

ODM PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHUBANESWAR
STUDY NOTES
STD-VII
HISTORY

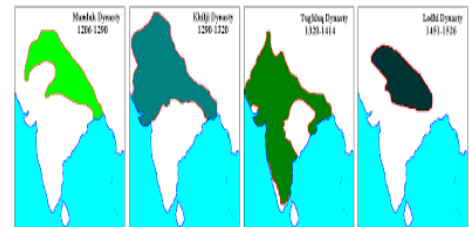
CHAPTER-3- THE DELHI SULTANATE

Time line of Delhi Sultanate



SALVE DYNASTY (1200- 1300)

- Mamluk Dynasty was established in Delhi by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.
- Established by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.
- Dynasty lasted from 1206 to 1290.
- It was the first of the dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate.
- Dynasty ended when Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji overthrew the last Mamluk ruler Muiz ud din Qaiqabad in 1290.



The Sultanate of Delhi, 1206-1526

Dynasty was succeeded by the Khilji (or Khalji) dynasty, the second dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.

Qutb ud-Din Aibak (Reign: 1206 – 1210)

- First ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- Born to a Turkish family in Central Asia.
- Sold as a slave to Muhammad Ghor, the ruler of Ghor in Afghanistan.
- Aibak rose up the ranks and became Ghor's trusted general and commander.
- He was given the charge of Ghor's Indian possessions after 1192.
- When Ghor was killed in battle, Aibak declared himself Sultan of Delhi in 1206.
- Started construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. This is one of the first Islamic monuments in northern India.
- He began the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi.
- He was also known as Lakh Bash (Giver of Lakhs) for his generosity. However, he was also responsible for the destruction and desecration of many Hindu temples.

- He reigned till his death in 1210. He was said to have been trampled to death by a horse.

Illutmish (Reign: 1210 – 1236 CE)

- Aram Shah was a weak ruler. It is not clear whether he was a son of Aibak or not. He was conspired against by a group of nobles who invited Shamsuddin Illutmish to be the ruler.
- Illutmish was a son-in-law of Aibak. He ruled Ghurid regions of northern India.
- He was a turkic slave born in Central Asia.

Illutmish was the greatest of the slave rulers of Delhi. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

Illutmish – Invasions & Policies

- Illutmish's forces captured Bihar in the 1210s, and invaded Bengal in 1225.
- During the first half of the 1220s, Illutmish neglected Indus River Valley, which was under the controversy between the Mongols, the Khwarazm kings, and Qabacha. Post the decline of the Mongol and the Khwarazmian threat, Qabacha took over the region, but Illutmish invaded his territory during 1228-1229.
- He defended his empire against Mongol invaders and also resisted the Rajputs.
- In 1221, he stopped an invasion led by Chinghiz Khan.
- He completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar.
- He set up administrative machinery for the kingdom.
- He built mosques, other amenities at Delhi, making it fit to be the seat of power.
- He introduced the two coins of the Sultanate, the silver *tanka* and the copper *jital*.



He died in 1236 and was succeeded by his daughter Razia Sultana as he did not consider his sons equal to the task.

Razia Sultana (Reign: 1236 – 1240)

- Born in 1205 as Illutmish's daughter.
- Was given a sound education by her father.
- She was the first and last Muslim woman to rule over Delhi.
- Also known as Razia al-Din.
- Before ascending to the throne of Delhi after her father's death, the reign was briefly handed over to her half-brother Rukn ud-din Firuz. But after Firuz's

assassination within 6 months of his ascendancy, the nobles agreed to place Razia on the throne.

- She was known as an efficient and just ruler.
- She was married to Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia, the governor of Bathinda.
- She was reportedly killed by her brother's forces.

Her brother Nasiruddin Shah succeeded her.

Ghiyas ud din Balban (Reign: 1266 – 1287)

- The next notable ruler after Razia.
- Ninth Sultan in the Mamluk dynasty.
- He was the wazir of the grandson of Iltutmish, Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud.
- Born of Turkish origins, his original name was Bahauddin.
- He was purchased as a slave by Iltutmish. He rose up the ranks quickly.
- He carried out successful military campaigns as an officer.
- After Nasir's death, Balban declared himself the Sultan as the former did not have any male heirs.
- He carried military and civil reforms in administration which earned him the position of the greatest Sultanate ruler after Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji.
- Balban was a strict ruler and his court was the symbol of austerity and strict obedience to the emperor. He even demanded that people prostrate before the king.
- He laid out severe punishments to the slightest of offences by his courtiers.
- He had a spy system to keep his nobles in check.
- He introduced the Persian festival of Navroz in India.
- Punjab saw large-scale conversions during his rule.
- After his death, his grandson Qaiqubad succeeded him at the throne of Delhi.
- Qaiqubad died of a stroke in 1290 and was succeeded by his three-year-old son Shamsuddin Kayumars.
- Kayumars was murdered by Jalal ud-Din Firuz Khalji, thus ending the Mamluk Dynasty to replace it with the **Khalji Dynasty**.

Reason behind the decline of the Mamluk Dynasty

The major reasons associated with the decline of the Mamluk dynasty are:

1. Mamluks lacked major warfare skills which resulted in their defeat against Ottomans.
2. Many of the rulers were weak to handle the kingdom for long

Improper administration management led to the disruption of the government.

Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji (1290-1296 CE)

- He was the founder of Khilji Dynasty.
- He was also called as “Clemency Jalal-uddin” as he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence.

Domestic Policies of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji

- **He suppressed** Malik Chhaju’s revolt at Kara
- He appointed Ala-ud-din Khilji as the Governor of Kara. Alauddin was his son-in-law and also nephew.

Mongol Invasion

- In 1292 CE. Jalal-ud-din defeated the Mongols who had come up to Sunam.

End of Jalal-ud-din

- Jalal-ud-din was treacherously murdered by Ala-ud-din Khilji his son-in-law.
- Jalal-ud-din’s policy of peace was not liked by many.

Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316 CE)

In 1296 A.D. Ala-ud-din Khilji succeeded Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji and ascended the throne.

Ala-ud-din Khilji Invasions in the North

- Ala-ud-din Khilji’s generals namely, Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan conquered Gujarat.
- He captured Ranthambore and killed Hamir Deva its ruler.
- He also captured Malwa, Chittor, Dhar, Mandu, Ujjain, Marwar, Chanderi and Jalor.

Ala-ud-din Khilji Invasions in the South

- He was the first Sultan who attacked South India.
- He sent his confidante and general Malik Kafur against the rulers of the south.
- Prataprudra-II of Warangal, Ramachandra Deva, the Yadava king of Devagiri, and Vira Ballala-III the Hoysala king were defeated.
- He constructed a mosque in Rameswaram.
- The kingdoms of the south acknowledged the power of Alauddin Khilji and paid his monetary tributes.

Domestic Policies of Alauddin Khilji

- Ala-ud-din followed the Divine Right Theory of Kingship.
- He introduced four ordinances to prevent repeated revolts.

- He impounded pious grants and free grants of lands
- He restructured the spy system.
- He banned social parties and wine.
- He introduced a permanent standing army.
- He started the system of branding of horses and descriptive roster of individual soldiers to inhibit corruption.
- He fixed the prices of necessary commodities which were below the normal market rates.
- He strictly prohibited black marketing.
- Revenue was collected in cash and not in kind.
- He followed discriminatory policies towards the Hindus and imposed the Jizya, a grazing tax and a house tax on the Hindu community.

Marketing System

- Officers called Diwan-i-riyasat were appointed in the offices called Shahana-i-mandi to standardize the market.
- Merchants should have to register themselves in the office (Shahana-i-mandi) before selling their goods at the fixed rates.

Ala-ud-din-Khilji's Estimate

- He was the first to bring the standing army system.
- He constructed Alai Darwaza, the Palace of a thousand pillars and the Fort of Siri.

Successors after Ala-ud-din-Khilji

- Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah (1316-1320 A.D.)
- Nasir-ud-din Khusrav Shah (1320A.D.)

His successors were weak.

End of the Dynasty

- Ala-ud-din Khilji died in 1316 A.D.
- Successors of Ala-ud-din-Khilji were weak rulers.
- Eventually, in 1320 A.D. the Governor of Punjab Ghazi Malik led a group of nobles, conquered Delhi and captured the throne.

Ghazi Malik assumed the name 'Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq' at Delhi and founded the Tughluq Dynasty, a dynasty of rulers.

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik (1320 – 1325 A.D.)

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty.
- He rose from a humble origin.

Domestic and Foreign Policies

- Ghiyas-ud-din reinstated order in his empire.
- He gave more importance to postal arrangements, judicial, irrigation, agriculture, and police.
- In 1320A.D. he ascended the throne
- He brought Bengal, Utkala or Orissa, and Warangal under his control
- The Mongol leaders who invaded North India were seized and confined by him.

End of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq rule

- In 1325 A.D. Ghiyas-ud-din was crushed to death while attending an event for his victories in Bengal.

Junakhan, the crown prince succeeded him.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-1361A.D.)

- In 1325 A.D. Junakhan, the crown prince sworn the title Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq stood for the administrative and political unity of India.
- In 1327 A.D. he captured Warangal.

Domestic Policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

- To fill the empty treasury, he raised taxes in the Doab region.
- Many people ran away to the forests to avoid heavy taxes due to which cultivation was neglected and severe food shortage occurred.
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad to protect his capital and ordered the common people and government officials to shift to Daulatabad after many difficulties he ordered them to return to Delhi.
- He introduced the copper currency system.
- The value of coins dropped; hence he had to withdraw the copper token currency.
- To conquer Khurasan, Iraq, and Transoxiana, he raised an army of 3,70,000 men.
- Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's national treasure had a great burden due to the policy of huge presents given to Tamashirin, the Mongol leader in order to avoid Mongol Invasion.
- Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's domestic policies were good but due to faulty implementation measures, they failed.

The decline of the Delhi Sultanate is claimed due to his hasty decisions and defective policy implementation.

Firoz Tughlaq (1351-1388 A.D.)

- In 1351A.D. Firoz Tughlaq was the son of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq's younger brother. He succeeded the throne.

Administrative Reforms

- He withdrew all Taquavi (agricultural) loans granted by Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq.
- He raised the salary of the revenue officers.
- He brought to an end to all unlawful and unjust taxes.
- 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

He constructed 150 wells, 100 bridges, and 50 dams, and also dug many irrigation canals.

He constructed towns like Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad.

Firoz banned all kinds of damages and torture.

He levied Jizya on the Brahmins.

He established hospitals (Dar-ul-shafa), Marriage Bureau, (Diwani-i-kherat) and an Employment Bureau.

He also established Diwan-i-Istibqaq to give financial aid to the poor.

Foreign Policy

- Firoz Tughlaq surrounded Bengal in 1353 A.D. and 1359A.D.
- He seized Jainagar.
- He devastated the Jagannath Temple at Puri.

Importance of Firoz Tughlaq in Medieval Indian History

Firoz proved his prominence by

- His generous measures and contributions to the affluence of the people.
- Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi is an autobiography of Firoz Tughlaq.
- He patronized scholar Zia-ud-din Barani.
- During his reign, a number of Sanskrit books on medicine, science and arts were translated into Persian.

Kutab- Feroz Shahi – a book which dealt with Physics.

Later Tughlaqs – successors of Firoz

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah II
- Abu Bakr Shah,
- Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Tughlaq

End of Tughlug Dynasty

- The successors of Firoz were not very strong or competent.
- By the end of the 14th century, most of the territories became independent.
- Only Punjab and Delhi remained under the Tughlaqs.
- Timur's invasion took place during the Tughlug period.

Timur's Invasion (1398 A.D.)

- The fabulous wealth of India attracted Timur the ruler of Samarqand.
- During the period of Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Tughlaq, he invaded India.

In 1398 A.D. Timur captured Delhi and caused the annihilation of the Tughlaq dynasty by pillaging and slaughtering people.

Lodi Dynasty (1451 to 1526)

Bahlul Lodi (1451 -1489 A, D.)

- Bahlul Lodi was the founder of Lodi Dynasty.
- The Lodi Dynasty is the last ruling dynasties of the Sultanate period.
- He was a wise statesman who knew his limits.
- He took various measures to gratify his nobles.
- He conquered Etawa, Gwalior, Mewat, Sakit, and Samthal.
- He died in 1489 A.D.
- Bahlul Lodi was a wise ruler, he never sat on the throne and he used to sit on the carpet in front of the throne with his nobles to gain their recognition and support.

Sikandar Shahi (1489-1517 A.D.)

- Sikandar Shahi was the son of Bahlul Lodi.
- He swore the title Sikandar Shah and ascended the throne.
- He set up a well-organized spy system.
- He developed agriculture and industry.
- He was an orthodox Muslim.
- He put severe restrictions on the Hindus.
- Sikandar Shah enjoyed "Shehnai" Music.

- A work on music names “Lahjati-Sikandar Shahi” was created during his reign.

End of Lodi Dynasty (1517-1526 A.D.)

- Ibrahim Lodi succeeded Sikhandar Lodi.
- He was an intolerant and adamant ruler
- He had humiliated many nobles and killed some nobles cruelly.
- He also treated his son Dilwar Khan Lodi cruelly.
- Daulat Khan, the most powerful noble of Punjab, who was discontented with Ibrahim Lodhi, invited **Babur the ruler of Kabul** to invade India.

Babur invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526 A. D.