



MUHAMMAD GHORI

1149 - 1206

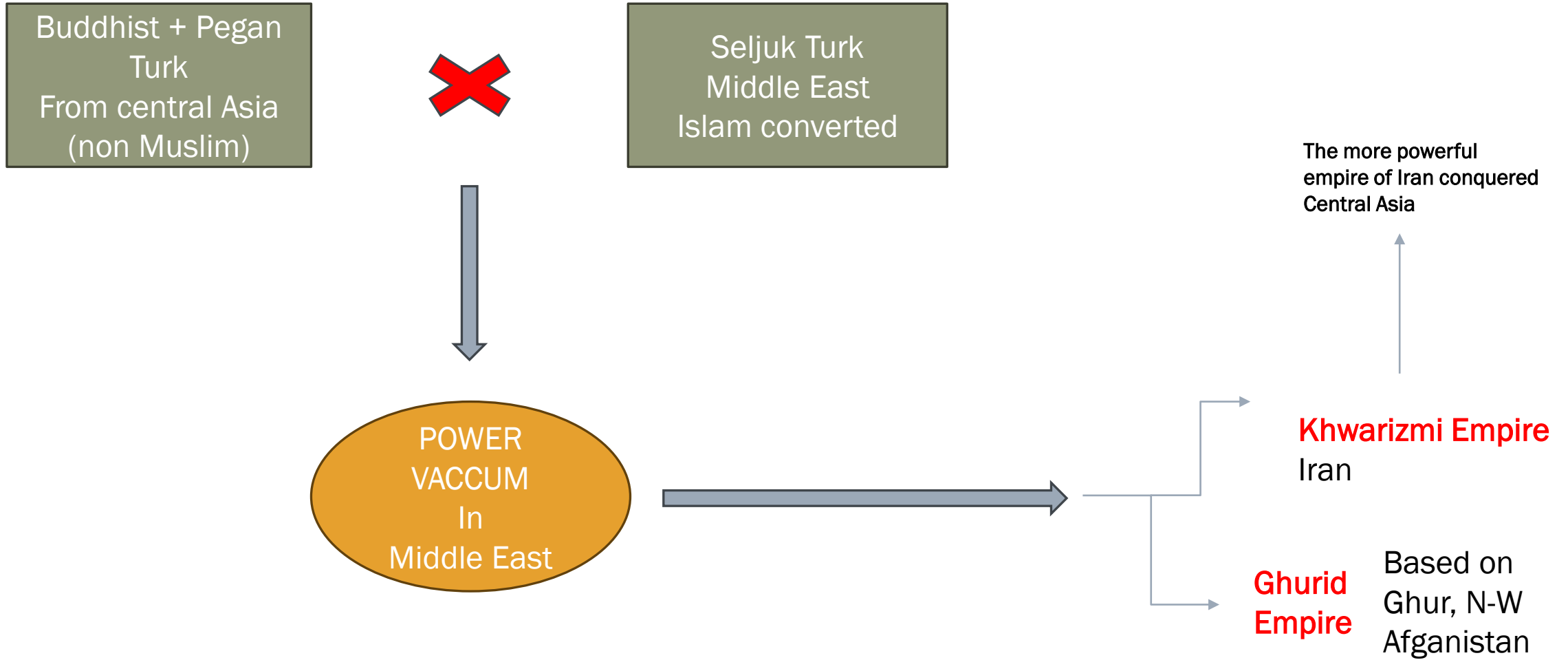
After the death of Mahmud of Ghazni, for nearly hundred and fifty years there was no Turkish invasion on India.

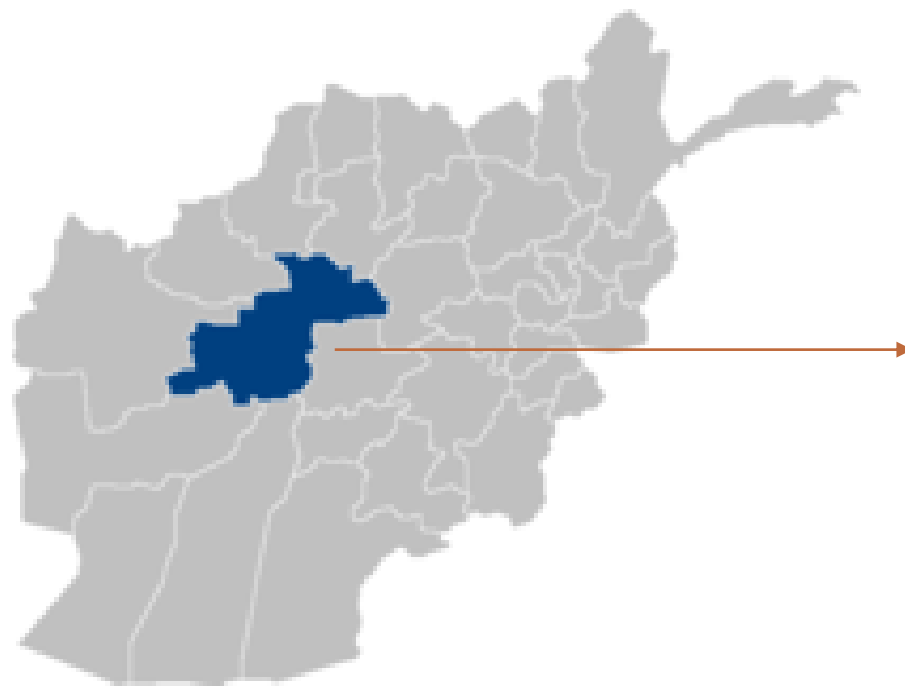
Taking advantage of the decline of the Ghaznavid empire, **Muizzuddin Muhammad** popularly known as **Muhammad Gori** brought Ghazni under their control. Having made his position strong and secure at Ghazni, Muhammad Gori turned his attention to India.

BACKGROUND



Middle of 12th Century



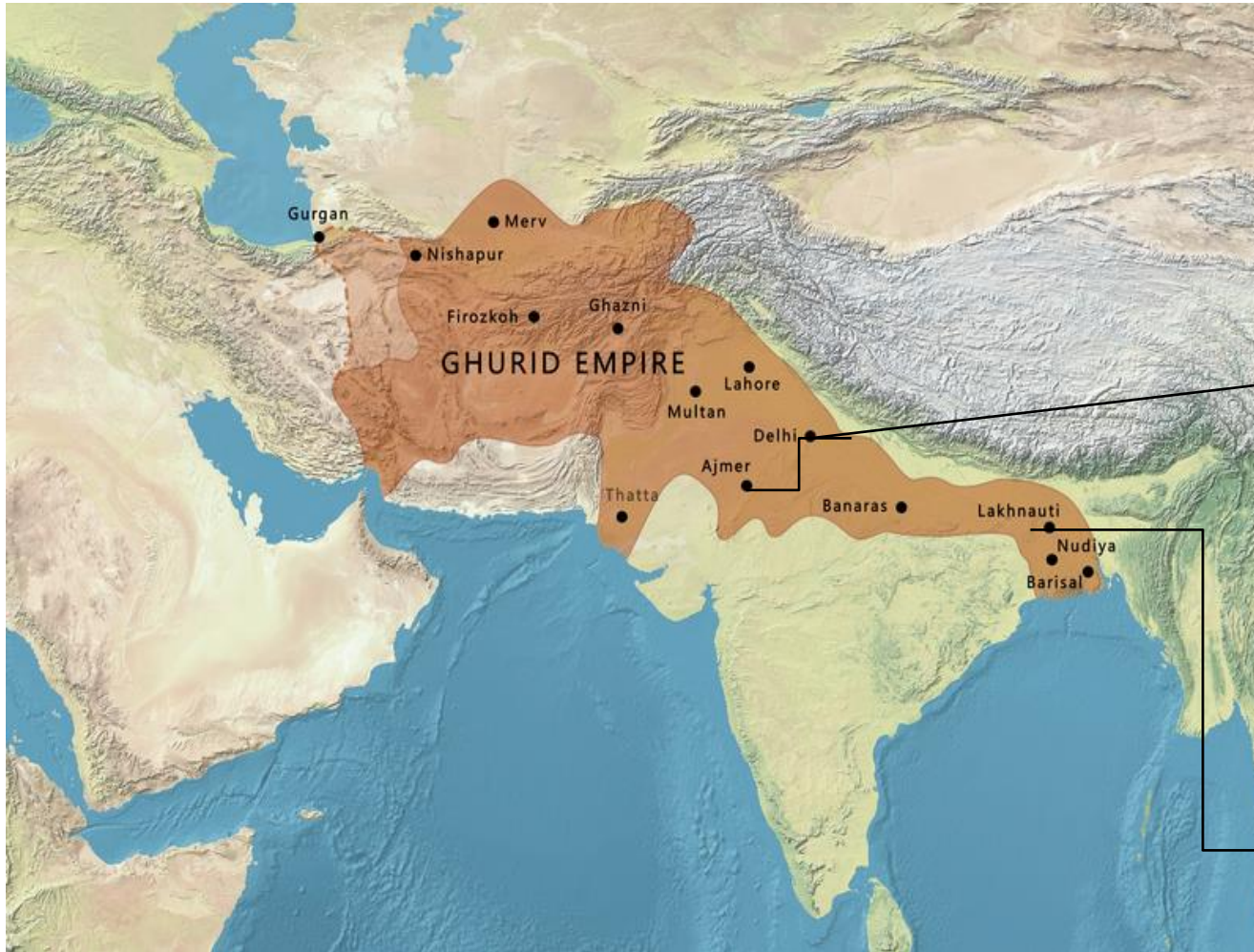


Ghor province of Afghanistan

- They were previously under Ghaznavid sultanate
- They were Vassals of Ghaznavids
- Their power increase under Sultan Alaudiin (**Jahan-soz** , The world Burner)
- He **ravaged Ghazni** and burnt it to the ground in the middle of 12th CE
- As, The powerful Khwarizmi empire of Iran conquered Central Asia..... **Ghurids now could expand only towards India** (in search of Iron and wealth)

1173 Shahabuddin Muhammad (a.k.a. Mizzuddin Muhammad Bin Sam) **or** Muhammad Ghori took the throne of Ghazni, while his elder brother ruled from Ghur. (As per Ghori Tradition)

Meanwhile in India



- Politically India was divided into many kingdoms both in North and South. The North India witnessed the rule of many Rajput princes.

❖ **Prithvi Raj Chauhan** was ruling over Delhi and Ajmer

❖ **Jayachandra** was the ruler of Kanauj

❖ Solanki king **Mularaja II** was ruling over Gujarat

❖ Sena king **Lakshmanasena** was ruling over Bengal etc.

INVASIONS



1175

- First invasion of Multan
- Capture Multan by defeating Karmati

1178

- He attacked on Anhilwara in Gujarat, but was **defeated** by its king Mularaja II / Bhima II (near Mount Abu)

1186

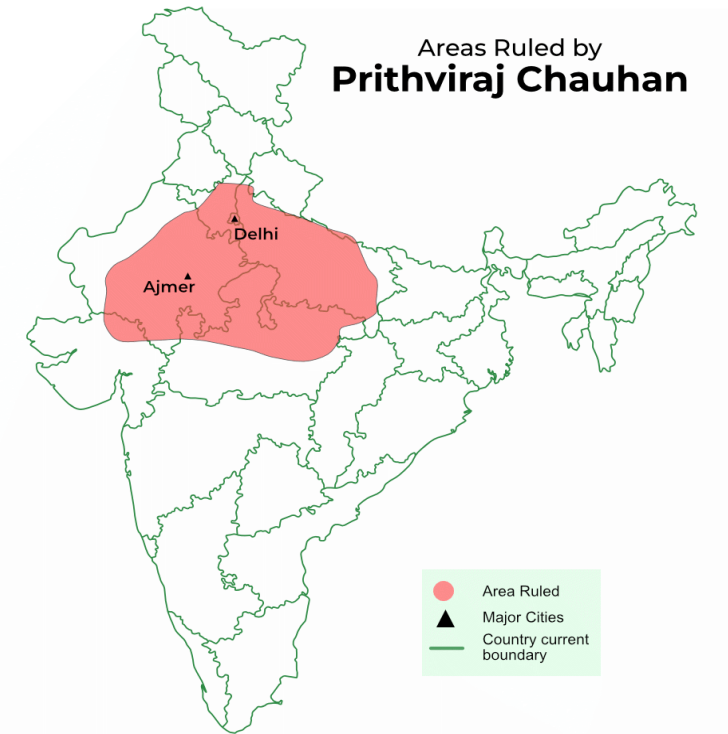
Annexed Punjab (**Qutubuddin Aibak** featured as Military General for the 1st time)

In **1191** Muhammad attacked and captured **Bhatinda**, (**Tabarhind**) a part of Prithviraj dominion. This led Muhammad to come into direct clash with **Prithviraj Chauhan** one of the most powerful Rajput rulers.

CHAUHAN DYNASTY

Based on **Ajmer** (ruled south eastern Rajasthan.)
Vishaladeva was the founder of this dynasty.

Captured **Delhi** (Dhillika) from the Tomar



Growing towards Punjab (taking advantages of the **Power vacuum** later Ghaznavids)

Expansion of Chauhan Power towards Punjab , brought them into conflict with Ghurids in Afghanistan

While Muhammad Ghuri overran Multan and Uchch, a **11 yrs old boy ascended the Throne at Ajmer**

Pithviraj III , who embarked on a career of conquest from the age of 16

One of the finest Rajput emperors was Prithviraja III, better known as, Prithviraj Chauhan. 1180 onwards he attacked the almost neighbouring kingdoms Parmar, Chalukya, Solanki, **Garhwal from Kannauj**, Chandella from Bundelkhand)

In modern-day Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, he held influence over a significant portion of those states.

TABAR-E-HIND (BHATINDA)



Gateway to India



All central Asian Turkish
invasion carried out through
this.
Since Kushan Empire

Ghurid
Empire



Expansion
Territories



Chauhan
empire

Defeated by Bhima II near Mt Abu, now turn towards Punjab – wanted to build a base there for future attack in India, to launch future attacks into India, attacked TabarHind which was under the territory of PritviRaj III

First Battle of Tarain or Thaneshwar 1191.

- In 1191 Muhammad attacked and captured Bhatinda, a part of Prithviraj dominion. This led Muhammad to come into direct clash with Prithviraj Chauhan one of the most powerful Rajput rulers.
- The enemies met each other in the battle field at Tarain, 80 miles from Delhi.
- Muhammad Ghorī was defeated in the battle and also wounded in the arm. The Muslim army was routed and battle was completely won over by the Rajputs.

2nd battle of Tarain 1192

- Prithviraj also organized Hindu confederacy to resist to Muhammad
- In 1192 both the armies met again in the same battle field Tarain. This time Muhammad defeated Prithviraj and killed.
- The second battle of Tarain is well known as one of the turning points in Indian history. The battle opened the way for further conquests of India by the Muslims. Ajmer and Delhi were occupied by Muhammad.

After the battle of Tarain, Muhammad appointed **Qutubuddin Aibak**, one of his slaves, as the Viceroy of the Indian provinces. He consolidated the Indian conquests of his master, conquered Meerut, Bulandhahar, Aligarh etc. made Delhi as the capital in 1193.

Battle of Chandawar- 1194

In 1194 Muhammad Ghori led another expedition against Jayachandra of Kanauj. The battle between Muhammad and Jayachandra took place near Chandawar on the river Yamuna between Eatwah and Kanauj.

After successful campaigns Muhammad rested the responsibility of consolidating the conquests in India on his Governor **Qutubuddin Aibak**.

Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji, a general of Ghori, led a daring military expedition against Bihar and Bengal. In between 1202 – 1205 he attacked Odantapuri and plundered Buddhist Monastery, destroyed the university of Nalanda and Vikramasila and defeated Lakshamansena of Bengal.

Death of Muhammad Ghuri

- He was assassinated by the **Khokars** on the bank of rivers Indus in 1206, while engaging his evening prayers.

After his assassination, his Empire was divided among his slaves. Most notably:

Qutbu I-Din Aibak

became ruler of Delhi in 1206, establishing the Sultanate of Delhi, which marked the start of the Slave dynasty.

Nasir-ud-Din Qabacha

became ruler of Multan in 1210.

Tajuddin Yildoz

became ruler of Ghazni.

Bakhtiyar Khilji

became ruler in parts of Bengal.