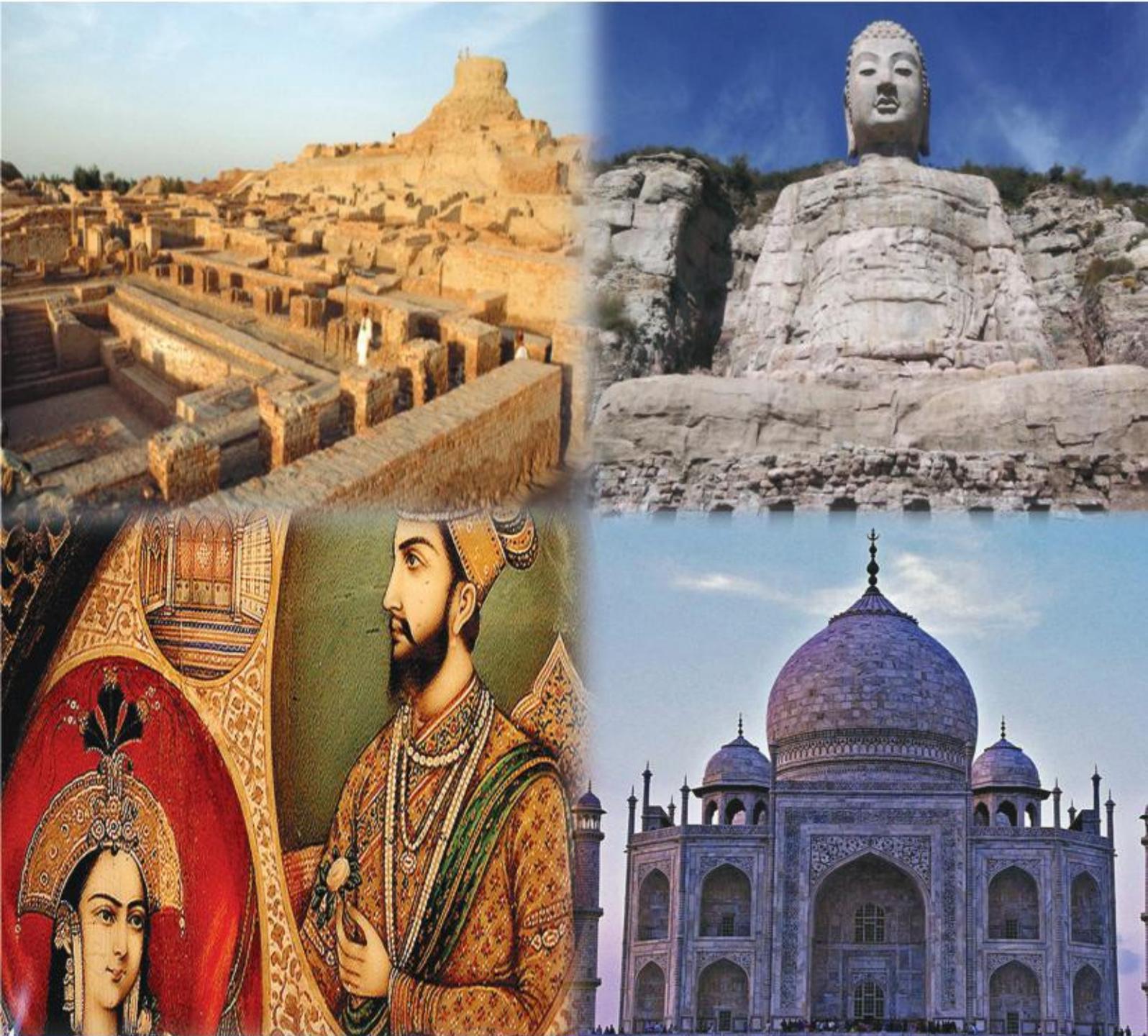


Vetrii's

# TNPSC Material

## HISTORY

- Medieval India -



## VETRII IAS STUDY CIRCLE

F Block, 37/38, Chinthamani, Anna Nagar(E), Chennai - 600 102

044-26265326 / 96001 24042 / 95001 22022 / 78711 69099

[www.vetriias.com](http://www.vetriias.com)

★ Chennai

★ Salem

★ Tanjore

Follow us on 

**CONTENTS**

| SL. NO. | TOPIC   | PAGE NO.  |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 1.      | <b>ARAB AND TURK INVASIONS OF INDIA</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| 2.      | <b>DELHI SULTANATE</b><br>2.1 The Slave Dynasty (1206 - 1290 A.D.)<br>2.2 The Khalji Dynasty (1290 - 1320 A.D.)<br>2.3 Tughlak Dynasty (1320 - 1413 A.D.)<br>2.4 Sayyids Dynasty (1414 - 1451 A.D.)<br>2.5 Lodis Dynasty (1451 - 1526 A.D.) | <b>7</b>  |
| 3.      | <b>VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE</b><br>3.1 Sangama Dynasty<br>3.2 Saluva Dynasty<br>3.3 Tuluva Dynasty<br>3.4 Aravidu Dynasty  | <b>39</b> |
| 4.      | <b>BAHMANI KINGDOM</b><br>4.1 Berar<br>4.2 Bidar<br>4.3 Ahmadnagar<br>4.4 Golconda  | <b>50</b> |
| 5.      | <b>MUGHAL EMPIRE</b>  | <b>59</b> |



|           |  |            |
|-----------|--|------------|
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>5.1 Babur (1526 - 1530)</li><li>5.2 Humayun (1556 - 1605 AD)</li><li>5.3 Akbar (1556 - 1605 AD)</li><li>5.4 Jahangir (1605 - 1627 AD)</li><li>5.5 Shahjehan 1627 - 1658 AD)</li><li>5.6 Aurangazeb (1657 - 1707)</li><li>5.7 Mughal Administration</li><li>5.8 Art and Architecture of Mughals</li></ul> |            |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>THE MARATHA EMPIRE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6.1 Shivaji</li><li>6.2 Shivaji's Administration</li></ul>   | <b>101</b> |

# THE DELHI SULTANATE & REGIONAL KINGDOM

Delhi Sultanate was established by the Turks in 1206 and it continued through the following five dynasties until the first battle of Panipet and Babur's invasion of India in 1526.

## FIVE DIFFERENT DYNASTIES

- **The Slave - 1206 -1290 A.D.**
- **The Khalji - 1290 - 1320 A.D.**
- **The Tughlaq - 1320 - 1413A.D.**
- **The Sayyids - 1414 - 1451 A.D.**
- **The Lodis - 1451 - 1526 A.D.**

❖ The slave dynasty was also called **Mamluk** dynasty. Mamluk was the **Quranic** term for slave. The slave dynasty ruled Delhi from A.D. 1206 to 1290. In fact, three dynasties were established during this period.

1. **Qutbi dynasty** (1206 - 1211)  
Founded by Qutbuddin Aibak
2. **First Ilbari Dynasty** (1211 - 1266) Founded by Iltutmish
3. **Second Ilbari Dynasty** (1266 - 1290) Founded by Balban

## 2.1 SLAVE DYNASTY

### Ilbari Turks/ Mamluk / Slave Dynasty

#### Qutbuddin Aibak (1206 - 1210)

❖ Qutbud-din-Aibak was a slave of **Muhammad Ghori**, who made

him the Governor of his Indian possessions.

❖ He set up his military head Quarters at **Indraprasta**, near

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1206 - 1210 | Qutubud-din-Aibak  |
| 1210 - 1211 | Aram Baksh         |
| 1211 - 1236 | Iltumish           |
| 1236 - 1240 | Razia              |
| 1240 - 1242 | Bahram Shah        |
| 1242 - 1246 | Allaudin Mamudshah |
| 1246 - 1266 | Nasiruddin Mehmood |
| 1266 - 1286 | Balban             |
| 1287 - 1290 | Kaikubad           |
| 1290 -      | Kayumar            |

Delhi. He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the life of Ghori.



❖ After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibak declared his independence. He severed all connection with the Kingdom of Ghori and thus

founded the slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.

- ❖ He strengthened his position through matrimonial alliance with his rivals.
- ❖ He gave his daughter to Iltutmish the foremost of his slaves.
- ❖ He established his capital at two places, first at Lahore and then shifted it to Delhi.
- ❖ No coins were issued by him. He had distributed largesse from the treasury of Delhi to poor people, he was called as “**Lakh Baksh**” for his generosity.
- ❖ While playing polo (Chauhan) in a horse back he made a fatal fall and severely injured himself and **died in 1210**.
- ❖ He had ruled only for 4 years. Aibak patronized the great scholar **Hasan Nizami**.
- ❖ He also started the construction of ‘**Qutab Minar**’ after the name of a famous Suti **Saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar**.
- ❖ He built one mosque (**Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque**) at Delhi and another at Ajmer (**Adai-din-ka-**

**Jhonpra**). It was completed by **Iltutmish**.

- ❖ **Quwwat-ul-Islam** mosque is considered as the first mosque built by the Turks in India.
- ❖ The Turks introduced the **Arch** and **Dome** method in India.
- ❖ After the death of Qutubuddin, his son **Aram Shah** ascended the throne but he was deposed by Iltutmish.

#### **Iltutmish (1210 - 1236)**

- ❖ He was a **Turk**, who belonged to the **Ilbari tribe**. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak, who was at that time the viceroy of Delhi was impressed by his intelligence and bravery and purchased him. Gradually, he rose to a high position and was appointed as the **Governor** of **Gwalior**.



- ❖ Fascinated by his intelligence, goodness and nobleness of

character Aibak married his daughter to him.

- ❖ He succeeded to the throne after **Qutub-ud-din-Aibak** by defeating **Aram Baksh**, Son of **Qutub-ud-din-Aibak**.
- ❖ Iltutmish was a shrewd ruler, who after ascending the throne, was engaged in a series of battles and thus extended his empire.
- ❖ In 1229 A.D. he was honoured with the title of **Sultan-I-Azam** (Great Sultan) from **Ali Mastansir Billah**, the Khalifah of Baghdad and considered as the absolute ruler of the land that he had captured.
- ❖ As a result, his prestige and authority increased in the Muslim world, and created a separate identity for himself. During his reign, Iltutmish averted the attack led by the famous **Mongol Chengiz Khan**, in 1221 AD.
- ❖ Iltutmish was a patron of **arts and letters**.
- ❖ The construction of the **Qutab Minar** in Delhi was started by his predecessor Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

but was completed under his supervision.

- ❖ He gave the new state a capital, Delhi, a **Monarchial** form of government and a governing class. (Hereditary Succession)
- ❖ Iltutmish consolidated the **Turkish rule** and therefore he could be called as the real **founder of Turkish rule in India**.
- ❖ Iltutmish embarked on a series of military expeditions in the Western and Central India in the 1220's. He captured **Ranthambhor** and **Mandu** and then **Malwa** and **Bhilsa**. He also conquered Gwalior.
- ❖ The **Shah of Khwarizm** empire of central Asia asked for Asjum and Military support from Iltutmish as he was being chased by the hordes of **Chenghiz Khan**, one of the greatest military conquerors the world has ever known, who was nicknamed as the '**Scourge of god**'.
- ❖ Iltutmish by intelligently not sending any positive reply to **Jalaluddin - Mangbarni**, the Khwarizh Shah saved India from

the fury of the marauding **Mongols.**

- ❖ Iltumish issued **silver coin** by name **Tanka** and **copper coin** called as **Jital**.
- ❖ Iltumish had also created a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, **the Forty** or **Chalisa** or **Chahlgani** (the family of forty).
- ❖ He is also the founder of **Iqta System**, The **Iqta** was the grant of revenue from a territory in lieu of salary.
- ❖ He patronized many scholars and a number of Sufi Saints came to India during his reign.
  - Minhaj-us-Siraj
  - Taj-ud-din
  - Nizam-ul-Mulk
  - Muhammad Janaidi
  - Malik Qutb-ud-din Hasan
  - Fakhrul-Mulk Isami were his contemporary scholars who added grandeur to his court.

- ❖ The tomb is noted for its stark exteriors and intricately ornamented interiors and the use

the ancient Hindu motifs such as bell-and-chain, tassel, wheel, lotus and diamond.

- ❖ Iltumish died in 1236 A.D. He was disappointed with his son's incapability, so he nominated his daughter **Razia Sultana** as his heiress.

### **Razia Sultana (1236-40 A.D.)**

- ❖ **Razia** came to throne by overthrowing her brother **Rukn-ud-din**
- ❖ After elevating many Tajiks to high positions Raziya appointed **Jamal-ud-din Yaqut** an **Abyssinian (Ethiopian) slave** as superintendent of the **Royal Horses**, which aroused resentment in a majority of the already disgruntled **Turkish** nobles (Chahalgani).



- ❖ Moreover Sultana began to appear unveiled in public. Though the

people of Delhi supported her, hostility mounted among the **Iqtadars**.

- ❖ In 1239-40 she crushed some of the rebellious **Iqtadars** but one of them **Altunia** killed **Yakut** and took **Raziya** prisoner. In the meanwhile Iltumish's third son **Bahram** was put on the throne by the powerful Turkish nobles.
- ❖ Raziya married Altunia and their combined efforts to capture Delhi failed. They were killed by **Hindu Bandits** during on their convoy.
- ❖ The fall of Raziya paved the way for the ascendancy of the forty (Chahalgani). In the next six years, Bahram Shah (1240-42) and Masud Shah (1242-46) ruled in Delhi.
- ❖ There ensued a struggle for supremacy between the sultans and the nobles. In 1246 **Balban** succeeded in putting **Nasir-ud-din Muhammad** (1246-46), a younger son of **Iltutmish**, as Sultan.

### Balban (1266-1287)

- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Balban, who was also known as **Ulughkhan**.
- ❖ Ghiyasuddin Balban is the greatest Sultan of the slave dynasty and an extremely shrewd military chief.
- ❖ He belonged to the Ilbari tribe of a well-to-do Turk family. He was a **Slave of Iltumish**.



- ❖ From the very beginning he was favoured by master and soon became one of the **Chahalgani** (forty chief nobles of the court). He gradually gained power during the rule of **Nasir-ur-din Mahmud** and in early **1266**. He became the Sultan after the death of Nasir-ud-din.
- ❖ The Chahalgani's had become very strong during the twenty year rule