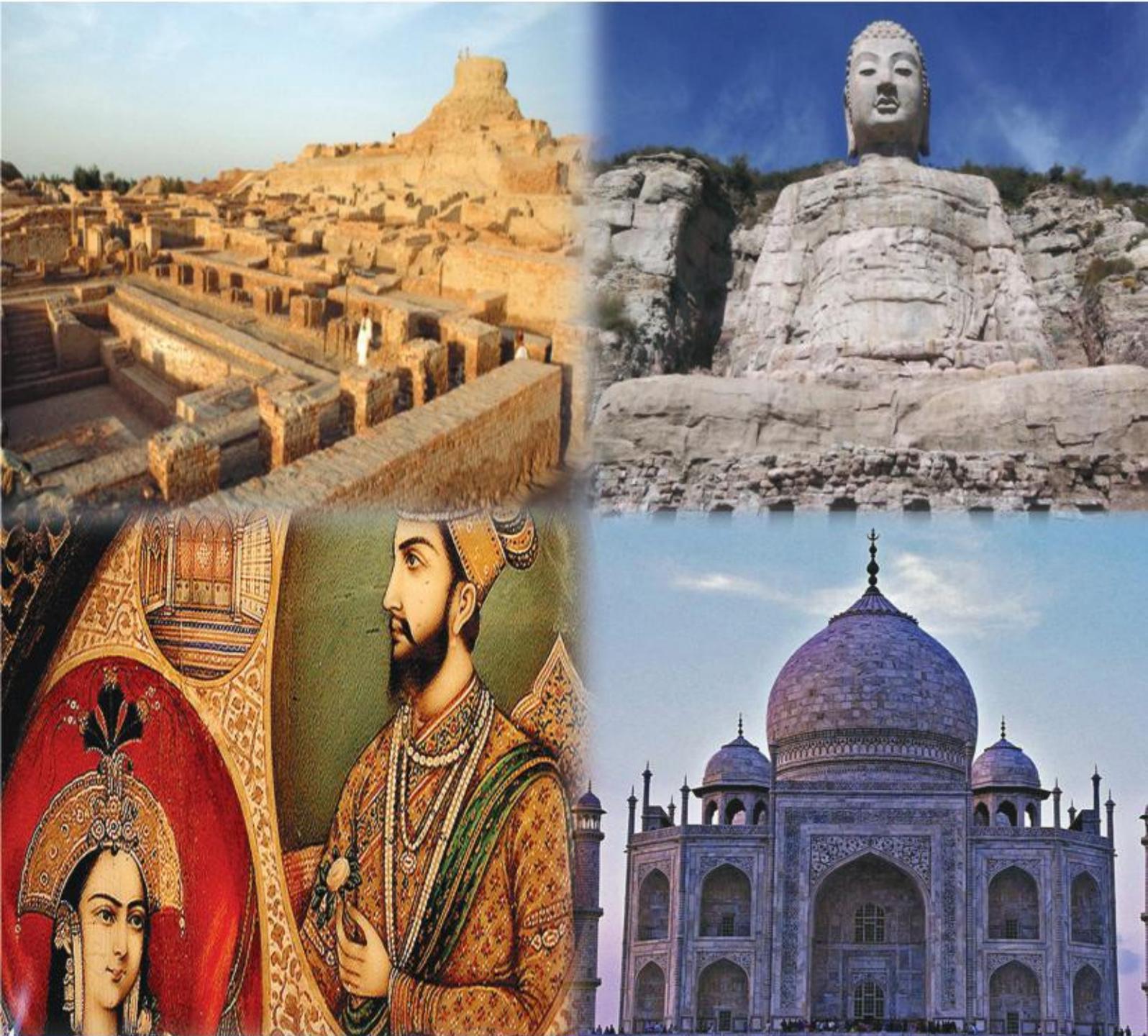


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- ❖ Firoz Tuglaq built cities like **Hissar, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Ferozpar** and **Janupur**.
- ❖ Asokan stone pillars from Topara and Merrut were brought to Delhi. He also built a number of canals.
  - Sirsa to Hansi
  - Sutlej to Dipalpur
  - Yamuna to Sirmur
- ❖ The most remarkable contribution of Firoz that gave a fillip to agriculture was the **Scheme of artificial irrigation** in which the
- ❖ excavation of canals occupied an important place.
- ❖ Old monuments like Jama Masjid and Qutb-Minar were also repaired.
- ❖ A new department called employment Bureau, **Diwan - i - Khairat** was created to take care of orphans and widows.
- ❖ Imposed an additional tax at the rate 1/10 of the total production of such cultivators as were benefited by the new scheme irrigation known as **Haqi-i-shirb**.
- ❖ The sultan also opened a large number of free hospitals **Dar-ul-shafa** where medicines used to be distributed free to the people. Experienced physicians, surgeons, eye specialists used to be appointed who attended the patients with great care.
- ❖ Started practice of granting old-age pension.
- ❖ Started Charitable kitchen at Delhi.
- ❖ **Diwan-i-Khairat** was the special creation of firoz for helping the poor Muslims parents in the marriage of their daughter.
- ❖ **Zakat** - obligatory tax to be paid by wealthy Muslims.
- ❖ He prohibited **Siyasat** - infliction of death penalty or torture. But he put nothing in its place for political offenders.
- ❖ So embezzlement of public revenue went unpunished. All the loans that the people owed to the state were **ceremoniously** washed off.
- ❖ He also ordered the remission of a number of **Octoroi taxes** on the ground that the shariat had not permitted them.

- ❖ He ordered all mural paintings in his places to be erased.
- ❖ **Futuh-at-i-Firoz Shahi** is a 32 page autobiographical work of **Firoz Tuglaq**
- ❖ Firoz patronized scholars like **Barani** and **Afif**.
- ❖ The soldiers were not to be paid in cash but by assignments on the land revenue of village.
- ❖ **Firoz died in 1388** The struggle for power between the Sultan and the nobles started once again. His successors had to face the rebellion of the slaves created by Firoz.
- ❖ In the following years, the Delhi sultanate had disintegrated further. Many provinces like Mulwa and Gujarat declared their independence.
- ❖ The **Invasion of Timur in 1398** had worsened the situation. It was a forgettable chapter in India history since **Timur** terrorized the people of Delhi and ordered a general massacre which killed almost 2 lakhs of Delhi people. He went back with a huge booty

leaving the sultan of Delhi in almost a pauper state.

- ❖ Sultan Nasirudin Mahmud Shah **1398-1413** was the last Tughlaq ruler of Delhi.

## **2.4 SAYYID DYNASTY**

**(1414 – 1451)**

- ❖ In 1414, After Mahmud's death Khizr Khan founded the Sayyid Dumasty.
- ❖ Sayyids claimed their descent from Prophet Muhammad.
- ❖ Sayyids functioned like feudatories of the Timurid power of Central Asia.
- ❖ It was a short-lived period. The Sayyids ruled only in name and they did not have much territory or power.

### **Khizr Khan (1414-1421) :**

- ❖ Khizr Khan was not only the founder of the Saiyyid Dynasty but also its ablest ruler. Khizr Khan ruled from 1414-1421. He was known to be an able administrator and was very soft natured.
- ❖ He never resorted to bloody battles until it was absolutely necessary. It

was his kind and docile nature that did not let him acquire many kingdoms during his reign.

- ❖ He defeated the Hindus of Daob, Kalithar and Chandwar since they had stopped paying tributes.
- ❖ Though he didn't wage many battles during his reign, he was busy suppressing revolts in different parts of his kingdom. He could not come up with many great reforms but still he was greatly respected and loved by his subjects.
- ❖ Khizr Khan did not rule as a sovereign ruler but professed to rule as the **deputy of Timur's son and successor**. He assumed the **title of Shah** and got **the Khutba** read in his name.
- ❖ In 1412 he conquered **Gujarat, Gwalior** and **Jaunpur**. In 1416 he defeated **Bayana** and in 1421 he attacked Mewat. Due to the illness he died in the year 1421. He was succeeded by his son **Mubarak Shah** in 1421 who ruled till 1434.

### Mubarak Shah (1421-1434)

- ❖ After the death of Khizr Khan, his son Mubarak Shah succeeded him on the throne. Like his father, Mubarak Shah was a wise man and an efficient ruler and remained on the throne from 1421-1434.
- ❖ He used his resources carefully and to the fullest. He was a devout Muslim and cared for his subjects.
- ❖ He was not quite able to possess many areas and kingdoms during his rule and kept suppressing revolts like his father.
- ❖ The city of **Mubarakabad** was founded by him in the year 1433.

### Muhammad Shah (1434-1445) :

- ❖ After the death of Mubarak Shah, his brother's son Muhammad Shah succeeded him on the throne since Mubarak shah did not have a son. Muhammad Shah ruled from 1434-1444.
- ❖ He was not an able ruler and misused his power and position of authority.
- ❖ He lost the trust and affection of his nobles and royal force who had freed him from his captors.

- ❖ He was lethargic and lazy ruler who just wanted to live his life in pleasure.

### Alauddin Alam Shah (1445-1450):

- ❖ After the death of Muhammad Shah in 1444, his son took over the throne under the title of **Alam Shah**. During the year 1447, he visited a place called Baduan and loved it so much that he decided to stay there forever.
- ❖ He was the weakest ruler of the Saiyyid Dynasty.
- ❖ Till 1451, Delhi was ruled by Bahlul Lodhi. Alam Shah ruled Baduan till he died in the year 1478 with his death the Sayyid dynasty came to end.

## 2.5 LODHI DYNASTY (1451-1526)

- ❖ The Lodi dynasty in India arose around 1451 after the Sayyid dynasty.
- ❖ The Lodhi Empire was established by the **Ghizlai tribe of the Afghans**. This is the only Afghan dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

- ❖ They formed the last phase of the Delhi Sultanate.
- ❖ There were three main rulers in the history of Lodi Dynasty.

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bahlul Lodi - 1451 - 1489</li><li>• Sikandar Lodi - 1489 - 1515</li><li>• Ibrahim Lodi - 1517 - 1526</li></ul> |
|--|

### Bahlul Lodi (1451-89 AD)

- ❖ He was the first Afghan ruler while his predecessors were all Turks.
- ❖ Bahlul Lodi annexed the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur and introduced the **Bahloli type of copper coins**.
- ❖ He was an Afghan noble who was a very brave soldier. Bahlul Khan seized the throne without much resistance from the then ruler, Alam Shah.
- ❖ His territory was spread across Jaunpur, Gwalior and northern Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ During his reign in 1486, he appointed his eldest son **Barbak Shah as the Viceroy of Jaunpur**.
- ❖ He died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son, **Sikandar Lodi**.

### Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517)

- ❖ He was the greatest of the three Lodi Sovereigns.
- ❖ He was born of a Hindu mother.
- ❖ He introduced a new measurement yard called ‘**gazz-i-sikandari**’.
- ❖ He wrote Persian verses under the name ‘**Gulrukh**’.
- ❖ He also founded Agra in 1504 and transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra.
- ❖ Despite certain laudable qualities, he was a bigot. He destroyed many Hindu temples and imposed many restrictions on the Hindus.
- ❖ He tried to propagate Islam and crush Hinduism.
- ❖ He was a good administrator. Roads were laid and many irrigational facilities were provided for the benefit of the peasantry.
- ❖ He improved agriculture and industry. He organized an efficient spy system.
- ❖ During his period several Sanskrit books dealing with mathematics,
- ❖ Medicine, Astronomy and Yoga were translated into Persian.
- ❖ He enjoyed “**Sehnai**” music.

- ❖ A reputed work on music titled “**Lahjat-i-Sikandar Shahi**” was prepared during his reign.
- ❖ He conquered south Bihar in 1494-95 and concluded a treaty of friendship with Alauddin Husain Shah the ruler of Bengal.
- ❖ He died at Agra in 1517.
- ❖ He was known to be a kind and generous ruler who cared for his subjects.

### Ibrahim Lodi (1517-26 AD)

- ❖ Sikandar Lodi was succeeded by his eldest son Ibrahim Lodi **who was arrogant**. He insulted his nobles openly in court and humiliated them.
- ❖ Those nobles who revolted were put to death. His own uncle, Alauddin revolted.
- ❖ **Daulat Khan Lodi**, the governor of the Punjab was insulted and disaffection between king and courtier became very common.
- ❖ Greatly displeased by the arrogance of Ibrahim, **Daulat Khan Lodi** invited **Babur** to invade India. Babur marched against Delhi and used new technology like **artillery**, effective strategy, defeated and

killed **Ibrahim Lodi** in the **first battle of Panipat (1526)** The Afghan kingdom lasted for only seventy-five years.

### **Administration of Delhi Sultanate**

- ❖ Even though Turks established a political system based on **Islamic principles** many of the existing **Rajput systems** and ideas continued to be followed in matters of governance in India.
- ❖ A state based on **Sharia law** and Islamic principles is to be governed as per **Koranic** injunctions and on **Hadith** (Quotes attributed to Prophet Mohammed).
- ❖ Turks tried to establish such a state system. Therefore, the theory of governance of Islam could be regarded as “**theocracy**”.
- ❖ The title of “**Sultan**” was started by the Turkish rulers in India. In Islam, Sultan is a title that is subordinate only to “**Caliph**”.
- ❖ All powers were vested in his hands of the Sultan who is **an autocrat**. The **Sultans** ruler in the name of the **Caliph**.
- ❖ Three sultans of Delhi - **Iltumish, Muhammad bin Tughlaq and**

**Feroz Shah Tughlaq** received a letter of investiture from **Caliphs**.

### **Military Administration**

- ❖ The Sultan was the Commander of the army.
- ❖ The four division of the army were :
  - The Royal army
  - Provincial or Governor’s army
  - Feudal Army
  - War Time army.

### **Economy**

- ❖ The Delhi Sultanate introduced reforms in the land revenue administration. The lands were classified into three categories.
  - **Iqta land** - Lands assigned to officials as Iqtas instead of payment for their services.
  - **Khalisa land** - Land under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal household.
  - **Inam land** - Land assigned or granted to religious leader or religious institutions.
- ❖ The peasantry paid one third of their produce as land revenue, and sometimes even one half of the produce. They also paid other taxes

and always led a hand-mouth living.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SULTANATE

<b>Diwan-i-Wizarat</b>	▪ Prime Minister or Chief Minister & Ministry of Finance
<b>Mustauf-i-mammalik</b>	▪ Auditor General - Supervisor of State Expenditure.
<b>Mushrif-i-mammalik</b>	▪ Accountant General - Supervisor of Accounts.
<b>Diwan-i-Mustakharaj</b>	▪ Ministry of revenue arrears.
<b>Diwan-i-Risalat:</b>	▪ Department of appeals, complaints and redressal of grievances.
<b>Diwan-i-Arz</b>	▪ It was the military department headed by Ariz-i-mammalik.
<b>Diwan-i-insha</b>	▪ Department of correspondence.
<b>Diwan-i-Bandagan</b>	▪ Department of slaves
<b>Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi</b>	▪ Department of agriculture
<b>Diwan-i-Khairat</b>	▪ Department of charity
<b>Naib-i-wazir-i-mammalik</b>	▪ Deputy to the wazir
<b>Kotwal:</b>	▪ Custodian of peace and order
<b>Muhtasib</b>	▪ Kept strict watch over conduct of people, sensor of public morals.
<b>Barid</b>	▪ spies
<b>Waqia – Navis</b>	▪ News reporters.
<b>Sadr-us-Suddar</b>	▪ Minister of Islamic Law
<b>Qazi-ul-Quzar</b>	▪ Minister of Justice
<b>Amil</b>	▪ Revenue Officer
<b>Chihalgani</b>	▪ A select body of Turkish nobility originally slaves of

	Iltumish which came into existence during the period of Iltumish to be destroyed by balban later
<b>Iqtadar</b>	▪ Governor, a person in whose charge an Iqta has been placed.
<b>Khwaja</b>	▪ Keeping accounts and sending information to sultan, the office was created by Balban
<b>Muftis</b>	▪ Expounder of law
<b>Muqti/Wali</b>	▪ Provincial governor/holder of Iqta
<b>Sahib-i-diwan</b>	▪ Controlling the provincial revenues and he exercised a sort of check on the powers and activities of the governor
<b>Shiqs or districts</b>	▪ The provinces were further divided into Shiqs or districts.
<b>Muqaddam Chaudhri</b>	▪ Village Headman
<b>Patwari</b>	▪ The village accountant

- ❖ However, Sultans like Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq took efforts to enhance agricultural production by providing enhance agricultural production by providing irrigational facilities and by providing **takkavi loans**.
- ❖ They also encouraged the farmers to cultivate superior crop like **wheat instead of barley. Firoz encouraged the growth of horticulture.**
- ❖ Cotton textile and silk industry flourished in this period.

Sericulture was introduced on a large scale which made India less dependent on other countries for the import of raw silk.

- ❖ Paper industry had grown and there was an extensive use of paper from 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- ❖ Other crafts like leather-making, metal-crafts and carpet-weaving flourished due to the increasing demand.
- ❖ One silver tanks was divided into 48 jitals during the Khalji rule and 50 jitals during the Tughlaq rule.



- ❖ Gold coins or dinars became popular during the reign of Alauddin Khalji after his South Indian conquests.

### **Social Life of the Sultanate Period**

- ❖ The important Characteristics of the society was the division of people and the bases of their work
- ❖ Nationality as Foreign Muslims, Indian Muslims and Hindus.
- ❖ There was little change in the structure of the Hindu society during this period. Traditional caste system with the Brahmins on the upper strata of the society was prevalent.
- ❖ The subservient position of women also continued and the practice of sati was widely prevalent.
- ❖ The seclusion of women and the wearing of purdah became common among the upper class women.
- ❖ The Arabs and Turks brought the purdah system into India and became widespread among the Hindu women in the upper classes of north India.

- ❖ During the Sultanate period, the Muslim society remained divided into several ethnic and racial groups. The Turks, Iranisms, Afghans and Indian Muslims developed exclusively and there were no intermarriages between these groups.
- ❖ Hindus convert from lower castes were also not given equal respect. The Muslim nobles occupied high offices and very rarely the Hindu nobles were given high position in the government.
- ❖ The Hindus were considered zimmi or protected people for which they were forced to pay a tax called jiziya. In the beginning Jiziya was collected as part of land tax.
- ❖ Firoz Tughlaq separated it from the land revenue and collected Jiziya as a separate tax. Sometimes Brahmins were exempted from paying Jiziya.