



Medieval History I

Course on Indian Medieval History

MAHMUD OF GHAZNI, MUHAMMAD GHORI and DELHI SULTANATE

by **Tarun Goyal**

- Until the rise of the west, India was possibly the richest country in the world. Such a country presented an irresistible target for the ravaging Mongols and their descendents who settled in present day Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, all within comparatively easy reach of north-western India.
- India's earliest contact with Islam came through Arab merchants of Malabar coast (*Hijra Era* started in 622 CE).
- **Arab Conquest of Sind:** Sind was then ruled by a Brahmin ruler **Dahir**. **Mohammad-bin-Qasim** (a general of the **Umayyad caliphate** of Iraq) defeated Dahir in 712. However, the reason for the invasion of Sindh was to avenge the plunder of Arab Ships by the pirates of **Debal**. When Dahir refused to punish the pirates, **Hajjaj** (the Governor of Iraq) dispatched an army under his nephew and son-in-law Mohammad bin Qasim.
- This is considered to be the **first invasion of India by the Arabs**. The conquest was not permanent (though it was adequately supported by the Caliph). **The word 'Hindu' was first used by Arabs only.**
- The **first Turkish invasion** of India was by **Subuktigin** of Ghazni in 986 CE.
- The northwest was, at this time, a mish-mash of warring kingdoms, more interested in settling scores with their neighbours than in unifying against the Mongols. It is then unsurprising that Mahmud Ghaznavi's armies so handily defeated those of the Indian kings.

Mahmud Ghaznavi

- Born in 971 CE, Mahmud Ghaznavi was the **eldest son of Subuktagin**, the king of **Ghazni** (in present day **South Kabul**).
- When Subuktagin attacked King Jaipala of Punjab, Mahmud fought for his father in the battlefield.
- Though Mahmud was the eldest son of his father, it is said that in his last days, Subuktagin was not happy with Mahmud. So, when Subuktagin died in 997 CE, his younger son **Ismail** became the king of Ghazni. Ismail reigned only for a little time. Very soon, Mahmud defeated him and became the king (c.998–1030 CE). He was 27 years old then, and the first ruler to get the title of “Sultan”.
- Due to his stout defence against the central Asian Turkish tribal invaders, he was considered a **hero of the Islamic people** by medieval Muslim historians.
- Mahmud himself claimed descent from the legendary Iranian king, Afrasiyab. Thus, the **Turks became not only Islamised but Persianised** too.

- Mahmud began a series of **17 raids** into northwestern India at the starting of the 11th century when the Rajput power was on decline. Nonetheless, he did not attempt to rule Indian territory **except for Punjab**, which was his gateway to India.
- The **main reasons** behind conquest of India by Mahmud Ghazni were:
 - **First**, to **accumulate** the vast amount of **wealth** that existed in India. With the help of that wealth, he wanted to transform Ghazni, his capital city, into a region of formidable power in the entire central Asia. Also, with the help of his plundered wealth from India, he continued his struggle against his enemies in central Asia. As a matter of fact, his raids into India alternated with his battles in central Asia.
 - Secondly, to **spread Islam** and to **destroy Hindu temples**. In fact, he is also known as **butshikan** or destroyer of images. He also did not want to give time to the rulers in India to regroup and combine against him.

- His first expedition was directed against frontier towns in 1000 CE.
- His second expedition was against **Jaipala**, the *Hindushahi* king of Punjab whom he defeated in the **First Battle of Waihind** or **Battle of Peshawar** (1001 CE). Jaipala could not survive the shock of humiliation and he burnt himself to death. He was succeeded by his son, **Anandpala** in 1002 CE.
- In his sixth expedition, Mahmud defeated Anandpala in the **Second Battle of Waihind** or **Battle of Chach** (1008). Anandpala had organized a confederacy of rulers of Ujjain, Gwalior, Kalinjar, Kannauj, Delhi, Ajmer and the *Khokhars* (a brave war tribe of Punjab), but the alliance was defeated.
- In his other expeditions, Mahmud plundered Nagarkot Devi temple, Thaneshwar, Kannauj, Mathura and Somnath.
- One of the major reasons behind Mahmud's success was his **fast moving cavalry**, in comparison to the slow Indian troops, which were mainly driven by elephants.

- His most notorious expedition was the **plunder of Somnath temple** (dedicated to Shiva) in 1025 CE, situated on the sea coast of **Kathiawar**. Mahmud left Somnath after a fortnight when he came to know that the Chalukayan ruler of Gujarat, Bhima I, had completed preparations to confront him. It was Bhima I who repaired the Somnath temple.
- After looting the Somnath temple, when Mahmud was going back to Ghazni, the **Jats** had attacked his army. So, to punish the Jats, he returned and defeated them in 1026.
- **The objective of Mahmud's expeditions was to plunder the riches of temples and palaces and was not interested in expanding his empire to India.** However, he **later annexed Punjab** and made it a part of his kingdom, just to have easy access.
- He patronized three persons :
 - **Firdausi** (Persian poet, known as **Homer of the east**) who wrote *Shahnama*.
 - **Alberuni** (a brilliant scholar from Central Asia) who wrote *Tahqiq-i-Hind*. He was the first Muslim to read *Puranas*.
 - **Utbi** (court historian), who wrote *Kitab-ul-Yamni* and *Tarikh-i-Yamni*.

- In the field of culture, a process of **interaction between Islam and Hinduism** and society started. **Lahore** emerged as a centre of Arabic and Persian language.
- Muslim traders helped in augmenting the **India's trade with the central and west Asian countries**.
- Muslim religious preachers called the **Sufis** emerged during this era, who preached the message of love and humanity to all and were widely respected by both Hindus and Muslims.
- Though the 17 invasions of India undertaken by Ghazni did not show any systematic effort to conquer the sub-continent, yet they proved **very costly to Indian sub-continent**.
- They not only **exposed the inherent military weaknesses of Indian rulers** but Ghazni's conquests, especially with the inclusion of Punjab and Afghanistan in his kingdom, made the **Indian frontiers weak**.
- His conquest **opened the gates of India** to be conquered from the north-west and this made it easier for other Afghan and Turkish rulers to enter India into the Gangetic valley at any time. One such ruler was **Muhammad Ghori**.

MUHAMMAD GHORI

The **real founder of the Muslim Empire in India** was **Muizuddin Muhammad** or Muhammad Ghori.

It is true that **Muhammad bin Qasim** was the first Muslim invader of India but he failed to carve out a Muslim empire in India.

It was left to Muhammad Ghori to build up a Muslim Empire in India on a secure footing.

He was also a ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan. But **he was interested in conquering northern India and adding it to his kingdom,** & not merely in getting gold and jewellery like Mahmud.

His **campaigns** were **well-organised** and whenever he conquered any territory, he **left a general behind** to govern it in his absence. His invasions resulted in the **permanent establishment** of the Turkish Sultanate in the region lying north of the Vindhya Mountains.

However, *as a warrior Mahmud of Ghazni was a more successful one, as he never suffered defeat in India or central Asia while Muhammad Ghori's political achievements in India were greater than that of Mahmud.*

However, the political and military motives of the two were very different.

His first invasion was directed against **Multan** (called City of Gold) in 1175 CE, which was successful. Then he annexed **Peshawar** in 1179 CE. By 1182 CE, **Sindh** was also captured. In 1185 CE, **Sialkot** was annexed. **Punjab** was captured by 1186 CE.

Mularaja-II, a **Chalukyan** king of Gujarat, defeated Ghori in the **Battle of Kasahrada**, which took place in 1178 at modern Kyara (in Sirohi district, Rajasthan). The Chaulukya forces included the armies of their feudatories.

Prithviraj Chauhan-III, who was the king of Delhi at that time, received contingents from other Rajput kings and defeated him in the **First Battle of Tarain (1191 CE)**. The conflict had started with claims of *Tabarhinda* (Bhatinda). Ghori's army was routed and he narrowly escaped death. Prithviraj conquered Bhatinda but he made no efforts to garrison it effectively. This gave Ghori an opportunity to re-assemble his forces and make preparations for another advance into India.

He defeated Prithviraj in the **Second Battle of Tarain in 1192**. Captured Delhi and Ajmer and thus laid the foundation of Muslim Rule in India.

Interestingly, Indian forces were more in number but Turkish forces under Ghori were well organised with **swift-moving cavalry**. The **bulky Indian forces** were no match against the superior organisation, skill, and speed of the Turkish cavalry.

It is pertinent to note that the Turkish cavalry used **two superior technologies**, namely the use of **horse shoes** (which gave their horses a long life and protected their hooves) and the use of **iron stirrups** (which gave a good hold to the horse rider and a better striking power in the battle).

A large number of Indian soldiers were killed. Prithviraj escaped, but was captured near Saraswati. He was **allowed to rule over Ajmer for some time** as the coins pertaining to this period bear legend "*Prithvirajadeva*" on one side and the words "*Sri Muhammad Sam*" on the other. However, soon after, Prithviraj was executed on the charges of conspiracy.

Turkish army captured the fortresses of Hansi, Saraswati, Samana, Delhi & Ajmer.

Also defeated **Jai Chand** (Gahadvala Rajput, ruler of Kannauj) at the **Battle of Chhandwar** in 1194. The author of *Naishadha Charita* (one of the greatest Sanskrit epics) **Sriharsha** was in the court of Jai Chand.

Thus, the battles of Tarain and Chandwar **laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India**. After this invasion, his trusted slave Qutub-ud-din Aibak was made the viceroy of Muhammad Ghori. After this, Ghori returned to Ghazni to carry out his conquests in the western frontiers, leaving the affairs of India in the hand Aibak, who continued his conquests in India.

Bakhtiyar Khalji, one of Ghori's commanders, annexed Bihar (1197) and Bengal (1202) and **destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities**.

Revolt of Khokhars (c.1205 CE): Ghori had to again come to India to crush the revolt of the Khokhars. However, in 1206 CE, Ghori was killed by someone near Dharmyak district of Jhelum (now in Pakistan) while going back to Ghazni. The reign of India passed on to *Aibak*, who the foundation of the Slave Dynasty.

PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN-III

Prithviraj III (1179-1192), also called *Rai Pithaura* by Muslim historians, was a king of the Rajput Chauhan (**Chahamana**) dynasty, who ruled a kingdom in northern India during the latter half of the 12th century.

He succeeded to the throne while still a minor, and ruled from the twin capitals of Ajmer and Delhi. His elopement with **Samyukta, the daughter of Jai Chand**, the Gahadwala king of Kannauj, is a popular romantic tale, and is one of the subjects of *Prithviraj Raso*, an epic poem composed by Prithviraj's court poet, **Chand Bardai**.

His kingdom included much of the present-day Indian states of **Rajasthan** and **Haryana**, and parts of **Uttar Pradesh** and **Punjab**.

In *Prithviraj Raso*, Chand Bardai depicts Prithviraj as a romantic, chivalrous and an extremely fearless king. His fast rise aroused the envy of the then powerful ruler of Kannauj, **Jai Chand Gahadwala**, and caused ill-feeling between the two. Samyogita (also known as *Samyukta* in folklore), daughter of Jaichand, fell secretly in love with Prithviraj and began a secret correspondence with him. Her father got wind of this and resolved to have her safely wed at an early date.

He arranged a *Swayamwara*, a ceremony where a maiden selects her husband from a number of suitors who assemble at the invitation of her guardian. Jai Chand invited many Princes of acceptable rank and heritage, but deliberately failed to invite Prithviraj. To add insult to injury, Jai Chand had a statue of Prithviraj made and placed at the door of the venue, thus parodying Prithviraj as a doorman. Prithviraj came to hear of this. He made his plans and confided the same to his lover, Samyukta.

On the day of the ceremony, Samyukta emerged from an inner chamber, entered the venue of the *swayamwara*, walked straight down the hall past the assembled suitors, bypassing them all. She reached the door and garlanded the statue of Prithviraj. The assemblage was stunned at this brash act, but more was to follow: Prithviraj, who had been hiding behind the statue in the garb of a doorman, emerged, put Samyukta upon his steed, and made a fast getaway. Jaichand and his army gave earnest chase, to no avail.

This incident resulted in a *string of battles* between the two kingdoms and both of them suffered heavily. The Chauhan-Gahadvala feud led to the *weakening of both* Rajput kingdoms.

THE DELHI SULTANATE



The Sultanate of Delhi (1206-1526) had 5 ruling dynasties:

- The Slave or Ilbari (1206-1290)
- The Khalji (1290-1320)
- The Tughlaq (1320-1413)
- The Sayyid (1414-1451)
- The Lodi (1451-1526)

THE ILBARI DYNASTY OR SLAVE DYNASTY

- Out of all the kings belonging to the so-called Slave or **Mamluk** (meaning owned) Dynasty, only three, viz., Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban were slaves and even they were manumitted by their masters.
- The dynasty is called **Ilbari dynasty** because all rulers of this dynasty, except Aibak, belonged to the Ilbari tribe of Turks.



Slave Dynasty Map

Qutab-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)

- Md. Ghori left his Indian possessions in his hands. He ruled on the death of his master and founded this dynasty. He **didn't make any fresh conquests** after assuming throne. Didn't take the title of 'Sultan', and continued to be called '**Malik**' or '**Sipahsalar**'.
- His capital was **Lahore**.
- Famous for his generosity and earned the sobriquet of **lakh-baksh** (giver of lakhs).
- Laid the **foundation of Mahrauli and Qutab Minar** after the name of famous Sufi saint, **Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki**.
- Died of a horse-fall at Lahore, while playing **Chaugan** (polo). The Turks only introduced polo in India (originated in Persia).
- Built the **first mosque in India** – **Quwwat-ul-Islam** (at Delhi) and **Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara** (at Ajmer).
- He was a great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan Nizami, who wrote **Taj-ul-Massir**, and Fakhr-ud-din, writer of **Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi**.





Question

from Soubhik Maity

HERE IS IT!



Aram Shah (1210)

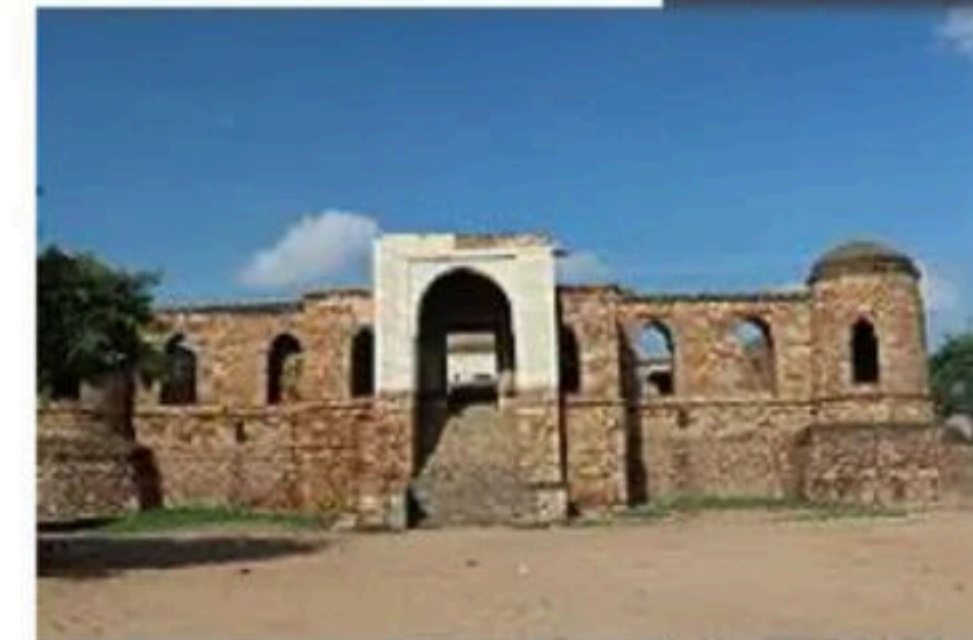
- When Qutab-ud-din Aibak died all of a sudden at Lahore, the *Amirs* and *Maliks* of Lahore put Aram Shah on the throne. Some texts say that he was the son of Aibak while others deny so.
- He was a **weak and worthless** young man and was rejected by the people of Delhi. **Iltutmish**, who was the **Governor of Badaun** at that time, defeated him and acquired the throne.

Iltutmish (1210-36)

- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish was the **son-in-law of Aibak**. Iltutmish is considered the **'Slave of the Slave'** (a slave of Aibak, who himself was a slave of Ghori). He is considered the greatest of the slave kings and the real **consolidator of the Turkish conquest in India**.
- Transferred his capital from **Lahore to Badaun (1210-14)** and then **from Badaun to Delhi**.

- He suppressed the revolts of ambitious nobles and sent expeditions against the Rajputs in Ranthambor, Jalor, Gwalior, Ajmer, Malwa.
- **Prevented Chengiz Khan' attack** by refusing to give refuge to an enemy of Khan, **Jalaluddin Mangabarani** (son of the ruler of **Khwarizm**, Iran). Thus, due to his diplomatic skill he prevented Mongol attack.
- He got his authority (Sultanate of Delhi) recognized by the **Caliph of Baghdad** (**Khalifa**; as he received the **mansur** (*the letter of recognition / Investiture*), as a member of world fraternity of Islamic states (**Sultan-i-Azam**).
- He formed **Turkan-i-Chahalgani** or **Chalisa** (a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles to suppress nobles). After the death of Iltutmish, this group assumed great power in its hands. For a few years they decided on the selection of Sultans one after the other. The group was finally eliminated by Balban.
- Divided his empire into **IQTAS**, an assignment of land in lieu of salary, which he distributed to his officers. Every **Iqtadar** had to maintain **law and order** and **collect revenue**. After deducting his salary and the expenses of the government, he sent the surplus revenue (called **Fawazil** or **Fazil**) to the Central Government.
- *Iqtadars* were transferable.

- He introduced the **silver tanka** (175 gm) and the **copper jital** — the **two basic coins** of the Sultanate (Ratio 1:48) (first Sultan to introduce pure Arabic coins).
- He patronized **Minhaj-ul-Siraj**, the author of **Tabaqat-i-Nasiri** (dedicated to Nasiruddin Mehmud, eighth Sultan of Slave dynasty).
- Built **Hauz-i-Shamsi** near Mehrauli, **Jami Masjid** at Badaun and the **Atarkin-ka-Darwaza** at Nagaur (Jodhpur).
- He is called the **Father of Tomb Building** (built **Sultan Garhi**, the first Islamic Mausoleum; built in 1231 for Prince Nasiru'd-Din Mahmud, his eldest son; in Delhi). His own tomb marked a notable landmark in the development of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- Destroyed the **Mahakal temple** (Ujjain) in 1235.
- Declared his daughter **Raziya as his successor**, thus deviating from the normal practice.



Ruknuddin Firuz Shah (1236)

- Iltutmish had many sons but as all of them were incompetent, so he appointed his daughter Raziya as his successor.
- In spite of this, the nobles of the court who considered themselves too proud to bow their heads before a woman, put on the throne Ruknuddin Firuz Shah who was the **eldest son of Iltutmish**. But he was an utterly **worthless person**.
- He took pleasure in riding through the streets of Delhi on an elephant and scattering gold among the people. He left the works of the government in the hands of his ambitious mother, **Shah Turkan**. She was originally a Turkish handmaid. She had her revenge against all those who had offended her in her youth.
- The result of all this was that rebellions occurred on all sides.
- When the Governor of Multan revolted, Ruknuddin marched to suppress that revolt. Using this opportunity, Raziya, with the support of *amirs* of Delhi, seized the throne of the Delhi Sultanate.

QUTUB MINAR

Qutub Minar in Delhi is the **tallest brick minaret in the world**. It is 72.5 m high. **Aibak** commenced construction of the Qutub Minar in 1193; but could only complete its basement.

His successor, **Iltutmish**, added three more stories and, in 1368, **Firuz Shah Tughluq** constructed the fifth and the last storey.

Later, Alauddin Khalji started building another minaret near Qutab Minar, the **Alai Minar**, which was conceived to be two times higher than Qutub Minar. The construction was abandoned, however, after the completion of the 24.5 meter high first storey; soon after death of Ala-ud-din. The Qutab Minar complex also houses **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque**, built by Aibak.

The mosque is said to be built by the parts taken by destruction of twenty-seven Hindu and Jain temples.



To the west of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque is the **tomb of Iltutmish** which was built by the monarch in 1235.

The ***Ala-i-Darwaza*** is a magnificent gateway to the complex. It was built by Alauddin Khilji.

The **iron pillar**, situated behind Qutab Minar is one of the world's foremost metallurgical curiosities. Made up of 98% wrought iron of pure quality, it is 7.21 m high and has a diameter of 16 inches (0.41 m). It was probably erected by Chandragupta-II of Gupta dynasty.

It has attracted the attention of archaeologists and metallurgists as it has withstood corrosion for the last 1600 years, despite harsh weather.

A fence was erected around the pillar due to the popularity of a tradition that considered good luck if you could stand with your back to the pillar and make your hands meet behind it.

RAZIYA (1236-1240)

- She was the **first and the last Muslim woman ruler of medieval India**. She succeeded her brother in 1236 and ruled for 3½ years.
- She **disregarded *pardah***, began to adorn male attire and rode out in public on elephant back.
- Her attempts to create a counter nobility of non-Turks invited the wrath of the Turkish *amirs*. *They were* particularly incensed over her decision to appoint **Jalaluddin Yaqut**, an **Abyssinian** (from modern Ethiopia, Africa), to the important office of superintendent of the stables (***Amir-i-Akhur***). It **provoked the Turkish nobles**.
- The recruitment of a few other non-Turks to important posts further inflamed matters. The nobility realised that, though a woman, **Raziya was not willing to be a puppet in their hands**, therefore the nobles started revolting against her in the provinces. The governor of Lahore was first to create trouble but was defeated.
- There was a serious rebellion in Sirhind (**Bhatinda**). **Malik Ikhtiyaruddin Altunia**, Governor of Bhatinda, refused to acknowledge the suzerainty of Raziya. Raziya, accompanied by Yaqut marched against Altunia. On the way, the Turkish followers of Altunia murdered Yaqut and imprisoned Raziya. She **had to marry Altunia** to get out of the situation.

- But she was killed, along with her husband, by Bahram Shah, a son of Iltutmish, on their way back to Delhi.
- Raziya was an excellent horsewoman who led the army herself. **Her only problem was that she was a lady.**
- Minhaj-ul-Siraj considers Raziya more able than her brothers.

Note

After Razia, the battle of succession continued in which the following rulers ruled insignificantly:

- **Muizuddin Bahram Shah** (1240 – 1242)
- **Alauddin Masud Shah** (1242 – 1246)
- **Nasiruddin Mehmud** (1246 – 1265)

BALBAN (1266-1286)

- He himself was a member of *Chalisa*. Balban's experience as the regent made him understand the problems of Delhi Sultanate. He knew that the real threat to the monarchy was from the nobles called the *Forty*.
- He was convinced that only by enhancing the power and authority of the monarchy he could solve this problem. He got every member of Iltutmish's family killed and gave a deadly blow to *Chahalgani*.
- He ordered the separation of Military Department (*diwan-i-ariz*) from the Finance Department (*diwan-i-wizarat*).
- He declared the Sultan as the representative of God on earth. He impressed upon the people that king was the deputy of God (*niyabat-i-khudai*) and the shadow of God (*zil-i-ilahi*).
- Introduced *Sijdah* and *Paibos* practice, in which the people were required to kneel and touch the ground with their foreheads to greet the Sultan (borrowed from *Sasanian or Sassanid Empire of Persia*).
- He prohibited drinking, joking, laughing and even smiling among the courtiers and officers. He himself also gave up wine and merry-making.

- He also **dismissed all low-born persons** from important offices of his administration. Thus, Balban by displaying his power, authority and dignity, struck terror in the hearts of the people and made them submissive. This was a right step at that time for the restoration of the crown's prestige.
- He also instructed to the **ulemas** to confine themselves to religious affairs and not to engage in political activities. He also started the **festival of Nauroz** (Persian New Year, a holy day for Zoroastrians).
- In order to win the confidence of the public, he administered **justice** with extreme impartiality. He employed an efficient **spy system**. Spies were called **Barids** and head of the department **Barid-i-Mumalik**.
- He was a liberal patron of Persian literature and showed special favour to the poet, **Amir Khusro**.
- He was **deeply racist** and excluded non-Turks from the administration. Indian Muslims were not given important posts in the government.
- He strengthened the frontiers against Mongols.
- But his son, **Muhammad's death** was a smashing blow to Balban and the death-knell to his dynasty.
- **Tarikh-i-Firozshahi** gives an account of Balban.
- After Balban's death, his grandson **Kaiqubad** (1287-1290) sat on throne but he was an inefficient and fun-loving person.



Question

from Vinay Hardeep

PAIBOS AND SIJDAH PIC



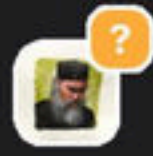
THE KHALJI DYNASTY

- Coming of Khaljis marked the **end of monopolization** of power by the **Turkish nobility** and **racial dictatorship**.

Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji (1290-1296)

- He was the **first ruler to put forward the view that since a large majority of people in India are Hindus, the state in India could not be a total Islamic state.**
- He was also called as '**Clemency Jalaluddin**' as he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence (avoided harsh punishments).
- Repelled the attack of the Mongols under Abdullah and the Mongols who settled near Delhi were called the '**New Musalmans**'.
- The **first Muslim incursions on Deccan** occurred during his reign.
- The most important event of his reign was the **invasion of Devagiri** in 1294 by his nephew and son-in-law, **Ali Gurshap or Ala-ud-din Khalji**. Devagiri was the capital of the Yadava kingdom in the Deccan and Alauddin plundered the vast treasury. Alauddin was earlier appointed the **Governor of Kara** (near Allahabad).
- Married his daughter to Ulugh Khan, a descendent of Chengiz Khan, to win their goodwill.





Question

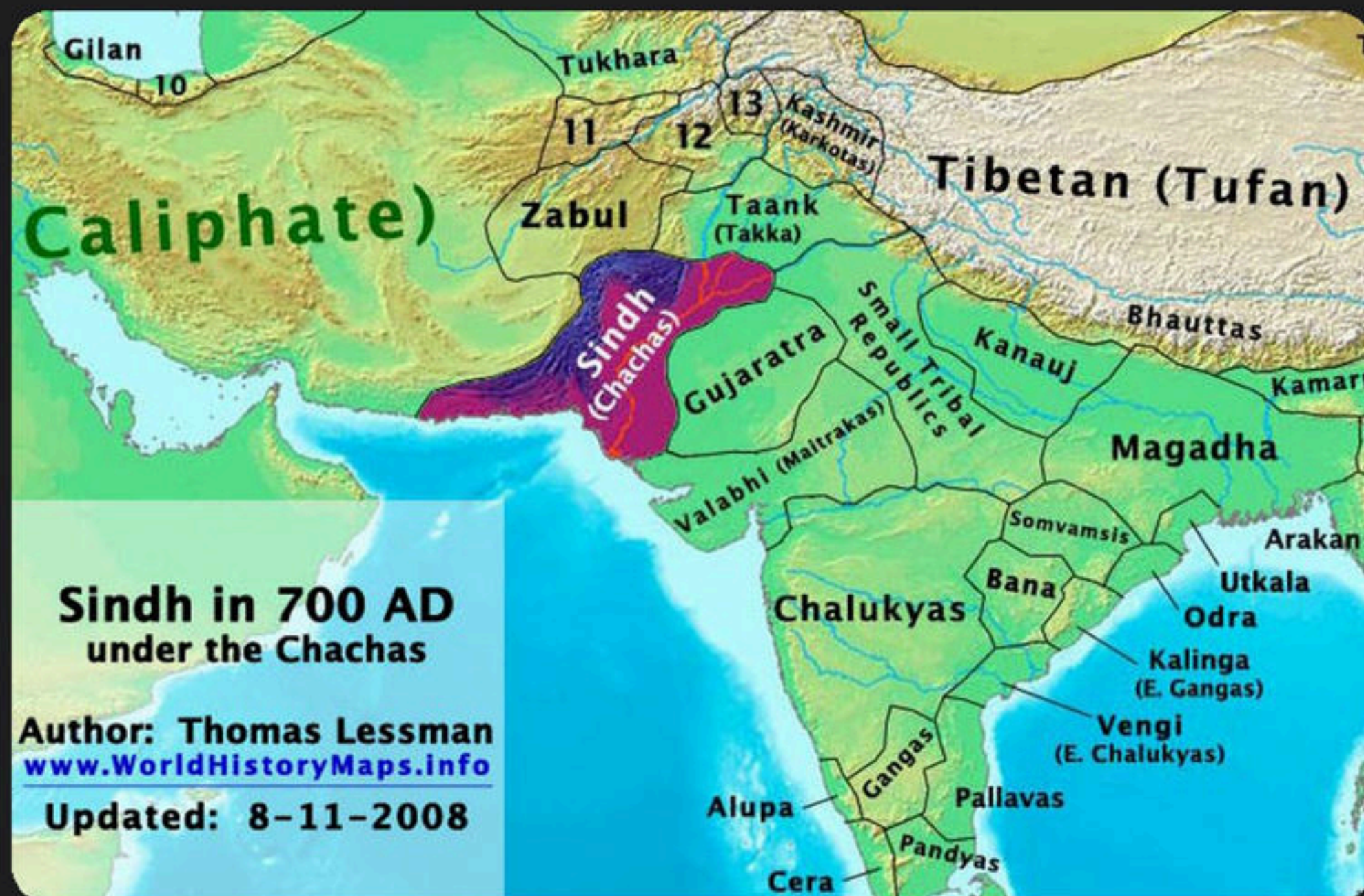
from Alpha

Sir, khalji came/invaded from which place?



Question

from Divyam Garg





Question

from Vinay Hardeep

RATNESHWAR TEMPLE ON MANIKARNIKA GHAT





Question

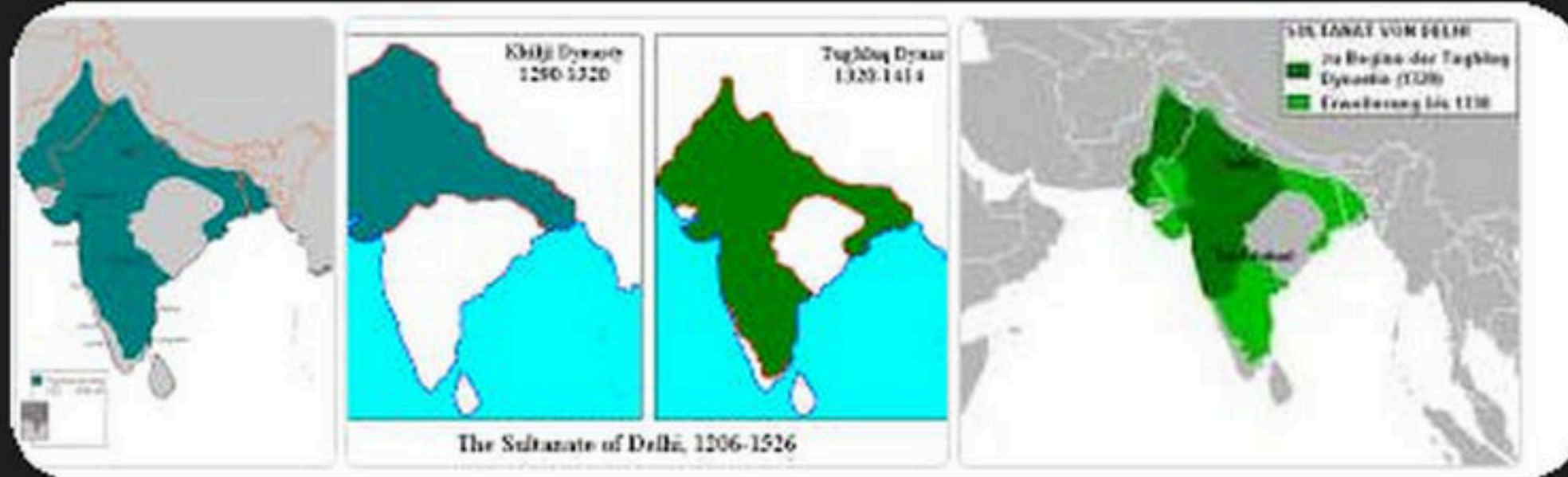
from Silvester Henry

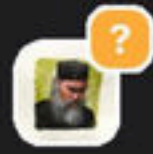
sir agar iqtadar were getting land thn why it was written in slide after deducting their salary n expenses rest was forwarded



Question

from Sarang Pandey





Question

from Alpha

sir iqtadar and zamidars existed together? if they existed since they had same kind of work what was the purpose?



Question

from Ashvadeep Rajkumar

Sir... Who started nalanda University ???



Question

from Divyam Garg

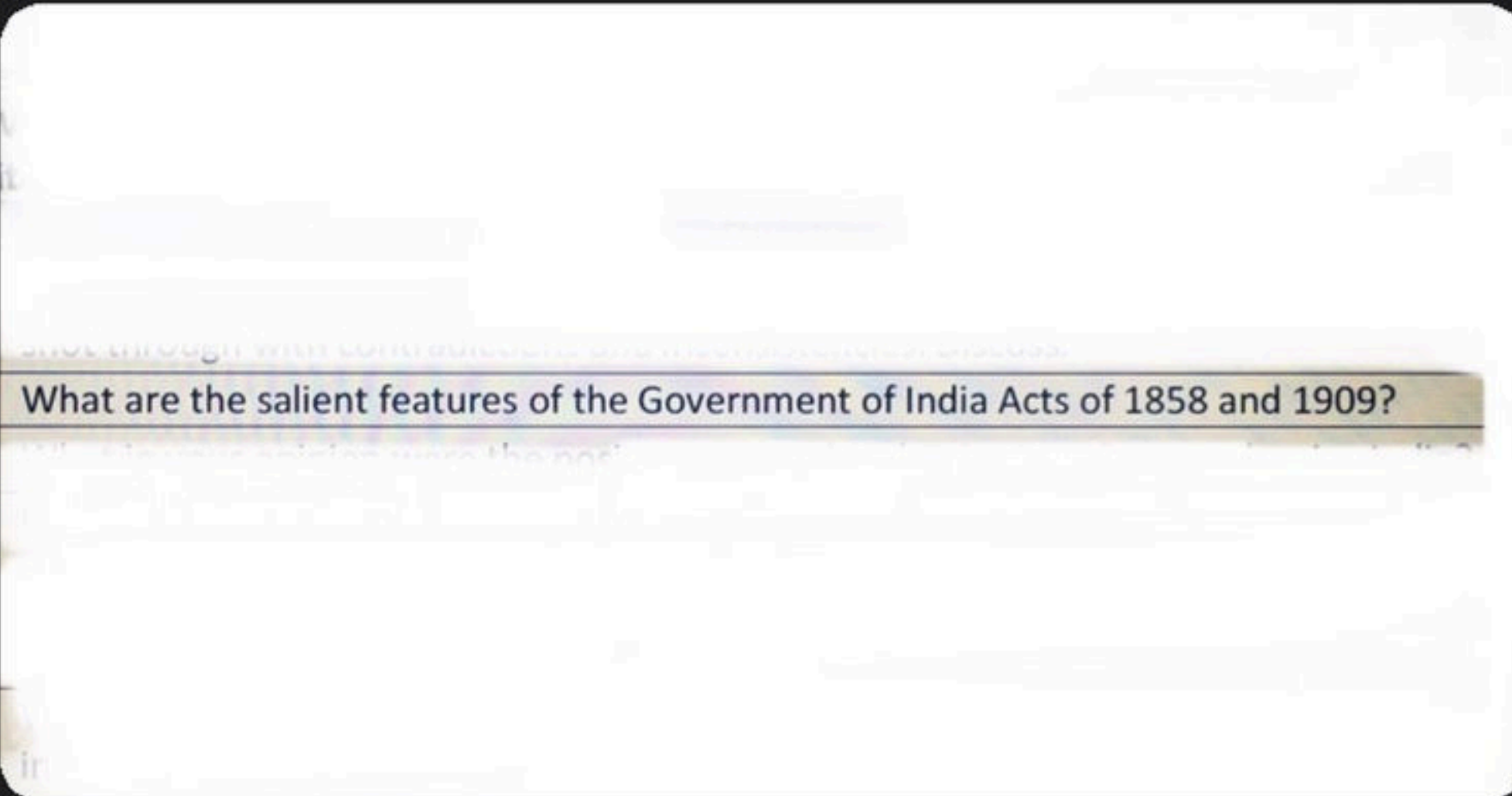




Question

from Virat Tripathi

Salient features wala que





Question

from Mission Possible



Question

from Mission Possible

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Question

from Vinay Hardeep

सहम सी गयी है
ख्वाहिशें..

जरूरतों ने शायद उन से...
ऊँची आवाज़ में
बात की होगी..!!

ALAUDDIN KHALJI (1296-1316)

- He assassinated his uncle near Kara and proclaimed himself Sultan winning over the nobles and soldiers to his side by a **lavish use of gold** (accumulated from Devagiri).
- After coming to power, he massacred the old Balbani and Jalali nobles and the Mongols who had settled in Delhi (New Musalmans), and some of his own family members. He adopted Balban's policy of '**Blood and Iron**' in tackling the Mongol menace.
- After 1306, **Indus river** became the boundary between Alauddin and Mongols.
- His first conquest was of the rich kingdom Gujarat (ruled by the Vaghela king, **Rai Karna Dev II**). This conquest is notable for two reasons – first, he married the Raja's wife, **Kamla Devi**; and secondly, there only he acquired **Malik Kafur**, a eunuch, who later on rose to become a great military general. Malik Kafur was bought in **1,000 Dinars**, therefore he was called **Hazar Dinari**.

- Then he captured Ranthambhor, Chittor and Malwa.
- Chittor was ruled by a Gahlot Rajput king, **Rawal Ratan Singh** whose queen **Padmini committed jauhar** when her husband was defeated. Alauddin named Chittor as Khizrabad, after his son.
- **Alauddin's North India Campaign** : Gujarat → Ranthambhor → Chittor → Malwa → Dhar → Chanderi → Shiwana → Jalaur.
- After his conquest of north India, he **sent Malik Kafur towards South**.
- Malik defeated **Yadavas of Devagiri** (king was **Ram Chandra Deva**), **Kakatiyas of Warangal** (king was **Pratap Rudra Deva I**), **Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra** (king was **Vira Ballala III**) and **Pandyas of Madurai** (king was **Maravarman Kulasekhara**). He is said to have reached as far as Rameshwaram where he built a mosque. Thus, **the whole of Deccan was subjugated**.
- Pratap Rudra Deva gave Malik Kafur the world famous **Kohinoor diamond**, which Kafur gifted to Alauddin.

- **Kafur's South India Campaign** : Devagiri → Warangal → Dwarsamudra → Malabar → Madurai.
- Alauddin did not annex these territories but fleeced their treasuries and forced them to pay annual tributes. Kafur was accorded a royal welcome and was made the **Malik Naib**. Kafur was called "**Rustam of the Age**" and "**Hero of the time**".
- He strengthened the North West Frontier under his trusted commander **Ghazi Malik**.
- Added an entrance door to Qutab Minar, **Alai Darwaza** and built his capital at **Siri**.
- Also built **Hauz Khas, Mahal Hazaar Satoon** and **Jamait Khana Mosque** in Delhi.
- Adopted the title **Sikandar-i-Sani** (The Second Alexander).
- Wanted to start a new religion and surpass the Prophet Muhammad, but **Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk** persuaded him to abandon this scheme.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

- First Delhi Sultan to have **permanent standing army** – paid soldiers in cash, imported horses, detailed description of each soldier (**Chehra**) and each horse (**Dagh**) was kept (first time).
- He took **radical preventive measures against nobility to prevent rebellion** :
 - a. **Confiscation** of the **religious endowments** and **free grants** of lands.
 - b. An efficient **espionage system** was built.
 - c. **Sale** of **liquor** and intoxicants **prohibited**.
 - d. **Restrictions** and strong checks on social gatherings, marriages between the families of nobles, etc.

Revenue Reforms

- a. First Sultan to pay attention to **measurement of the cultivable land** and fixed land revenue accordingly; **Biswa** was declared to be the standard unit of measurement. The state demand was half of the *produce/Biswa* (called **Kharaj**).
 - b. House tax (**ghari**) and pasture tax (**chari**) were imposed.
 - c. To know about the revenue arrears and collect them, a new department called **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj** was created.
 - e. To ensure regular supply of cheap food grains, **land revenue from Doab region was paid directly to the State.**
- **Market Control / Economic Regulations :** In order to keep his army satisfied with their salary, the Sultan introduced strict price-control measures based on production costs.
 - a. The price was fixed by the state of commodities.

b. **Four separate markets** were established for various commodities— Central grain market, market for manufactured goods, market for general items and market for horses, cattle and slaves. Markets were under the control of a high officer called *Shahna*.

c. The Sultan received daily reports of these from *barids* (intelligence officers) and *munhias* (Sultan's secret agents).

d. Strict punishment for cheating and under-weightment.

- Abolished small *iqtas*, and converted them into *Khalisa* land.
- Alauddin was the **first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics**. He proclaimed – “*Kingship knows no kinship*”.
- Was advised by **Qazi Mughisuddin** to act according to *shariat*, but Alauddin rejected it.
- Though Alauddin was illiterate, he was a patron of learning and art. There were many great poets in his court. Both **Amir Khusro** and **Mir Hasan Dehlvi** enjoyed his patronage.

Note

- After the death of Alauddin, **Kafur** was responsible for the **execution** of almost all those Princes of royal blood who had any claim to the throne. 36 days after the death of his master, Kafur and his associates were killed.

Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah (1316-1320)

- He was one of the sons of Alauddin who, somehow, escaped the preying eyes of Malik Kafur. After the death of Kafur he became the king.
- After seating himself on the throne, he tried to win over the goodwill of the people. He **cancelled all harsh regulations started by his father**.
- During his reign, many revolts took place across the country. Although he was able to crush them, he wasn't able to run the administration smoothly.

Nasiruddin Khusro Shah (1320)

- He killed his mentor Mubarak Shah and usurped the throne. But like his mentor, he too was an incapable ruler.
- He was the **first Delhi Sultanate king from a Hindu mother**. He was **defeated and killed by Ghazi Malik**. With him, the thirty year rule of Khalji dynasty also came to an end.

Amir Khusro (1253-1325)

A Sufi mystic and a spiritual **disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya** of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only one of India's greatest poets, he is also credited with being the founder of both **Hindustani classical music** and **Qawwali** (a form of *Sufi* devotional music).

He was born of a Turkish father, Saif Ad-din, and an Indian mother, in Patiyali, Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh.

He was **associated with royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate** (from Balban to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq).

He created the fusion of Indian, Arabic and Persian music. He is credited to have **created Qawwali, invented tabla and sitar** and **modified veena**. He was given the title **Tuti-i-Hind** (parrot of India).

He experimented with several poetical forms and created a new style of Persian poetry called **Sabaq-i-Hind** or the **Indian style**.

One of his famous Persian couplet goes like this:

*“Agar firdaus bar roo-e zameen ast,
Hameen ast-o hameen ast-o hameen ast.”*

If there is paradise on face of the earth,

It is this, it is this, it is this

(Written in Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar, for Kashmir and in Diwan-i-Khas in Red Fort, Delhi)

His famous works include *Tuhfa-tus-Sighr* (his first divan), *Wastul-Hayat* (his second divan), *Ghurratul-Kamaal*, *Baqia-Naqia*, *Nihayatul-Kamaal*, *Qiran-us-Sa'dain*, *Miftah-ul-Futooh* (in praise of the victories of Jalauddin Khalji), *Ishqia/Mathnavi Duval Rani-Khizr Khan* (a tragic love poem about Gujarat's princess Duval and Alauddin's son Khizr Khan), *Mathnavi Noh Sepehr* (Khusrau's perceptions of India and its culture), *Tughlaqnamah* (Book of the Tughlaqs), *Khamsa-e-Nizami* (five classical romances: *Hasht-Bahisht*, *Matloul-Anwar*, *Sheerin-Khusrau*, *Majnun-Laila* and *Aaina-Sikandari*), *Ejaaz-e-Khusrovi* and *Khazain-ul-Futooh* (about the reign of Alauddin).

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