

Delhi Sultanate



1. Slave Dynasty

- **Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210)-**
- Qutbuddin Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori
- Founder of Mamluk Dynasty
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak is called Lakh Baksh as giver of lakhs
- Assumed title of sultan and made Lahore his capital
- He set up his military headquarters at Indraprasta, near Delhi
- Aibak patronized the great scholar Hasan Nizami
- He also started the construction of after the name of a famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakthiyar.
- Aibak died suddenly while playing chaugan (horse polo) in 1210.



Qutubuddin
Aibak



shamsuddin
iltutmish



Razia Sultan



Balban



Nasiruddin Mahmud

2. Iltutmish (1211-1236)

- Belonged to the Ilbari tribe, giving rise to the Ilbari dynasty.
- Shifted capital from Lahore to Delhi.
- Saved India from the threat of Chaghe Khan.
- Completed construction of Qutub Minar. Patronized scholars like Minhaj-us-Siraj, Taj-ud-din, Nizam-ul-mulk Muhammad Janai, Malik
- Qutb-ud-din Hasan, and Fakhrul-Mulk Isami.
- Introduced Arabian coinage – **Tanka (Silver) and Jitta (Copper), with 48 Jittal making one Tanka.**
- The silver tanka (175 grams) became a standard coin in medieval India.
- Established a ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty.
- Nominated his daughter over his sons.

Raziya (1236-1240)

- Rajiza was Iltutmish daughter
- She appointed an Abyssinian slave Yakuth as Master of the Royal Horses



Balban as a ruler 1266-1287

- He Was Very Authoritative and Introduced authoritative Persian traditions like **Sijda, Paibos**
- Ban on free laughter in his court.
- He declared himself as **Niyabat-i-Khudai or Zill-i- Ilahi** i.e **Shadow of god**.
- He Used **Blood and Iron Policy** to crush his rivals:-
 - 1) Brutally crushed the **Mewati muslims**
 - 2) Destroyed the over ambitious **Chahalghani**
 - 3) Punished the Bengal rebels in most possible brutal manner
- He effectively checked Mongol Invasion by ending the gift diplomacy with them and making a series of fort in the north west India to stop them then and there.

Fall of Slaves and rise of Khiljies 1290

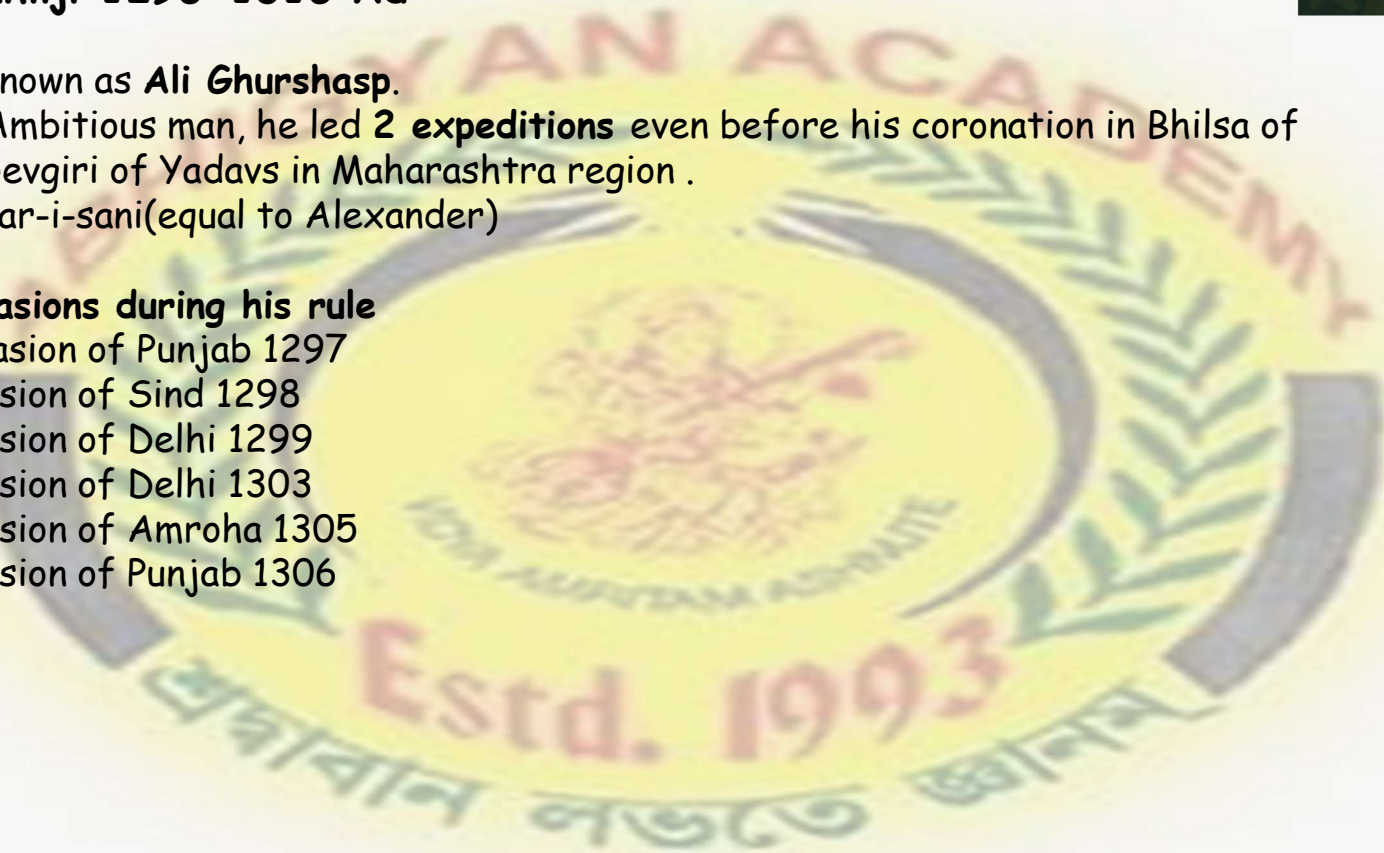
- The most Capable son of Balban Named Prince Muhammad was killed in the battle field against mongols as a result after the death of Balban there was no capable successor.
- Qaigabad, Kai khusrau, Kayumars** succeeded him but were ultimately overthrown by a commander named **Jalaluddin firoz khilji**.
- Jalaluddin firoz khilji** founded the **khilji dynasty** and was a very old man when sat on the throne.
- Established a separate military department - **Diwan-i-arz**.
- He also forgave Malik chajju who had rebelled against khilji, but his generosity was not taken well and he was assassinated by his own Nephew and Son in Law Ali Ghurshasp.

Alauddin Khilji 1296-1316 Ad

- Originally Known as **Ali Ghurshasp**.
- He was an Ambitious man, he led **2 expeditions** even before his coronation in Bhilsa of Malwa and Devgiri of Yadavs in Maharashtra region .
- Title Sikandar-i-sani(equal to Alexander)

Mongol Invasions during his rule

- Mongol Invasion of Punjab 1297
- Mongol invasion of Sind 1298
- Mongol invasion of Delhi 1299
- Mongol invasion of Delhi 1303
- Mongol invasion of Amroha 1305
- Mongol invasion of Punjab 1306

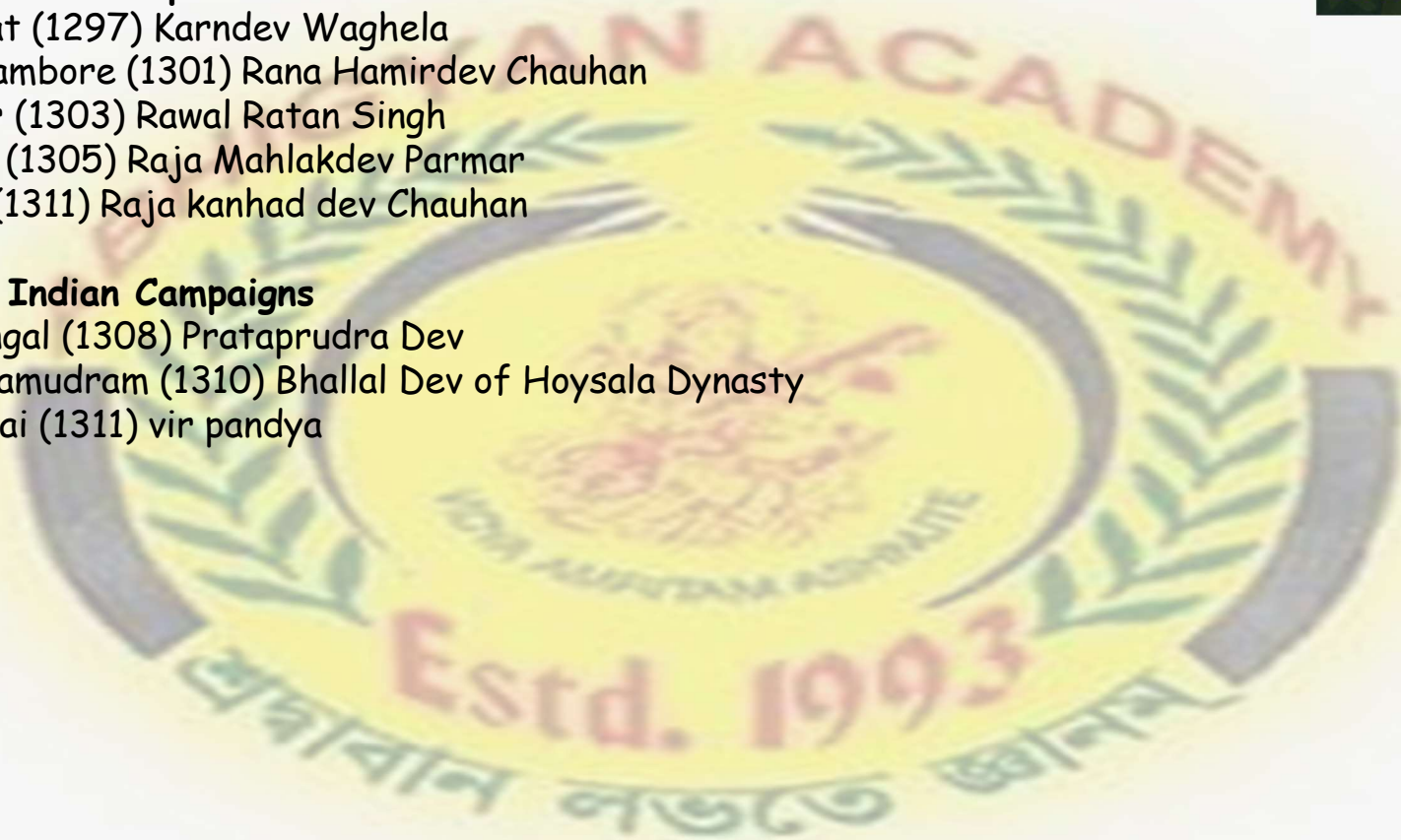


North Indian expedition

- Gujarat (1297) Karndev Waghela
- Ranthambore (1301) Rana Hamirdev Chauhan
- Mewar (1303) Rawal Ratan Singh
- Malwa (1305) Raja Mahlakdev Parmar
- Jalor (1311) Raja kanhad dev Chauhan

South Indian Campaigns

- Warangal (1308) Prataprudra Dev
- Dwarsamudram (1310) Bhallal Dev of Hoysala Dynasty
- Madurai (1311) vir pandya



Market reforms of Alauddin

Alauddin Divided the Market into three parts:-

1)Food, 2)Clothes, 3)Cattle and Slaves

- Appointed the Officer **Shahna-i-mandi** for market supervision
- Fixed the price of commodities
- Punished the Shopkeepers brutally who violated the law.

Military reforms of Aladdin

Military Reforms:-

1)Daagh System - Also called as Branding of the Horses in which military horses which were rented were given a permanent mark for its unique identity to avoid overpayment for it.

2)Chehra System - Also called as Huliya or Profiling of the Soldiers, in which every soldier was evaluated and paid on the basis of his performance, making soldiering as an Incentive based Job.

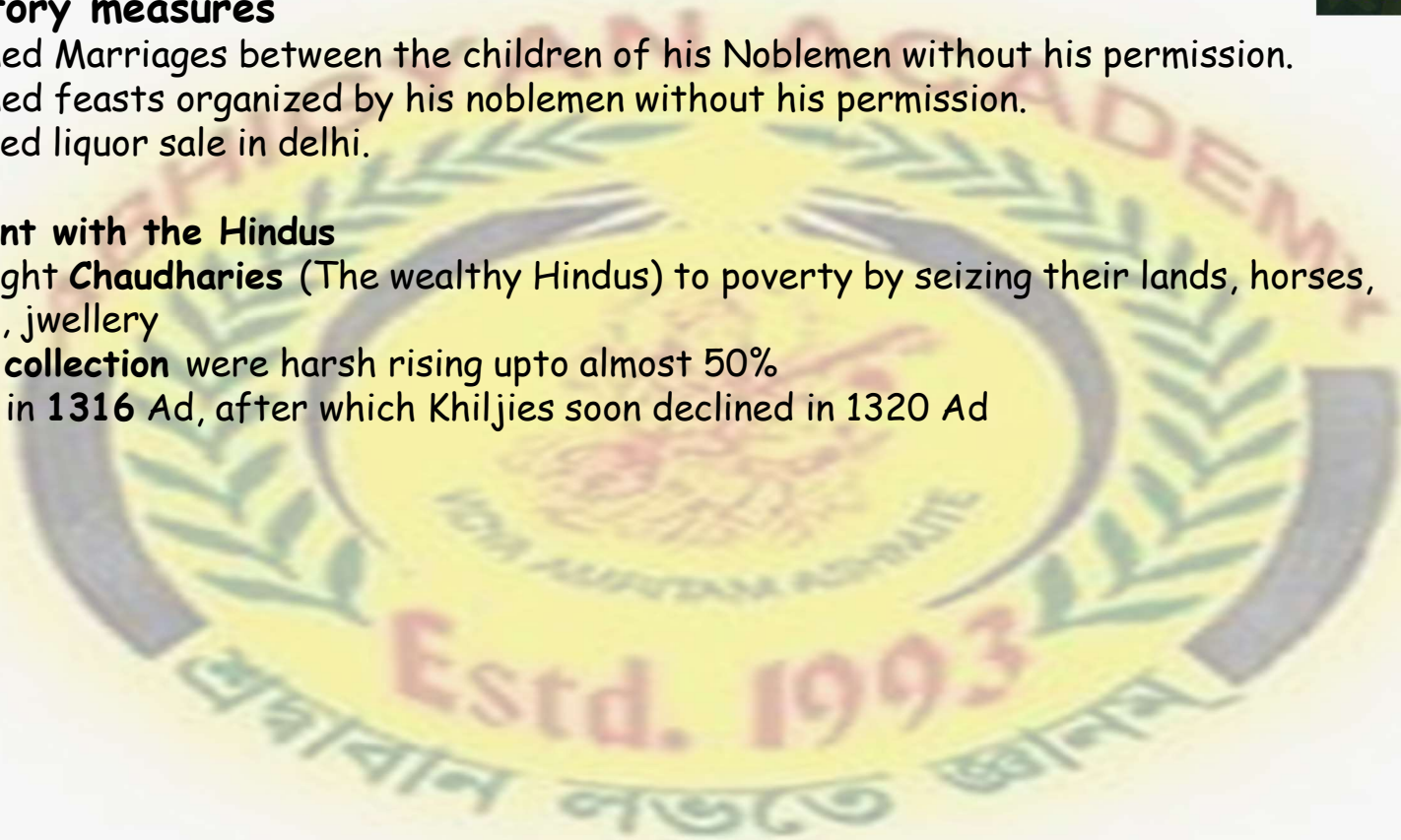
Shopkeepers brutally who violated the law

Prohibitory measures

- He Banned Marriages between the children of his Noblemen without his permission.
- He Banned feasts organized by his noblemen without his permission.
- He banned liquor sale in delhi.

Treatment with the Hindus

- He Brought **Chaudharies** (The wealthy Hindus) to poverty by seizing their lands, horses, weapons, jewellery
- His **tax collection** were harsh rising upto almost 50%
- He died in **1316 Ad**, after which Khiljies soon declined in 1320 Ad



Tughlaq dynasty 1316-1398 Ad

- It was Founded by **Ghivas ud din Tughlag or Ghazi malik** by assassinating **Khusrau khan**.
- He was an Imperialistic like **Alauddin khilji**, he spread the delhi sultanate into deccan region
- He was killed when a wooden pavilion fell upon him which was made to welcome him, after his success in Bengal he was Succeeded by his **Son Jauna Khan**.

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq 1325-1351

- He was a Very Learned man, but his eccentric policies marked the beginning of Decline of the Delhi Sultanate

His Policies are as Follows:-

- 1.Heavy Taxation in Doab region.
- 2.Transfer and retransfer of Capital from Delhi to **Daulatabad**.
- 3.Introduction of **Token currency**.
- 4.Khurasan expedition.
- 5.Qarachil expedition.
- 6.Cultivation in barren lands.

Firoz shah Tughlag 1351-1388

- He was a Cousin of **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**, he was a selected ruler
- Delhi sultanate had Shrunked largely by the beginning of his rule, he did not try and expand it either.

He ruled with the help of Policy of Appeasement of **three Classes**

- The Muslim theologians
- The Noblemen
- The Army

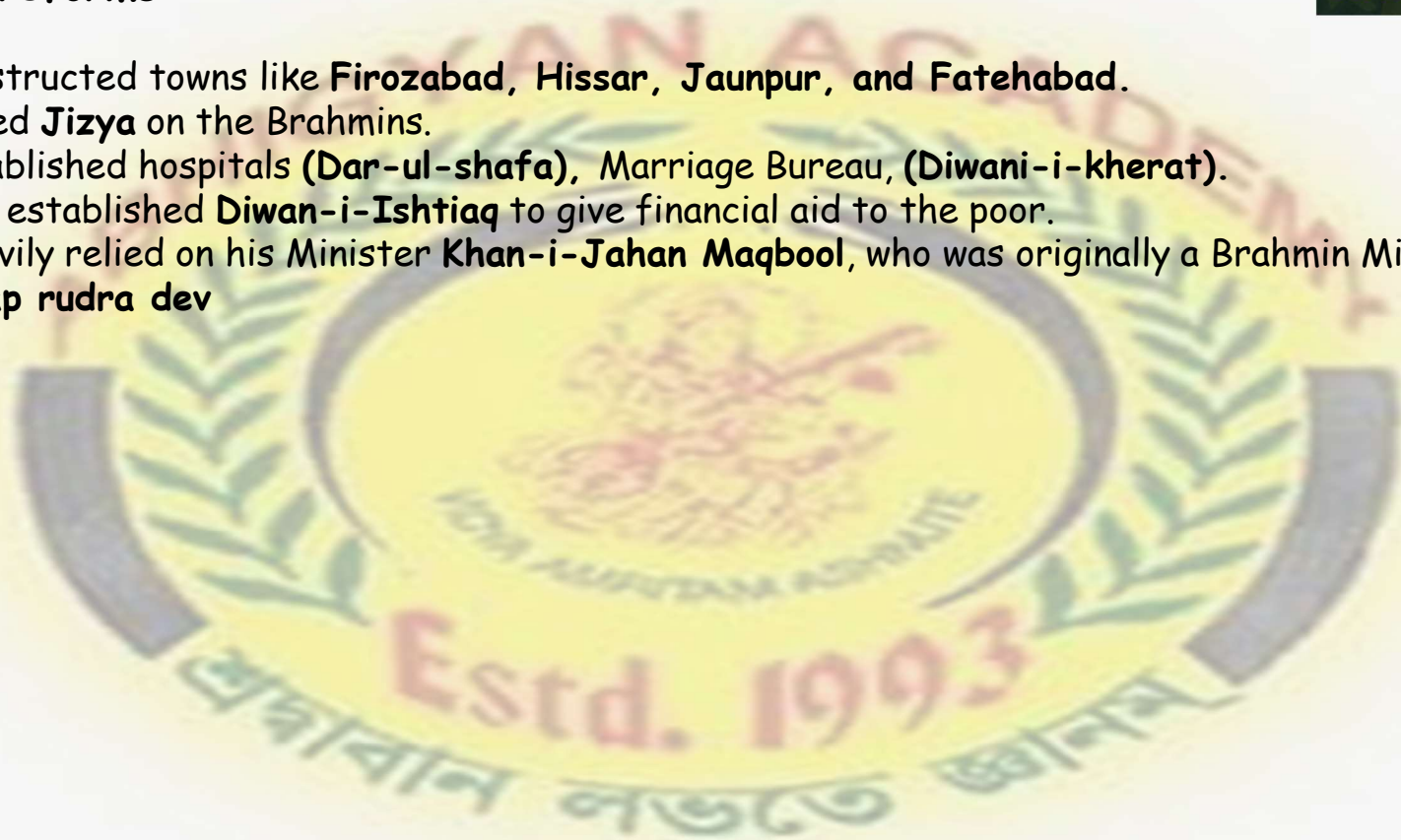
New taxation system

He collected four important taxes which are:

- **Kharaj**- 1/10 of the produce of the land
- **Khams**- 1/5 of the war booty
- **Jizya**-Poll Tax
- **Zakat**-Tax on Muslims for specific religious purposes

Other reforms

- He constructed towns like **Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad.**
- He levied **Jizya** on the Brahmins.
- He established hospitals (**Dar-ul-shafa**), Marriage Bureau, (**Diwani-i-kherat**).
- He also established **Diwan-i-Ishtiaq** to give financial aid to the poor.
- He Heavily relied on his Minister **Khan-i-Jahan Maqbool**, who was originally a Brahmin Minister of **Pratap rudra dev**

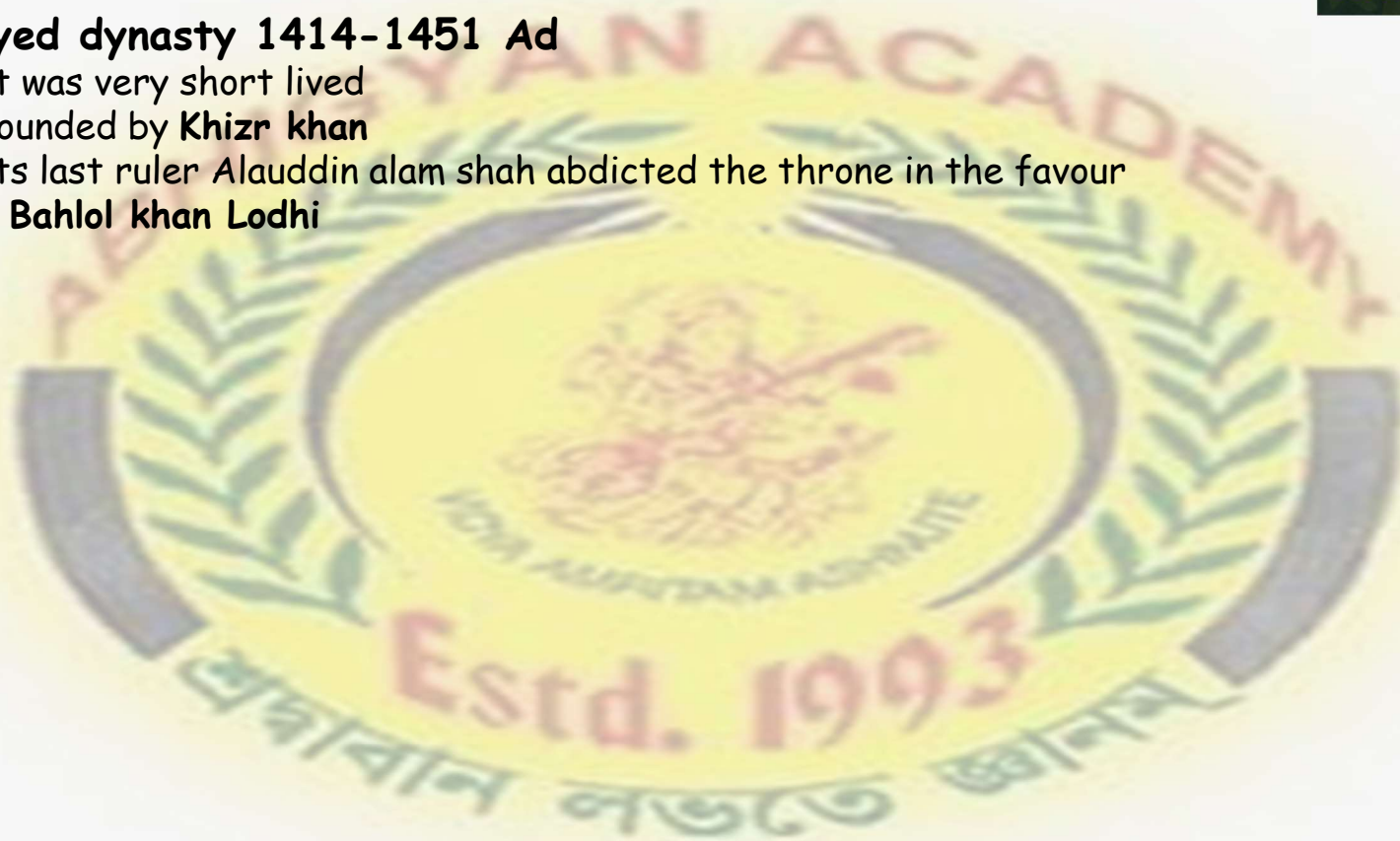


Invasion of Taimur lame 1398 Ad

- The last ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty was **Nasiuddin Muhammad Tughlaq**,
- He faced a massive **invasion of Taimur in 1398 AD**
- He Crossed Indus River unopposed Looted Thalumba, Multan.
- , He faced Some Resistance in Bhatner(Hanumangarh) by Rajputs and Local Muslims.
- He also Faced Stiff resistance from Jats under Harveer Singh Guliya, assisted by Gurjars,
- Rajputs and Other classes
- However he successfully Sacked Delhi, burnt it to ashes and Enslaved thousands of People
- The Delhi Sultanate was brought to an Abrupt End between **1398 to 1414**

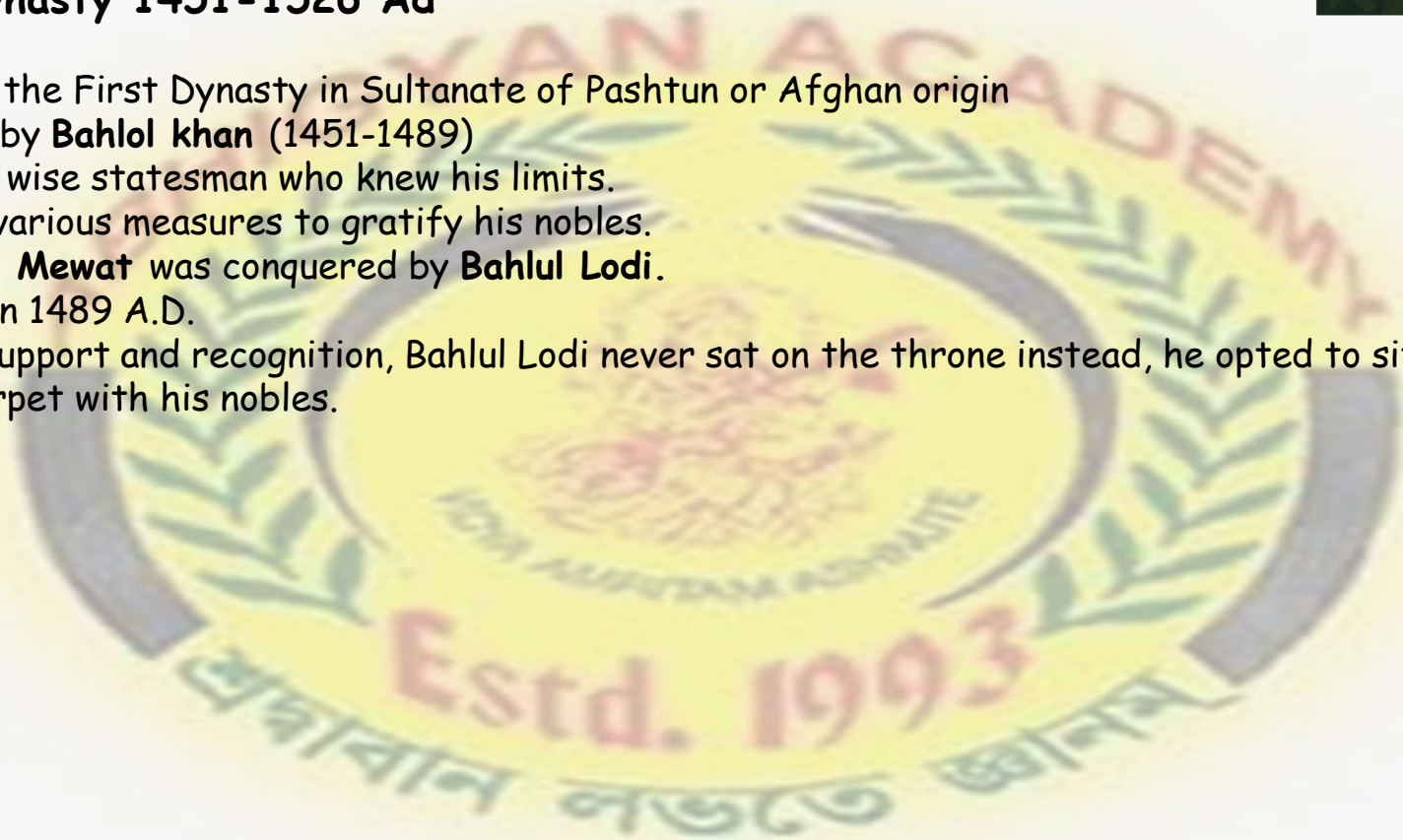
Syed dynasty 1414-1451 Ad

- It was very short lived
- Founded by Khizr khan
- Its last ruler Alauddin alam shah abdicated the throne in the favour of Bahlol khan Lodhi



Lodhi dynasty 1451-1526 Ad

- This was the First Dynasty in Sultanate of Pashtun or Afghan origin
- Founded by **Bahlol khan** (1451-1489)
- He was a wise statesman who knew his limits.
- He took various measures to gratify his nobles.
- **Jaunpur, Mewat** was conquered by **Bahlul Lodi**.
- He died in 1489 A.D.
- To gain support and recognition, Bahlul Lodi never sat on the throne instead, he opted to sit on the carpet with his nobles.



Sikander Lodhi 1489-1517 Ad

- Originally known as **Nizam khan**, was a younger son of Bahlol.
- He introduced **Gaz-i-Sikandari** a unit of measurement of Land.
- He tried to attack and conquer Gwalior twice but was defeated by **Raja Man singh Tomar**.
- He was also a poet and Used Pen name as **Gulrukhi**

Ibrahim Lodhi 1517-1526 Ad

- Ibrahim Lodi** was stubborn and intolerant which were not good qualities in a ruler.
- Nobles were killed cruelly and many nobles were humiliated by Ibrahim Lodi.
- He was defeated by Rana Sanga in the **Battle of khatoli**.
- Later he was defeated and killed in the **1st Battle of Panipat** in 1526 Against Babar.

Major Literatures during Sultanate

Abu bakr- Chachnama

Alberuni-Tahkik-1- Hind

Alberuni - Qanoon-I-Masudi

Alberuni- Jawahar al Jawahar

Hasan Nizami-Taj Ul ma-asir

Minhaj us Siraj-Tabaqat-i-nasiri

Amir khusrau- Khazan ul futuh, Ashiga

Amir khusrau-Laila majnun, Qiran saadin

Amir khusrau- Tughlaqnama

Zia ud din barni-Fatwa-i-Jahandari



Zia ud din barni-Taarikh-i-firozshahi

Firoz shah- Futuh-at-i-firozshahi

Firozabadi-Qamas

Fakhruddin - Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi

Ibn Batuta- Kitab ul rehla



