



DELHI SULTANATE

1206 – 1526 AD

Part 1



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:

Nasir-ud-Din
Qabacha
became ruler
of Multan in
1210.

Tajuddin
Yildoz
became
ruler of
Ghazni.

Bakhtiyar
Khilji
became
ruler in
parts of
Bengal.

**Qutb ud-
Din Aibak**
became ruler of
Delhi in 1206,
establishing the
Sultanate of Delhi,
which marked the
start of the Slave
dynasty.



**Slave Dynasty
1206 – 1290 AD**

ILBARY/ MAMLUK DYNASTY 1206-1290 AD

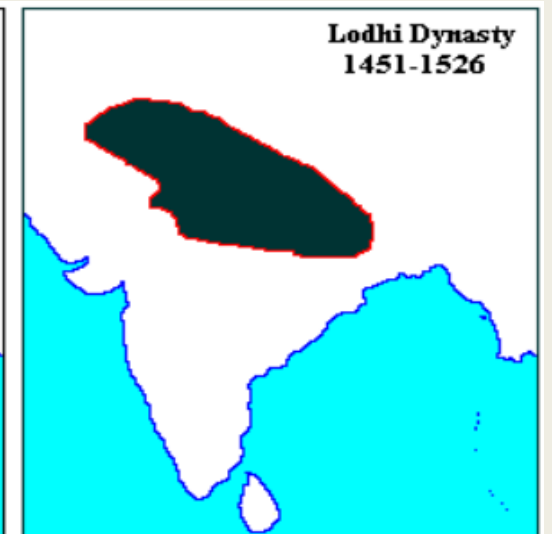
KHILJI DYNASTY 1290-1320

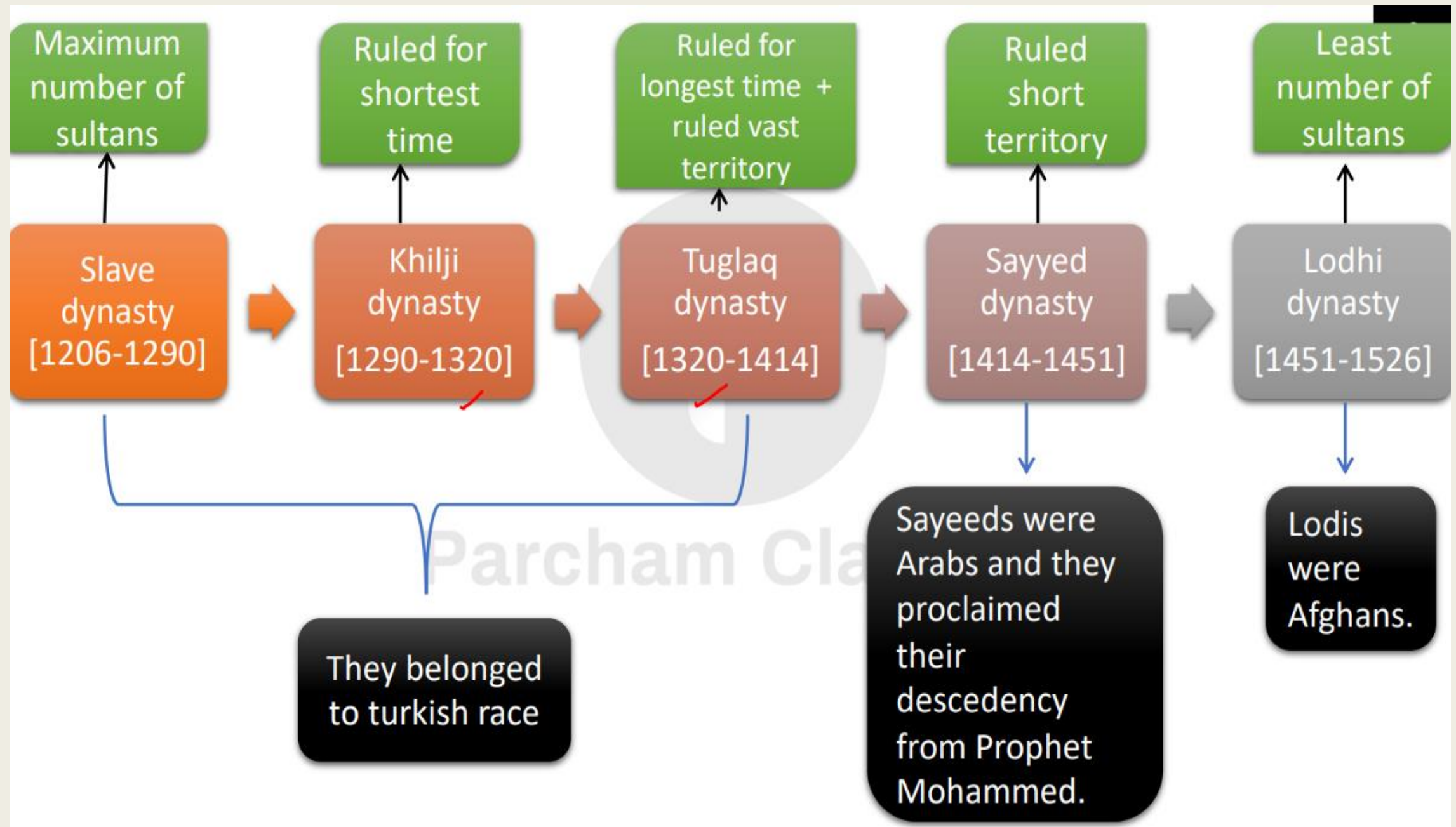
TUGHLAQ DYNASTY 1320-1412 AD

SAYYID TUGHLAQ 1414-1450 AD

LODHI DYNASTY 1451-1526 AD

DELHI SULTANATE



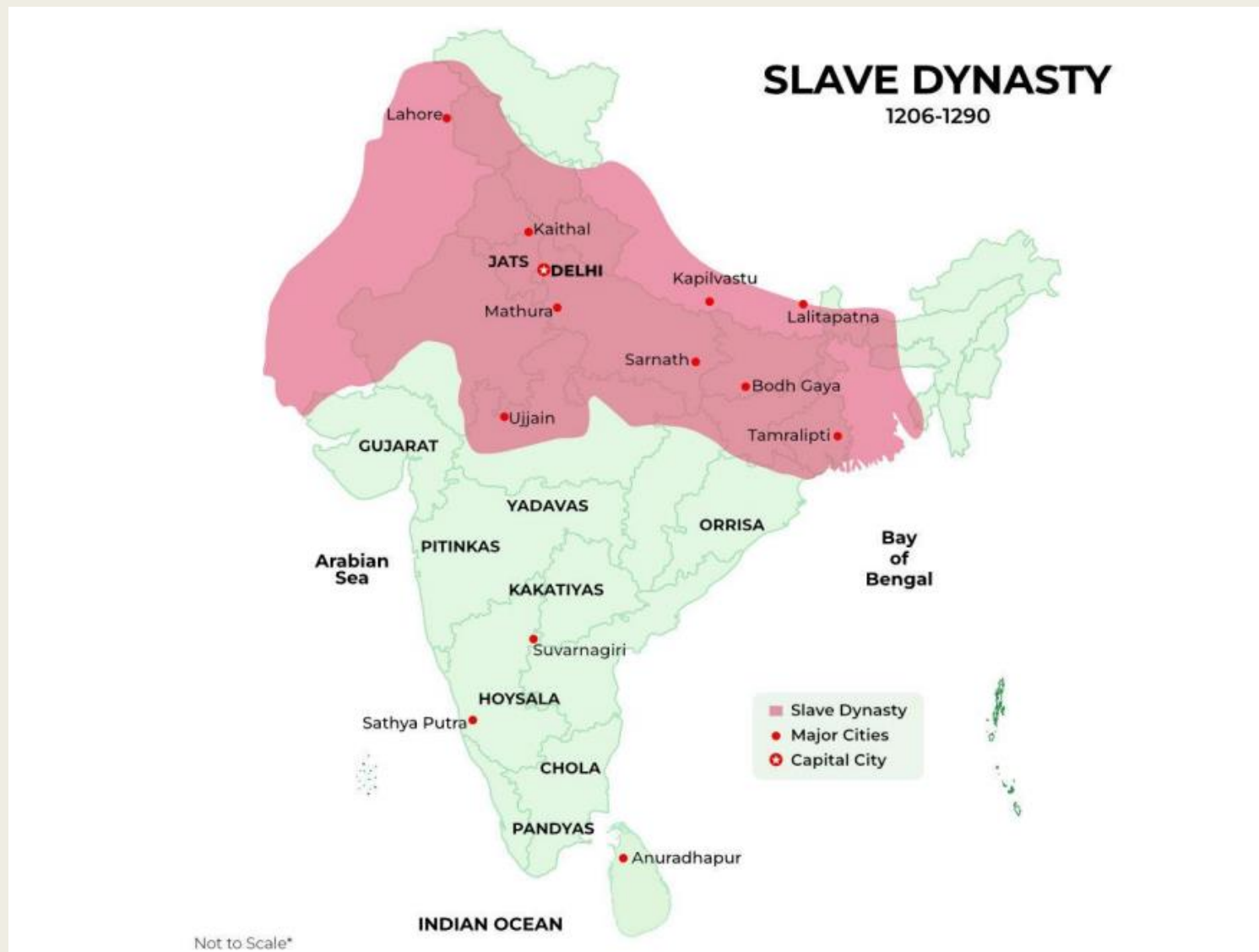


SLAVE DYNASTY

————→ MAMLUK Dynasty

————→ ILBARY Dynasty





1. Qutub-ud-din-albak 1206-10



2. Aram Shah (c. 1210 CE)



3. Iltutmish [1210-1236]



4. Ruknuddin Feruz Shah (c. 1236 CE)



5. Raziya Sultan (c. 1236 – 1239 CE)



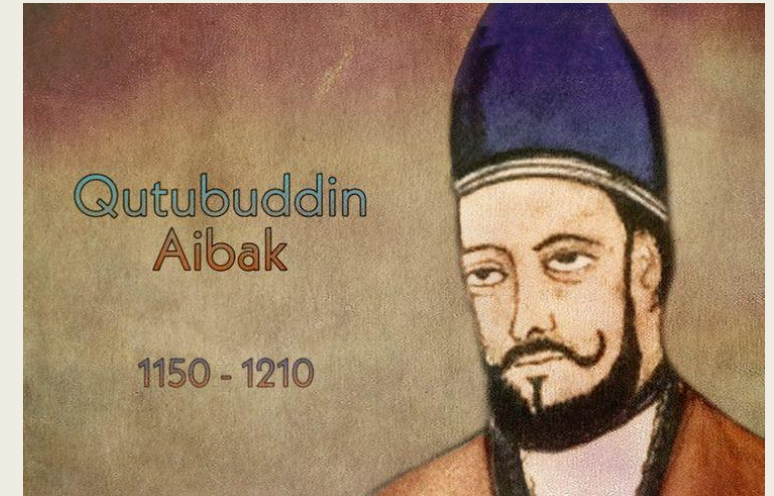
9. Ghiyasuddin Balban (c. 1266 – 1286 CE)



10. Kaiqubad (c. 1287 – 1290 CE)

QUTB-UD-DIN AIBAK 1206-1210

Native of Turkistan and parents were Turk. It was a profitable business to sell them to the king by giving them proper education and training, he was sold to Muhammad Ghor. In Arabic language slave means Mumuk. Hence dynasty established by Qutbuddin Aibak is called slave dynasty or Mumuk dynasty.



- Founded First independent Turkish Kingdom in Indian & first to assume the title 'Sultan'. **Original founder** of the Delhi Sultanate. But his capital was not Delhi. It was **LAHORE**.
Iltutmish transfer the capital to Delhi, so he was called the "**actual founder**" of Delhi Sultanate.

Title assumed by him were-

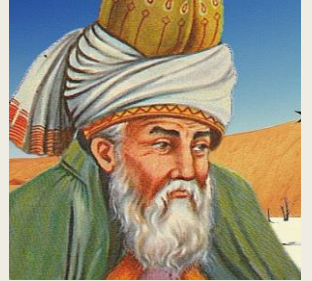
1. Qura Khan
2. Lakh Baksh
3. Hatim ta

He is also called "Lakh Baksh" for his donation of 1 lakh copper coins or jitals as charity

- In 1208–1209, Mahmud conferred a chatr (ceremonial parasol) on Aibak and issued a deed of recognizing him as the ruler of Hindustan.

He patronized the great scholar **Hasan Nizami**. Hasan Nizami also calls him a "Sultan". Hasan Nizami who wrote *Tajul-Ma'asir*, the first official history of the Delhi Sultanate

He patronized **Fakhar-ud-Din** author of *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*



ART & ARCHITECTURE

Aibak constructed 2 Mosques: 1. Quwwat-ul-Islam (Delhi). 2. Arhai din ka Jhonpara (Ajmer)

Qutb-Uddin Aibak started the construction of the famous **Qutub Minar** in Delhi in honor of Sufi saint Qutub ud din **Bakhtiyar Kaki**. It was finished by his son-in-law Iltutmish in 1220.



- Aibak died suddenly while playing Chaugan (horse polo) in 1210 CE.
- The tomb of Qutubuddin Aibak is situated in Lahore

Qutub-ud-din was succeeded by his son **Aram Shah** who was incapable as a ruler. He was opposed by the Turkish armies and his rule lasted for only **eight months**.

Ilutmish 1211-1236

- Belonged to Ilbari tribe hence named Ilbari dynasty. His half brothers sold him as a slave to Aibak who made him his **son-in-law** by giving his daughter to him. Later Aibak appointed him as **Iqtadar** of Gwalior.

- In 1211 CE, Ilutmish dethroned Aram Shah and became the Sultan with the name of Shamsuddin.

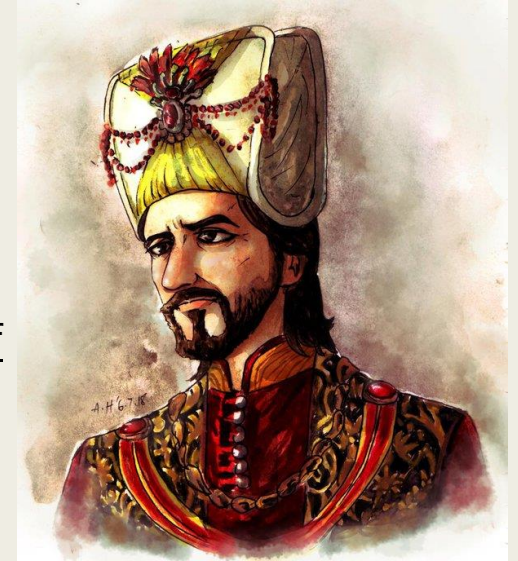
- Ilutmish was a great statesman. In c. 1229 CE, he received 'mansur', the letter of recognition from the Abbasid Caliph by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India. Real consolidator of Turkish rule in India and also Delhi.

- He Shifted capital from Lahore to Delhi.

- Created a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, **the forty** (Turkan-i-chahalgani) —————> For the advice of political and administrative decision

- Introduced Arabic coinage into India- **Silver tanka** became a standard coin in medieval India and also issued **Copper jital**.

On coins he mentioned himself as the representative of Caliph



Ilutmish was the first Ottoman sultan to introduce pure Arabic coins.

- His Mongol policy saved India from **attack of Chengis Khan**.

NOTE-

In c. 1220 CE, the leader of the Mongols, Temujin, popularly known as Chengiz Khan, started his march towards Central Asia. He defeated Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the ruler of Khwarizm. Mangabarni escaped from the Mongols and sought asylum from Iltutmish. Iltutmish refused to provide him shelter in order to save his empire from the onslaught of the Mongols. This diplomatic policy of Iltutmish helped him to save his empire from the wrath of Chengiz Khan.



In February 1229, Iltutmish received a 'Khilat' and a certificate in honor from the **Caliph of Baghdad**. At the same time, the Caliph also conferred on him the title of '**Sultan-e-Azam**' (Great Ruler). After receiving the certificate, Iltutmish became the **legitimate Sultan** and the Delhi Sultanate became a legitimate independent state.

While on his way to attack the Bamiyan campaign, Iltutmish fell ill. He finally died on 30 April 1236 buried in the Qutb complex in Mehrauli.

He nominated **Raziya** as his successor. Thus, the hereditary succession to Delhi Sultanate



Administration:

Itutmish started the system of Iqtedari/Iqtedar which is the division of the empire into **Iqtas**, and these were assigned to the nobles as salary. He separated the revenue, Law and order, and Army.

- Itutmish was the first sultan who **understood the economic importance of the doab and reformed it.**

He also commissioned the Hauz-i-Shamsi reservoir to the south of Qutub Minar and the madrasa (school) around it.

Architecture:

Completed the Qutub Minar.

Itutmish got the Jama Masjid at Badaun the **Gate of Atarkin** built in Nagpur.

In 1231, he built the Sultan Ghari funerary monument for his eldest son Nasiruddin which was the first Islamic mausoleum in Delhi

Itutmish's tomb is located in **Delhi**, which is an orbital tomb

Ruknuddin Feruz Shah (c. 1236 CE)

He was the eldest son of Iltutmish who ascended the throne with the help of nobles. When the governor of Multan revolted, Ruknuddin Feroz Shah marched to suppress the revolt. Using this opportunity, Iltutmish's daughter Raziya with the help of the Amirs of Delhi seized the throne of the Delhi Sultanate



Shah Turkan



Raziya Sultana

Raziya Sultana 1236-1239

Raziya Sultan was the **first and only female ruler** of medieval India's Sultanate period.

Also known as Razia- al-Din.

- Raziya appointed an Abyssinian(Ethiopian) slave, **Malik Jamal-ud-din Yaqut** as master of the Royal horses (Amir-i-akhur).
- Raziya Sultan discarded the female apparel and held the court with her face uncovered which further created resentment. She even went hunting and led the army.
- In c. 1240 CE, **Altunia**, the governor of Bhatinda (Sirhind) revolted against her. Raziya alongside Yaqut marched against Altunia, but on the way, Turkish followers of Altunia murdered Yaqut and took Raziya prisoner.
- However, Raziya won over her captor, Altunia and after marrying him, proceeded to Delhi.
- Later both Razia and Altuniya were killed by coup of Chalghani (**Balban** one the them Conspired with her younger Brother Muizuddin Bahram Shah) while proceeding to DELHI.

The grave of Raziya is located at Mohalla Bulbuli Khana near **Turkman Gate** in Old Delhi.

The 14th-century traveler Ibn Batuta mentions that Razia's tomb had become a pilgrimage center.

Her younger Brother **Muizuddin Bahram Shah** (1240-1242 AD) succeeded her.



Ala-ud-din Masud (1242-1246AD) \Rightarrow **Nasiruddin Mahmud**
(1246-1266 AD)

Ghiyasuddin Balban 1266-1286



He was initially sold as a slave to Sultan Iltutmish in 1232 and later released.

Balban was the one of the 40, **Chalghani** ...had made an important contribution in making Nasiruddin Mahmud the Sultan. By making Nasiruddin Sultan, **Balban being the KING-MAKER** took most of the authority under his control.

Nasiruddin Mahmud gave the title of **Ulugh Khan** to Ghiyasuddin Balban became the Sultan after the death of Nasiruddin Mahmud

End the Chahlgani System

Appoint SPY
(Warid)

Second Ilbari Turk after
Iltutmish

**Blood
Iron
Policy**

which allowed being ruthless to the enemies using all sorts of methods of harshness, strictness, use of sword and shedding blood. These measures were adopted to safeguard Sultanate and to keep an eye on enemies.

Sijada/ sajda – Prostration

Adopt the **Irani** Culture.

Paibos- kissing the sultan's feet to prove his supremacy over nobles

Navroz , The Parsi Festival

According to him, the Sultan was God's shadow on earth (**Zil-i-Ilahi**) and recipient of divine grace (Nibyabat-i-Khudai)

Called himself **Nasir-amir-ul-momin** (Caliph's right-hand man).He maintained rigorous court discipline and started new customs to show that nobles were not equal, Sultan was above such as.

- Warid (Spies) were direct in control of Balban.
- Separated Diwan-i-wizarat (Finance Department) from the **Diwan-i-Arz** (Military Department).
- Administered justice with extreme impartiality
- Excluded non-Turks from administration. Indian Muslims not given important posts

Iqta system Reform : Iqta system would not be hereditary after that.

Death 1287

The Tomb of Balban, situated inside Mehrauli's Archaeological Park,

Kaiqubad (c. 1287 – 1290 CE)

Kaiqubad was the grandson of Balban and was made the Sultan of Delhi by the nobles. He was soon replaced by his son, Kaimur. In c. 1290 CE, Feroz, the Ariz-e-Mumalik (the minister of war) murdered Kaimur and captured the throne.

He took the title of **Jalal-ud-din Khalji** and established the **Khalji dynasty**.