

DELHI SULTANATE

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| 1) Slave Dynasty - 1206 - 1290 - 84 years |] Turkish |
| 2) Khilji Dynasty - 1290 - 1320 - 30 years. | |
| 3) Tughlaq Dynasty - 1320 - 1414 - 94 years. | |
| 4) Sayyid Dynasty - 1414 - 1451 - 37 years. | |
| 5) Lodhi Dynasty - 1451 - 1526 - 75 years. | |
-] Afghanistan.

• The background of Delhi Sultanate :-

→ 1st Muslim Invasion was by Mohammad Bin Qasim in 712 AD and captured Sindh which became the Province of Omayyad Khilafat.

→ 1st Turk Invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni from 998 To 1030 AD.

In 998 AD, the turkish conqueror, Mahmud Ghazni succeeded his father and established a huge empire in central asia.

He made GHAZNI as capital (present day in South Kabul)

He was 27 year old, and first ruler to get the title of SULTAN that means Authority.

He attacked India 17 times from 1000 - 1027 AD.

→ REASONS BEHIND INVASION

TO INDIA BY GHAZNI →

- 1) To accumulate vast amount of wealth.
- 2) Spread islam
- 3) Strengthen their kingdom in Central Asia.

- 4) Rajputs lacked unity and were not organised.
- 5) Rajput kingdoms were small and scattered.

GHAZNI'S INVASIONS

- 1) 1000 AD - Modern Afghanistan and Pakistan
- 2) 1005 AD - Bhatia
- 3) 1006 AD - Multan
- 4) 1007 AD - Bhatinda
- 5) 1011 AD - Punjab Hill
- 6) 1013 AD - Pakistan and Est. Afghanistan
- 7) 1014 AD - Jhansar
- 8) 1015 AD - Kashmir
- 9) 1018 AD - Mathura
- 10) 1021 AD - Kannauj
- 11) 1023 AD - Gwalior
- 12) 1025 AD - last invasion - Somnath Temple
(worth 20 million dinars)

- he led the foundation of Turkish rule in India.
- he was considered GREAT ISLAMIC HERO.
- due to his invasions the economic condition of India weakened
- This made easier for Afghan and Turkish rulers to enter India into the Gangetic valley.
- died in 1130 AD due to Malaria.

2nd Turk Invasion by Mohammad Ghori (1175-1206 AD)

1) Mohammad Ghori invaded India and laid the foundation of MUSLIM DOMINATION in India.

2) He may be considered the FOUNDER OF MUSLIM RULE in India.

3) 1191 — 1st Battle of TARAIN (Harayana)
fought b/w Ghori and Prithvi Raj Chauhan.

Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeated Ghori.

4) 1192 — 2nd Battle of TARAIN
fought b/w Ghori and Prithvi Raj.

Ghori defeated Chauhan in this battle.

After this battle, The kingdom of Delhi was of Ghori.

The battle of TARAIN is of great significance in the political scene, as it led to the establishment of MUSLIM RULE over North India and in South for several centuries.

5) Ghori's conquests became the Nucleus of a new Political entity in India — The DELHI SULTANATE.

6) died in 1206.

SLAVE DYNASTY

- 1) Qutubuddin Aibak - 1206 to 1210
- 2) Shamsuddin Iltutmish - 1211 to 1236 — 25 years
- 3) Rukunuddin - 1236 — 1 year.
- 4) Razia Sultan - 1236 - 1240
- 5) Bahram Shah - 1240 to 1242
- 6) Masud Shah - 1242 to 1246
- 7) Nasiruddin Mahmud - 1246 to 1266
- 8) Ghiyasuddin Balban - 1266 to 1287
- 9) Kaiqubad - 1287 to 1290.

QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

- Originally from Turkey
- Slave of Ghori also his Governor.
- In 1206, after death of Ghori - he became ruler of Delhi
- In 1206, he founded Slave dynasty.
- Constructed 2 Mosques : 1) Quwat-ul-Islam (Delhi)
2) Adhai din ka Jhpra (Ajmer)
- Also began construction of Qutub Minar in honour of Khawaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- for his generosity, he was called Lakh Baksh.
- he was a great patron of learning and patronised writers like - 1) Hasan-ul-Nizami author of Taj-ul-Massir.
2) Fakhruddin author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.
- died in 1210 while playing Chaugan (Hockey)

QUTUB MINAR

- height 73 metres.
 - it was established along with Qutub-ul-Islam Mosque in 1192 AD.
 - Qutubuddin Aibak constructed only basement, Iltutmish added 3 more stories and completed (1210)
 - In 1369, the topmost story got damaged which was reconstructed by Feroz Shah Tughlaq. (damaged due to lightning).
Tughlaq also added 4th and 5th story.
 - In Mehrauli area of Delhi + a UNESCO world heritage site.
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SHAMSUDDIN ILTUTMISH (1211-36)

- Slave of Qutubuddin Aibak
- occupied throne of Delhi in 1211 after deposing Aram Bakshi.
- made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
- Real founder of SLAVE DYNASTY.
- CHALISA / CHAHALGANI (Group of 40)
 - 40 official nobility of slaves.
 - presently council of ministers.
- Introduced 2 coins — 1) Tanka (Silver)
2) Tital (copper)
- IQTA SYSTEM — introduced reforms in civil administration and ARMY which was not centrally paid and recruited.

- Appointed - spies (SPY SYSTEM)
- Named military dept. as Diwan-e-Arz
Created strong army to deal with internal disturbances and external aggression like Mongols.
- Introduced the policy of IRON and BLOOD
- He himself gave title of ZIL-I-ILAH that is shadow of god.
- Started 2 systems - Sajda - Prostration before the Monarch.
- Paibos - Kissing the feet of Monarch.
- He destroyed MEWATI RAJPUTA BRIGANDAGE in the DOAB, where forest were cut and forts were built.
- In his last days, he himself overlooked at the sultanate affairs due to death of his loved son MUHAMMAD and closest slave TUGHRIL.
- 1285 - Muhammad died fighting Mongolians.
- Tughril was captured and killed.

KAIQUBAD (1287-90) (Kaikhusrau)

- he was grandson of Balban and throne by Fakhruddin. (son of Muhammad)
- FAKHRODDIN - was Kotwal of Delhi, who assumed highest authority during last days of Balban.
- He was killed by Khilji family which ended Slave dynasty and began Khilji dynasty at Delhi throne.

KHILJI DYNASTY

- 1) Jalaluddin Khilji - 1290 - 96
- 2) Alauddin Khilji - 1296 - 1316 - 20 years (Malik Kafur ↓
36 days)
- 3) Mubarak Khan - 1316 - 20
- 4) Khusrav Khan - 1320 - 0 year.

JALALUDDIN KHILJI (1290-96)

- founder of Khilji Dynasty.
- he adopted conciliatory policies towards the nobles and even Mongols.
(intention to gain goodwill)
- he appointed Malik Chajju Kishli Khan (Balban's nephew) as governor of Kara.
- to gain goodwill from Mongols he married one of his daughters to the Mongol leader ULUGH KHAN (a descendent of Chengiz Khan)
- he defended the policy of allowing Hindus to preach their beliefs and idol-worship.
- he conquered towards west and Deccan; siezed Ranthambhor from Chauhan
- Sidi Maula tried to kill sultan who was later captured and killed.
- The Invasion of Dwagiri (the capital of Yadava Kingdom in Deccan) is considered one of the most important event of his rule.

→ The invasion was done by his nephew Ali Gwushap later known as Alauddin Khilji.

He was his son-in-law and governor of Kara.

→ After his successful invasion, Ali Gwushap called Sultan to ~~Delhi~~ Kara and murdered Jalaluddin in July 1296 and proclaimed himself as Sultan with the title Alauddin.

ALAUDDIN KHILJI (1296-1316) (Ali Gwushap - real Name)

→ Nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin.

→ 4 administrative reforms or 4 ordinances →

1) free grant of land related to religious purpose.

2) reorganised the SPY system.

3) prohibited the use of wine.

4) Nobles → should not have social gathering and they should not inter-caste or religion marry without permission.

→ he set 3 markets in Delhi — food grain

— clothes

— slaves.

each market was under the control of high officer called SHAHNA

→ The check on market was kept by 2 officers —

— Diwan-i-Riyasat

— Shahna-i-Mand

→ All goods for sale were brought to an open market — Sara-i-Adal

→ he captured

1298 - Gujarat

1301 - Ranthambhor

1303 - Mewar — Raja Ratan Singh

1305 - Malwa

1311 - Jalor

- In Deccan, MALIK KAFUR led the army and defeated —
- Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler - Dwargiri)
 - Pratap Rudradva (Kakatiya Ruler - Warangal)
 - Vira Ballal III (Hoysala Ruler - Dwarsamudra)
 - Vira Pandya (Pandya Ruler - Madurai)

→ he was first Turkish Sultan who separated religion from politics. he proclaimed —
"Kingship knows no kinship."

→ he introduced system of DAGH (branding of horse) and CHEHRA (descriptive roll of soldiers)

↳ also called Kuliya
→ Ordered to measure all the land and then share of each state should be ~~share~~ fixed.

→ MUSTAKHA RAJ — Post of special officer was created for collection of revenue

→ the peasants paid land revenue for their production.

→ Taxes — Gharai, Charai

→ Army reform

→ Capital — Siri (Siri fort)

- historical monuments - Hauz Khas (Delhi)
 - 1) Alai fort (Rajasthan) - Chor Minar (Delhi)
 - 2) Alai Darwaja (entrance gate of Qutub Minar)
 - 3) Hazar Suten (1000 pillars in Delhi) - DOES NOT EXIST TODAY
- AMIR KHUSRAU - his fav. court poet.
- 1316 - After death of Alauddin, Malik Kafur called ^(1000 Dinar) HAJAR DINARI (size of throne.)
- Before Kafur died he nominated SHIHABUDDIN (Alauddin's 6 year old prince) as king but imprisoned eldest Prince Mubarak Khan.
- Kafur was killed by loyalists of Royal family.

MUBARAK KHAN (1316-20)

- used to come naked to darbar or sometimes wore women dresses.
- after death of Kafur, he was freed and worked as regent for Shihabuddin.
- he captured the throne but could rule only for a year as he sank into debauchery and could not give up his dissipated lifestyle.
- Mubarak Hassan / Khusrav Khan killed him.

KHUSRAU KHAN (1320)

- killed by GHAZI MALIK (governor of Diplapur)
- This brought Khilji Dynasty to end.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

- 01) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq - 1320 - 25
- 02) Mohammed-bin Tughlaq - 1325 - 51 — 26 years
- 03) Feroz Shah Tughlaq - 1351 - 88 — 37 years.
- 04) After Feroz Shah Tughlaq - 1388 - 1414

GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320 - 25)

- After killing Khusrav Khan in 1320 he ascended the throne assuming the title - GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ
- he died in an accident and his son JAUNA KHAN (Ulugh Khan) succeeded him under the title of Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.
- he focused on irrigation work.
- established Tughlaqabad fort (near new delhi) so he could see whole delhi.

MUHAMMAD - BIN TUGHLAQ (1325 - 51) started Jakri system.

- 1325 - son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq named Jauna came to throne of Delhi.
- He tried to introduce administrative reforms.
- He had 5 ambitious projects -
 - 1) 1326 - Taxation in Doab (ganga, yamuna)
 - 2) 1327 - Transfer of capital
 - 3) 1329 - Introduction of Token currency

- 4) 1329 - Proposed Khurasan (Iraq) Expedition ^{VP}
5) 1330 - Qanachil Expedition (China region)

→ he was called educated fool.

FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ (1351 - 88)

- He was the cousin of Mohammed-bin Tughlaq. After Mohammad's death the nobles and theologians of the court selected Firoz as next Sultan.
- he was a great builder. He created 300 cities and towns —
- Firoz Shah Kotla City (Delhi)
 - Firoz Shah Kotla Fort (Delhi)
 - Misar (Haryana)
 - Fatehabad (Haryana)
 - Jampur (UP)
 - Firozabad (UP)
 - Firozpur (UP)
- he established a hospital in Delhi referred as — dar-ul-shifa (charity hospital)
- a new dept. was created — Diwan-i-Khairat to make provision for the marriage of poor girls.
- Diwan-i-Bandagan (employment ~~dept~~ bureau) (slave dept.) (1,80,000 slave) **Max. slaves**
- Diwan-i-Istikata (old age pension)

established 5 canals.

longest canal - Satluj to Hosi (Myanmar)

→ took 10% irrigation tax.

→ A new system of taxation acc. to QURAN

- Jizya - Non-muslim tax

- Zakat - 2% tax on property.

- Kharaj - land tax = $\frac{1}{10}$ of produce of land

- Khams - $\frac{1}{5}$ of booty (treasure) capture.

• Jizya Tax was started by Qutubuddin Aibak.
(Brahmins, women, children were freed)

Firoz implied on everyone

Jizya Tax removed by Akbar.

Reimposed by Aurangzeb.

• Khams was divided - $\frac{1}{5}$ to sultan
at time of Firoz $\frac{4}{5}$ to soldier.

But was vice-versa at the time of Audain.
i.e. - $\frac{1}{5}$ to soldier ; $\frac{4}{5}$ to sultan.

→ Mohammad-bin Tughlaq's foolish policies affected the administration which were looked after by Firoz

- he checks the revolts and try to please noble
- he focused on the areas which could be easily administered from centre.

- therefore no attempt to re-assent his authority over south India and Deccan.

Zakat - Muslim Tax

- he declared that whenever a noble died, his should be allowed to succeed to his position including his iqta if he had no son than his son-in-law and in his absence his slave was to be succeeded
- Firoz intended the principle of Heredity to army. Soldiers were allowed to rest in place and to send in their place their sons.
- The soldiers were not paid in cash but by land revenue of village - **VAJEHA**.
- The novel techniques of payment led to many abuses
- He prohibited Muslim women going to worship to graves of saints (considered as non-Islamic)
- Two pillars i.e. **Ashoka** from Delhi and **Jopra** from Harayana were brought to Delhi.
- died in 1388
- his rule was marked by peace and tranquility and the credit for it goes to Prime Minister **Khan-i-Jahan Maqbal**
- He ordered his officials, that whenever they attacked a place they should select handsome and young boys and send them to Sultan or slave

AFTER FIROZ (1388-1414)

- The dynasty could not survive much.
- The Malwa, Gujarat, Taunpur kingdoms were taken away

39 TAIMUR'S INVASION (1398-99)

A turkish chief and cruel conqueror from Mongolia and descendant of Chengiz Khan invaded India in 1398 during the reign of Mohammad Shah Tughlaq. (last ruler)

- Taimur's army mercilessly plundered Delhi.
 - Taimur returned to central Asia, leaving a nominee named KHIZR KHAN to rule in Punjab.
 - 1404 - he died while he was on his way to China.
 - KHIZR KHAN - Captured Delhi and was proclaimed the new sultan and titled himself as first ruler of Sayyid dynasty.
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SAYYID DYNASTY

KHIZR KHAN (1414-1421)

- Khizr Khan ibn Malik Sulaiman
 - founder of Sayyid Dynasty.
 - Ruling dynasty of Delhi Sultanate, in Northern India after invasion of Taimur and fall of Tughlaq dynasty.
 - He was governor of Multan under Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
 - When Taimur was invaded, he joined him
 - Taimur appointed him the governor of Multan and Lahore
 - He conquered Delhi and started the rules of Sayyids in 1414 in name of Taimur.
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MUHAMMAD SHAH

- Khizr Khan was succeeded by his nephew Muhammad Shah.
 - he was a very weak ruler.
 - his authority extended merely 40 miles around Delhi.
 - during his reign, disorder and mismanagement prevailed.
 - later during the reign, Bahlol Lodi tried to capture Delhi but he failed.
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MOBARAK SHAH (1421-34)

- he claimed to be descendant of the PROPHET
- the seven years of his reign were spent in suppressing revolts in various parts of India.
- he was son of Khizr Khan.
- he was a great man of vision but the nobles were against him.
- Mubarak Shah built a city on the banks of river JAMUNA and named it Mubarakabad.

ALAM SHAH (1445-51)

- he was a pleasure loving, weak king.
- he resided at BADAUN.
- he transferred his capital from Delhi to Badaun on account of fear of Bahlol Lodhi, governor of Lahore and Sirhind.
- Bahlol Lodhi in absence of Alam Shah occupied Delhi in 1451.
- Alam Shah continued to live at Badaun till his death in 1488.

LODHI DYNASTY

- The only dynasty which came into rule without fight.
 - founder was BAHLOL LODHI
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BAHLOL LODHI

- The dynasty derived its name from an Afghan tribe as Lodhi.
 - Bahlol's grandfather, Malik Bahram Lodhi, was a Pashtun from Multan, he took service under the governor of Multan.
 - Malik Bahram had a total of about five sons. Bahlol, the son of Malik Kala, the younger brother of Malik Sultan was married to Malik Sultan's daughter.
 - he was a courageous, confident and successful leader.
 - In 1479, Sultan Bahlol defeated and annexed [SHARAI] dynasty based at Jainpur.
 - he extended his territories over Gwalior, Jainpur and upper Uttar Pradesh.
 - he 2nd son, Nizam Khan (Sikander Lodhi) was named successor upon Bahlol's death in 1489.
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SIKANDER LODHI

- he was greatest and most successful Sultan.
- he expanded his region of Gwalior, Behar.
- he encouraged education particularly among children of Afghans and made mosques as centre of education.
- he appointed religious preachers, teachers.
- In 1516, he made a plan to capture Gwalior, but an illness prevented him from doing so.
- Manasimha died in 1516 and Sikander Lodhi's illness also led to his death in Nov. 1517.
- Despite his being a descent supervisor he did not believe in all religions.
Therefore he encouraged Hindus to follow Islam.

IBRAHIM LODHI (1517-26)

- He was last ruler of Lodi Dynasty, Delhi Sultanate.
- He was succeeded by Babur.
- He was impolite, obstinate and rash. He failed to understand the character and sentiments of his own race i.e. Afghan nobles.
- he was son of Sikander Lodhi.
- Ibrahim's actions provoked the rebellious nature of the Amirs who felt humiliated.
- Rana Sangram Singh, the ruler of Mewar insulted Ibrahim by extending his empire up to

western uttar pradesh and threatened to attack agra.

FIRST BATTLE OF PANIPAT 1526

- Ibrahim got defeated inspite of his 10 times force than Babur because -
Babur used artillery and he was a well disciplined army leader.
- The defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi led to end of Delhi Sultanate and beginning of Mughals.
- Babur was supported by Daulat Khan Lodhi, Mehammad Lodhi and Rana Sangha
VS
Ibrahim Lodi.
- Daulat Khan called Babur to India.

