- Islam Mosque at Delhi and Dhai Din Ka Jonpara at Amer.
 - (iii) Qutubuddin Aibek laid foundation of Qutub Minar after the name of a Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- **(a) i & iii**
 - (b) ii**
 - (c) all of the above**
 - (d) none of the above.**

- **Who introduced the Silver Tankk & Jital two principal coins.**
 - (a) Ghaisuddin Balban
 - (b) Qutubuddin Aibek
 - (c) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
 - (d) Alauddin Khilji

- **Match the following**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (i) Ghaisuddin Balban | (a) created Tukan-ichanhalgani a selected body of Turkish Nobles. |
| (ii) Shamsuddin Iltutmish | (b) inscribed-zillah or coins |
| (iii) Qutubuddin Aibek | (c) was founder of the slave Dynasty. |

- **(a) (b) (c)**
(1) (i) (ii) (iii)
(2) (iii) (ii) (i)
(3) (ii) (i) (iii)

- **Who built the 'Alai Darwaja' and Siri Fort?**
 - (a) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
 - (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - (c) Alauddin Khilji
 - (d) Mohd. Bin Tughlaq

- **Consider the following statements and mark the option which is true.**
 - (i) Mohd. bin Tughlaq formulated the famine code to provide relief to famine affected people.
 - (ii) Firoz Shah Tughlaq made 'Iqta System' Hereditary.
 - (iii) Mohd. bin Tughlaq was on bad terms with the famous Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.
- **(a) i & iii**
- **(b) all of the above**
- **(c) none of the above**
- **(d) iii**

Qutubuddin Aibek

- Founder of the Sultanate of Delhi, & the first Independent Muslim ruler.
- A turk of 'Aibak' tribe which means 'Lord of the moon'.
- Founder of the Slave Dynasty.
- Died while playing Chaugan (Polo)
- Laid the foundation of Qutab Minar after the name of a Sufi Saint Khawaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Built two mosques "Quwan-ul-Islam mosque" at Delhi and "Dhai Din ka Jhonapara" at Amer.

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

- Real founder of Delhi Sultanate.
- Introduced silver “Tankk”(175 grains) & ‘Jital’ two principal coins.
- Completed the construction of Qutab Minar.
- Created ‘Turkan-i-Chanhalagani’ a selected body of Turkish nobles.
- Coming of Mongols under the leadership of Changiz Khan to the frontiers of India.1220 AD)
- Introduced Iqta System in administration.
- Declared Rajiya as his heir apparent.

Ghiasuddin Balban

- Consolidator of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- First Sultan to put forward his views about Kingship according to which the king was the shadow of God title Nvabat-i-khudui and inscribed –zillah on coins .
- Created a separate military department (Diwan-i-Ariz) and appointed Kotwal.
- Regulated court ceremonial after Persian mode, introduced Sijda (prostration) Paibok (Kissing the monarch's feet) and celebration of Persian 'Nauroz'. (New year day)
- Destroyed the 'group of forty' or chahalgani.
- Belonged to the Ilbari tribe.
- Adopted the policy of 'Blood and Iron' in governance
- Claimed himself the descendant of Persian ruler. Afrasiyab.

Alauddin Khalji

- Like Balban. He believed that Sultan is God's representative on earth and declared himself second Alexander
- The only man who could presume to advise the king was Ala-ul-mulk, the kotwal of Delhi.
- During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (ariz—mamalik).
- It was paid in cash from the royal treasury. The pay of trooper was 234 tankas a year, while one with an additional horse was paid 78 tankas more, Ala-ud-din instituted the practice of recording the descriptive roll N Chehra (huliya) of individual soldiers and the branding of horses (dagh system).
- For regulation and control over markets he instituted new official machinery, Diwan-iriyasat the head of entire market control system Shshna-i-mandi the superintendent of market, and Rais Parwana, the permit officer of markets.
- He founded a new cloth market in Delhi known as Sarai-Adal.
- Brought the farmers in direct relation with the state and curbed and checked middlemen (Khots, Choudharis, Muqaddams, Patwaris) all were village headmen.

- Enhanced the state share of the revenue to one-half of the produce in Gangetic valley.
- Created a new department of revenue (Diwani- Mustakharaj) to realize arrears.
- Appropriated 4/5 share of Khams (war booty) leaving only 1/5 to the army.
- Resumption of several types of land grants viz. Inam, Waqf, Milk
- Introduced house tax and pasture tax, ghari/ charai respectively.
- Initiated the policy of conquest and expansion of the sultanate (Khalji Imperialism) malik Kafur vonlerbase Southern expeditions
- Built 'Alai Darwaja', 'Siri fort' Mahal-i-Hazar Situn', "Zamait-e-khana mosque."

Ghiyas-Ud-Din Tuglaq Shah

- He laid the foundation of a big palace fort known as Tughlaqabad
- He was on bad terms with the famous sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya.
- The statement Hunz Dilli dur ast (Delhi is yet far off) was made by the saint for the Sultan when he was returning from Bengal to punish the saint.
- Took Keen interest in the construction of irrigation.

Mohamma Bin Tughlaq

- Formulated 'famine-code' to provide relief to famine-affected people.
- Well-versed in various branches of learning viz., astronomy, mathematics, medicine etc.
- Created the department of agriculture (Diwani- Amirkohi)
- Is known as "Mixture of opposites" or a mad king".
- Enhanced revenue of doab to one half of the produce.
- Shifted capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed, Daulatabad) in 1326-27.
- Introduced token currency of copper and brass(1329-30)
- Known as a 'prince of moneyers'.

- First sultan to advance loans known as sondhar to peasants for digging wells to extend cultivation.
- Muhammad had cordial relations with some of the Asian countries, particularly China. The Chinese emperor, Toghan Timur sent an envoy to Delhi in 1341 seeking Muhammad's permission to rebuild Buddhist temples in the Himalayan region.
- These Himalayan temples were demolished by Muhammad's soldiers during his Qarajal expedition. The Sultan sent Ibn Battuta as an envoy to the court of the Mongol emperor of China. Ibn Battuta started in July 1342, and returned in 1347.
- Created a heterogeneous nobility-incorporated land-owning class, artisan class into nobility.
- The Wizarat witnessed its heyday during his reign.
- His wazir was Khwaja-Jahan.
- Faced many rebellions during his reign. Almost entire South India became independent during his reign.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Was a cousin of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq and was offered the crown by the nobles.
- Made 'Iqta system' hereditary.
- Founded several cities like Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, Firozpur etc.
- Wrote the autobiography "Futuh-at-i-Firozshahi"
- Diwan-i-khairat was the special creation of Firoz for helping the poor Muslim parents in the marriage of their daughter. It was in charge of Sayyid Amir Miran.
- The department Diwan-i-Bandgan was also a new creation of Firuz which administered the affairs of the slaves. Raised a huge force of slaves numbering 180000.
- He made systematic assessment of land. Entrusted this task to Kwaja Hisommuddin who assessed the land revenue which amounted to 6 corer and 85 lakh of tankas.

- Besides improving the quality of cultivation, a large number of gardens were laid out by the Sultan, 1200 gardens were laid out in the neighborhood of Delhi.
- The most remarkable contribution of Firoz that gave a fillip to agriculture was the scheme of artificial irrigation in which the excavation of canals occupied an important place. The important canals which were excavated were the following ; a. The Rajiwah., b. Ulughkhani, e. Firuzabad canal, d. Khakkhar (Ghaggar canal, e. The canal excavated from the river Budhi.
- Firuz Shah imposed Jizya upon the brahnanas made Jaziyah a separate tax.
- Imposed an additional tax at the rate 1/10 of the total production of such cultivators as were benefited by the new scheme irrigation known as Haqi-i-Shirb.
- The Sultan also opened a large number of hospitals Darul Shafa where medicines used to be distributed free to the people. Experienced physicians, surgeons, eye specialists used to be appointed who attended the patients with great care. The expenses of these hospitals were borne by the State.

- The upper storeys of the Qutub Minar which were struck by lightning in 700 A.H/1368 AD. were repaired by Firoz these repaired were confined to the fourth and fifth storeys.
- He built Kushk Firoz and Kotla firoz Shah-It was a palace fortress Situated on the bank of the river Jamuna. Another interesting object in the Kotla of firuz Shah was the Ashokan pillar. brought from Merrut and Topana)
- Created an Endowment Fund.
- Established an Employment Bureau to provide work to unemployed.
- Started practice of granting old-age pension. (Diwan+
- Started charitable Kitchen
- Abdicated the throne in favour of Muhammad Khan

Sikandar Bahlul Lodi Ibrahim

- Introduced a new gaz known as gaz-i-Sikandari of 32 digit.
- He was fond of literature and poetry and wrote verses in Persian under the name of Ghirlakhi.
- The main achievement of the Sultan was the conquest and annexation of Bihar.
- Founder of Agra city in 1506 and made it his capital.