

# **PAKISTAN STUDY**

## **Arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim and Successors:**

The adapt(اينانے) of Islam in the Subcontinent

Shake Sharaf Ibn Malik na Raja Zeenon jo ka ak choti state Kirning Noor ka raja tha ko musalman banaya.

### **How Muslims Came?**

Tahreeqa khilafat ma bagawat Mopla nay a shamja ka ya tahreeq haqmat bachana ka lia ha lihaza wo tahreeqa khilafat ka khilaf ho ga

### **Muhammad Bin Qasim(695AD-715AD)**

1. **Date of Birth:** December 31, 695 AD
2. **Full Name:** Muhammad bin Qasim al-Thaqafi
3. **Place of Birth:** Taif, Saudi Arabia
4. **Father Name:** Qasim bin Yusuf brother of Hajjaj bin Yusuf
5. **Early Life:**
6. **Attack over Sindh:**

Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Daibul(Sindh) in 712 AD.

7. **Death of Hajjaj bin Yusuf (714AD)**
8. **Death of Muhammad Bin Qasim(715AD)**

### **Successors:**

1. **Habib Ibn Al Muhallab Al Azdi (715-717)** (حبيب بن المهلب الأزدي)
2. **Abd Al-Malik Ibn Marwan (717-720)** (عبد الملك بن مروان)
3. **Amr Ibne Muslim Al Bahili (720-726)**
4. **Junaid Ibne Abdul Rahman Al Murri (726-730)**  
(الجنيد بن عبد الرحمن المري)
5. **Tamim ibn Zaid al-Utbi (730-740)** (تميم بن زيد العتبي)
6. **Al-Hakam ibn Awana (740-744)** (الحكم بن عوانة الكلبي)
7. **Amr Ibne Muhammad Al Thaqafi (744-750)**
8. **Yazid Ibn Iraral Al Khali (750-755)**

**Ghaznavi Dynasty (997-1136)**

**Ghori Dynasty (1124-1206)**

**Saltant Delhi (1206-1526)**

1. **The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)**

- Qutb Al-Din Aibak
- Shams Ud-Din Iltutmish
- Malika Razia Sultana
- Bahram Shah
- Nasir Ud Din Mahmud (ناصر الدين محمود)
- Ghiyas Ud Din Balban (غياث الدين بلبن)

## 2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320):

- Jalal-Ud-Din Khilji
- Alauddin Khilji:

Alauddin was a nephew and a son-in-law of his predecessor Jalal-Ud-Din Khilji.

- Qutb-Ud-Din Mubarak Shah (Son of Alauddin Khilji)

## 3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414):

- Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq, Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
- Muhammad bin Tughluq
- Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)
- Sultan Ala ud-din Sikandar Shah (son of Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughluq)

## 4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451)

- Syed Khizar Khan
- Mubarak Shah
- Muhammad Shah
- Alam Shah

## 5. Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

- Sikandar Khan Lodi (died 21 November 1517)
- Bahlul Khan Lodhi (died 12 July 1489)
- Ibrahim Khan Lodi (died 21 April 1526)

## 6. Mughal Empire (1526-1540) (مغلیہ سلطنت)

- Zahīr ud-Dīn Muhammad Babur (1526-1530)

**Birth** 14 February 1483

**Death** 26 December 1530

The Mughal empire start with Babar, the first emperor. At the age of 12, he becomes the ruler of tribe in central Asia. He was descendant of Timur and Genghis khan through his father and mother respectively.

- Nasir-ud-Din Muḥammad Humayun (1530-1540)

**Birth** 6 March 1508

**Death** 27 January 1556

Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad, better known by his regnal name, Humayun, the second emperor of mugal empire who ruled over territory in what now Afghanistan, Pakistan, Northern India, Bangladesh from 1530-1540 and again from 1555-1556.

#### 7. Suri Empire (1540-1555)

- **Sher Shah Suri (Real name: Farid Khan) (1540-1545)**
- **Islam Shah Suri (Real name: Jalal Khan) (1545-1553)**  
**Son of Sher Shah Suri**
- **Adil Shah Suri (1554-1555)**
- **Sikandar Shah Suri (1555)**

#### 8. Mughal Empire (1555-1857) (مغلیہ سلطنت)

- **Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (1555-1556)**

**Birth** 6 March 1508

**Death** 27 January 1556

Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad, better known by his regnal name, Humayun, the second emperor of mugal empire who ruled over territory in what now Afghanistan, Pakistan, Northern India, Bangladesh from 1530-1540 and again from 1555-1556.

- **Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar (جلال الدین محمد اکبر) (1556-1605)**

**Birth** October 1542

**Death** 27 October 1605

Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar popularly known as Akbar the Great, (*Akbar-i-azam* اکبر اعظم), and also as Akbar I, was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605. Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India.

- **Nur-ud-din Muhammad Salim (نور الدین محمد سلیم) known by his imperial name Jahangir. (1605-1627)**

**Son of Jalal-ud-Akbar**

**Birth** 31 August 1569

**Death** 28 October 1627

Nur-ud-din Muhammad Salim known by his imperial name Jahangir (Persian: جهانگیر) was the fourth Mughal

Emperor, who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. His imperial name (in Persian) means 'conqueror of the world'.

- **Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram** (شهاب‌الدین محمد) known by his **regnal name Shah Jahan** (شاه جهان) (1627-1658)

**Birth** 5 January 1592

**Death** 22 January 1666

Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram better known by his regnal name, Shah Jahan (Persian: شاه جهان, lit. 'King of the World'), was the fifth Mughal emperor, and reigned from 1628 to 1658, Under his reign, the Mughal Empire reached the peak of its cultural glory.

- **Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad** commonly known by the sobriquet(nickname) **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707)

**Son of Shah Jahan**

**Birth** 3 November 1618

**Death** 3 March 1707

Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad commonly known by the sobriquet Aurangzeb (Persian: "Ornament of the Throne") or by his regnal title *Alamgir* (Persian: "Conqueror of the World"), was the sixth Mughal emperor, who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years.

- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** (بهادرشاه ظفر)(1837-1857)

**Birth** 24 October 1775

**Death** 7 November 1862

Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah II (born as Mirza Abu Zafar Siraj-ud-din Muhammad) was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1837. He was a nominal Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited only to the walled city of Old Delhi.