

Ancient and Medieval History Class 10

31st January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (09:12 AM):

- **Mohd Bin Tughlaq (1324-51):**
- He was a learned personality who had expertise in many languages.
- He was also good at mathematics and astronomy.
- He was the first Delhi sultan who celebrated many Hindu festivals like Holi.
- In general, he was good to his population, but he was also very short-tempered and notorious for extreme death punishments.
- During his lifetime, he took many initiatives as **experimental projects** but unfortunately, almost all of them failed.

Note:

Write under the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni:

A traveler named Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India.

He wrote a book "**Kitab-al-Hind**" in which he made an observation about the topography and society of India.

- a) He increased the rate of taxes to more than 50% in the Ganga Yamuna Doab area.
- But unfortunately, for six years, this area was affected by famine.
- In this situation Mohd. Bin Tughlaq reversed his decision and created a famine court to provide relief to those who were affected.
- b) Delhi sultanate reached its territorial climax during his regime.
- To better manage the affairs of the kingdom and to avoid Mongol incursion, he decided to shift the capital to Daulatabad.
- This experiment failed due to dirt of water and the sultanate nobles started to feel nostalgic about Delhi.
- c) Khorasan Expedition:
- In the Khorasan kingdom, the war of succession started after the death of its ruler.
- Mohd. Bin Tughlaq felt it was the right opportunity to expand his kingdom Northwards.
- A large number of people were recruited into the army and to keep their motivation high, they were also given advance salary.
- But, the expedition didn't materialize on the ground due to the settlement of the dispute in Khorasan.
- Mohd. Bin Tughlaq incurred heavy losses.

- d) Qurachil Expedition:
- To punish some of his nobles and to try to expand in China, Mohd. Bin Tughlaq led the campaign of Himachal.
- Unfortunately, his army lost the way and entered into inhospitable territory.
- It led to the death of a large number of soldiers due to extreme cold.
- e) Token Currency:
- There was a scarcity of silver all over the world.
- In this scenario, Mohd. Bin Tughlaq decided to issue token currency of copper with the face value of silver.
- This was a prudent move but it also failed due to the duplication of currency by his own officers.
- f) He established the Department of Agriculture **Diwan-i-Kohi**.
- This department was entrusted with the task of promoting cash crops.
- For example, wheat was to be promoted instead of barley, sugarcane instead of wheat, and date and palm instead of sugarcane.
- But this experiment also failed due to mismanagement by his officers.
- He also created a credit facility **Sondhar** which gave cheap agricultural loans to the people.
- This loan was popularly known as **Taccavi**.
- During his tenure, the famous Moroccan traveler Ibn-Batuta visited Mohd Bin Tughlaq's court.
- Immediately he was offered the position of chief Qazi of Delhi by Mohd. Bin Tughlaq.
- Ibn-Batuta wrote about his experience of Tughlaq's court and also the unique geography of India in his book "**Rihala**".
- During his tenure, a total of 23 revolts happened, out of which he was able to suppress only two.
- These revolts also led to the foundation of two big kingdoms in Southern India that is Vijayanagar kingdom in 1336 and the Bahmani kingdom in 1347.

- **Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88) (10:08 AM):**
- There was a huge challenge before Firuz Shah Tughlaq (FST) to restore the faith of nobles and the orthodox section of Islam in the Delhi sultanate.
- He started promoting orthodox Islam and patronized maulavis and ulemas.
- To seek the support of his nobles, he made the Iqta system hereditary in nature (it is considered a mistake by majority of the historians).
- The army recruitments were also made hereditary.
- **FST abolished a large number of taxes and imposed only a few.**
- Jizya tax:
 - It was imposed on non-muslims for their protection.
- Kharaj:
 - It was a land tax imposed on non-muslims.
- Ushra:
 - It was also a land tax imposed on Muslims.
- Zakat:
 - It was a tax on the income of Muslims for the promotion and charity in Islam.
- Khumsa:
 - It was a tax on looted wealth in the war.
- He created many artificial water reservoirs in Delhi of which the most famous is Hauz Khas.
- **He established many departments which are as follows:**
- i) Diwan-i-Khairat:
 - It was a department of charity that provided financial help to poor people in the marriage of their daughters.
- ii) Diwan-i-Bandgan:
 - Department of Slaves.
- He also opened many **Darul-Shafa** or public hospitals in Delhi.
- He brought one of the Ashokan pillars from Topara in Haryana to Delhi.
- During his tenure, 130 Sanskrit inscriptions brought from Nagarkot were translated into Persian.
- FST was a lover of the gardens and he planted some of the famous mango gardens of India.
- In the memory of Jauna Khan, he constructed the city of Jaunpur.
- He also laid the foundation of one of the precursor cities of Delhi **Ferozabad** (Feroz Shah Kotla).
- After the death of FST, the weakness of the Delhi sultanate was exposed to the invaders from Turkey.
- Amir Timur or Tamerlane invaded the Delhi Sultanate in 1398 and looted it thoroughly.
- Later, in 1414, one of the generals of Amir Timur Khizra Khan uprooted Tughlaqs from Delhi and founded the **Sayyid Dynasty**.
- **Khizra Khan** was the only important ruler of this dynasty.
- He ascended the sultanate throne as the caretaker of Timur's son, Shahrukh.
- He declared himself to be **Raiyat-i-Ala** (caretaker) of Timur's dynasty in India.
- The major contribution of this dynasty was in the field of architecture.

- **Lodi Dyansty (10:43 AM):**
- It was the first Afghan dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate founded by Behlul Lodi.
- He laid down a rule whereby all important official positions were to be given to friends and family from Afghanistan.
- In 1489, Sikandar Lodi succeeded Behlul Lodi.
- He founded the new city of Agra and later, Agra was made the capital of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He also started a new unit of measurement that is "**Gaj-i-Sikandari**" (Gaj is the distance between the front and the back legs of an elephant).
- He also wrote poems in the Persian language with the pen name "**Gulrukhi**".
- **Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526) (11:15 AM):**
- He was the last ruler of the Lodi dynasty.
- He was very arrogant and rash towards his own people.
- In fact, he killed one of his brothers Jalal who was hiding in Gwalior.
- Later, he also took revenge on the ruler of the Gwalior.
- In 1518, he initiated a fight against the Rana Sangha of Mewar but he was thoroughly defeated.
- In 1526, Zahiruddin Babar, the ruler of Kabul on the invitation of Daulat Khan Lodi, came to India to fight with Ibrahim Lodi.
- It materialized into the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
- Though Babur's army was one-tenth of Ibrahim Lodi's army, he was victorious because of his intelligent strategy of Tulughma and the use of canons to operate gunpowder.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed which led to the establishment of the Timurid Mughal Empire in India.
- **Administrative Department of Delhi Sultanate:**
- Diwan-i-Wizarat - Department of Finance.
- Diwan-i-Insha - Department of Correspondence.
- Diwan-i-Risat - Foreign affairs and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Diwan-i-Qaza - Department of justice.
- Diwan-i-Ariz - Military.
- Diwan-i-Mustakraj - Department of collection of arrears.
- Diwan-i-Munihayan - Department of spies.
- Diwan-i-Bandgan - Slaves.
- Diwan-i-Kohi - Agriculture.
- Diwan-i-Khairat - Charity.

MUGHAL EMPIRE (11:29 AM):

- Lineage of the Mughal:
- Paternal side - Turkish - Amir Timur.
- Maternal side - Mongol - Nigar Khagan.
- **Babur (1526-30):**
- Babur originally belonged to the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan.
- After the death of his father, Usman Sheikh Mirza, he was driven out of Fergana and later, he created his kingdom in Kabul.
- After defeating Lodis, he fought with Rana Sangha of Mewar in the battle of Khanwa in 1527.
- He also defeated Medini Roy of Chanderi in 1528.
- In Chanderi fort, the soldiers of Medini Roy performed Shak and killed each other and the women of the fort performed Jauhar.
- Babur also pushed the Afghan ruler to Bihar and Bengal but the complete threat was not eliminated.
- **Humayun:**
- Humayun was a generous ruler but he had to face many challenges right from the beginning.
- These challenges were posed by the ruler of Gujarat Bahadur Shah and his own brothers Kamran, Ashkari, and Hindal.
- To conciliate with his brothers he gave the area of Kabul and the area lying West of the River Indus to his brothers.
- Soon Bahadur Shah's threat was also over when he was killed by the Portuguese.
- Humayun's biggest challenge was the Afghan ruler of Bihar Sher Shah Suri.
- Humayun was defeated consecutively in the battle of Kanauj in 1539 and the battle of Chausa in 1540.
- It led to the establishment of the Sur Empire in North India.
- Initially, Humayun became a refugee in Amarkot and later, in Iran.

THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS - MUGHAL EMPIRE.