

Absolutely! Here is a **very easy, clean, story-style summary** of everything that happened in **Delhi Sultanate after Muhammad Ghori → till provincial kingdoms → just before Vijayanagara**.

No heavy details, only **clear logic + flow + exam-friendly**.

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## **Super Easy Summary: Delhi Sultanate After Muhammad Ghori → Before Vijayanagara**

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### **1. Muhammad Ghori Dies → No Son → His Slave Starts Delhi Sultanate**

- Ghori had **no children**.
  - His **trusted slave** and general **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** took control in India.
  - This begins the **Delhi Sultanate (1206 CE)**.
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## **A. Five Major Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate**


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### **1** **Slave / Mamluk / Ilbari Dynasty (1206–1290)**

**Why important?** They made the *foundation* of Sultanate strong.

**Key Rulers:**

- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** → Started Sultanate, built Qutub Minar, died while playing polo.
- **Iltutmish** (real founder)
  - Saved Delhi from Mongols
  - Made Delhi strong
  - Introduced Iqta system
- **Razia Sultana** → First woman ruler of Delhi
- **Balban** → Strict military king
  - Crushed nobles
  - Strong central control

 **End of Dynasty:** Balban dies, weak successors → nobles invite Jalal-ud-din Khalji.

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## **2** Khalji Dynasty (1290–1320)


### **Why important?**

- Stopped Mongols
- Expanded empire
- Controlled prices

### **Key Rulers:**

- **Jalal-ud-din Khalji** → Mild, old ruler
- **Alauddin Khalji** (greatest)
  - Destroyed Mongols
  - Conquered South India (first major Delhi control there)
  - Controlled market prices

- Built huge army

 **End:** His young son + confused politics → nobles bring in Tughlaqs.

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## **3 Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414)**

**Why important?**

They expanded a lot but also made blunders.

**Rulers:**

- **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**
- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** (very intelligent, very impractical)
  - Capital shift to Daulatabad → failure
  - Token currency → failure
  - Internal rebellions everywhere
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
  - Soft, welfare king
  - Built canals, gardens
  - But empire shrinking

 **End:** Weak rulers → Timur invades → Delhi destroyed → dynasty collapses.

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## **4 Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451)**

**Why important?**

- Put on throne by Timur's generals
- Very weak

- Only controlled small parts of Delhi

📌 **End:** Last ruler could not manage → power taken by Lodis.

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## 5 Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)

Why important?

- First **Afghan** dynasty in Delhi
- Tried to centralize again

**Key Rulers:**

- **Bahlol Lodi** → Reunified some regions
- **Sikandar Lodi** → Strong, strict administrator
- **Ibrahim Lodi** → Harsh → Nobles unhappy

📌 **End:** Nobles invite Babur → Ibrahim Lodi defeated in **First Battle of Panipat (1526)** → Delhi Sultanate ends.

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## 🔥 B. Provincial (Breakaway) Kingdoms

As Tughlaqs weakened (because of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's failures + rebellions), **many regions broke away** and became **independent kingdoms**.

These flourished between **1350–1500 CE**.

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### ★ Major Provincial Kingdoms:

#### 1 Bengal

- Rich trade region

- Independent from Tughlaqs
- Capital: Gaur / Pandua

## **2 Gujarat**

- Famous for ports and textiles
- Capital: Ahmedabad

## **3 Malwa**

- Central India
- Capital: Mandu (beautiful forts)

## **4 Jaunpur**

- Set up after Timur's attack
- Called "**Shiraz of India**" (literary center)

## **5 Kashmir**

- Continued earlier Rajput traditions
- Later influenced by Sufi culture

## **6 Mewar (Rana Kumbha, Rana Sanga)**

- Strong Rajput kingdom
- Fought against Sultanate and later Mughals
- Built many forts (Kumbhalgarh)

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 **Why Provincial Kingdoms Emerged?**

Because:

- ✓ Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies failed
- ✓ Local governors got power
- ✓ Delhi weakened due to repeated Mongol/Timur attacks

So many areas declared independence.

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## Final Transition

**After these kingdoms**, the next major power in South India appears:

### **Vijayanagara Empire (1336 CE)**

This stands parallel to later Sultanates and becomes the main South Indian empire.

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## Ultra-Short Revision (10 Lines)

1. Ghoris dies → Aibak starts Delhi Sultanate (1206).
  2. Slave Dynasty – Aibak, Iltutmish, Balban → strong foundation.
  3. Khaljis – Alauddin → Mongol-stop, South campaigns, price control.
  4. Tughlaqs – Muhammad bin Tughlaq's failed experiments → chaos.
  5. Firoz Tughlaq → welfare but empire weak.
  6. Timur invades → Delhi destroyed.
  7. Sayyids → weak, only name-sake rulers.
  8. Lodis → Afghan rulers, last phase.
  9. Ibrahim Lodi defeated by Babur → Sultanate ends (1526).
  10. Meanwhile, provincial states → Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur, Mewar rise.
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If you want, I can also make:

- ✓ Mnemonic to remember all dynasties + rulers
- ✓ A cartoon-style story summary
- ✓ Timeline infographic
- ✓ Map-based explanation

Just tell me!

Here is a **super-easy full story** that covers **all 30 questions conceptually** — so you remember EVERY fact without mugging.

I'll make it like a **movie-style storyline**, names connected, events linked, options remembered.

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## ★ GRAND STORY OF ARABS & TURKISH INVASIONS (FULL MCQ MAP)

*(All answers connected in one smooth story — read as a movie plot)*

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### 🎬 Scene 1: Arrival of Arabs — First Islamic Contact with India

Long before Turks entered India, **Arab traders** were already coming peacefully to the **Malabar Coast** (Kerala).

👉 So first contact of India with Islam = Arab Traders. (Q3 Option d)

Among these Arabs, a young commander named **Muhammad bin Qasim** — an **Arab**, not Turk or Afghan — rose in fame.

👉 Answer = Arab. (Q1)

He was sent by the Umayyad governor to punish the **Hindu King Dahir** of Sindh (Q2).

#### 📌 Battle:

- Qasim invades Sindh → defeats **King Dahir** → captures Sindh (Q4).

This was the **first Arab political entry into India**.

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### 🎬 Scene 2: Turks Rise in Afghanistan — The Ghaznavids

Years later, in faraway Ghazni, a Turkic slave-commander **Alp Tigin** founded a small power. But his true successor **Sabuktigin** became stronger and is considered the **real founder** of Ghaznavid dynasty (Q5).

Sabuktigin's son was **Mahmud of Ghazni** — the most famous invader.

To rule independently, Mahmud needed international legitimacy, so the **Caliph of Baghdad, Qadirbillah**, granted him investiture (Q6).

Mahmud kept a court historian named **Utbi**

👉 (Not Hasan Nizami, Not Firdausi, Not Chand Bardai) (Q7)

Also in his time lived the genius scholar **Al-Biruni**, who came along with Mahmud to India (Q14, Q15).

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## **Scene 3: Mahmud's 17 Raids — Why He Attacked India**

Mahmud invaded India **17 times**, but **NOT** to establish Muslim rule. He came only for **wealth**, temples, and political dominance.

👉 So A = True, R = False (Q12).

Let's track his major raids (Q13 order):

1. **Somnath attack — 1025 AD** (Q8)
2. **Kalinjar — 1021 AD**
3. **Mathura & Kannauj — 1018-19 AD**
4. **Thaneshwar — 1014 AD**
5. **Battle with Anandpala — 1008 AD**

The Somnath raid happened when **Bhimdev I** was ruler of Gujarat (Q9). Later the temple was re-constructed by **Bhimdev** (Q10).

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## **Scene 4: Battles with Hindu Shahi Kings**

Before Somnath, Mahmud fought the **Battle of Waihind (1009 AD)** against **Anandpala**, son of Jayapala (Q11).



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## Scene 5: Al-Biruni & Indian Thought

Al-Biruni studied Indian philosophy deeply.

- ✓ He compared Sufism's **divine love** → **self-annihilation** with **Bhagavad Gita**. (Q16a)
- ✓ He compared Sufi **soul theories** with **Patanjali Yoga Sutra**. (Q16b)
- ✓ The text **Amrita Kunda** influenced Sufism. (Q16c)

✗ Wrong statement:

"Hujwiri was impressed with yogis' division of the body." (Q16d) — *not correct*.

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## Scene 6: Muhammad Ghori Arrives After Ghazni Falls

After Ghaznavids, another mountain kingdom rises: **Ghor** (Shansabani dynasty).  
Its ruler is **Muhammad Ghori** (Q17).

He first attacked India through **Gomal Pass** (not Khyber) (Q20).

His **first defeat** was at hands of **Bhim II of Gujarat** (Q21).

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## Scene 7: Battles of Tarain — Turning Point of Indian History

Ghori now heads north and fights:

### ★ First Battle of Tarain — 1191 AD

→ **Prithviraj Chauhan** defeats **Muhammad Ghori** (Q22)

### ★ Second Battle of Tarain — 1192 AD

→ Ghori returns and defeats **Prithviraj Chauhan** (Q23)

This battle marks the **true beginning of Muslim rule in India** (Q24).

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## Scene 8: Battles with Gahadavala King Jaichand

In **1194**, Ghori defeats **Jaichand** in the **Battle of Chandawar** (Q25).  
Chandawar is in **Uttar Pradesh** (Q26).

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## **Scene 9: Administration of Ghori in India**

Ghori never ruled India directly.  
He handed over Indian territories to his slave-general:

✓ **Qutbuddin Aibak** (Q19).

On his Indian coins, Ghori used the title:

✓ **Sri Muhammad Sam** (Q18).

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## **Scene 10: Bengal & Bihar — The Khalji Commanders**

One of Ghori's army commanders from the Khalji tribe, **Bakhtiyar Khalji**, conquered **Bihar** first (Q27).  
During this conquest, he destroyed **Nalanda Vihar** (Q28).

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## **Scene 11: Arab Traveller Notes — Pratihara Empire**

An Arab traveller, **Sulaiman**, referred to the **Pratihara kingdom** as **Al-Jurr** and its king as **Baura** (Q29).

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## **Scene 12: Ghori's First Target**

Before Tarain, before Chandawar — Ghori's **first Indian target** = **Multan** (Q30).

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## **Complete MCQ–Story Link (Short Table)**

<b>Q No</b>	<b>Keyword in Story</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	Qasim was Arab	(c) Arab
2	King Dahir	(a) Dahir
3	First contact – Arab traders	(d) Malabar Coast
4	Conqueror of Sindh	Muhammad bin Qasim
5	Founder of Ghaznavids	Sabuktigin
6	Investiture to Mahmud	Qadirbillah
7	Historian	Utbi
8	Somnath year	1025
9	Gujarat ruler	Bhimdev I
10	Rebuilt Somnath	Bhimdev
11	Battle of Waihind	Anandpala vs Mahmud
12	Assertion–Reason	(c)
13	Matching	(a)
14	Al-Biruni's period	Mahmud Ghaznavi
15	Historian with Mahmud	Al-Biruni
16	Incorrect statement	(d)
17	Ghori's dynasty	Shansabani
18	Coin title	Sri Muhammad Sam
19	Handed territories	Aibak
20	First pass	Gomal
21	Ghori's first defeat	Bhima II
22	Tarain I	1191
23	Tarain II	Ghori vs Prithviraj
24	Muslim rule begins	2nd Tarain
25	Chandawar	Jaichand
26	Chandawar state	UP

27	First Muslim conqueror of Bihar	Bakhtiyar Khalji
28	Destroyed Nalanda	Bakhtiyar Khalji
29	Pratihara=Al-Jurr	Sulaiman
30	Ghori's first target	Multan

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## ★ Want a memory-story (mnemonic) for entire sequence?

I can create:

- ✓ Movie-style script
- ✓ Flowchart
- ✓ Timeline map
- ✓ Memory Palace
- ✓ Comic-style visuals (text description)

Just tell me **which one you want**.