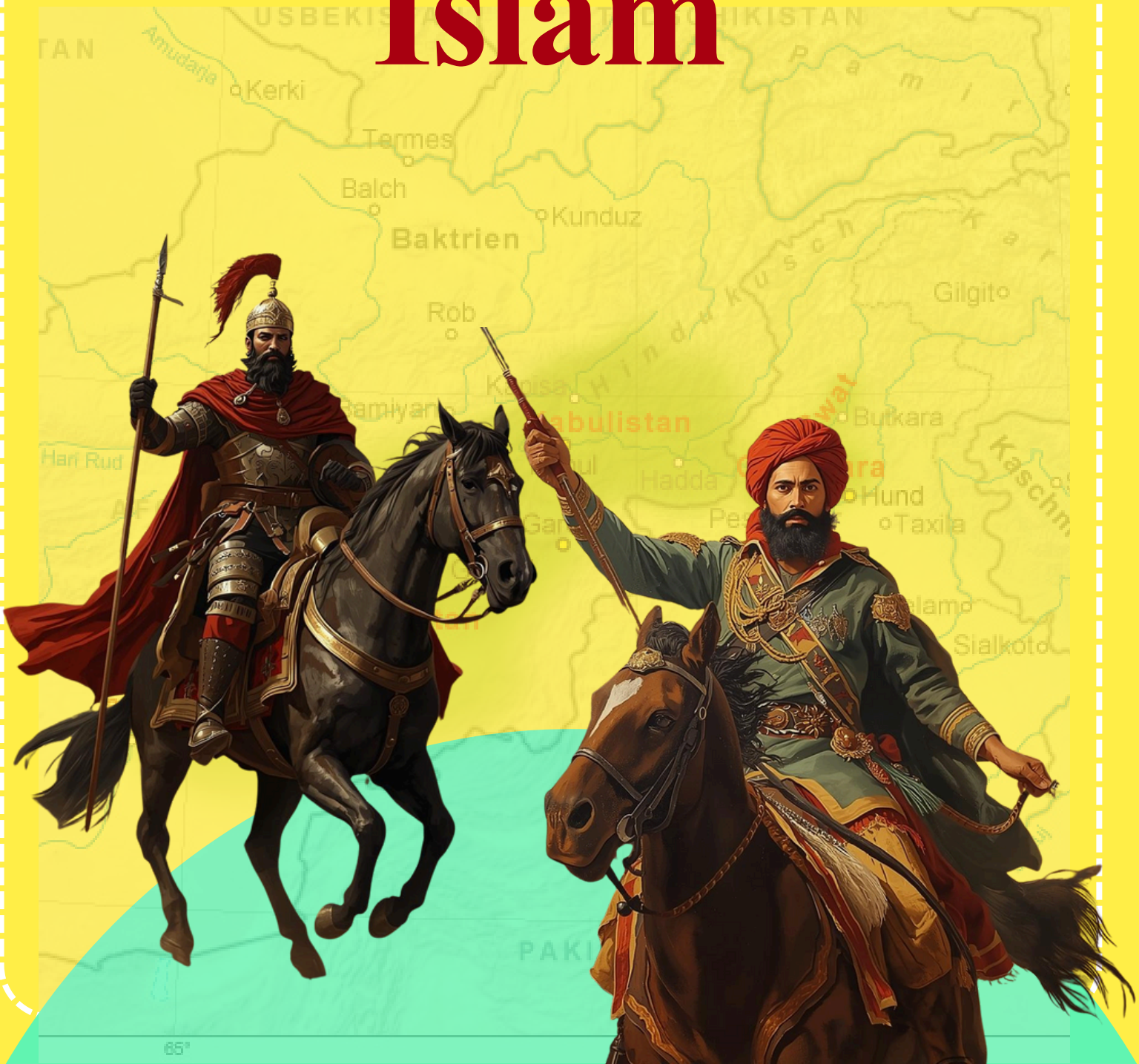
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Invasion of Islam





Understanding this Map:

- Islam originates around 610 AD in 7th Century AD.
- Middle East (green part of the map) was the centre of Islam.
- Khalifa : The Uppermost Islamist Ruler.
- Ummayad (a Khalifa) was ruling there in the name of "Prophet Muhammad" in 9th CE.
- The region in Green Colour was under Direct rule of the "Abbasids".
- Transoxania and Khorasan (Orange Coloured part of the map) was originally belongs to "Turks".
- Islamic rulers used to hire Slaves from Samarkand region (Present day Uzbekistan) and convert them to Islam then eventually set them to higher position to become rulers.
- Abbasid Empire disintegrated around 10th century and Independent Kingdoms were emerged.
- "Manshur" a formal letter were issued by "Khalifa" to Sultans (ruler) to rule over a certain region.



Dynasties that Ruled Transoxania and Khorasan Region

- Samanid Dynasty (819-999 AD)
- Ghaznavids (977 AD-1186 AD)
- Seljukids
- Khwarizmis (Defeated by Changez Khan in 13th century AD)

Ghaznavid Empire

Ghaznavid Dynasty

- **Alap-Tigin** (a turk slave) was founder of Ghaznavid Dynasty.
- **Subuktgin** (Successor of Alap-Tigin) and Alap-Tigin captured **Zabulistan** and **Kabulistan** region of Afghanistan from Hindu Rulers in late 10th Century AD.
- Jayapala of Hindu Shahi Dynasty (Peshawar Region) was defeated by **Subuktgin**.
- Peshawar was earlier known as **Waihind and Udbhand.**
- **Mahmud of Ghaznavi** (successor of Subuktgin ,999 AD) attacked Waihind.



- **Ferishta** and **Utbi** were historians of 17th CE
- Kitab-ul-Yamini written by Utbi.

Battle of Peshawar (1001 AD) :

- Between Mahmud of Ghazanavi and Hindu Shahi Ruler Jaypala, Jayapala got Defeated.
- Jayapala committed suicide called '**Funeral Pyre**' in which King and his followers accept Death.



Battle of Waihind or Chaach (1008 AD) :

- Between Mahmud of Ghazanavi and Anandpala (Son of Jayapala)
- In this Battle Ghaznavi captured the fort of Bhimnagar and Nagarkot (Present in Pakistan) which marked the entry of Ghazanavid Empire in Lahore, Taxila and Punjab region.

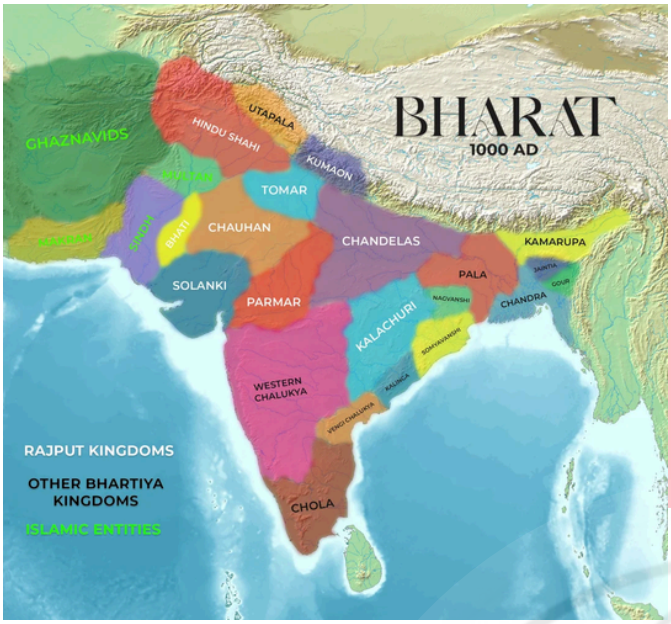
Mahmud of Ghazanavi Could not able to caputure Kashmir where Queen Didda was Ruling

Reason behind Victory of Turks:

1. Iqta System
2. Excellent Breed of Horses
3. "Spirit of Ghazi" means non muslims are Kafirs and Islam has to eliminate them to capture their lands.







- **Chauhans of Sakambhari** were ruling over Rajashthan Region.
- **Solankis** were ruling over Gujarat Region.Parmars were ruling over Malwa Region.
- **Tomars** were ruling over Delhi.
- **Chandelas** were ruling in Mahoba and Khajuraho Region.

Expeditions of Mahmud of Ghazani In India.

Attacked Mathura in 1015 AD

- Defeated Kokkala II of Kalchuri Dynasty who gave strong resistence to Ghazani.
- Ghazani Plundered Mathura.

Attacked Kannauj

- Gurjar-Pratihar Ruler of Kannauj "Rajyapala" gave no resistence to Ghazani and fled away from Kannauj.
- Rajyapala was replaced by Trilochandpal.

Ghazani again attacked in 1019 and Defeated Trilochandpal of Kannauj

When Ghazani again Attacked in 1021 AD , he faced a strong Resistence from Chandela Ruler Vidhyadhar with strong Army.

Attack on Somnatha Temple

- 1025 AD
- It was 16th Attack of Ghazani in India in which he plundered Somanatha Temple of Gujarat.
- It was his last major expedition outside Punjab.



Final Attack of Ghazani

Following the Somnath Raid, the Jats attacked his returning army, prompting Mahmud to launch a final punitive naval campaign against them in 1027 AD, near the Indus River.
While Returing Kokhar Tribe attacked on Ghazani

Muhammad Bin Qasim



- 1st Muslim Invasion in India (712 AD)
- This invasion took place in Sindh part of India.
- He came from Arab and Killed Raja Dahir (Last Hindu Ruler of Sindh)
- He was the first to Introduce Jizya in Indian Subcontinent.

Mahmud of Ghazni



- 2nd Islamic / 1st Turk Invasion (998 AD - 1030 AD)
- Turk came from Turkmenistan.
- Court language of Turks was Persian
- He attacked 17 times (1001 AD - 1027 AD).
- The first attack took place in 1001 AD, during the rule of Jayapala (Battle of Peshawar was fought between Ghazanavid army and **Raja Jayapala**).
- Ghaznavi Invaded Somnath in his 16th attack (1025 AD) and the 17th attack was the last attack (1027 AD).
- Battle of Waihind : A series of conflicts between Ghazni and Hindu Shahi ruler.
- Death : 1030 AD

Writers during the reign of Mahmud Ghazni

1. **Firdausi**
   Wrote Shahnama
2. **Al Biruni**
   Wrote Tahqiq -i-Hind (also known as Kitab-ul-Hind)

- Anangpal Tomars were ruling over Delhi.
- Vigraharaja (a Chauhan Ruler) captured Chittorgarh and then Delhi from Tomars (1151 AD)
- He allowed Tomars to rule over Delhi as a feudatories.
- Pritiviraj III or Prithviraj Chauhan ascended the throne at the age of 11 in 1171 AD.
- **Expeditions of Prithviraj Chauhan :**
  - Chandel of Khajuraho (1180 AD)
  - Got defeated against Chalukyas of Gujarat in 1182 AD.
- Gahadwal Rajput Ruler of Kannauj were rival of Prithviraj Chauhan.



Muhammad Ghori



- 3rd Islamic/2nd Turk Invasion (1175 AD-1206 AD)
- Persian name: Mu'izz al-Din Muhammad ibn Sam.
- His first attack took place in: 1175 AD (in Multan) and 1178 AD in Gujarat, where he was defeated by Mularaja II, Bhima II and their mother Naikidevi.
- Ghori attacked Delhi, which was then ruled by Prithviraj Chauhan.
- He was the Younger brother of Ghiyasuddin Muhammad (In Gurid Empire).
- He conquered Peshawar from Ghaznavid Empire (then ruler of Ghaznavid Empire was Khusrau Malik)
- Captured Tabarhinda fort of Bhatinda in 1191 but later got defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in Battle of Tarain.

Battle between Prithviraj and Ghori

- **1st Battle of Tarain**: 1191 AD (won by Prithviraj III/Prithviraj Chauhan).
- **2nd Battle of Tarain:** 1192 AD, won by Ghori but Prithviraj was allowed to rule over Ajmer.
- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** (commander of Ghori) helped Ghori in 2nd Battle of Tarain and Aibak was allowed to rule over Hissar and Sirsa Region.

Slaves of Ghori: Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, Yalduz, Kubacha, Bhaktiyar Khilji (he destroyed Nalanda University).

Jai Chand is said to have invited Md. Ghori to attack Prithviraj Chauhan.

Writer in Prithviraj's Court

Chand Bardai: He wrote Prithviraj Raso (According to this epic poem, daughter of Jaichand (King of Gahadavala) Sanyogita was married to Prithviraj Chauhan.

Chand Bardai wrote Prithviraj Raso in Braj Language in 12th Century.

Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD)

- This battle was fought between Ghori and Raja Jaichand, where Ghori won the battle.
- Following this battle Ghori conquered Kannauj in 1198 and captured Fort of Asni.