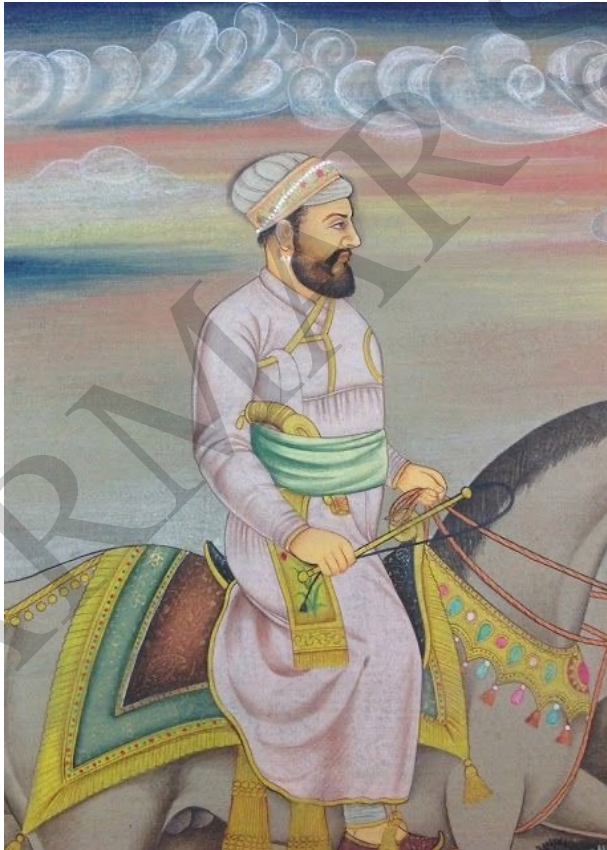


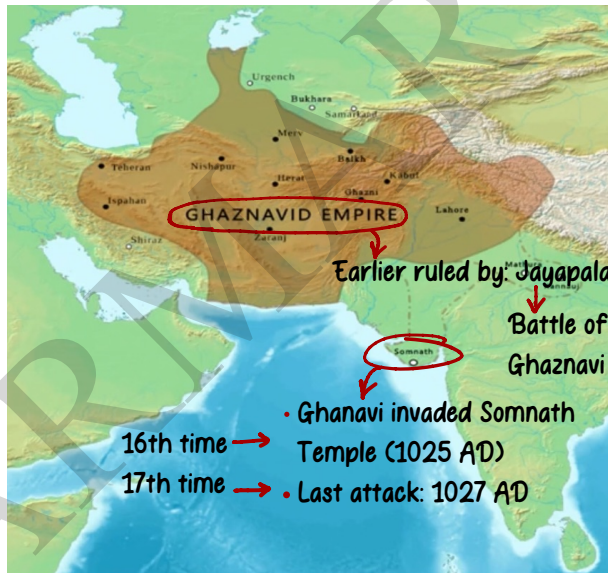
DELHI SULTANATE



Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

Foreign Invasions

- **The first Muslim invasion:** Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
 - In Sindh part of India
 - Killed Raja Dahir
 - He came from Arab
 - **The first Turk invasion:** Mahmud Ghaznavi's Invasion (998-1030 AD)
 - 1001 AD: 1st attack
 - Attacked 17 times
 - **Reason:** Revenge and Loot
 - For his father's (Subuktigin) death
- Country: Turkmenistan
Death: 1030 AD



16th time →

• Ghanavi invaded Somnath Temple (1025 AD)

17th time →

• Last attack: 1027 AD

Writers during Ghaznavi's time:

- **Firdausi wrote:** Shahnama
- **Al-Biruni wrote:** Tahqiq ma li-l-Hind → Also popularly known as Kitab al-Hind

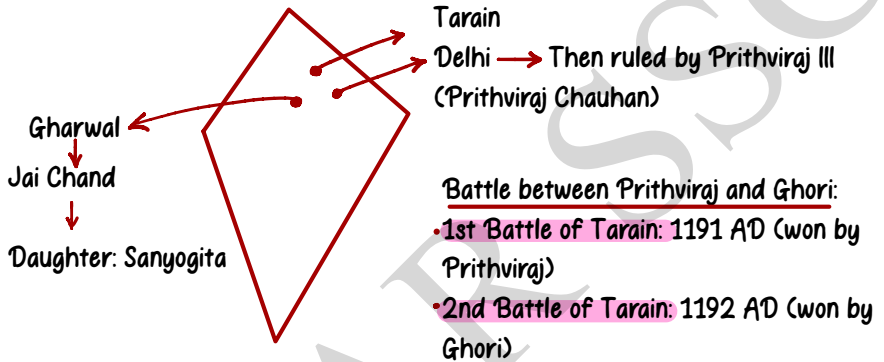
↳ Also known as Muizzuddin Muhammad

• **Second Turk invasion: Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175-1206 AD)**

• **1st attack: 1175 AD** → In Multan

• **1178 AD** → In Gujarat

↓
Defeated by Bhima II



Battle between Prithviraj and Ghori:

- **1st Battle of Tarain: 1191 AD** (won by Prithviraj)
- **2nd Battle of Tarain: 1192 AD** (won by Ghori)

Writer in Prithviraj Chauhan's court:

• **Chandra Bardai wrote: Prithviraj Raso**

↓
According to it Ghori attacked 17 times

Ghori again invaded India

• **Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD):** between Ghori and Jai Chand

• **Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD)**

• **The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)**

• **The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)**

• **The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)**

• **The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)**

• **Qutubuddin Aibak** (Commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain

• Other slaves of Ghori:

> Yalduz

> Qubacha

> Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak: 1206-10

- He ruled Lahore (Capital)
- He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo
- He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer

Also known as Mamluk Dynasty

- Rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe



Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar



Made of Corbeled Technique

Built in: 12th Century



Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer

Earlier it had Jain Monastries

Aibak was only available to complete the basement

- He also begun the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
- He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Massir) and Fakhruddin



Qutub Minar
5 storeys (73 m)

→ Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36)

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM) ↓
died in: 1227 AD



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iqta System → Piece of Land
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (Group of 40)



Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana) → By Khokhar tribe
- She patronised: Minhaj-al-Siraj

↓
Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

- He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud
- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz
- Title taken: Zil-i-Ilahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy
- Last ruler: Qaiqabad
→ Last ruler of Slave Dynasty

One Liners (MCQs)

- Sultan Mahmud came to India from Afghanistan city: Ghazni
- Chahamana ruler: Prithviraj III
- Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in North-East Iran in: 1213
- Muhammad Ghori attacked Tarbarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for Prithviraj Chauhan



- Queen Naikidevi defeated Muhammad Ghori
- Dhruvasena III is related to: Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- Timur invasion: 1398
- Alexander invasion in India: 326 BC (used Khyber Pass to enter India)

PARMAR SSC