



# ARAB INVASION

**Part 2**

BY,  
ACH

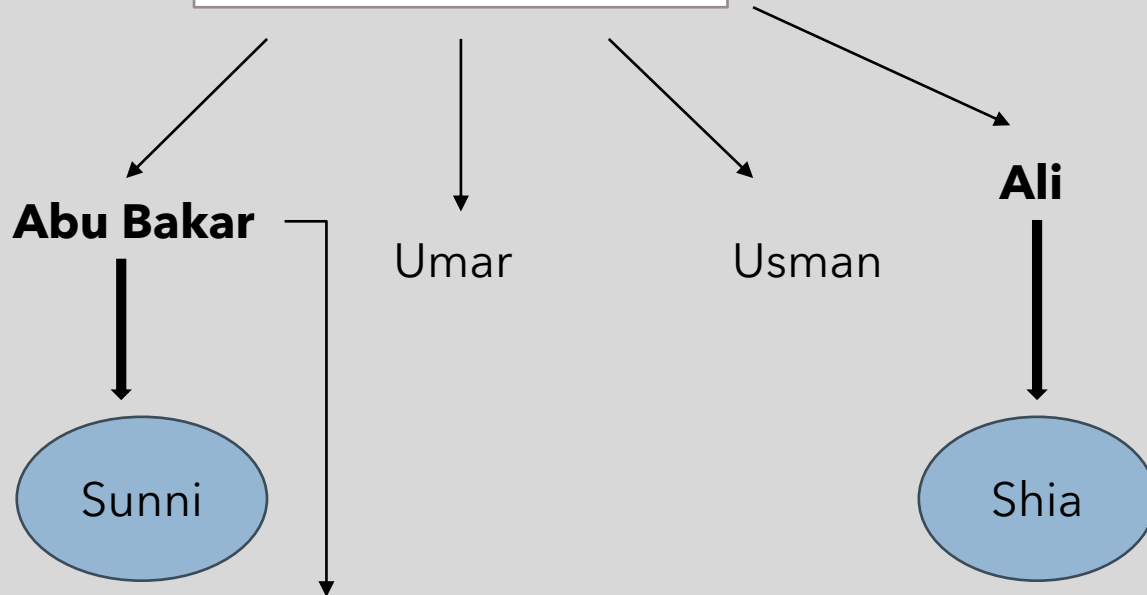
## After the death of Muhammad

Islam community was called as **UMMAH**

The term **Caliph** was given to the monarchs who succeeded Prophet Muhammad and is derived from the Arabic word "**Khalifa**," which means **deputy**

They were both religious and political head of the Muslim people.

### 4 Rightly Guided Caliph



He was succeeded by Umar-al-Khattab, who annexed the Byzantine territories of Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

Muslims built their regulations on the **Quran** and the **Sunnah**, their holy book. The Sunnah is regarded as Prophet Muhammad's practical example

# Caliphates - Kingdom of the Khalifa

**They used annexation of territories as a tool to propagate Islam.**

Name	Period (AD)	Capital	Remarks
Rashidun Caliphates	632-661	Islam spread to	entire Arabian peninsula (Oman Yemen and Saudi)
<b>Umayyad Caliphate</b>	661-750	Damascus	spread Islam throughout Iran, North Africa, Egypt
Abbasid Caliphate	750- 1251	Baghdad	Golden age of Arab civilization or Islam
Ottoman Caliphate	1517- 1924	Istanbul	

Research in astronomy, astrology, mathematics, Science, architecture etc took place

After the World War I the position of Khalifa was dismissed..... led to **Khilafat Movement**

# MUSLIM INVASION IN INDIA

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graph TD; A[MUSLIM INVASION IN INDIA] --> B[ARAB MUSLIM INVASION]; A --> C[TURKISH MUSLIM INVASION]; B --> D["MOHAMMAD BIN QASIM  
712 AD"]; C --> E["MAHMUD GHAZNAVI- 1000"]; E --> F["MOHAMMAD GAURI- 1175"]; F --> G[DELHI SULTANATE];
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The diagram is a flowchart titled 'MUSLIM INVASION IN INDIA'. It starts with a central orange box at the top. Two arrows branch out from this box to two green boxes: 'ARAB MUSLIM INVASION' on the left and 'TURKISH MUSLIM INVASION' on the right. From the 'ARAB MUSLIM INVASION' box, a blue arrow points down to a white box containing 'MOHAMMAD BIN QASIM 712 AD'. From the 'TURKISH MUSLIM INVASION' box, a blue arrow points down to a white box containing 'MAHMUD GHAZNAVI- 1000'. From this box, another blue arrow points down to a white box containing 'MOHAMMAD GAURI- 1175'. Finally, a blue arrow points down from the 'MOHAMMAD GAURI- 1175' box to a white box containing 'DELHI SULTANATE'.

ARAB MUSLIM  
INVASION

**MOHAMMAD BIN QASIM  
712 AD**

TURKISH MUSLIM  
INVASION

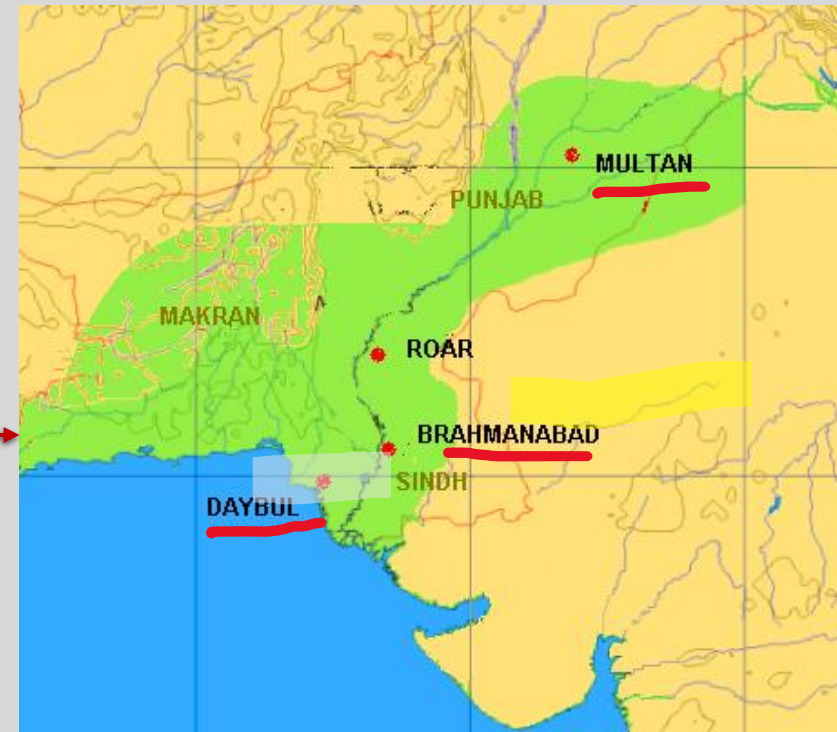
**MAHMUD GHAZNAVI- 1000**

**MOHAMMAD GAURI- 1175**

**DELHI SULTANATE**

# ARAB INVASION OF SINDH

Invasion in Sindh was a part of forward policy of the Umayyad governor of Iraq, named Mansoor Hajjaj / Al Hajjaj



# Why Arab Invaded Sindh ?

Religious  
Fanatism

Spread Islam



Two times failed attempt  
During the period of 2<sup>nd</sup> Caliph 636-637 AD  
3<sup>rd</sup> Caliph 643-44 AD

Attracted by  
the wealth and  
prosperity

India was well known due to  
the trade relations, and  
considered as सोने की चिड़िया  
/ Gold Bird

Immediate reason

Want to punish Sea  
hawks of Debal /  
Daybul Bandwagon  
( modern Karachi)

**711 AD**

The pirates of Daybal had plundered the eight ships which was sent by the ruler of Sri Lanka. Lanka to the Subedar of Iraq named Al Hajjaj. Both the Subedar and the Caliph were excited over it. They **demanded reparation** to be paid by the **ruler of Sindh named Dahir**. Dahir refused saying that he was not responsible for the said event. After this, an army was sent to invade upon Sindh which was defeated by the Hindu army of Sindh. The Muslims were killed in large numbers including the **commander Ubudullah**. Hajjaj could not bear this humiliation.

**712 AD**

He sent his nephew and son-in-law **Mohammad-Bin-Qasim** to invade Sindh with a large army. The attack led by Mohammed-bin-Qasim was successful.



### **Battle of Brahmanabad**

Mohammad -Bin- Qasim  
vs

King Dahir (CHACH Dynasty)

Literature  
sources

**Chach Nama** by ALI KUFI

**Kitāb Futūḥ al-Buldān** by Al-Baladhuri



## Routes

- Valley of Harbor
- Valley of Bolan
- Bank of **Makran**

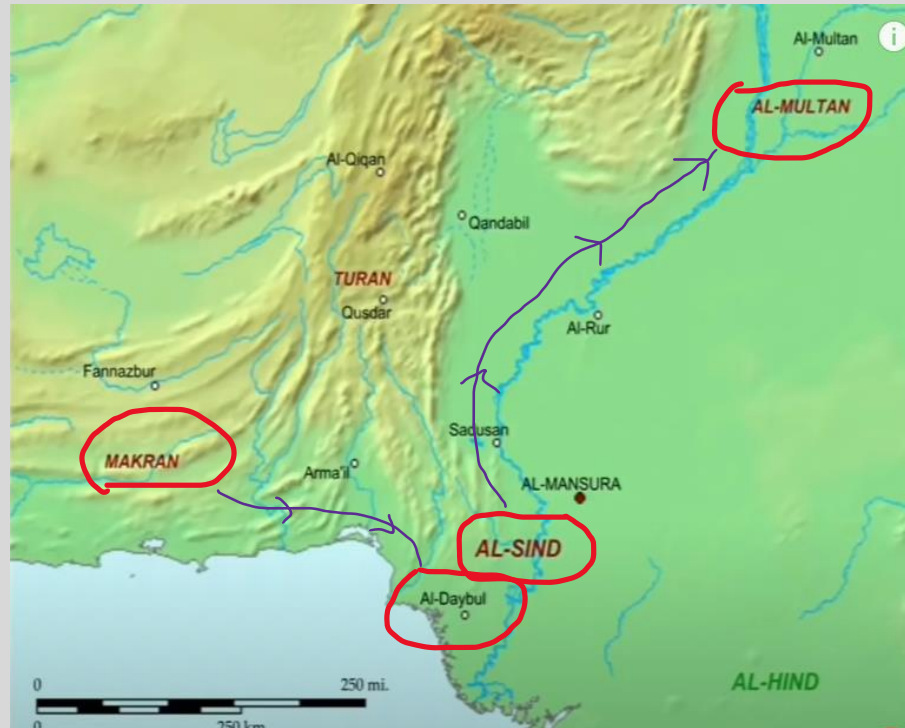
Mohammad-Bin-Qasim came through Makran

West Asia

3 Land Routes

Sindh

1 sea route



Daybul → Sindh → Multan



All the men above the age of 17 were slaughtered for not converting to Islam and their children and women were taken as slaves. For 3 days there was slaughter and looting in the city.

After the conquest of Sindh in the beginning of 713 AD, Muhammad bin Qasim extended further to Multan. A treacherous traitor told the Arabs about the stream that supplied Multan with water. Qasim stopped that stream. This forced Multan to surrender. Here the Arabs got so much gold that they named Multan as Swarna Nagri (City of Gold). The conquest of Multan was the last victory of Muhammad bin Qasim in India.

By dividing Sindh into different parts, military officers were appointed who ruled on the basis of power, did justice and collected taxes.

Jizya from Hindus, rent from farmers, which ranged from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the yield. Garden tax and commercial taxes were levied on fish, wine, pearls etc.

**715 AD**

- Caliph Walid [he was the 6th Umayyad caliph] was succeeded by Caliph Suleiman. He was an enemy of Al-Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq.
- Muhammad-bin Qasim was the son-in-law of Al-Hajjaj, so he dismissed him and sent to Mesopotamia as a prisoner where he was **tortured to death**.

**For more than 150 years, Sindh and Multan continued to remain as part of the Caliph's Empire.**

**Significance**  
Of  
Arab  
conquest

first to establish an Islamic state in India, Islam began to spread in India

transmission of Indian culture to the Islamic world, and from there to Europe by the Arabs

Trade and commerce developed to the west to a certain limit and the Indian trades flourished

Tax on basis of Religion Jiziyah 1<sup>st</sup> introduced

Exposure of military weakness of India/Sindh before the world

## **E F F E C T S O N A R A B I A**

- The Arab invasion in India led to a significant exchange of knowledge between Indian and Arab scholars.
- Indian texts on medicine, philosophy, astrology, etc., were translated into Arabic by Indian scholars in Baghdad.
- Indian doctors were appointed in Arab hospitals, and Arab architecture showed influences from Hindu and Buddhist temples.
- Arabians learned politics from Brahman officials in India and scientific progress was made through contact with India.
- Arabians adopted Indian saints and monks as their gurus, learning subjects like philosophy, astrology, mathematics, medicine, and chemistry.
- Europeans learned about the concept of zero from Arabians who had acquired the knowledge from Indians.

# TURK INVASION OF SINDH

After the Arab penetration into Sindh, it was the Turks who made inroads into India in 11th Century.

The credit of establishing the Muslim rule in India goes to the Turks

**Who are TURKS ?**





Mahamud of Ghazni	Mohammad Ghori
To loot and plunder India	To set up an empire.
Did not appoint governors	Appointed faithful generals who continued to expand the kingdom



Muhammad Ghori

**Mahmud Ghaznavi** was credited for invading India deep inside, but the credit for establishing the kingdom on India goes to **Muhammad Ghori**, the ruler of the Shansbani dynasty.

# Ghaznavid and the Rise of the Turkish Empire

**Alptigin**, a Trukish Slave of the Samanid king Amir-Abu-Bakr Lawik founded the Ghaznivid dynasty in 963.

He occupied the kingdom of Jabul, with its capital Ghazni.

He was followed by his son-in-law, **Subuktigin**, a capable and ambitious ruler. Subuktigin was followed by his son Ismail, who was overthrown by **Mahmud**, his brother in **998**. He became famous in history as **Mahmud Ghazni**

Ghaznavid Empire in the mountainous region, lacking fertile land.

Ghaznavi's military skill and expansionist policies made him an influential ruler, despite his kingdom's geographical limitations

# MAHMUD GHAZNAVI

Son of Subuktgin, the ruler of Ghazni, was born in 917 A.D. Subuktgin trained well his son in administration and in the art of warfare. He obtained the investiture from the Caliph of Baghdad named Qadirbillah to rule as an independent ruler. He was brave and an orthodox Muslim and he was too greedy. He wanted to fulfill his **desires by looting India**. So he invaded upon India.

to strengthen his  
position in Central Asia

religious fanatic who  
aimed to spread Islam

Ghaznavi attacked India **17 times** over 30 years

**Literature  
sources**

**Kitab ul hind {Tehqiq-i- hind}**

By **Alberuni**

He wrote about the cultural and religious values of the Indians in this book, apart from wars and battles. He is therefore known as the "founder of Indology"

**Shahnameh**

By

**Firdausi**

**Tarikh-i- yamini**

By

**Utbi**

**Tarikh-i-subuktigin**

by

**Baihaki**



ATTACKS  
ON  
SINDH

1000

Attack on Peshawar and other areas on the border area of Hindu Shahi State

1001

Attack on Hindu shahi ruler-JAYAPAL [he lost]  
Capital – waihind, his son was Anandpala [he lost too]

1014

Attack on thaneshwar [Haryana]- CHANDRA SWAMI  
TEMPLE

1018

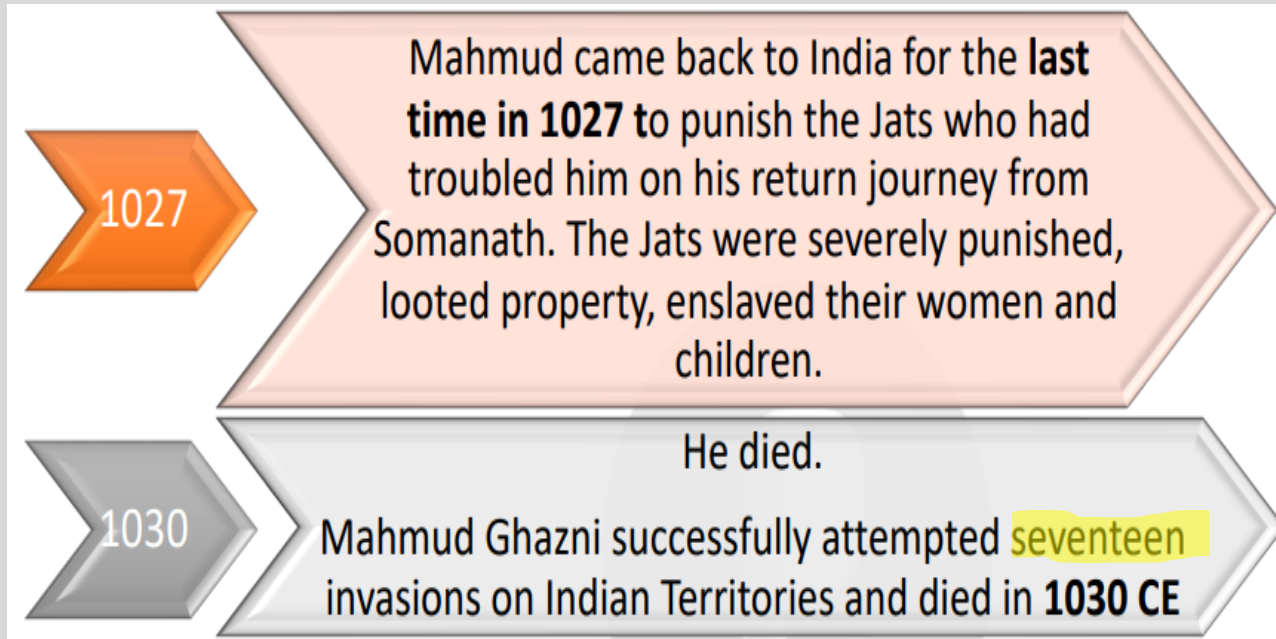
Mahmud plundered the holy city of **Mathura** and also attacked **Kanauj**. The ruler of Kanauj, Rajyapala abandoned Kanauj and later died.

1019-20

Attack on kalinjar- chandel ruler was VIDHYADHAR

1025

Attack on SOMNATH TEMPLE[kathiyawar]- ruler was  
BHEEM 1 of Chalukya dynasty



Apart from war, he was a patron of art, architecture and literature.

His capital Ghazni was adorned by many beautiful buildings, mosques, libraries, a museum and a university

In **1,030, Mahmud died and the people of northern India get relieved.** Though Mahmud was destructor for the Indians, but in his own country, he was a builder of a beautiful mosque and a large library. When Mahmud Ghazni acquired malaria during one of his expeditions in April 1030, he was 58 years old. Due to further issues, He contracted tuberculosis, which caused his death.

Ghazni's rule declined by 1186 A.D. and the **Mahmud of Ghori** grew up