



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास)

Arabic & Turkish Invasions (अरबी और तुर्की आक्रमण)

Class- 1

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Shubham Gupta Sir

Syllabus of Medieval Indian History

1. Origin of Islam
2. Muslim invasion in India
3. Delhi Sultanate
4. Vijayanagar Empire
5. Bahamani Empire
6. Bhakti Movement
7. Bhakti and Sufi Movement
8. Provincial dynasties
9. Mughal



Origin of Islam

- ❖ General Information
- ❖ Acquisition of Knowledge
- ❖ Five Beliefs
- ❖ From Mecca to Medina
- ❖ Important Facts



1. In the 6th century, Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Sahib was born in Arabia.

- ❖ General Information
 - **Birth:** 570 AD, Mecca, Saudi Arabia
 - **Father:** Abdullah
 - **Mother:** Amina
 - **Wife:** Khadija
 - **Daughter:** Fatima
 - **Son-in-law:** Ali
 - **Death:** 632 AD, Medina
- ❖ Knowledge Acquisition
 - 610 AD – Cave of Hira
 - Jibril (Gabriel) – Angel of Allah
 - Quran
 - Prophet Muhammad
 - **Arabic:** Nabi / Rasul
 - **Persian:** Paigambar
 - The Rise and Spread of Islam
- ❖ **Hijrat:** From Mecca to Medina
 - 622 AD
 - Migration from Mecca to Medina
 - Hijrit Era (Starting point of the Islamic calendar): 622 AD

“Kaaba”: A cube-shaped building located at the center of Masjid al-Haram (the most sacred mosque) in Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Other Important Facts

1. **Ibn Ishaq:** Wrote the biography of Prophet Muhammad
2. Eid ul-Milad un-Nabi is celebrated on Prophet Muhammad's birthday
3. The successors of Prophet Muhammad were called Caliphs
 - Abu Bakr – 632 AD
 - Umar – 634 AD
 - Uthman – 644 AD
 - Ali – 656 AD
4. Muhammad was the final Prophet
5. After Prophet Muhammad's death, Islam split into two parts
 - **Sunni:** Follow Prophet Muhammad
 - **Shia:** Follow Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law

The Five Pillars of Islam

1. Shahadah (Declaration of Faith)
2. Salah (Namaz or Prayer)
3. Zakah (Charity)
4. Sawm (Fasting)
5. Hajj (Pilgrimage to Mecca)

Early Muslim Invasion

1. Muslim Invasions on India
2. Muhammad bin Qasim : Background
3. Invasion of Sindh
4. Important Events
5. Effects of Arab Invasions
6. Sources of Information
7. Other Key Facts

Muslim Invasions of India

1. Arab Invasions

- Muhammad bin Qasim -712 AD
- First successful Muslim (Arab) invasion of India)

2. Turkish Invasions

- Mahmud of Ghazni : 1000
- Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori : 1175 AD
- Delhi Sultanate

Muhammad bin Qasim: Background

1. 610 AD

- ❖ Rise of Islam

2. 630 AD

- ❖ First arrival of Muslims in India (Kerala) for trade)
- ❖ Origin of Caliphate Empires after the death of Prophet Muhammad in 632 AD
 - Rashidun Empire (632-661)
 - ◆ Abu Bakr
 - ◆ Umar
 - ◆ Uthman
 - ◆ Ali
 - Umayyad (661 to 750)
 - Abbasid (750 to 1248)
 - Ottoman
 - ◆ Caliph Al-Walid
 - ◆ Iraq Governor: Al-Hajjaj
 - ◆ Muhammad bin Qasim

Invasion of Sindh

1. Full name: Imad-ud-Din Muhammad bin Qasim bin Yusuf Sakafi
 2. On the orders of Iraq Governor Al-Hajjaj → **Invasion of Sindh** (King Dahir, ruler of Chach Dynasty)
 - ❖ Reasons
 1. Laundering
 2. Propagation
 3. The maritime ship of Iraq's ruler Al-Hajjaj was plundered by sea pirates at Debal in Sindh
 4. **Capital:** Alor or Aror
 5. **Port:** Debal
 6. **Dahir's son:** Jaisingh
 7. **Wives:** Rani Bai (Jauhar) and Rani Ladi (Daughters - Surya and Parmal)
- 712AD – First Successful Muslim Invasion on India (Sindh, Debal)**



Important Events**1. 712 AD→ Qasim attacked the port of Debal located on the Makran coast**

- Naphtha - Fire ball projectile
- Manjanik - Stone-throwing weapon

**2. 20 September 712 AD**

- Battle of Rawar
- Qasim defeated Dahir
- Queen Ranibai's resistance and Jauhar (First evidence of Jauhar)

3. 712 AD

- Defeated Dahir's son Jaisingh in Brahmanabad
- Captured Dahir's daughters : Surya and Parmal Devi

Qasim received death sentence from the Caliph upon complaint

4. 713 AD

- Attack on Multan
- Multan was called "Swarnagari" (Golden City)

5. Appointment of Hindus in the army**6. Support given to Qasim by Jats and Buddhists****Effects of Arab Invasions**

1. The emergence of Islam in India
2. Camel rearing and date cultivation
3. India-Arab exchange of culture & knowledge)
4. Dirham coin in Sindh
5. Jizya – a tax imposed on non-Muslims

6. Knowledge: India

- ❖ Decimal system
- ❖ Al-Khwarizmi
- ❖ Arabs
- ❖ Abelard
- ❖ Europe
 - The word Monsoon
 - Cartography
 - Arabs

7. City called 'Mahfuza' on the banks of the Indus**8. The word 'Hindu' was first used by Persians**

"Arab science was truly international." — Satish Chandra

Sources of Information**1. Chachnama**

- Most authentic source on Arab invasion of Sindh
- Written in Arabic by an unknown soldier of Qasim
- Abu Bakr Kufi translated Chachnama into Persian during Nasiruddin Qubacha's time
- English translation : U.M. Daudpota

2. Biladuri: Kitab Futuh al-Buldan**3. Mir Muhammad Masum (in Akbar's court): Tarikh-e-Sindh****4. Lane-Poole**

- The Arab invasion of Sindh was an event in Indian history and a resultless victory in Islamic history

5. Wolseley Haig

- Arab conquest of Sindh as merely an accidental episode in Indian history

6. In the Quran, the word Caliph appears as a representative, Here the Caliph is considered God's representative on Earth**Other Key Facts**

1. Iranian astronomer Abu Masar studied astronomy in Banaras for ten years
2. Azfahari translated Brahma Siddhanta and Khandan Khaya into Arabic

3. Literature: Translate to Arabi

- Aryabhata's Surya Siddhanta
- Charaka Samhita
- Sushruta Samhita
- Panchatantra (Kalila wa Dimna)

**Ghaznavid Invasion****Introduction****1. 932 AD:-Establishment of the Ottoman Empire called the Ghazni Empire**

- Capital: Ghazni (Afghanistan)

2. 977 AD: Subuktagin attacked Jaipal, the ruler of the Hindu royal dynasty**3. 1st Turkish Muslim to attack India****Hindu Shahi Dynasty's Rule in Punjab**

Capital : Udabhandapura (Waihind)

4. 998 AD: Submuktin's son Ghaznabi became ruler

- ❖ Titles
 1. Yamin-ud-Daula (Right Hand of the Empire)
 2. Amin-ul-Millat (Protector of Muslims)
 3. Sultan (First Muslim ruler who took the title of Sultan)
- ❖ Other
 1. Gazi
 2. Idol breaker

Ghazni crossed the Khyber Pass to invade India

Reasons for Ghaznavi's invasion

- ❖ Historian Henry Elliot: Ghaznavi attacked India 17 times
- ❖ Reasons for Ghaznavi's invasion
 1. To gain wealth
 - ◆ To expand empire in Central Asia
 2. Protecting the state from the Indian states
 3. To promote Islam
 4. Empire establishment was never intended

**Major invasions of Ghaznavi**

- ❖ **First 1000:** Peshawar and other areas on the frontier region
- ❖ **Second 1001:** Hindu Shahi King Jayapala
 - Capital - Waihind/Udabhandapura (Peshawar)
 - (King Jayapala) - Lost
 - Suicide
 - Son - Anandapala (Battle of Chach) became ruler
- ❖ **1014:** → Thanesar (Haryana) → Chandra Swamini Temple (Krishna)
- ❖ **1018:** → First Muslim on Ganga Valley (Kannauj - Mathura)
 - Gurjara-Pratihara King Rajyapala
- ❖ **1019 - 20:** → Kalinjar Campaign → Chandela Ruler Vidyadhara
- ❖ **16th - 1025:** → Attack on Somnath Shiva Temple
 - Ruler Bhima I of Chalukya Dynasty
 - Looted by Jats on the Indus River
- ❖ **17th - 1027:** Against Khokhars near Multan
 - 1030 - (Death)

Fact

1. The Somnath Temple is located on the coast of the Arabian Sea in Gujarat state
2. One of the 12 Jyotirlinga temples
3. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the Somnath Temple in 1025-26 AD
 - Chalukya ruler Bhimadeva I (1022-63)
 - Bhimadeva I reconstructed the Somnath Temple
 - This temple was mentioned by Al-Biruni in his travelogue

- Alaf Khan, Ahmad Shah, Shams Khan, Muzaffar Khan II, Tatar Khan (1520), and Aurangzeb (1669) destroyed the Somnath Temple
- Ahilya Bai Holkar reconstructed the Somnath Temple in 1765 AD and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1950 AD
- On May 11, 1951, India's first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad consecrated the present temple premises

Ghaznavi - Contemporary Literati

1. Firdausi

- Shahnamah-Great Persian epic
- Homer of the East
- Called Kashmir the paradise of Earth

2. Utbi

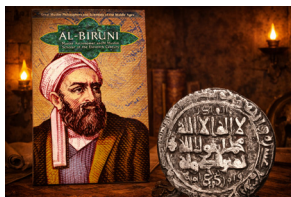
- Court historian
- Tarikh-e-Yamini (in Arabic)

3. Baihaqi

- Tarikh-e-Subuktgin
- Pepsy of the East

4. Abu Rehan Muhammad: Spent 10 years in India]

- Kitab-ul-Hind written in **Arabic language**
- **Mirror of 11th century India:** Covering Indian geography, science, mathematics, history, astronomy, and philosophy
- First Muslim to study the Puranas
- Al-Biruni in the **Khwarizm expedition**
- Hindi translation : Rajnikant Sharma
- English translation : Edward Sachau
- Al-Biruni was not a secular writer
- Below the four-varna system were 8 untouchables (antyaja)
- Siddhamatrika : The most popular script, prevalent in Kashmir, Varanasi, and Kannauj



Mahmud Ghazni's - important facts

1. Tilak, a Hindu general in the army

2. Silver coins (dirhams) with Sanskrit and Arabic inscriptions

3. During Mahmud's Invasions

- **Chandela ruler Vidyadhara:** Mahmud invaded in 1019-20 CE but could not defeat him
- **Multan:** Daoud of the Qarmatian Shia sect
- **Kashmir:** Queen Didda
- **Kannauj:** Pratihara ruler Rajyapal
- **Bengal:** Pala ruler Mahipala
- **Chola rulers:** Rajaraja I and Rajendra I

4. Mahmud incorporated Punjab, including Lahore and Multan, into the Ghazni Empire

- 5. In 1008, Mahmud defeated Punjab's ruler Anandapal in the Battle of Chach on the plains of Waihind. In this battle, Pratihara ruler Rajyapal and Chandela ruler Ganda sent armies to assist Anandapal
- 6. Utbi wrote about Mathura's splendor that Mahmud saw a city whose magnificence was like heaven

Effects of Ghazni's Invasions

1. The Khyber Pass went into the hands of the foreigners forever
2. The internal divisions and military weakness of the Indians became apparent
3. A huge looting of wealth and massacre
4. As a result of Ghaznavi attacks, the city of Lahore became the centre of Persian culture
5. Punjab came under the control of the Turks
6. The Turks used a special type of bow which is called Navak in Persian

Major Ancient Universities

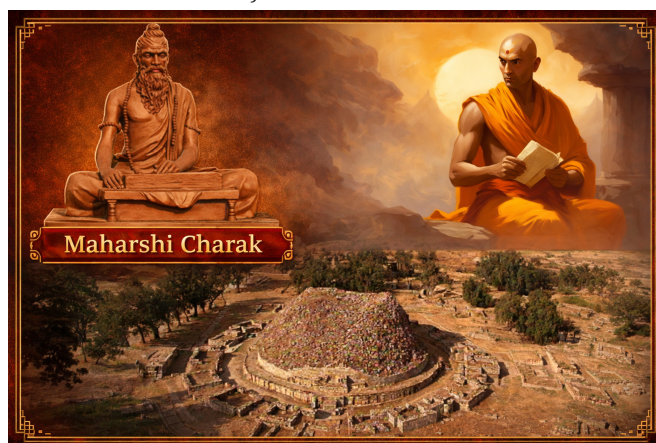
Takshshila

1. India's oldest university

2. **Location:** In the Indus-Chenab Doab, in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab province of present-day Pakistan
3. Capital of Gandhara country in ancient times
4. Capital of Uttarapath in Maurya period
5. Discovered in present:-By Alexander Cunningham in 1863
6. The curriculum here included more than 60 subjects
7. According to Buddhist texts, Takshila was most famous for the education of archery and medical science
8. According to Ashwaghosh, eye treatment was done here

9. Scholars educated here:-

- Jivaka - Bimbisara's court physician, pediatrician
- Charaka - Kanishka's court physician, Charak Samhita (Ayurveda book)
- Panini - Great Sanskrit grammarian, author of 'Ashtadhyayi'
- Patanjali - Author of Mahabhashya and compiler of Yoga Sutras
- Vararuchi Katyayana - Commentator of Ashtadhyayi book
- Kosala King Prasenjit
- Kautilya/Chanakya
- Chandragupta Maurya
- Vasubandhu Buddhacharya (Buddhist Buddha) - Book named 'Abhidharmakosh'



Nalanda

1. World's First Residential University (Mahavihara)
2. **Establishment:** By Gupta ruler Kumar Gupta (Asanga and Vasubandhu)
3. **Center:** Buddhist Mahayana School
4. **Language:** Pali
5. **Location:** Rajgir, Nalanda district, Bihar
6. **The Oxford of Mahayana School**
7. Bakhtiyar Khilji attacked Nalanda and set fire to the library
8. Prime Minister Modi inaugurated the new campus of the university on June 19, 2024
9. Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hsuan Tsang) who came to India in the seventh century stayed here for 18 months and studied Mahayana school and Yoga philosophy
 - The foreign traveler who mentioned Kumaragupta I as 'Shakraditya' - Xuanzang
10. Famous Acharyas here : Dharmapala, Shilabhadra, Chandrapala, Gunamati, Sthiramati, Prabhamitra, Jinamitra, Jnanachandra, Nagarjuna, Vasubandhu, Asanga, Dharmakirti, Chandrakirti, Viradeva, Shantarakshita, Padmasambhava, Rahulamitra

Vikramshila

1. **Vikramshila:** Residential Mahavihara
2. Belonging to the Vajrayana branch of Buddhism
3. **Located:** Bhagalpur, Bihar
4. **Establishment:** By Dharmapala, the Pala dynasty ruler of Bengal in the 8th-9th century
5. **Other Names:** Shilasangam
6. **Subject:** Grammar, Logic, Philosophy, Justice, Arts, Ayurveda, Tantrashastra, Vedas, Upanishads
7. Destroyed by Muslim invaders led by Bakhtiyar Khalji in 1203

Vallabhi/Vallabhipur

1. **Vallabhipur:** Centre of Hinayana Buddhism education
2. **Location:** Bhavnagar, Gujarat
3. **Establishment:** Bhattarka (Founder of the Maitraka dynasty in the 5th century)

4. **Subject:** Administration, Philosophy, Science, Arts, Marine Science
5. **Leading scholar:-**
 - Haribhadra Suri - Eminent Jain philosopher and scholar
 - Sridharacharya - Famous mathematician
 - Bharavi - famous Sanskrit poet ('Kiratarjuniyam')
6. Description by Chinese travelers Hiun-Tsang and I-tsing

Odantapuri

1. Ancient name of the present Bihar
2. **Location:** Bihar
3. **Establishment:** In the 8th century by Pal ruler Dharmapala (In many books Gopala I)
4. **Major topics:** Buddhist Education Center
5. **Leading scholar:**
 - Dipankara - Establishment of Lama society in Tibet
 - Ratnarakshita - Leading student of Sarvastivadi sect