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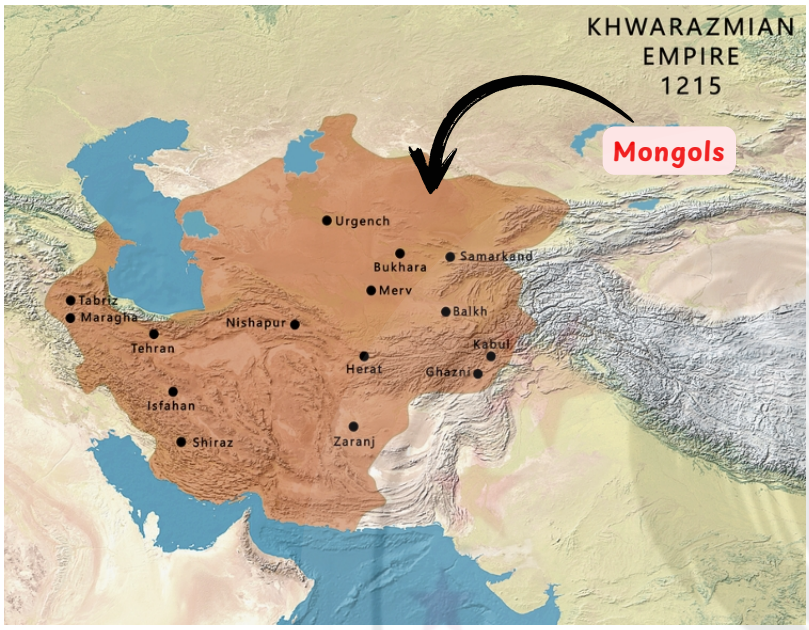
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Delhi Sultanate -1



Understanding the Base

- Muhammad Ghori was killed by Khokhar Tribe in 1206
- Yalduz (Slave of Ghori) took over the Ghazani.
- Multan & Uchch region was adminstored by Qabacha (Slave of Ghori)
- Lahore was under the rule of Qutub-ud-din Aibak



How Iltutmish saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Genghis Khan ?



- **The Mongol Pursuit:** In 1221 AD, Genghis Khan defeated the last Khwarazmian Shah, Jalal-ud-din Mingburnu, on the banks of the Indus River.
- **A Plea for Asylum**: Jalal-ud-din fled to the Punjab region, which bordered Iltutmish's Delhi Sultanate, and sent an envoy to Iltutmish to seek asylum and an alliance against the Mongols.
- **Iltutmish** diplomatically refused to grant asylum to Jalal-ud-din, sending an excuse that the climate and local conditions were not suitable for the prince.
- **Avoiding Provocation:** By not offering support to Genghis Khan's enemy, Iltutmish averted a direct confrontation with the Mongol army.



- Bakhtiyar Khilji was not Slave of Ghori but came India with him.
- Initially he taken Governorship under Rajput rulers.
- Gradually, he consolidated his power in the region.
- Destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila University.
- Conqured Odantpur Fort (a buddhist vihara) of Bihar in 1193 CE.
- Occupied Lakhnauti region in Bengal in 1204 CE.
- During Assam Expedition to occupy Tibet, Bakhtiyar Khilji was assassinated by his own Military General Ali Mardan Khan on the bank of Bagmati River in 1205 or 1206

- After Ali Mardan, Ghiyasuddin Iwaj succeded the throne who accepted the suzerainty of Iltutmish.
- Malik Jani appointed as Governor of Bihar by Iltutmish.
- Finally in 1227 Nasiruddin Mahmud (Son of Iltutmish Invaded Bengal and Bihar by defeating Ghiyasuddin Iwaj.

Delhi Sultanate



Delhi Sultanate Dynasties

01 **Slave Dynasty (Mamluk Dynasty)**
Time Period : (1206 AD-1290 AD)

02 **Khilji Dynasty**
Time Period : (1290 AD-1320 AD)

03 **Tughlaq Dynasty**
Time Period : (1320 AD-1414 AD)

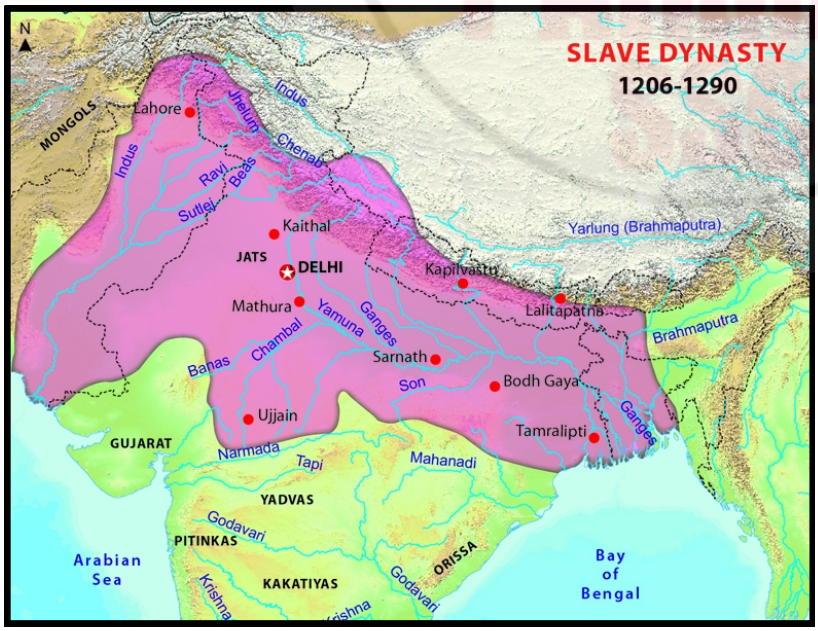
04 **Sayyid Dynasty**
Time Period : (1414 AD-1451 AD)

05 **Lodhi Dynasty**
Time Period : (1451 AD-1526 AD)

Trick to Remember these Dynasties

- Sab
- Khatarnak
- The
- Saare
- Log

SLAVE DYNASTY (1206 AD-1290 AD)



- This dynasty is also known as Mamluk Dynasty.
- The rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe/Shamshi tribe.

Rulers of Slave Dynassty

1. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
2. Aram Shah
3. Iltutmish
4. Rukn-ud-din Feroze
5. Razia al-Din (Razia Sultana)
6. Muiz-ud-din Bahram
7. Ala-ud-din Masud
8. Nasiruddin Mahmud
9. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
10. Muiz-ud-din Muhammad Qaiqabad

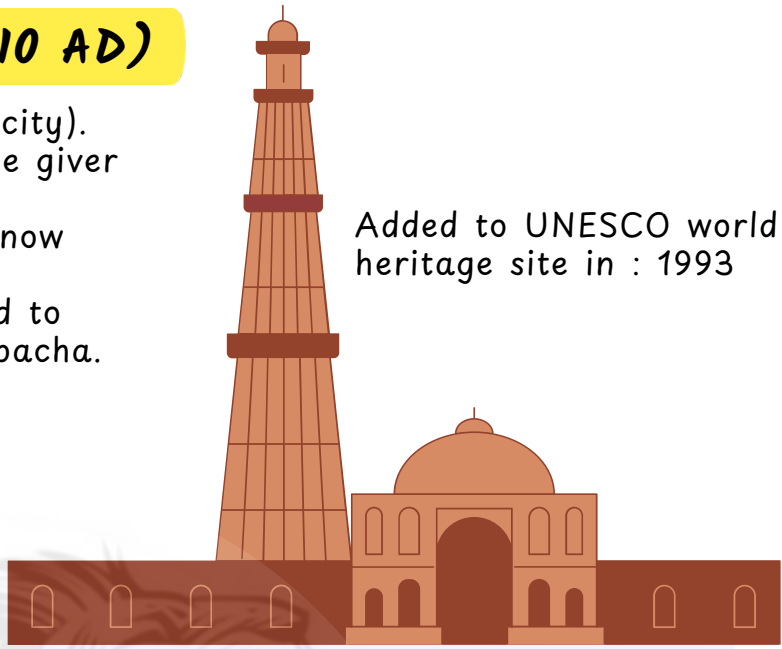
Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206 AD-1210 AD)

- He ruled from Lahore (it was the capital city).
- He was given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' (the giver of Lakhs).
- Death: 1210 AD, while playing Chaugan (now known as Polo).
- Aibak had 2 daughters : One was married to Iltutmish and another was married to Qubacha.

Architecture constructed by him:

- **Mosques**: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer.
- He also began construction of Qutub Minar (he was only able to complete the construction of basement), in honour of Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki.

He patronised writers like:
- **Hasan-un-Nizami** (author of Tajul-Ma'asir) and **Fakhruddin.**



Added to UNESCO world heritage site in : 1993

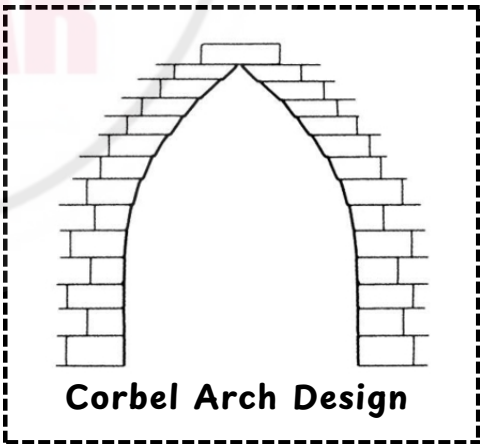
Outub Minar

It is an Indo-Islamic structure having 5-storeys (73 m or 72.5 m high)
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak (laid foundation).
- Iltutmish (added three more stories to it).
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq (repaired and built the top storey).



Quwwat-ul-Islam

It is made in corbel arch technique.



Corbel Arch Design



Adhai din ka Jhopra

Earlier it had Jain Monasteries (Basadis)

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211 AD-1236 AD)

- He was son-in-law of Qutb-ud-din and was governor of Badaun (present in UP).
- He defeated Aram Shah in 1211 CE to ascend the throne.
- He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Genghis Khan (Chengiz also attacked Transoxiana region in 1219 AD. He died in 1227 AD).
- Nizam-ul-Mulk Junaidi was his Wazir (Prime Minister).
- He patronised scholars like Minhaj-i-Siraj (wrote: Tabaqat-i-Nasiri).
- He set up the official nobility of 40 loyal slaves known as Chahalgani. These were Turkish slaves.
- He introduced Silver coin (Tanka) and Copper coin (Jital).
- He introduced the Iqta system. Under this a part of land was given to military commander known as Iqtadar/Muqti.
- He built Hauz Shamshi.



Silver Tanka



Copper Jital

Razia Sultana (1236 AD-1240 AD)

- She was the daughter of Iltutmish.
- She was the first and the only women ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Altunia, Governer of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia. Razia and Yakut (an Ethiopian slave) marched against Altunia.
- Altunia murdered Yakut (Made Amir-e-Akhus means Supretendent of Stable) and imprisoned Razia in Quila Mubarak of Bhatinda (Later Altunia and Razia got married).
- In 1240 AD, Razia and Altunia became the victim of a conspiracy by Khokhar tribe and were assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana).



Minhaj-i-Siraj, in this book, **Tabqate Nasiri,** writes, "The king was entirely Slaved by Dissipation and Debauchery that Razia was more able and Qualified than her brothers.

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266 AD-1287 AD)



- He was earlier a Naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud and later became Wazir.
- He broke the power of Chalisa (abolished Chahalgani system) and restored the prestige of the crown.
- He established the military department **Diwan-i-Arz**
- Title taken: Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of Allah) and Ulugh Khan
- Balban considered himself as a descendant of Afrosiyab.
- Original name: Baha-ud-Din.
- Hindustani and Hindus never attained high positions during his reign.
- He introduced **Sijda** (prostration before the monarchy) and **Paibos** (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of salutation.
- He started "**Blood and Iron Policy**".
- He started **Nowruz** (Iranian or Parsi New Year) in Delhi Sultanate.
- Tughril Beg, the Governor of Bengal (Lakhnauti) under Sultan Balban, revolted against him and declared himself as an independent ruler of Bengal in 1279. Later Balban assassinated Tughril Beg with help of his son Bughra Khan.

Qaiqabad (1287 AD-1290 AD)

- He was the last ruler of Slave Dynasty and grandson of Balban.

Important Officers during Slave Dynasty

Wazir	Prime Minister (looked after Finance Department)
Amil	Collected revenue
Amir	Governor of Pargana
Naib	Incharge of all other departments except Finance.
Muqti/Wali/Iqtedar	They hold iqta
Mustaufi	Auditor General
Barid	Spies
Khwaza / Musharaf	Accountant

Iqta System

Large land areas (iqtas) were granted to nobles or soldiers (Iqtadars) in exchange for military service, revenue collection, and local administration, essentially functioning as temporary, transferable revenue assignments rather than hereditary land grants

KHILJI DYNASTY

Time Period : 1290 Ad- 1320 AD
Founder: Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290 AD-1296 AD).

Rulers of Khilji Dynasty

1 **Jalal-ud-din Khilji**

Alauddin Khilji 2

- Khiljis were turks but do not belong to Ilbari tribe or Shamshi tribe.
- Jalal-ud-din was very lenient ruler and allowed Hindus and non-turks to attain high positions.



Alauddin Khilji (1296 AD-1316 AD)



- He was the nephew and Son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din Khilji.
- He reversed the policies of Jalal-ud-din.
- Real name: **Ali Gurshasp**
- **Nushrat Khan** was the brother of Alauddin.
- He held the title of **Amir-i-Tuzuk** (Master of Ceremonies) during the reign of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- He **abolished iqta** system in the Delhi Sultanate

Alauddin's Expeditions

- Gujarat (1298 AD) : Appointed Ulugh and Nushrat Khan & captured Ahilwara.
- Defeated Rai Karan (Vaghela King of Gujarat) and put his wife to Haram.
- Ranthambore (1301 AD) → Then King: Hammir Dev Chauhan (Evidence of first Jauhar found during this time).
- Mewar (1303 AD)→ Capital: Chittor (King: Ratan Singh,Guhilot Ruler).
- Malwa (1305 AD)
- Jalor (1311 AD)

Alauddin in Deccan

- Alauddin's army was led by Malik Kafur (he was a eunuch).
- Alauddin bought him from Gujarat Market at 1000 dinars, hence Malik Kafur is also known as **'Hazar Dinari'.**



He Defeated the following rulers:

1. **Ramachandra** (Yadava Dynasty ruler of Devagiri) (1308 AD)
2. **Vira Ballala III / Ballala Deva** (Hoysala Dynasty ruler of Dwarasamudra) (1309 AD)
3. **Prataprudra Deva** (Kakatiya Dynasty ruler of Warangal) (1311 AD)
4. **Vira Pandya** (Pandya Dynasty ruler of Madurai) (1311 AD), Malik Kafur Became Malik Naib (personal representative of Sultan) after this victory.

Title taken by Alauddin after the Deccan expedition: Sikandar-i-Sani (Second Alexander).

Khilat and Chhatra was given to Ramchandra by Alauddin

Court Poet Khusrau

- Alauddin conferred the title of Tuti-e-Hind (Parrot of India) to Khusrau, his favourite court poet.
- He started Qawwali in India.
- He also invented Tabla and Sitar.
- Khusrau gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji
- He was the first to mention **Jauhar** in Persian (Khazain-ul-Futuh).
- His famous books: **Tuglaq Nama** and **Nuh-i-Siphir.**



Isami was a writer who was contemporary to **Ziauddin Barani** who wrote **Fatwa-i-Zahandari** and **Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi.**

Administrative Reforms Introduced by Alauddin

- **Dagh** (the branding of horse) and **Chehra** (also known as Huliya, for identification of his soldiers).
- Imposed heavy taxes: Ordered all lands to be measured (by Special Officer: **Mustakharaj** (one who collected the revenue)). The share of state was then fixed based on this measurement.
- Taxes Imposed: **Jaziya** (levied on Non-Muslims) and **Zakat** (levied on Muslims).
- He introduced three new taxes: **Gharai** (house tax), **Charai** (a tax levied on use of grasslands for grazing animals), and **Kharaj** (a land tax imposed on peasants, amounting to 50% of their produce).
- Alauddin Started the system of Cash Payment (Naqdi) to Soldiers.

- **Mustasarif** : Collect Arrears
- **Amil** : Collector
- **Gumashas** : Agent
- **Naib** :Deputy to Sultan
- **Wazir** : Prime Minister

- Alauddin formed a series of regulations to weaken the power of Nobles.
- Weaken the power of Intermediaries like Rana and Rawats of Rajput rulers.
- Weaken the power of Village Head called Muquddam or Chaudhary.
- Pargana / Shiq : called Khut (By Barani) and Zamindar (by Khusrau)
- Land Revenue : Half of the agricultural produce.

Three markets setup by Alauddin for :

1. **Food grains.**
2. **Costly cloths (Sara-i-Adl.)**
3. **Horses, slaves (Bandagan) and cattles.**

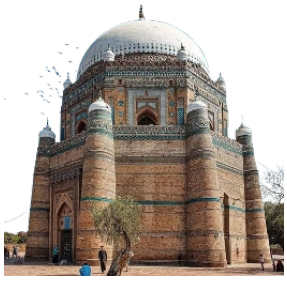
- He fixed the price of all products
- Each market was under control: **Shahna** (high officer) who maintained a register of the merchants, shopkeeper and the prices.
- Officer appointed to control grain market: **Shahna-i-Mandi.**
- **Dirham or Dam** were used as currency.
- Network of spies (intelligence officers) started by Alauddin were: **Munhiyans** and **Barid**.
- All products were brought to Market by Banjaras.
- Shuhna were appointed to look after Banjaras.

Agricultural Reforms of Alauddin:

- Started land measurment in units of Bigha and Biswa. (1 Bigha = 20 Biswa)
- Started land consfication (like waqf) and converted them to Agriculturable land.
- Villages were brought under Khalisa (land not covered under Iqta), also Doab region was brought under Khalisa.

Alauddin Established

- The city Siri which was second of the seven cities of Delhi (1st city of Delhi: Qila Rai Pithora established by Tomar Dynasty).
- Tomb of Alauddin in Delhi.



Tomb of Alauddin

Angapala founded the Tomara Dynasty. Delhi first became the capital under their rule only.

Some facts related to Alauddin

- He was patron of: Art and learning.
- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hajar-Dinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death.
- Alauddin had two sons: Mubarak (1316-20 AD) and Omar.
- Mubarak killed Malik Kafur and Omar later.
- Khusrau Khan: 1320 AD→ Killed Mubarak and ascended the throne.



Ranthambore Fort

Victory Tower / Vijay Stambh

Dedicated to Lord Vishnu and built after victory over Malwa and Gujarat.
It is a 9 storey building.



Chhitirgarh Fort, built by King Chitranga Mori (also known as Chitrangda) of the Maurya dynasty and later restructured by Rana Kumbha

Architectures Built by Alauddin.



Alai Fort



Hauz Khas (tank)



Hazar Sutun

Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun)



Alai Darwaza

Entrance of Qutub Minar. (Built of Red Sandstone)