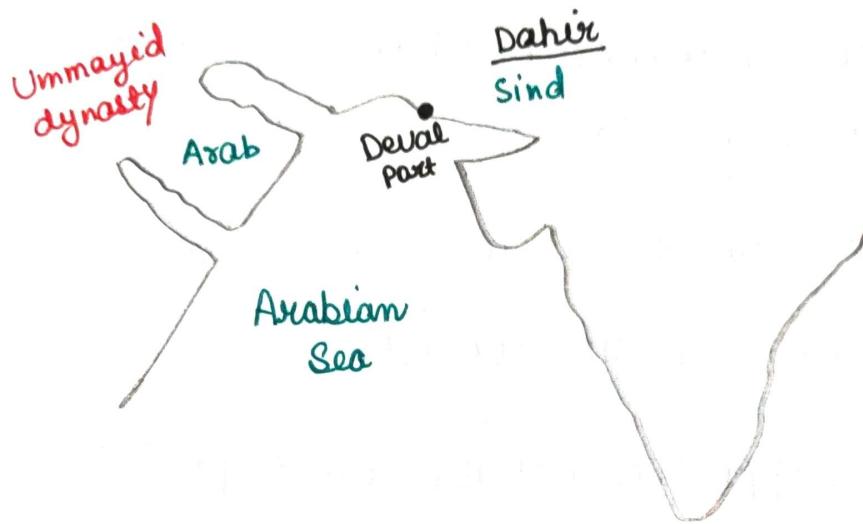


1.

## MEDIEVAL INDIA

### Islamic Invasion in INDIA

#### Invasion of Mohd. Bin Qasim (712 AD)



Deval port =  
Karachi  
port

In 712 AD Md Ben Qasim of Ummajid dynasty invaded Sindh area. He had grievance against Sindh ruler Dahir whose people looted ships of Mohammad Ben Qasim at the port of Deval. Qasim after defeating Dahir established his rule in Sindh. But very soon he was eliminated by Caliphate.

With the arrival of Qasim Islam arrived in Indian Subcontinent and it also promoted more trade contact b/w Indians & Arabs.

## Invasion of mehmud of Ghazini

By the end of 10c AD a volatile situation arised in middle east and west Asia. The samanid dynasty of this area was constantly under the attack of central Asians who were the followers of nature.

In this situation mahmood of Ghazini emerged who had two task before him—

- ① Protect the Samanid area from central Asian
- ② Spread Islam in the world.

Ghazini was supported by his court poet Firdausi who wrote Sahnama. This book created an indelible impact on the minds of central Asians that majority of them accepted Islam and became strongest defenders of Islam and crusaders from Islam.

Mehmud of Ghazini decided to loot rich temples of India as such he invaded India 17 times.

His last invasion was on temple of Somnath in 1025 AD.

Though the image of Ghazini is cultural regenerator in west Asia But he was a plunderer in Indian

history and can't be forgiven for the crimes he committed in India.

### Invasion of Muhammad Ghuri

By the end of 11<sup>th</sup> C AD Seljuks started to rule in West Asia. On the question of Syria Seljuks were divided into two branches i.e. Khwarizmi and Ghurid. Khwarizmi Seljuk were successful in controlling Syria as such Mohammad Ghuri of Ghurid decided to divert his attention towards Indian Subcontinent.

From 1170s Mohammad Ghuri started invading Indian territory. Though he was defeated by Raja Bhim Solanki of Gujarat But he was successful in annexing Uch and Multan.

On the question of Tabar-i-Hind (Bhatinda) Md Ghuri fought with Indian ruler Prithvi Raj Chauhan of Ajmer in 1st Battle of Tarain 1191. Prithviraj thoroughly defeated Ghuri in this battle.

Md. Ghuri hatched a conspiracy with the ruler of Kannauj Jaichand whose daughter Sanyogita



eloped with Prithviraj chauhan.

As such in the 2nd Battle of Tarain 1192 md. Ghuri defeated PRC and later he was eliminated.

In 1194 AD the trusted slave of Ghuri Qutub-uddin-Aibak defeated and killed jaichand in the battle of chandavar.

In 1206 when md. Ghuri was killed by khokhaq Qutub-uddin-Aibak declared establishment of Delhi Sultanate in 1206.

3.

Dec 10

## DELHI SULTANATE (1206)

After the death of Md. Ghwai Qutub-uddin-Aibak declared the establishment of Delhi Sultanate in 1206.

### SLAVE DYNASTY (1206-1290)

#### I. Qutub-uddin-Aibak (1206-1210)

QUA was a generous person. He often gave charity in huge amounts and was popularly known as Lakh Baksha. QUA was follower of famous Sufi Saint Qutub-uddin Bakhtyar Kaki. In the memory of this saint he started the construction of Qutub minar.

Aibak died while playing the game of Chaugan (Polo) when he fell from his horse.

#### II. Iltutmish (1210-1236)

Iltutmish is considered as the real founder of Delhi Sultanate. He took following initiative during his tenure.

- (i) He transferred capital from Lahore to Delhi.
- (ii) He released official currency of Sultanate on

the lines of Arabic coinage system.

Silver - Tanka

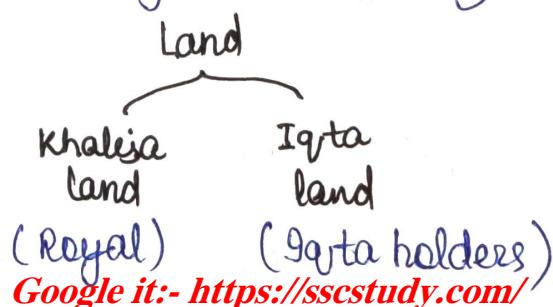
Copper - Gittal

⑬ Iltutmish created a group of 40 nobles known as Turkani-chahalgani or chalesa to assist Sultan in discharge of his official duty.

⑭ For revenue administration Iltutmish started iqta system. Generally the land in the Sultanate was divided into two categories -

a) khaleja land - which was Royal land, Revenue generated from this land was meant for personal expense of Sultan.

b) iqta land - majority of the land was in this category. It was granted to iqta holders (military officials, nobles etc). The revenue collected from this land was used for meeting the expense of iqta holders and paying the salaries of people working under them. The surplus amount was submitted to the Royal treasury.



4.

Iltutmish overlooked the claim of all his sons and appointed his daughter Raziyah to be next successor.

### III. Raziyah Sultan (1236-40)

The group of 40 nobles created many roadblocks in the elevation of Raziyah as Sultan. Raziyah was very bold and capable personality. She discarded the attire of women and started to wear attire of Sultan and discarded Pardah system.

She elevated Yakut a person of Abyssinian (African) origin to a high official position. It was not liked by many nobles. As such governor of Punjab Altunia imprisoned Raziyah. Raziyah solved the problem by marrying Altunia. Too many of the nobles wanted to get rid of Raziyah as such some dacoits killed Raziah at a place called Kaithal (Haryana).

After the death of Raziyah many rulers were appointed in quick succession -

- Bahram Shah (1240-42)
- Masud Shah (1242-46)
- Naseeruddin Mohd (1246-65) - During his tenure post of Deputy Sultan Naib-i-mamalik

was created. One of the occupant of this post was Ghiyasuddin Balban.

#### IV Ghiyasuddin Balban (1265-1286)

Balban was the most powerful ruler of the Slave dynasty. After coming to power he propounded divine theory of kingship, whereby he claimed that Sultan is shadow or form of God on planet earth i.e. Zille-ilahi.

He also introduced some Iranian etiquette in the sultanate's courts i.e.

Sijda - Bowing down head before Sultan

Pabes - kissing the feet of sultan

He also introduced festival of Navroz in India.  
(Persian new year)

He created a separate department of military known as Diwan-i-Ariz. To stop the plunder of Meenati Rajputs he cleared the dense forest in and around Delhi.

During the tenure of Balban Mongols reached till the banks of Indus where they were defeated by Balban's general jalal ud din Khalji.

5.

Under the influence of Jalal-uddin Khilji many of the mongols joined Islam and Delhi Sultanate army.

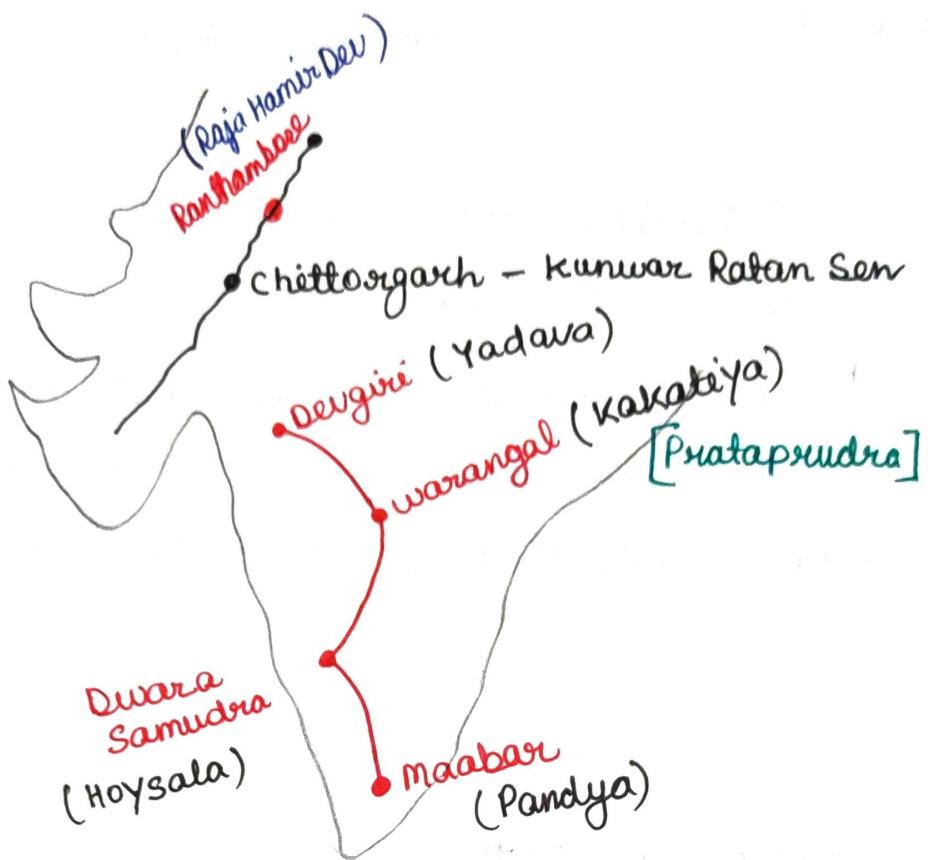
Tengriism  
Buddhism  
+  
folk religion  
of mongolian

In the court of Balban there was a very famous sufi poet Amir Khusrau.

After the death of Balban, Kaiqabad became the next ruler. The last slave ruler was assassinated by Jalal-uddin Khilji who established Khilji dynasty.

### KHILJI DYNASTY (1290-1320)

The biggest challenge to Jalaluddin Khilji was his nephew Allauddin Khilji (AK). AK raided Deogiri without the permission of sultan. He also didn't share looted wealth with sultan. When Jalaluddin was returning from Bengal expedition he paid a visit to AK where he was assassinated. As such AK became next Sultan of Delhi.



### Allaudin Khilji

After coming to power Allaudin captured Gujarat. He brought a very able person Malik Kafur from Gujarat who later became general of Allaudin's army.

After Gujarat Allaudin led seize of Ranthambore fort. Inside Ranthambore fort Allaudin's army started to kill men selectively. In this situation women of the fort decided to perform enmasse Jauhar to safeguard their honour and dignity. This event of jauhar is marked as

6.

an act of courage on the part of women by Amir Khusrau.

Allauddin also annexed Chittaurgarh from Ratan Sen.

After consolidating his position in North and West India Allauddin decided to plunder kingdoms in South. His south Indian campaign was led by Malik Kafur. Kafur raided Devgiri, Warangal, Dvarasamudra, Malabar.

Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra gifted Kohinoor diamond to Allauddin.

Allauddin died in 1316. After the death of Malik Kafur the last Khilji ruler was also eliminated by one of the noble Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq who founded Tughlaq dynasty in Delhi.

### Initiative of AK

- ① AK was considered as the master of market reform. He fixed the prices of all basic commodities centrally (It was done from the perspective that his army men will be able to buy things at cheaper rate, and unnecessarily he will not have to raise their salaries).

Devgiri =  
Aurangabad

- ii) He created three types of market —
  - a) Food grains
  - b) cloths and footwear
  - c) slave trade and animal trade
- iii) He tried to curb corruption and standardised weights and measures.
- iv) He utilised the services of Banjara community for doing trades.
- v) He also started the practice of measuring land before imposing taxes. The tax rate was kept at upper end i.e. 50% of the produce.
- vi) He initiated Dagh system which was related to Branding of horses.
- vii) Huliya system — He also started Huliya system whereby the physical appearance of the soldiers was noted down.

7.

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## Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

He was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty in 1320. One of his contemporary in Delhi was sufi-saint Nizamuddin Aulia. Aulia had bitter relation with GST.

GST led an expedition to Bengal where he received large number of elephants as war booty. One of his mahammad bin Tughlaq (MBT) constructed a large wooden platform just before Delhi. When the elephants mounted on this wooden platform it collapsed and as such GST died which led to elevation of MBT as next sultan of Delhi.



## Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

He was a man of contradictory or bizarre personality. On one hand he was a scholar of many languages, a learned personality but on the other he was notorious for awarding extreme capital punishment.

He was also known as man of innovation. During his life time he initiated many innovative project but unfortunately he failed in many of them.

- (i) To increase the revenue he decided to increase the rate of taxes in **Google it: <https://sscstudy.com/>**. But due to

(k)

femine peasants refused to make the payment as such it was withdrawn.

- ii) MBT decided to shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad but this experiment failed due to less availability of water sources in Daulatabad and nobles started to feel ~~also~~ nostalgic about Delhi.
- iii) MBT wanted to expand his kingdom to Khorasan area but the war didn't happened on ground even after so much of preparation . MBT incurred heavy losses .
- iv) Kurachil expedition — to capture and punish those people who revolted against MBT he initiated kurachil expedition but he also failed in this .
- v) Issue of token currency — There was scarcity of silver all over the world . In this situation MBT decided to issue token currency of other metals like copper , bronze etc. On the face value of silver . This experiment failed due to forging of currency by many officers in Tughlag court .

8.

(vi) MBT established a separate department of agriculture known as Diwan-i-kohi. Under this department he started a credit facility which gave cheap agri loan to people known as Taccavi.

During the tenure of MBT famous moroccan Arab Traveller Ibn-Batuta came to India. He wrote about his experience at Tughlaq's court in his book Rehala.

During the tenure of MBT many revolts happened and two bigger Kingdoms were established in South India —

Vijayanagar → 1336

Bahmani → 1347

After the death of MBT next ruler was Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

### Firoz Shah Tughlaq

During the regime of MBT the glory of Delhi Sultanate was hit and it was a challenge before Firoz Shah Tughlaq to revive the lost glory.

### Initiatives of FST

- (i) He abolished all the extreme type of capital punishment.
- (ii) He started to support orthodox version of Islam.
- (iii) To win back the support of nobles he made Jagta system hereditary in nature.
- (iv) FST further extended Jizya tax to Brahmins who were earlier exempted.  
Jizya — protection tax imposed on non-muslims.
- (v) He repealed many taxes and imposed following taxes —

Jizya

Kharaj — land tax

Khumsa — looted wealth during war

Zakat — Tax on income of muslims  
for propagation of Islam.

- (vi) FST started the department of charity known as Deewan-i-khairat which helped poor people during the marriages of their daughter.

9.

After the death of FST the weak successors were not able to administer properly. As such in 1398 when a Turkish invader Amir Timur OR Tamerlane invaded Delhi then the weakness of Tughlaq was exposed.

In 1414 one of the general of Amir Timur khizra Khan uprooted Tughlaq from Delhi and established Sayyid dynasty in Delhi.

### SAYYID DYNASTY (1414 - 1451)

#### khizra Khan

KK was the most important ruler and the founder of sayyid dynasty. He declared himself to be Raiyal-i-Ala or care taker of Timur's son Shahrukh.

In 1451 Sayyid dynasty was replaced by Afghan origin Lodhi dynasty.

## LODI DYNASTY (1451-1526)

Founder — Behlul Lodi

Behlul Lodi led down the rule that all important positions of power must be shared with friends and family.

Particular policy was diluted by next ruler Sikandar Lodi.

Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra and he started a new unit of measurement Gay-i-Sikandari. Ibrahim Lodi was the last and most powerful ruler.

He was a very rash and arrogant personality and completely diluted the friend and family policy. He humiliated his uncle Daulat Khan Lodi who invited Zahiruddin Babur from Kabul to fight Lodi.

Initially Babur was hesitant but on assurance of Rana Sanga of Mewar's support Babur decided to fight Lodi as such first battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought b/w Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. Babur defeated Lodi due to the intelligent strategy of Tulugma and

10.

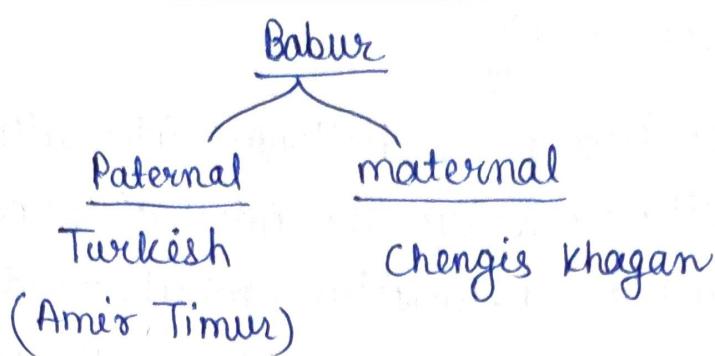
for the first time canon was used in India by Babur.

Babur founded Mughals in India.

Different administrative departments during Delhi Sultanate :-

- ① Diwan - i - wizarat - Dept. of finance
- ② Diwan - i - Ariz - Army
- ③ Diwan - i - Bandgan - Slaves
- ④ Diwan - i - Insha - Foreign affairs
- ⑤ Diwan - i - muniha - Intelligence
- ⑥ Diwan - i - mustakharaj - Collection of revenue & areas
- ⑦ Diwan - i - kohi - Agriculture
- ⑧ Diwan - i - Risalat - Ecclesiastical affair
- ⑨ Diwan - i - Qazi - Religious affairs
- ⑩ Diwan - i - khairat - Charity

11.



## MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526-1707)

### Babur (1526-1530)

Babur after coming to power fought battle of khandwa in 1527 with Rana Sanga of Mevar.

In 1528 Babur attacked on chanderci fort which was ruled by the closest colleague of Rana Sanga Medini Roy.

Babur also pushed Afghans to Bihar and Bengal.

Babur died in 1530 after which his son Humayun became the next ruler.

## Humayun (1530-1540)

Humayun had to face many challenges internally & externally as well. To solve the internal problem he gave the area of Afghanistan, Kabul, Kandhar, send to his brothers Kamran, Askari, Hindal.

In 1534 he had to face challenge from ruler of Gujarat Bahadur Shah But after the death of Bahadurshah challenge was over.

But Humayun was not able to defeat the Afghan ruler of Bihar, Bengal Sher Shah Suri who defeated Humayun in two successive battles in 1539 and 1540 in Battle of Kannauj & Battle of Chausa.

Humayun had to flee from India. He received refuge in Iran. In ~~Jadid~~ Delhi Sher Shah Suri established Sur empire.

## SUR EMPIRE (1540-55)

### Sher Shah Suri

He was the founder of Sur empire and also the most important ruler. He died in 1545 due to an unfortunate event at Kalinjar. During his tenure he took many initiatives which are

as follows —

- ① He created the base of provincial administration which was later elaborated by Akbar.
- ② He started codification of shariyat law for adjudication purpose. He created many grand highways in India which included the most important Badshah road or Grand trunk road running from kolkatta to Peshawar. On both the sides of the roads he created resting places for travellers called Sarai.
- ③ He is also considered as initiator of postal system whereby he created Dak khana in far flung areas.
- ④ Sher Shah released the official currency of sur Empire i.e. Rupee — Silver currency  
Daaam — Copper currency

In 1555 Humayun came back from Iran. With the support of Iranian ruler Shah Tamashp Humayun eliminated Suris from Delhi and reestablished mughal rule in India. But in an unfortunate incident Humayun died when he fell from observatory cum library Shermandal

After the death ~~was~~ of Humayun Delhi was captured by an associate of Afghans Hemu.

On this question mughal general Bairam Khan fought with Hemu in 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Panipat in 1556.

Bairam Khan thoroughly defeated Hemu and beheaded him which led to elevation of Akbar the minor son of Humayun as the next mughal emperor.

### AKBAR (1556 - 1605)

Initially Akbar was working under the regency of Bairam Khan. In 1560 Bairam Khan died and in b/w 1560-62 there was an influence of a lady mahamanga in mughal administration. From 1562 Akbar started his campaign of territorial expansion. He annexed Bengal, Bihar, Kabul, kashmir, malwa, Gujarat, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar.

With Rajput rulers he followed the policy of negotiation whereby he declared that if Rajputs accept supermacy of Akbar then they would be given full autonomy and independent status in their own area.

13.

Majority of the Rajput rulers accepted Akbar's supremacy except maharana Pratap of Mewar.

On the question of mewar Akbar's close associate mansingh fought with maharana in battle of Haldighati 1576. in which ~~Akbar~~

The war was ~~inde~~ inconclusive and mewar could not be annexed.

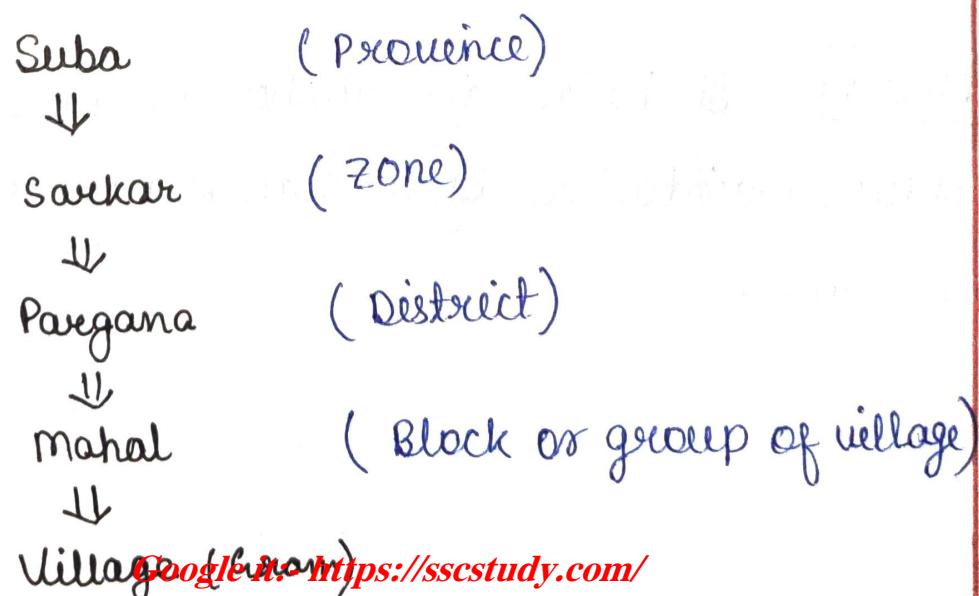
After establishing a very large mughal empire Akbar took his last breath in 1605. After which his son Jahangir became next ruler.

### Initiatives of Akbar

#### Administration

For ease of administration Akbar divided mughal empire into 16 provinces known as Suba.

It was further subdivided which is as follows.



## Mansabdari System

This system in India was initiated by Akbar. It derived from the word mansab which means official. All the officers in the Mughal court were known as mansabdars.

The mansabdari system had two components —

- i) **Zat** — It was the personal rank of a mansabdar in official hierarchy and according to rank he received payment

On the basis of payment —

a) **Wazdi mansabdar** — Paid in cash

b) **Jagirdari mansabdar** — Paid in the form of jagir (piece of land)

The jagir was granted for temporary period

It was not hereditary and transferable.

- ii) **Sawar** — It indicates the number of horses and soldiers maintained by a mansabdar according to his Zat rank.

14.

## Economy

When Akbar resumed full fledged power mughal India became second largest GDP of the world.

By the death of Akbar it became largest GDP in the world.

Raja Todar mal came up with the system of progressive taxation whereby land was surveyed and classified into following categories a/c to the fertility of land —

- ① Polaj land = most fertile.  
attracted maximum amount of tax  
annually
- ② Parati land = left fallow for one year to regain fertility.  
Taxes imposed in alternat years only
- ③ Cachar land = left fallow for 2 years to regain fertility. Taxes imposed in 3<sup>rd</sup> year.
- ④ Banjar land = least fertile land. left fallow for 5 or more years to regain fertility.  
least amount of taxes in the year of cultivation.

## Socio- Religious Activities of Akbar

- i) Akbar abolished Jizya tax and pilgrimage tax.
- ii) He stopped converting prisoner of war into Islamic faith.
- iii) Akbar opened Ibadat khana in Fatehpur Sikri for discussion and deliberation with the representatives of different religions.
- iv) Akbar propounded his new theology i.e. Tauhid-e-ilahi OR Din-i-ilahi. With this theology Akbar wanted to spread the message of Suhl-i-Kuhl which is universal peace and brotherhood.
- v) Akbar released document of MAZHAR OR Decree of infallibility whereby he declared that in case of any dispute the decision of mughal emperor would be final.
- vi) Akbar gave huge funds to the construction of Gouind Dev temple in Mathura-Vrindavan.

15.

## JAHANGIR (1605-1627)

After the death of Akbar in 1605 Jahangir ascended to the throne. During his tenure the British envoy led by Sir Hawkins and later led by Sir Thomas Roe came to Jahangir's court and received further concessions to create trading centres and warehouses in India.

In 1611 he got married to Nur Jahan who later ~~became~~ acquired a very strong position in the Mughal polity. She was instrumental in the appointment of her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg as mughal wazir (PM) and her brother Asaf udaulah as khan-i-saman (head of Royal family and treasury). Nur jahan also ran a small kitchen cabinet Junta with her own favorite people.

After the death of Jahangir in 1627 Prince Khurram became the next ruler with the title of Shah Jahan.

## SHAH JAHAN (1627-58)

Shahjahan annexed the area of Ahmadnagar completely. He was also instrumental in annexation of Mewar in 1615. Shah jahan's tenure is remembered for his patronage to Architecture. In the memory of his wife Anjuman Bano Begum (mumtaz mahal) he constructed the landmark building Taj Mahal. During his tenure there was war of succession b/w the sons of Shah jahan in which Alamgir Aurangzeb defeated and killed Dara Sikoh. He also imprisoned /<sup>House arrest</sup> Shah jahan in Red Fort, Agra and became the next ruler.

## Alamgir Aurangzeb (1657-1707)

Aurangzeb after coming to power started to patronise Orthodox version of Islam. He imposed Jizya tax & banned many Hindu festivals including Diwali & Holi.

Aurangzeb also destroyed many famous temples of India like Gomind Dev temple, Somnath temple, Keshav-Rai temple and Kashi-Vishwanath temple.

The biggest challenge of Aurangzeb was the ruler of Marathwara Chhatrapati Shivaji.

16.

Shivaji was son of konkan ruler Shahji. Shivaji was raised by mother Jijabai and his guru Dadaji Kondadev. Shivaji learnt art of guilla warfare from his Guru Ramdas which he started to use very effectively. In 1659 he killed Bijapuri general Afzal Khan using guilla warfare tactic. Alarmed by this situation Aurangzeb send his general Shaista Khan to fight with shivaji as such shivaji seriously injured Shaista Khan also. In this situation Aurangzeb persuaded Rajput ruler Jai Singh of Amer to fight with shivaji. Jaisingh with careful preparation defeated shivaji in battle of Purandhar 1665.

As per the treaty shivaji submitted 23 out of 35 forts to jaisingh. He also appeared at Agra court of Aurangzeb where he was treacherously imprisoned.

After some point of time shivaji escaped from Agra and restarted his campaign. In 1674 he celebrated his coronation ceremony. He made Deccan impenetrable for anybody.

Shivaji after establishing a large maratha empire took his last breath in 1680. With his death the formidable challenge to mughal emperor Aurangzeb came to an end and he took sigh of relief. Aurangzeb annexed Berar in 1686 and

Golkonda in 1687. Finally Aurangzeb died in 1707 and mughals started declining.

### BAHMANI KINGDOM (1347)

Bahmani kingdom was founded by Alauddin Shah Bahman who was one of the noble of Muhammad Bin's Tughlaq court.

Fiaz Shah Bahman was one of the very important ruler of Bahmani kingdom who expanded Bahmani rule by defeating Vijaynagar ruler Dev Raya II.

The most outstanding personality of Bahmani kingdom was Mahmud Gawan who was the wazir of kingdom. During his tenure Bahmani kingdom progressed in leaps and bounds But weak and ~~feudal~~ Bahmani ruler Md. Shah III executed Mahmud Gawan on false charges as such decline of ~~the~~ Bahmani kingdom started and very soon it got divided into following houses —

- Bijapur
- Golconda
- Ahmadnagar
- Bidar
- Berar

17.

## VIJAYNAGAR KINGDOM (1336)

The empire was founded in 1336 by two brothers Harihara and Bukka Raya with the help of their guru Madhava Deva Ranya.

In b/w 1336 to 1640 four dynasties ruled in Vijaynagar which are as follows -

- (a) Sangama Dynasty
- (b) Saluva Dynasty
- (c) Tuluva Dynasty
- (d) Aravidu Dynasty

The following travellers visited Vijaynagar kingdom over the period -

<u>Traveller</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Abdur Razzak	Samarkand (Persia)
Nicolo Conti	Italian
Fernao Nuñez	Portuguese
Domengo Paes	Portuguese
Duarte Barbosa	Portuguese
Nikitin	Russia

The most important ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom was Krishnadeva Raya of Tuluva dynasty. He was contemporary of mughal ruler Babur. Babur in his biography Tuzk-i-Babari wrote that Krishna Deva Raya was most powerful and most respected ruler of India. Perhaps he was the most enlightened ruler in the entire Indian medieval history.

He reinstated a rightful heir to the Bijapur's throne, even when he had the opportunity of annexing it. After this incidence he came to be known as Yavana Samrat Sthapna Charya.

Krishna Dev Raya was deeply religious but he was secular in his orientation and employed large number of muslims in his court and army.

He also patronised Vijayanagar style of temple art. He constructed Veerabhadra temple, Hazar Ramaswamy temple.

He was also one of the finest patrons of literature. He himself was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Telugu. In Telugu he wrote a very famous poetry Amuktamalyada. In fact his period is considered as golden age of Telugu literature.

18.

He maintained eight luminaries of Telugu known as Astadiggaj which included the very famous Tenali Raman and Peddana. (Often Peddana is referred as father of Telugu literature).

The famous composition of Peddana is Manu-Charitam.

He also patronised kannad, <sup>Tamil</sup> ~~Telugu~~ and Sanskrit.

After the battle of Talikota in 1565 with the combined army of the Bahmani the decline of Vijaynagar started which was final by 1640.