

THE DELHI SULTANATE:-

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ILBARI
OR
SLAVE
DYNASTY

KHALJI
DYNASTY

THE
TUGHLAQ
DYNASTY

MUHAMMAD-BIN
TUGHLAQ

FIROZ
SHAH
TUGHLAQ

THE
LATER
TUGHLAQ

THE
SAYYID
DYNASTY

THE
LODHI
DYNASTY

1206
—
90

1290
—
20

1320
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25

1325
—
51

1351
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88

1388
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1414
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1451
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26

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 36 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{e} \\
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 40 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{u, i} \nearrow \\
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 86 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{a, u} \nearrow \\
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 90 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{a, i} \nearrow \\
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 1351 \\
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$\boxed{51} ?$

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$$\boxed{1206}$$

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$$\rightarrow \boxed{26}$$

death Muhammad Ghori ①
 ruled over INDIA
 AD 1206-90
 slaves ruler slave or descendants
 called slave dynasty
 also called Ilbari dynasty
 except AIBAK belong to Ilbari tribe
 of Turks

ILBARI
 OR
 SLAVE
 DYNASTY
 1206
 90

group
 led by Jalaluddin Khalji
 overthrew incompetent successor of Balban

AD 1290
 rebellion Khalji
 welcomed non-Turkish nobility
 exclude Khaljis did not Turks from high offices
 ended Turkish monopoly

ascended Jauna Khan throne
 under the name Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 extra-ordinary king one of the most / who ever sat in
 the throne of Delhi
 expert in Arabic, Persian, Astronomy, Philosophy,
 Maths & Medicine
 applied in rational & innovative
 mind in every aspects of administration
 but achieved little success
 hasty he was very in nature

MUHAMMAD-BIN-
 TUGHLAQ
 1325
 51

failed Firoz Tughlaq the problem
preventing imminent break up of Delhi Sultanate
tried to appease the nobility, the army & the Battuta
made Iqta system hereditary
extended The principle of hereditary to the army
not paid soldiers cash but
assignments on land revenue of villages (ijara)
technique led to many abuses.

FIROZ SHAH

TUGHLAQ

encourage agriculture

1351
88

paid sultan a lot of attention to agriculture

repaired no of canals from sutlej to ghaggar

first canal ↓

second canal carried water from Yamuna to Hissar

imposed Huj-i-Sharb (or)

Hazil-i-Sharb (i.e) water tax

encourage the practice of slavery

selected young boys from conquered territory for
the purpose

department Diwan-i-Bandagan was created for
slaves

Built new towns of Fatchabad, Hissar, Jaunpur
& Firozabad

Bengal campaign during

renamed the ikdala as

Azadpur and Pandua as Firozabad

3

brought the two pillars of Ashoka
from Topara & Meerut to Delhi and
repaired Qutub-Minar when
struck by lightning

established a hospital at Delhi

opened Daul-shifa

department new

Diwan-i-Khairat

was set up to make provision
for the marriage of poor girls

Introduced two new coins

Adha 50%. Jital

Bikh 25%. Jital

destroyed Mathura during his period

made the Jaziya a separate tax

imposed the this tax

upon Brahmins for the

first time in the history of Sultanate

history Barani, was in the land

wrote Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

2
Fatwa-i-Jahangiri

died he, AD 1388.

④

After Firozshah Tugloq, Ghiyasuddin Tugloq Shah I succeeded

replaced by Abu Baker Shah

AD 1389

THE
LATER

states Malwa, Sharqi (Jaipur)

TUGHALAQ
1388
14

and Gujarat broke away from the sultanate

Abu Baker

replaced by Nasiruddin Muhammed

AD 1390

replaced by Ala-ud-din Sikandar Shah

Period 1394

regained the throne after Sikandar's death

ruled till AD 1412

during his period Timur invaded India

Timur's Invasion

Timur

head of Chaghtai Turks

ruled of Mongols in central Asia

invaded India in 1398

reign Nasiruddin Muhammed Tughloq.

robbed the people
 inflicted on India more misery
 conqueror in single invasion
 nominated Khizr Khan to
 rule over Punjab and himself
 returned to Central Asia
 died there on his way
 conqueror China in AD 1404

Taxation System

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

introduced
 new system of taxation
 according to the Quran.

Kharaj land tax of $1/10^{th}$ of the
 produce of land

Zakat 2.5% tax on property
 (by muslim only)

²
 Jariya A tax by non-Muslims
 (levied by Brahmins)

Khams $1/6^{th}$ of the booty captured
 during war

Khizr Khan

⑥

(1414-21)

founded sayyid dynasty

claimed to have

descended from Prophet of Islam

Khizr Khan

title Rayat-i-Ala

not of a king

coins were struck and Kshatba

was used in the name of Timur

successor Shahrukh

Khizr Khan's three successors

were incapable rulers.

Mubarak Shah

(1421-34)

led successful expeditions

against Meunas

Kotehars and the

Gangoli Doab area.

believed he was

deposed by the nobles

Muhammed Shah

(1434-43)

THE

SAYYID

DYNASTY

1414

51

①
ruled on a very small area,
rest governed by nobles

Alauddin Shah Alam

(1443-1451)

rest was supposed king
retired toward

descending in favour of Bahadur
Lodhi

was replaced sayyid dynasty
by Lodhi dynasty

Sikhandi Yakya-bin-Ahmed-bin-Abdullah

wrote

Tazik-i-Mubarak Shahi
History of Muhammed Shah of
sayyid dynasty

→ The Lodhi dynasty

AD 1451-1526

THE
LODHI
DYNASTY

Consider first Afghan dynasty of India
ruling they were, once behind
while sayyid ruled over INDIA.