

FOUNDATION OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

- **Mohammad Ghori** invaded India and was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in **First Battle of Tarain** (1191).
- Ghori defeated the Rajput king in Second Battle of Tarain (1192) and laid the foundation of the Muslim dominion in India. He may be considered the '**founder of Muslim rule**' in **India**.

Ilbari Dynasty (AD 1206-1290)

Qutub-ud-in-Aibak

- Capital **Lahore** (initial); **Delhi** (later).
- The founder of the Slave dynasty. Also called **Lakh Baksh** because of his generosity.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of **Qutub Minar**, after the name of the famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki; built Quwwat-ul-Islam (first mosque in India) and **Adhai Din ka Jhopra** (Ajmer).
- Died while playing Chaugan (polo) at Lahore.

Ilutmish (AD 1210-1236)

- Attack of Mongols; formed **Turkan-e-Chahalgani** or Chalisa (a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles)
- Divided his empire into **Iqtas** (assignment of land in lieu of salary).
- Introduced 2 types of coins-silver tanka and copper jital.

Razia Sultan (AD 1236-1240)

- First and last Muslim woman ruler of Medieval India.
- She disregarded Purdah, married Altunia, the Governor of Bhatinda.
- Bahram Shah, son of Ilutmish, killed her.

Balban (AD 1266-1286)

- Separated Military Department (Diwane-Ariz) and Finance Department (Diwan-e-Wazarat).
- He declared that king was the deputy of God (Niyabat-e-Khudai) and shadow of God (Zil-e-Ilahi) and introduced the practices of **Sijdah** and **Paibos**.

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Khilji Dynasty (AD 1290-1320)

- Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji was the first ruler, who reviewed that India cannot be a totally Islamic state.
- **Alauddin Khalji** His conquests were that of Gujarat ruled by Vaghela king; Ranthambore, Chittor and Malwa and later to the South (mainly by Malik Kafur).
- He abolished Zamindari in *Khalisa* land. No iqta was allotted in Doab area.
- Alauddin adopted the policy of **Blood and Iron** in tackling the Mongols.
- He built Khizrabad, **Alai Darwaja** and his capital city **Siri**.
- Also built **Hauz Khas** in Delhi and added entrance door to **Qutub Minar**, introduced market reforms.
- Adopted the title of **Sikandar-i-Sani**.
- Built a permanent army, introduced Chehra and Dagh System.
- First Turkish Sultan' who separated religion from politics.
- His court poets were **Amir Khusrau** and **Mir Hassan Dehlvi**.

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Tughlaq Dynasty
(AD 1320-1413)

- Founded by **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**, who built the fortified city of Tughlaqabad and made it his capital.

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- He was the first sultan to start irrigation works.
- **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** also called the **wise fool king** on account of five experiments, namely (a) Transfer of capital to Daulatabad (b) Taxation in Doab (c) Qarachil expedition (d) Khurasan expedition (e) Token currency.
- The Sultan set-up a separate department for agriculture, Diwan-i-kohi. He gave Sondhar loans to farmers.
- South Indian states of the Vijayanagara empire, the Bahmani kingdom and the Sultanate of Madura were founded.
- The famous traveller of Morocco, **Ibn-Batuta** visited his court.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** built new towns of Hissar, Firozpur, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Firozabad (his capital). During his reign two Ashokan pillars, one from Topara in Ambala and the other from Meerut were brought. Built canals was fond of slaves and wrote a book **Futuh-at-e-Firoz Shahi**.
- He repaired Qutub Minar when it was struck by lightning.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq also made **Iqtadari system** hereditary and imposed new taxes like **Kharaj** (land tax equal to one-tenth of the producer) and **Zakat** and **Khams** (one-tenth of the booty captured in war).
- He made **Jizya** a separate tax and he imposed this tax upon the **Brahmans** for the first time in the history of Sultanate.
- He introduced the following coins— Aadha, Bhikh, Shashgani and Hasthragani.
- **Timur** Mongol leader of Central Asia, ordered general massacre in Delhi (AD 1398) at the time of Nasiruddin Mahmud (last Tughlaq king).

Sayyids and Lodhis

- **Sayyids** dynasty was founded by Khizr Khan : Successors-Mubarak Shah, Muhammad Shah and Alauddin Alam Shah.
- The **Lodhis** were the first Afghans to rule India.
- **Bahlol Lodhi** (AD 1451-1481) founded the dynasty.
- **Sikander Lodhi** (AD 1418-1517) introduced **Gaz-i-Sikandari**. (unit for measuring cultivated field). He founded Agra in 1504. He wrote the Persian verse 'Gulrukhi'.

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- He was succeeded by **Ibrahim Lodhi** (1517-1526), who was defeated by **Rana Sanga** of Mewar in the Battle of Khatoli. Ibrahim Lodhi was also defeated by **Babur** in April, 1526 which led to the establishment of the Mughal rule in India.

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PROVINCIAL KINGDOMS

Gujarat

- Broke away from Delhi in AD 1397 under **Zafar Khan**, who assumed the title of **Sultan Muzaffar Shah**.
- His grandson Ahmed Shah I built a new city **Ahmedabad**.
- The next prominent ruler was **Mahmud Beghra**. During his rule, the Portuguese set-up a factory at Diu.

Kashmir

Kashmir was ruled by Hindu rulers until **Shamsuddin Shah** asserted himself in AD 1339. The greatest ruler was **Zain-ul-Abidin** (AD 1420-70), who is called the **Akbar of Kashmir**, built Zaina lank, artificial island in **Wular lake**.

Mewar

- Rajput rule restored by **Rana Hamir** after Alauddin Khilji captured Chittor in AD 1303.
- The greatest was Rana Kumbha who built the **Vijay Stambh** at Chittor to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa.

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Vijayanagara Kingdom
(AD 1336-1565)

- Founded by Harihara I and Bukka I.
- Four dynasties ruled over VijayanagarSangam, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu.
- Devaraya I built a dam across Tungabhadra river and Italian traveller **Nicolo de Conti** visited his court followed by the Russian merchant **Nikitin**
- **Devaraya II**, the greatest ruler, who was seen as incarnation of Indra by Commoners; He was also called 'Gajabetekara' and wrote **Mahanataka Sudhanidhi** and commentary on the **Brahma Sutras** in Sanskrit; Persian Ambassador **Abdur Razzaq** visited his court. Krishnadeva Raya (AD 1509-29) was the greatest ruler.
- Krishnadeva Raya was known as **Abhinava Bhoja, Andhra Pitamah** and **Andhra Bhoja** because of being a great patron of literature. Eight great poets of Telugu (Ashta Diggaja) adorned his court like Pedanna and Tenalirama.
- Portuguese **Dominigo Paes** and **Barbosa** visited his court.
- **Battle of Talikota** (AD 1565) **Sadasiva**, the last ruler of the Tuluva dynasty was defeated by an alliance of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar

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Bahmani Kingdom

- **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah** (AD 1347-58), also known as **Hasan Gangu**, founded it with its capital at **Gulbarg**.
- Ahmad Shah Wali transferred the capital from Gulbarg to Bidar.

- Bahmani kingdom broke up into :
 - **Nizamsahis of Ahmadnagar**
Founder Malik Ahmad Bahri
 - **Adilsahis of Bijapur**
Founder Yusuf Adil Shah
 - **Imadsahis of Berar**
Founder Fatullah Khan Imad-ul-Mulk
 - **Qutubsahis of Golconda**
Founder Quli Qutub Shah
 - **Baridsahis of Bidar**
Founder Ali Barid

- The Gol Gumbaz (a tomb with World's second largest dome) was built by Muhammad Adil Shah at **Bijapur**.

- Muhammad Quli Qutubshah founded **Hyderabad** and built **Charminar**.

Mughal Empire
(AD 1526-1707)

Babur (AD 1526-1530)

- Founder of Mughal empire, who introduced gunpowder in India; defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the **First Battle of Panipat** (AD 1526); Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh) at **Battle of Khanwa** (AD 1527); Medini Rai of Chanderi at **Battle of Chanderi** (AD 1528) and Mahmud Lodi at Battle of Ghagra (AD 1529); he wrote Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish language.

- Babur declared **Jehad** and adopted the title Ghazi.

- Died in 1530 and was buried at Aram Bagh (Agra). Later his body was taken to Bagh-e Babun (Kabul).

Humayun (AD 1530-1556)

- Built **Dinpanah** at Delhi as his second capital.

- Sher Shah Suri gradually gained power. He fought two battles with Humayun—**Battle of Chausa** (AD 1539) and another **Battle of Kannauj** (AD 1540) culminating into Humayun's defeat.

- Humayun passed 15 years in exile; again invaded India in 1555 with the help of his officer Bairam Khan.

- Died in AD 1556 due to a fall from his library building's stairs; **Gulbadan Begum**, Humayun's half-sister wrote **Humayun-nama**.

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Akbar(AD 1556-1605)

- Coronated at the young age of 14 by Bairam Khan; defeated Hemu at the **Second Battle of Panipat** (AD 1556) with the help of Bairam Khan; conquered Malwa (AD 1561) defeating Baz Bahadur followed by Garh-Katanga (ruled by Rani Durgawati), Chittor (AD 1568), Ranthambhor and Kalinjar (AD 1569), Gujarat (AD 1572), Mewar (Battle of Haldighati, AD 1576 Akbar and Rana Pratap), Kashmir (AD 1586), Sindh (AD 1593) and Asirgarh (AD 1603) were also conquered.
- **Buland Darwaza** was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri after victory over Gujarat in AD 1572.
- Married to **Harkha Bai**, daughter of Rajput ruler Bharmal.
- **Ralph Fitch** (in AD 1585) was the first Englishman to visit Akbar's court.
- Abolished **Jaziyah** (AD 1564); believed in **Sulh-i-Kul** (peace to all), built Ibadat Khana (Hall of prayer) at Fatehpur Sikri; issued 'Degree of Infallibility (AD 1579); formulated religious order **Din-i-Ilahi** (AD 1582). Birbal was the first to embrace it.
- Land revenue system was called Todar Mal Bandobast or Zabti System measurement of land, classification of land and fixation of rent; and introduced Mansabdari System (holder of rank) to organise nobility and army.
- The Navratnas included Todar Mal, Abul Fazal, Faizi, Birbal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim Khana-i-Khana, Mullah-do-Pyaza, Raja Man Singh and Fakir Aziao-Din

Jahangir (AD 1605-1627)

- Executed the fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjan Dev.
- Greatest failure was the loss of Kandahar to Persia in AD 1622.
- Married Mehr-un-Nisa in AD 1611 and conferred the title of **Nurjahan** on her; He established **Zanjir-i-Adal** at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- **Captain Hawkins** and **Sir Thomas Roe** visited his court.
- Famous painters in his court-Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur and Bishandas.

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Shahjahan (AD 1628-1658)

- Annexed Ahmadnagar while Bijapur and Golconda accepted his overlordship.
- Secured Kandahar (AD 1639).
- Two Frenchmen, Bernier and Tavernier and an Italian adventurer Manucci visited his court.
- Built **Moti Masjid** and **Taj Mahal** at Agra, **Jama Masjid** and **Red Fort** at Delhi. His reign is considered the **Golden Age of Mughal architecture**.

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Aurangzeb (Alamgir)
(AD 1658-1707)

- Aurangzeb became victorious after the brutal war of succession among his brother Dara, Shuja and Murad.
- Rebellions during his rule—**Jat Peasantry** at Mathura, **Satnami peasantry** in Punjab and **Bundelas** in Bundelkhand.
- The annexation of Marwar in AD 1658 led to a serious rift between Rajput and Mughals after the death of Raja Jaswant Singh.

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- Ninth Sikh Guru, **Guru Tegh Bahadur** was executed by him in AD 1675.
- Mughal conquests reached territorial climax during his reign.
- It stretched from Kashmir in North to Jinji in South, from the Hindukush in West to Chittagong in East.
- He was called **Darvesh** or a **Zinda Pir**. He forbade **Sati**. Conquered Bijapur (AD 1686) and Golconda (AD 1687) and reimposed Jaziya in AD 1679.
- He built **Biwi ka Makbara** on the tomb of his queen Rabaud-Durani at Aurangabad; **Moti Masjid** within Red Fort, Delhi; and the Jami or Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.

**Causes behind the fall
of Mughal Empire**

- ➔ Weak and incompetent successors
- ➔ Wars of succession
- ➔ Aurangzeb's Deccan, religious and Rajput policies
- ➔ Jagirdari crisis
- ➔ Growth of Marathas and other regional powers
- ➔ Foreign invasions of Nadir Shah (1739) and Abdali

Sur Dynasty

- The founder of Sur dynasty was **Farid**.
- Afghan ruler of Bihar, Bahar Khan Lohani gave the title of **Sher Shah** to Farid. Introduced Silver coin called **Rupaya** and Copper coin **Dam**.
- Built his tomb at Sasaram and built a new city on the bank of Yamuna river in Delhi (present day **Purana Qila**).

LATER MUGHALS

- **Bahadur Shah I** (1707-12) Original name was Muazzam; Title-Shah Alam I.
- **Jahandar Shah** (1712-13) He ascended the throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan; abolished Jizya.
- **Farrukhsiyar** (1713-19) He lacked the ability and knowledge to rule independently. His reign saw the emergence of the Sayyid Brothers.

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- **Muhammad Shah** (1719-48) Nadir Shah invaded India and took away Peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond.
- **Ahmed Shah** (1748-54) Ahmed Shah Abdali (General of Nadir Shah) marched towards Delhi and the Mughals ceded Punjab and Multan.
- **Alamgir** (1754-59) Ahmed Shah occupied Delhi. Later, Delhi was plundered by Marathas.
- **Shah Alam II** (1759-1806) could not enter Delhi for 12 years.
- **Akbar II** (1806-37) pensioner of East India Company. He gave the title 'Raja' to Ram Mohan Roy.
- **Bahadur Shah II** (1837-57) Last Mughal Emperor who was made premier during the 1857 Revolt

Literature of Mughal Period

Author	-	Work
Babur	-	Tuzuk-i-Babari
Abul Fazal	-	Ain-i-Akbari, Akbarnamah
Jahangir	-	Tuzuk-i-Jahangir
Hamid Lahori	-	Padshahnama
Darashikoh	-	Majma-ul-Bahrain
Mirza Md Qasim	-	Alamgirnama

MARATHAS (AD 1674-1818)

Shivaji (AD 1627-80)

- Born at Shivner to **Shahji Bhonsle** and **Jijabai**. His religious teacher was **Samarth Ramdas** and guardian was **Dadaji Kondadev**.
- **Treaty of Purandar** (AD 1665) between Shivaji and Mughals.
- Coronation at Raigarh (AD 1674) and assumed the title of **Haindava Dharmadharak** (Protector of Hinduism).
- **Ashtapradhan** (eight ministers) helped in administration. These were **Peshwas**, **Sar-i-Naubat** (Military), **Mazumdar** or Amatya (Accounts); **Waqenavis** (Intelligence); **Surunavis** (Correspondence); **Dabir or Sumanta** (Ceremonies); **Nyayadhish** (Justice); and **Panditrao** (Charity).
- Successors of Shivaji were Shambhaji, Rajaram and **Shahu** (fought at Battle of Khed in AD 1708).

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Peshwas (AD 1719-18)

- **Balaji Vishwanath** was the first Peshwas, who concluded an agreement with the Sayyid Brothers (the king makers in history) by which Mughal emperor Farukh Siyyar recognised Shahu as the king of Swarajya.
- **Baji Rao** considered as the “greatest exponent of guerilla tactics after Shivaji”; Maratha power reached its zenith and system of confederacy began; defeated Siddis of Janjira; Conquest of Bassein and Salsette from Portuguese.
- **Balaji Baji Rao** known as Nana Sahib; **Third Battle of Panipat** (AD 1761) between Marathas and Ahmed Shah Abdali gave a big jolt to the Maratha empire.

SIKH GURUS

- **Guru Nanak Ji** (1469-39) founded Sikh religion.
- **Guru Angad**(1539-52)inventedGurmukhi.
- **Guru Amardas** (1552-74) struggled against sati system, and purdah system and established 22 **Gadiyans** to propagate religion.
- **Guru Ramdas** (1574-81) founded Amritsar in 1577.Akbar Granted The Land.
- **Guru Arjan Dev** (1581-1606) founded **Swarn Mandir** (Golden Temple) and composed **Adi Granth** later expanded into the Guru Granth Sahib.
- **Guru Hargobind Singh** (1606-44) established **Akal Takht**, and fortified Amritsar.
- **Guru Har Rai** (1644-61) provided care to Dara Shikoh.
- **Guru Harkishan** (1661-64)

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→ **Guru Tegh Bahadur** (1664-75)

→ **Guru Gobind Singh** (1675-1708) was the last Guru who founded the Khalsa. After him Sikh guruship ended.

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