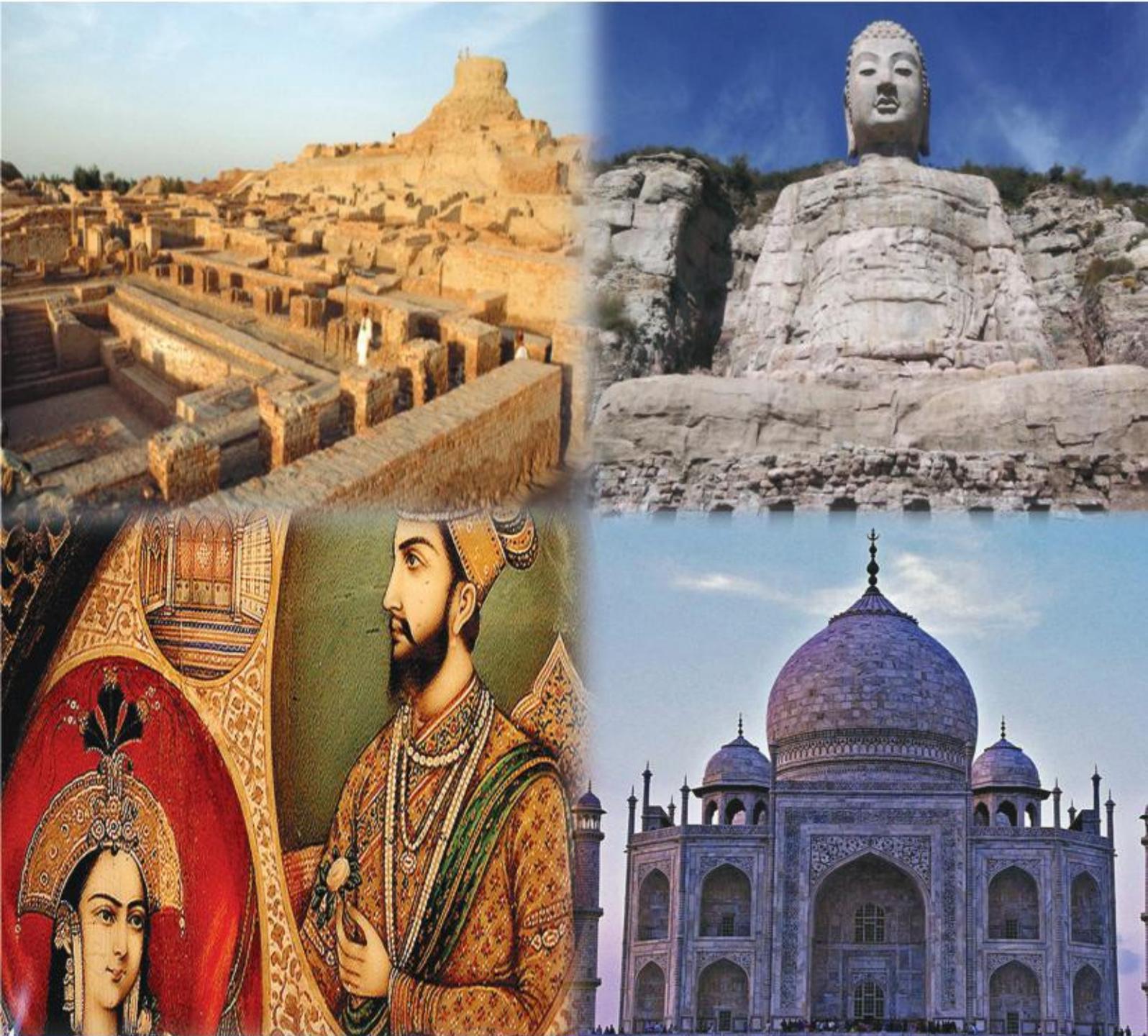


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Mongol invader **Qutlugh Khwaja** camp up to Delhi but they were prevented from entering into the capital city.

- ❖ In 1301, Alauddin captured Ranthambhor from Raja **Hamirdeva**. Rajput women committed **Jauhar**, which was graphically described by **Amir Khusru**.
- ❖ In 1303, Chittor under Rana Ratan Singh was captured. Though some historians describe his infatuation for **Padmini**, the queen of **Ratan Singh** as his motive, it was Ratan Singh's refusal to allow Alauddin's army to pass through his motive, it was Ratan Singh's refusal to allow Alauddin's army to pass through the territory which incensed the Sultan.
- ❖ The Rajput women including **Rani Padmini** performed **Jauhar**. This Padmini episode was graphically mentioned in the book **Padmavathi** written by **Malik Muhammad Jayasi**.
- ❖ The Government of Chittor was put in the hands of **Khizr Khan**, the eldest son of Alauddin, Chittor was

renamed as **Khizrabad** after the name of Khizr Khan. By the end of

- ❖ 1305 the whole of Northern India fell into the hands of Alauddin and he directed his attention to the conquest of Deccan.
- ❖ Alauddin Khilji's greatest achievement was the conquest of Deccan and the far South. This region was ruled by four important dynasties.
  - **Yadavas of Devagiri**
  - **Kakatiyas of Warangal**
  - **Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra**
  - **Pandyas of Madurai**
- ❖ Alauddin sent Malik Kafur against the ruler of Devagiri, **Ramachandra Deva**, who submitted and paid rich tributes.
- ❖ In 1309 Malik Kafur launched his campaign against Warangal. Its ruler **Pratabaru Deva** was defeated and enormous booty was collected from him.
- ❖ Malik Kafur's next target was the **Hoysala** ruler **Vira Ballala III**. He was defeated and sent to Delhi.
- ❖ Kafur next marched against the Pandyas. **Vira Pandya** fled the

capital **Madurai** and Kafur seized enormous wealth from the Pandya Kingdom and returned to Delhi. According to **Amir Khusrau**, Malik Kafur reached as far as **Rameshwaram** and built a mosque there.

- ❖ The successful South Indian expeditions of Malik Kafur had taken the reign of Alauddin Khalji's popularity to extraordinary heights and Alauddin Khalji's popularity to extraordinary heights and Alauddin Khalji rewarded Malik Kafur, his able general, with the title **Malik Naib**.
- ❖ Alauddin Khalji founded new fort **Siri** and built the small building called as **Alai Darwaza**. Alai Darwaza is the entrance building to **Qutub Minar**. Alauddin also wanted to construct a minaret taller than Qutub Minar and started on the project called '**Alai Minar**'. But the project was abandoned and an incomplete crude building could be spotted even today in Delhi not far away from **Qutub Minar**.
- ❖ Alauddin's theory of kingship was **secular** and he is reported to have

'said I do not know if this is lawful of unlawful, whatever I think to be the good for the state I decree'.

- ❖ Alauddin did not believe in getting investiture from the caliph of Baghdad. As he was quite powerful he did not believe that there is any one on earth who could control him. He also said that kingship provides for its own justification.
- ❖ Alauddin Khalji died in 1316 due to an acute health condition. Although the sultan was illiterate, he patronized poets like Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan.
- ❖ After Alauddin's death briefly tried to take over as sultan and he was murdered. Therefore Alauddin's son **Mubarak Khiji** took to the throne. He declared himself as the "**Khalifa**".

### [Qutubuddin Musbarak Shah](#)

#### [Khalji \(1316 – 1320\)](#)

- ❖ The third and last ruler of the Khilij dynasty in India was abolished. He released all prisoners of war who were captured after waging gruesome battles. He was ultimately murdered by khusru

khan and this ended the Khilji dynasty in India.

- ❖ **Ghazi Malik** the governor of Dipalpur, killed the Sultan Khusru Shah and ascended the throne of Delhi under the title of **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** in 1320

### 2.3 TUGHLAK DYANSTY

(1320 – 1325 A.D)

- ❖ After murdering Khusrau Shah, **Ghazi Malik** or **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** ascended the throne and thus founded Tughalaq dynasty
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq sent his son **Fakhir-uddin Juna Khan** to fight against Warangal. He defeated **Pratabarudra** in 1321 and returned with rich booty.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin laid the foundation for **Tughlaqabad** near Delhi.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the first Sultan to start **Irrigation works** under the Sultanate.
- ❖ Tughlaq architecture especially the forts have a distinct feature called as “**batter**” where the walls are slanting slightly outside.
- ❖ He had to face enormous problem as a Sultan. There were riots in various parts of the empire and the royal treasury was empty.
- ❖ He pursued a policy of reconciliation with the nobles and the people who were severely restricted under **Alauddin**.
- ❖ He liberalized administration in certain respects. He gave up the practice of physical torture in case of economic offences and recovery of debts.
- ❖ He also discarded Alauddin’s system of measurement of land for the assessment of land revenue.
- ❖ He attempted to improve the finances of the state and perused a policy to encourage agriculture.
- ❖ His twin object was to increase land under cultivation and improve economic condition of the cultivators.
- ❖ He took keen interest in the construction of canal for irrigation and formulated famine policy to provide relief to peasants in time of drought.



- ❖ The state demand of revenue was fixed between  $1/5^{\text{th}}$  and  $1/3$  of the produce.
- ❖ He further instructed that the land revenue should not be enhanced more than  $1/11$  of the estimated produce.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq died of a collapse of a wooden structure erected to felicitate **Juna Khan**, his son, after his successful Bengal expedition. Some of the historians suspect a conspiracy in the accidental death of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq especially since he was succeeded by his son **Muhammed bin Tughlaq**.

### Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

(1325-1351)

- ❖ He was a very attractive character in the history of medieval India during to his ambitious schemes and noval experiments.
- ❖ His enterprises and noval experiments ended in miserable failures because they were all far ahead of their time.
- ❖ He was very tolerant in religious matters. He maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China and Iran. He also introduced many liberal and beneficial reforms. But all his reforms failed.
- ❖ Contemporary writers like **Isami**, **Barani** and **Ibn Battutah** were unable to give a correct picture about his personality.
- ❖ But, Muhammad bin Tighlaq was the only Delhi Sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a scholar of logic, mathematics, philosophy, calligraphy, astronomy and physical sciences. He was a polyglot with mastery in **Persian**, **Arabic and Sanskrit**.
- ❖ He transferred his capital from **Delhi to Devagiri** for better administrative control. He was of the opinion that Since Delhi was close to northwest, it was enticing the Mongols to repeatedly target Delhi.
- ❖ However, as he faced some difficulties in the new capital, he

- soon abandoned the project and shifted the capital back to Delhi.
- ❖ There was a huge financial loss and many thousands of people had died in the two way transit too, which reduced the prestige of the sultan.
  - ❖ In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a **token currency**. There was a shortage of silver throughout the world in the fourteenth century.
  - ❖ **Kublai Khan** issued **paper money** in china. **Gaykhata** of Iran issued **Bronze coin**.
  - ❖ In the same manner, Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued **copper coins** at par with the value of the silver **tanka** coins.
  - ❖ But he was not able to prevent forging the new coins, people easily
  - ❖ Printed the new coins in their own workshops.
  - ❖ Finally, **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** stopped the circulation of token currency and promised to exchange silver coins for the copper coins.
  - ❖ Many people exchanged the new coins but the treasury became empty. According the **Barani**, the heap of copper coins remained lying on roadside in **Tughlaqabad**.
  - ❖ The failure of these two experiments affected the prestige of the sultan and enormous money was wasted. In order to overcome financial difficulties, **Muhammed bin Tughlaq** increased the land revenue by 50% on the farmers of Doab (land between Ganges and Yamuna rivers).
  - ❖ It was an excessive and arbitrary step on the farmers. A sever famine was also ravaging that region at that time. It had resulted in a serious peasants revolts.
  - ❖ They fled from the village but **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** took harsh measures to capture and punish them. The revolts were crushed.
  - ❖ However, the Sultan realized later that adequate relief measure and the promotion of agriculture were the real solution to the problem.
  - ❖ He launched a scheme by which **takkavi loans** (loans for