



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास)

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Class- 02

Delhi Sultanate (दिल्ली सल्तनत) Part-1

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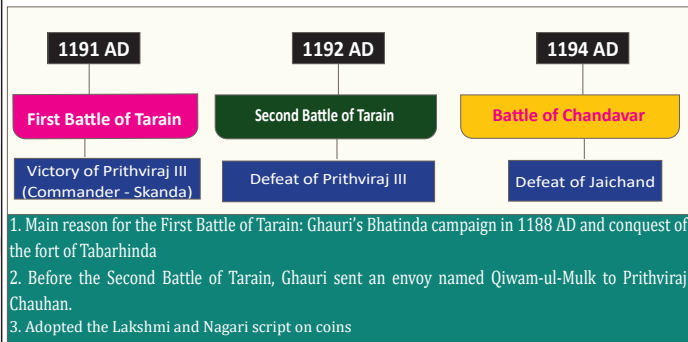
Ghuri's invasion

Introduction

- 1155 AD:-** Alauddin Husain captures Ghazni
 - "Jahan-soz" → "The one who burns the world"
- 1163 AD:-** In 1163 CE, Alauddin Husain's cousin Ghiyasuddin became the ruler of Ghaur.
- 1173 AD :-** Ghori became the ruler of Ghazni
- 1175 AD :-** First invasion of India, Multan from Gomal Pass
- Causes of Ghauri's invasions of India) :-**
 - Empire establishment
 - Propagation of Islam
 - Wealth acquisition
 - Agreement with elder brother Ghiyasuddin that he would expand empire eastward

Major invasions of Ghori

- 1175 AD**
 - First invasion of Multan
 - Capture Multan by defeating Karmati
- 1178 AD**
 - Gujarat invasion
 - Chalukya king Moolraj II patronage mother
 - Gauri's defeat near Mount Abu (First defeat in India)
 - In 1178 itself, Bhima II, brother of Mularaja II, succeeded Mularaja II.)



- 1203 AD**
 - Aibak - Kalinjar Campaign
 - Defeated Chandela ruler Paramardideva
 - 15 March 1206:** Muhammad Ghori was assassinated by a Khokhar chief (tribal leader).
 - Delhi Sultanate in India

Other Fact

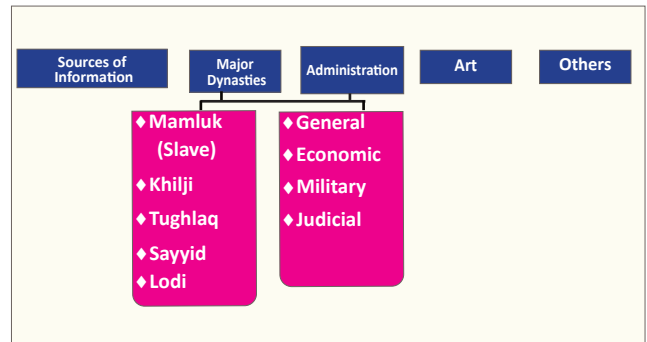
- Dehliwal coins**
 - Kalima on one side and images of Lakshmi and Nandi on the other side
 - Muhammad bin Sam in Devnagari
 - Aibak paid laborers in Dehliwal coins for constructing the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
- Coins in the name of Prithviraj and Gauri**
- Ikta system in north India**
 - Muhammad Ghori granted the first Ikta to Qutbuddin Aibak
- Main slaves**
 - Qutbuddin Aibak - Lahore and Delhi
 - Yaloz - Ghazni

- Qubacha - Kutch and Sindh
- Bakhtiyar Khilji - Bengal and Bihar

Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji

- 1200 – 1204**
 - Bengal Bihar invasion
 - Ruler : Laxmansen
 - Devastated Nalanda and Vikramashila
 - Made Lakhnauti the capital
 - Mistake - Attack on Maha kingdom of Assam

Delhi Sultanate : Introduction



Delhi Sultanate

- 5 Dynasties**
 - Official language: Persian
 - Slave Dynasty 1206 - 1290
 - Qutbuddin Aibak
 - Khilji Dynasty 1290 - 1320
 - Jalaluddin Khilji (Shortest duration)
 - Tughlaq Dynasty 1320 - 1414
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Longest duration)
 - Sayyid Dynasty 1414 - 1451
 - Khizr Khan
 - Lodi Dynasty 1451 - 1526
 - Bahlol Lodi

Sources of Information

- Autobiographies
 - Futuhat-e-Firoz Shahi
 - Author : Firoz Tughlaq
- Travel Accounts
 - Rehla
 - Author: Ibn Battuta
- Literary Works
 - Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi (Barani)
 - Taj-ul-Masir (Hasan Nizami)
 - Tughlaq Nama (Khusro)

1. Siyasat Nama

- Author:** Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi
- Information of the Ikta system

2. Tabaqat-e-Nasiri

- Author:** Minhaj-us-Siraj
- Language:** Persian
- Information:** Muhammad Ghori's conquest of India
- Dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud of the Slave Dynasty
- First systematic history of Delhi Sultanate



- **About Razia's downfall, Minhaj writes:** "What use were all her qualities since she was a woman"

3. Taj-ul-Masir

- **Author:** Hasan Nizami (first historian)
- First royal history of Delhi Sultanate
 - ◆ Describes events from 1191-1217 CE
- **Language :** Persian



4. Tarikh-e-Mubarakshahi

- **Author:** Yahya bin Ahmad Sarhinidi
- **Information :** Details about Sayyid dynasty ruler Mubarak Shah

5. Kitab-ul-Rehla

- **Author:** Ibn Battuta (African traveler from Tangier, Morocco)
 - ◆ Came to India in 1333 and stayed for 14 years
 - ◆ Muhammad bin Tughlaq made Ibn Battuta the Qazi of Delhi in 1334
 - ◆ Tughlaq sent him as an envoy to China
- **Language:** Arabic
- **English Translation:** Lee and Gibbs

6. Ziauddin Barani

- Birth - 1285 (Bulandshahr, India)
- Greatest historian of the Sultanate period
- Disciple of Auliya
- Faced social boycott in later years
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq gave Barani the title of "Zindadil Sathi" or Nadim (lively companion)

7. Major Works

- ❖ **Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi:**
 - Covers period from 1266 (Balban's coronation) to 1357 CE (sixth year of Firoz's reign)
 - Barani started where Minhaj ended his history
 - Written while in Bhatner prison
 - **English Translation:** Elliott and Dowson
 - Describes Alauddin's market system
 - Completed by Shams Siraj Afif
- ❖ **Fatwa-e-Jahandari:** Description of Muslim governance system and qualities of ideal Muslim rulers
- ❖ **Hasratnama:** Mentions Muslim laws
 - Key Information:-
 - ◆ Called history "the **queen of sciences**"
 - ◆ About Muhammad Tughlaq : "compassionate and bloodthirsty"

8. Amir Khusro: Tota-e-Hind' and Turkullah:

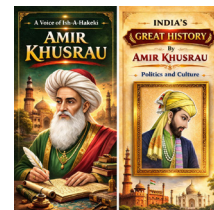
- **Full Name:** Abul Hasan Yamin-uddin Khusro
- **Birth:** 1253 (Patiyali, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh)
 - ◆ First major historian of Delhi Sultanate born in India
 - ◆ **Guru :** Nizamuddin Auliya
 - ◆ **Death:** 1325 (buried next to Auliya's tomb)
- **Witnessed eight sultans:** Balban, Kaiqubad, Kyumars, Jalaluddin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji, Mubarak Khilji, Khusrav Shah, and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Major Works of Amir Khusrau

- Kiran-us-Sadain:** Written on Kaiqubad's orders
- Miftah-ul-Futuh:** Suppression of Malik Chajju's rebellion and Jalaluddin Khilji's military campaigns

Khazain-ul-Futuh:-

- Describes Malik Kafur's southern campaigns and southern markets
- Calls Alauddin "Sultan of the world," "Sultan of earth's rulers," "conqueror of the age," and "shepherd of the people"
- No description of Mongol invasions or suppression of nobles



5. Ashika (Devalrani Khizr Khan)

- Love story between Devaldev (daughter of Gujarat's King Karan) and Khizr Khan (Alauddin Khilji's son)
- Description of Alauddin's Gujarat campaign

6. Nuh Sipahr

- Description of Mubarak Shah Khilji
- Description of India's climate, nature, animals and birds
- Due to praise of Hindustan in this work, Amir Khusro is called "Tutie Hind" (Parrot of India)
- Calls India "heaven on earth" in Nuh Sipahr

7. Tughluq Nama

- Amir Khusro's last work
- Description of Khusro Khan and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Khazain-ul-Futuh is in prose; all other five works are in verse



- ❖ **Malfuzat-e-Timuri:** Timur Lang's autobiography written in Turkish language

- ❖ **Zafar Nama:** Biography of Timur Lang written thirty years after his death under his grandson's patronage by Sharajuddin Ali Yazdi

Persian Writers	Works
Amir Khusro	Khazain-ul-Futuh, Tughlaq Nama, Tarikh-e-Alai, Miftah-ul-Futuh, Kiran-us-Sadain, Devalrani Ashika
Firoz Tughlaq	Futuhat-e-Firoz Shahi (autobiography)
Hasan Nizami	Taj-ul-Masir
Ziauddin Barani	Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi and Fatwa-e-Jahandari
Minhaj-us-Siraj	Tabaqat-e-Nasiri
Malik Isami	Futuh-us-Salatin
Shams-e-Siraj Afif	Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi
Ziya Nakhshavi	Tutinama
Firoz Tughlaq	Futuhat-e-Firoz Shahi (Soul Story)
Yahya bin Ahmad Sarhindi	Tarikh-e-Mubarak Shahi
Ain-ul-Mulk	Insha-e-Mahru
Fakhr-e-Mudavvir	Adab-ul-Harb