



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास) Bahmani Kingdom (बहमनी साम्राज्य)

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Bahmani Sultanate : 1347 to 1527 CE

- General Introduction
- Major Rulers
 - Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah (1347-58)
 - Muhammad Shah I (1358-75)
 - Daud Shah Bahmani (1378)
 - Taj-ud-Din Firuz Shah (1397-1422)
 - Ahmad Shah I Wali (1422-36)
 - Humayun Shah Zalim (1458-61)
 - Last ruler - Kaleemullah Shah
- Independent States
- Administration

General Introduction

- Muhammad bin Tughluq**
 - Harihara and Bukka: Vijayanagar (1336)
 - Hasan Gangu: Bahmani State (1347)
- Founder** → Alauddin Bahman Shah (Hasan Gangu)
 - Capital** : Gulbarga (Ahsanabad)
 - Title** : Second Alexander
 - Teacher** : Siraj Junaidi
- Official Language** → Marathi
- Extremely liberal** : no jizya from Hindus
- Death** : 11 February 1358

Other Major Rulers

1. Zafar Khan Muhammad I (1358-1375)

- Greatest ruler of Bahmani
- Use of gunpowder
 - Against Bukka I
 - 1367, Kaulam
- Council of 8 ministers
- Great Mosque of Gulbarga → The only mosque without a courtyard
- Prime Minister → Saifuddin Gauri
- Appointment of officers called 'Tarafdar Vishesh Virudh' to assist governors (Tarafdars) in provinces

Province (Taraf)	Vishesh Virudh
Daulatabad	Masnad-e-Aali
Berar	Majlis-e-Aali
Bidar	Azam-e-Humayun
Gulbarga	Malik Nayab

2. Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397 to 1422)

- Great ruler
- Earned livelihood by copying the Quran
- Establishment of Firozabad (Karnataka, Bhima River)
 - Jantar Mantar in Firozabad
- War of the Goldsmith's Daughter (1406)
 - Firoz Shah and Dev Raya I of Vijayanagar
 - Cause** - Tungabhadra Doab and daughter of a goldsmith named Parthal
 - Result** - Defeat of Firoz Shah
- High positions to Hindus in administration
- Major Ports
 - Chaul (Raigad, Maharashtra)
 - Dabhol (Maharashtra)

3. Shihabuddin Ahmad Shah (1422-1436)

- Capital → From Gulbarga to Bidar (Muhammadabad)
- Other Names → Wali or Saint
- Contemporary of Sufi saint Gesudaraz

4. Humayun (1458-1461)

- Firishta → Extremely cruel (Nero of the South)
- Importance to Afaqis in administration → West Asian Muslims
- Position of Malik Nayak → Mahmud Gawan (extremely capable)

5. Shamsuddin Muhammad III "Ghazi" (1463-1482)

- Age at Accession → 9-10 years
- Prime Minister → Mahmud Gawan
 - Title - Khwaja Jahan
 - Era of Mahmud Gawan
 - Executed by Muhammad III in 1482
- 1470 arrival of Russian traveler Nikitin

Era of Mahmud Gawan (1463-82)

- Original Name : Khwaja Nizamuddin Mahmud Gilani
- Native of : Iran (Afaqi)
- Title : Khwaja Jahan
- Prime Minister under Sultan Muhammad III
- Increase in Khalsa land
- Systematic measurement of imperial land: Tanga measuring unit
- A magnificent college (madrasa) in Bidar
- Collection of letters: Riyaz-ul-Insha
- Meadows Taylor: Beginning of the end
 - Confessions of a Thug

Chand Bibi

- Daughter of Husain Nizam Shah I of Ahmadnagar
- Brother: Sultan Burhan Nizam Shah II of Ahmadnagar
- Marriage: Sultan Ali Adil Shah I of Bijapur
- She served as the regent of the Bijapur Sultanate under Ibrahim Adil Shah II during 1580-1590, and of the Ahmadnagar Sultanate under Bahadur Shah from 1595 to 1599.
- Chand Bibi is famous for successfully defending Ahmadnagar against the Mughal army of Akbar in 1595.
- She knew several languages like Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Kannada, and Marathi.
- She was a skilled sitar player as well as a painter.

Fall of the Bahmani Empire

- Last ruler - Kalimullah
 - 5 Independent States

State	Dynasty	Founder	Year of establishment
1) Bijapur	Adilshahi	Yusuf Adil Khan	1489
2) Ahmadnagar	Nizamshahi	Malik Ahmad	1490
3) Berar	Imadshahi	Fatehullah Imadshah	1490
4) Golkonda	Qutbshahi	Kulishah/ Qutbshah	1512
5) Bidar	Baridshahi	Amir Ali Barid	1527



Bahmani Empire : Administration

Minister	Department
1) Vakil-e-Saltanat	Similar to Malik Nayab of Delhi
2) Vakil-e-Kul	Supervision of ministers' work (except Vakil)
3) Amir-e-Jumla	Head of Finance Department
4) Wazir-e-Ashraf	Execution of foreign policy and court affairs
5) Nazir	He was related to the Finance Department
6) Peshwa	Assistant to Vakil-e-Saltanat
7) Kotwal	Chief police officer of the city
8) Sadr-e-Jahan	Head of Justice Department, Religion and Charity Department

1. Sakh-e-Khel (Sar-e-Naubat): Security of Sultan's palace and court

2. Ruler of Bijapur Ali Adilshah : Sufi

- Invited Catholic missionaries to court
- Head of library: Famous Sanskrit scholar Vaman Pandit
- Successors: Patronage to Sanskrit and Marathi languages

3. Ibrahim Adilshah II: Abul Baba or Friend of the Poor or World Teacher

- Book : Kitab-e-Nauras
- New Capital : Naurasapur
- Grant to Pandharpur

4. Muhammad Quli Qutbshah (1591-92) :

- Founded the city of Hyderabad
- Charminar in the center of Hyderabad
- Four high arches in four directions: each 48 meters high

5. Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbad : Bijapur

- Ibrahim Rauza (mausoleum): Built in 1626 CE by Ibrahim Adil Shah II, the sixth sultan of the Adil Shahi dynasty
- **Gol Gumbad:** Located in Bijapur, Karnataka, it is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah, completed in 1656



Gol Gumbad : Located in Bijapur, Karnataka, it is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah, completed in 1656. It is one of the world's largest unsupported (without any support) domes and is famous for its whispering gallery, where even the slightest sound echoes multiple times.

Monument	Country	Observations
Gol Gumbaz	Bijapur	Mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah (1656 AD) with Asia's largest dome (53.4m high) and whispering gallery.
Charminar	Hyderabad	Built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah; a landmark of Deccan architecture.
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad	Built by Qutb Shahis, known for advanced acoustic engineering.
Jama Masjid	Gulbarga2	A grand mosque with unique domes and minarets.
Madarsa of Mahmud Gawan	Bidar	A three-storeyed institution, accommodating 1,000 students, attracting scholars from Iran and Iraq.
Ibrahim Roza	Bijapur	A tomb with intricate Persian-style architecture, said to inspire the Taj Mahal
Sola Khamba Mosque	Bidar	A 16-column mosque showcasing Persian architectural influence.