

CLASS VII CHAPTER 3 Delhi: 12th to 15th Century

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TOPICS:



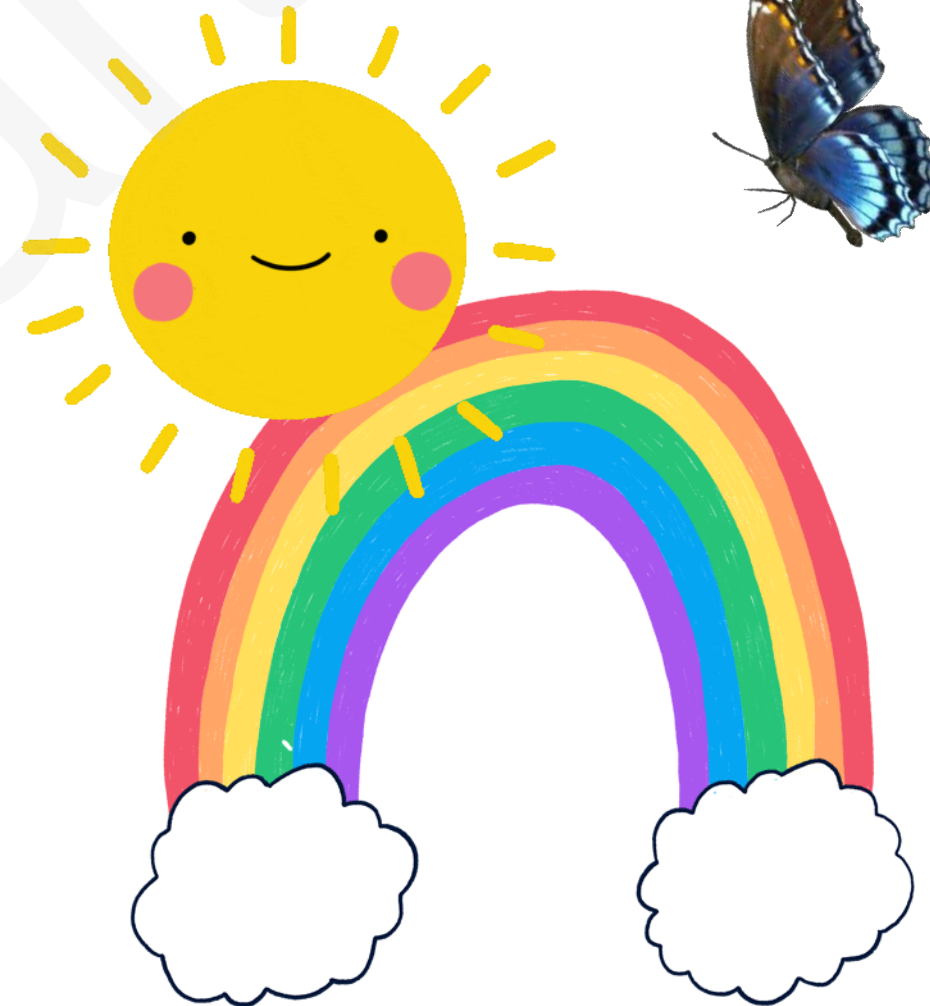
INTRODUCTION



**FINDING OUT ABOUT
THE DELHI SULTANS**




**FROM GARRISON
TOWN TO EMPIRE:
THE EXPANSION OF
THE DELHI SULTANATE**




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**A CLOSER LOOK:
ADMINISTRATION AND
CONSOLIDATION UNDER
THE KHALJIS AND
TUGHLUQS**



**THE SULTANATE IN
THE FIFTEENTH AND
SIXTEENTH
CENTURIES**



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INTRODUCTION

- In the first Delhi was the capital of tomara raj puts in the mid **12TH CENT.** (get defeated by Chauhan's (Ajmer).
- Delhi became an important commercial Centre under **TOMARAS AND CHAUHAN'S.**

DELHI



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- Jaina merchants created many **TEMPLES, COINS** which was called **DAHIWAL**.
- Delhi contains many cities and it has its own history of annexation.



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DAHIWAL



TEMPLES





❖ THE RULERS OF DELHI



RAJPUT DYNASTIES

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ TOMARAS | EARLY TWELFTH CENTURY-1165 |
| ➤ ANANGA PALA | 1130-1145 |
| ➤ CHAUHAN'S | 1165-1192 |
| ➤ PRITHVI RAJ CHAUHAN | 1175-1192 |

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EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290



- **QUTBUDDIN AYBAK** 1206-1210
- **SHAMSUDDIN ILTUTMISH** 1210-1236
- **RAZIYYA** 1236-1240
- **GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN** 1266-1287

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KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320

- **JALALUDDIN KHALJI**
- **ALAUDDIN KHALJI**



1290-1296

1296-1316

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320-1414

- **GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLUQ**
- **MUHAMMAD TUGHLUQ**
- **FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLUQ**



1320-1324

1324-1351

1351-1388

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SAYYID DYNASTY 1414-1451

➤ **KHIZR KHAN**



1414-1421



LODI DYNASTY 1451-1526

➤ **BAHLUL LODI**



1451-1489

Finding Out about the Delhi Sultans

- Persian was used as a language under Delhi sultan and we can see many historical inscriptions, coins, architecture.
- **TARIKH (SINGULAR) TAWARIKH (PLURAL)** written in Persian.
- Authors of tawarikh were learned **MEN'S, SECRETARIES, ADMINISTRATORS, POETS AND COURTIERS** (they advised rulers)

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➤ **PERSIAN LANGUAGE WAS DETECTED WITH THE HELP OF THESE INSCRIPTIONS COINS AND MONUMENTS**

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TAWARIKH

PERSIAN



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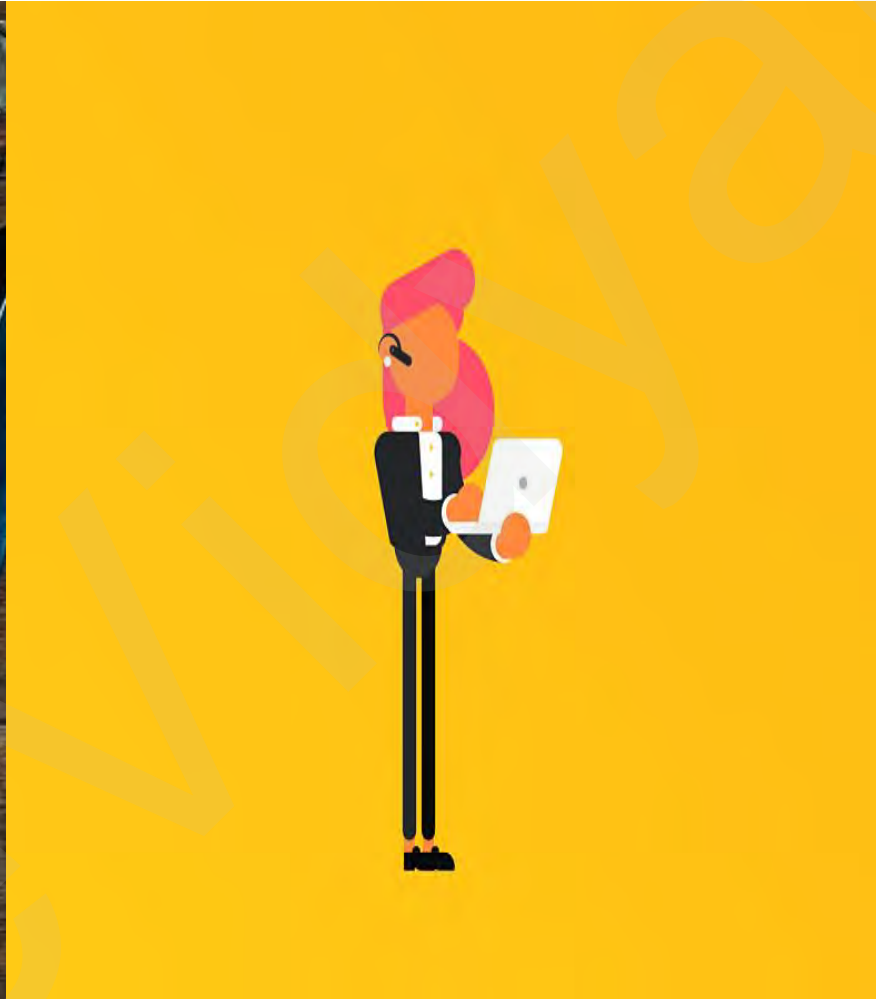
AUTHORS OF TAWARIKH

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POETS

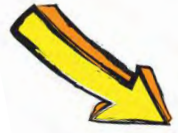


SECRETARIES



ADMINISTRATORS





Important box



The circle of justice

Fakhr-i Mudabbir wrote in the thirteenth century:

A king cannot survive without soldiers. And soldiers cannot live without salaries. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants. But peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy. This happens when the king promotes justice and honest governance.



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- **TAWARIKH** authors lived in cities (Delhi) no villages. Use to write histories for sultans to get rewards in return.
- In **1236** sultan Iltutmish 's daughter **RAZIYYA** became sultan along with **MINAJ I SIRAJ** exclaimed that she is more able than her brothers.
- She was removed from the throne in **1240** as nobles and Siraj were not happy finding a girl on a throne as a ruler.

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RAZIYA SULTAN

MINHAJ I SIRAJ





What Minhaj-i Siraj thought about Raziyya

Minhaj-i Siraj thought that the queen's rule went against the ideal social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men. He therefore asked: "In the register of God's creation, since her account did not fall under the column of men, how did she gain from all of her excellent qualities?"

On her inscriptions and coins Raziyya mentioned that she was the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish. This was in contrast to the queen Rudramadevi (1262-1289), of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh. Rudramadevi changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man. Another queen, Didda, ruled in Kashmir (980-1003). Her title is interesting: it comes from "didi" or "elder sister", an obviously affectionate term given to a loved ruler by her subjects.



From Garrison Town to Empire: The Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate

- **EARLY 18TH CENT.** delhi sultanate didn't took any risk, didn't went before the **garrisoned towns**.
- instead of that Sultan controlled the **hinterland** instead.
- Controlling garrison towns in distant **Bengal and sind from Delhi** was difficult.

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GARRISON TOWNS



HINTERLAND



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- He was unable to make a communication due to bad weather, war, rebellion.
- Delhi 's authority was threatened by **Mongol invading Afghanistan** and from governors who can rebel on sultans time of sultan's weakness.
- Later it was taken by **GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN** and expanded under **ALAUDDIN KHALJI** and **MOH. TUGHLAQ.**
- Sultans use to aim first at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns.

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GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN



سلطان غیاث الدین غوری شہنشاہ افغان (۵۵۸ھ - ق)

*Sultan Ghiassuddine le Ghouride
Empereur Afghan (1192)*

MOH. TUGHLAQ.



ALAUDDIN KHALJI



سلطان علاء الدین خلجی محمد شاہ اول (۶۹۵ھ - ق)

Sultan Aala-Ouddine Khildji (1295)

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- During these campaigns, forests were cleared in Ganga Yamuna doab, **HUNTERS GATHERERS** and pastoralists were removed from their habitat.
- Lands were given to peasants for **AGRICULTURE, FORTRESSES, GARRISON TOWNS** were established to protect trade routes and to promote region trade)



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AGRICULTURE



FORTRESS AND GARRISON TOWNS



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- Sultanate started expansion in external frontier (an area not under Delhi sultanate)
- Military expedition started in southern India (it was started during the reign of **alauddin khalji** and ended up with **(moh. Tughluq)**)
- Sultanate armies captured **ELEPHANTS, HORSES AND SLAVES, PRECIOUS METALS.**

SLAVES



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HORSES



PRECIOUS METALS



ELEPHANTS



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- By the end of the moh.tughluqs reign after **150 YEARS**, their armies started defeating rival armies in the subcontinent **(SEIZED MANY CITIES COLLECTED TAXES FROM PEASANTRY, DISPENSED JUSTICE)**



A Closer Look:

ADMINISTRATION AND CONSOLIDATION UNDER THE KHALJIS AND TUGHLUQS

- Delhi sultans had vast kingdoms and he needed reliable governor and administrators.
- **ILTUTMISH** favored his special slaves for military service called **BANDAGAN** in Persian.



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- They were well trained for important political offices and as they rely on **MASTER**, they are trusted by their sultan.
- Both **KHALJIS AND TUGHLUQS** used bandagan and appointed **GENERALS AND GOVERNORS**.
- Slaves and clients were loyal to their masters but not to the heirs.



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SPECIAL SLAVES FOR MILITARY SERVICE





Important box

Slaves rather than sons

The Sultans were advised:

A slave, whom one has brought up and promoted, must be looked after for it needs a whole lifetime and good luck to find a worthy and experienced slave. Wise men have said that a worthy and experienced slave is better than a son ...



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- New sultans use to have new people and used to remove the old ones(**THIS LEADS TO CONFLICTS**)
- Many people had trouble with Delhi sultan as they use to keep **low base born people.**(**PERSIAN TAWARIKH CRITICIZED THE DELHI SULTAN**)
- Sultans like the khalji and Tughluq appointed **military commanders as governors.**





Important box



Officials of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq

Sultan Muhammad Tughluq appointed Aziz Khummar, a wine distiller, Firuz Hajjam, a barber, Manka Tabbakh, a cook, and two gardeners, Ladha and Pira, to high administrative posts. Ziyauddin Barani, a mid-fourteenth-century chronicler, reported their appointments as a sign of the Sultan's loss of political judgement and his incapacity to rule.



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- The land they control were called iqta and they as **IQTADAR OR MUQTI**.
- **DUTY OF MUQTI**- maintain law and order, military campaigns,
- salary of muqtis and soldiers were extracted from the revenue collection.
- They use to work very efficiently because they were assigned for a short period (their heirs cant



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THEY PROVIDE MILITARY SUPPORT AND MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER



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- Delhi sultans started visiting **HINTERLAND** and forced **SAMANTAS** (chieftain) to work under their authority local chieftain have to pay tax too.
- Three types of cultivation – **kharaj 50 per cent of the peasant's produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.**
- It was difficult to control distant provinces like **BENGAL FROM DELHI** and soon after annexing southern India, the entire region became independent

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TAXES

on cattle



peasant's
produce



on houses



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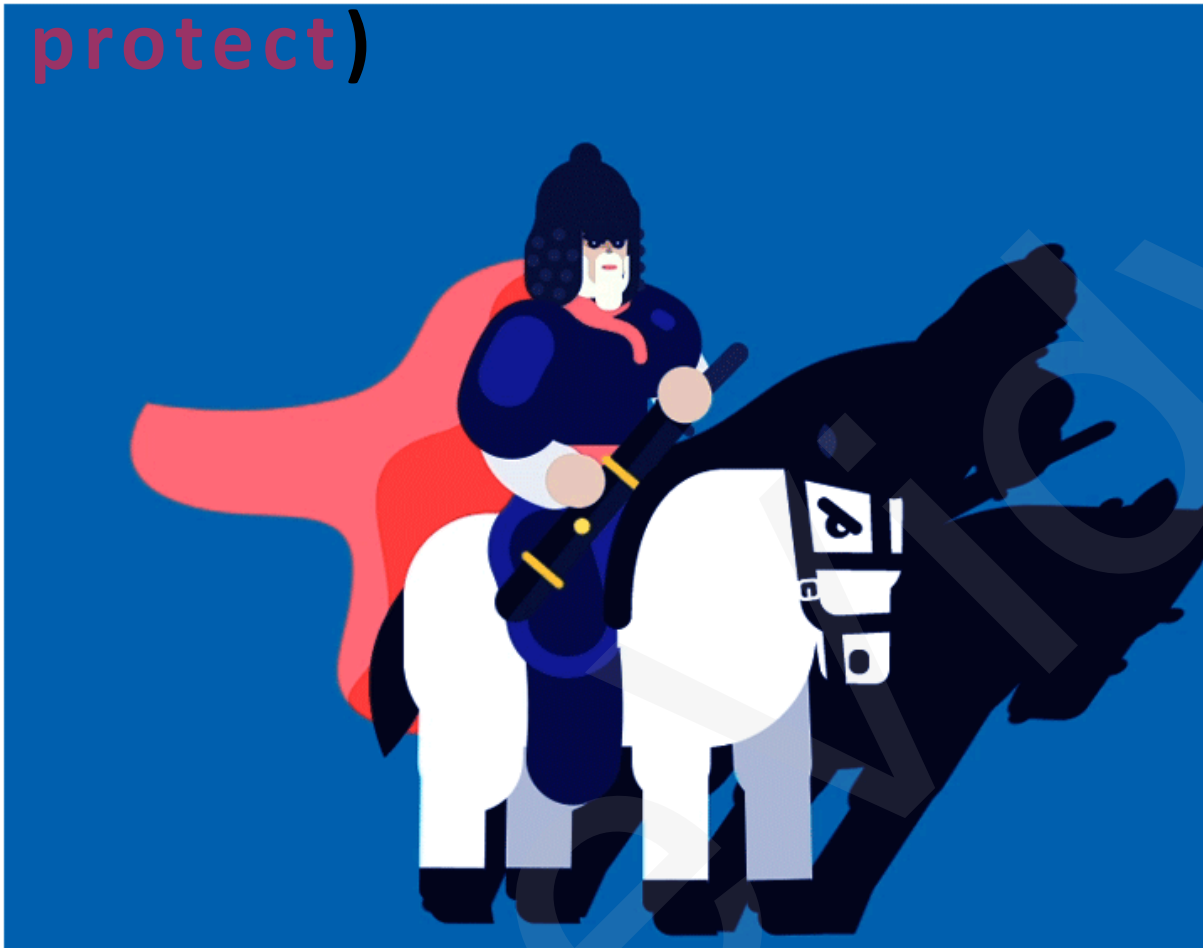
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- Sometimes rulers like **ALAUDDIN KHALJI AND MUHAMMAD TUGHLUQ** could force their control in these areas but only for a short duration.
- **MONGOL** attacked Delhi during the rein of alauddin and moh. Tughluq (they mobilize their army).
- Alauddin khalji (**DEFENSE, PROTECT**)
- Moh.Tughluq (**OFFENSIVE, ATTACK**)

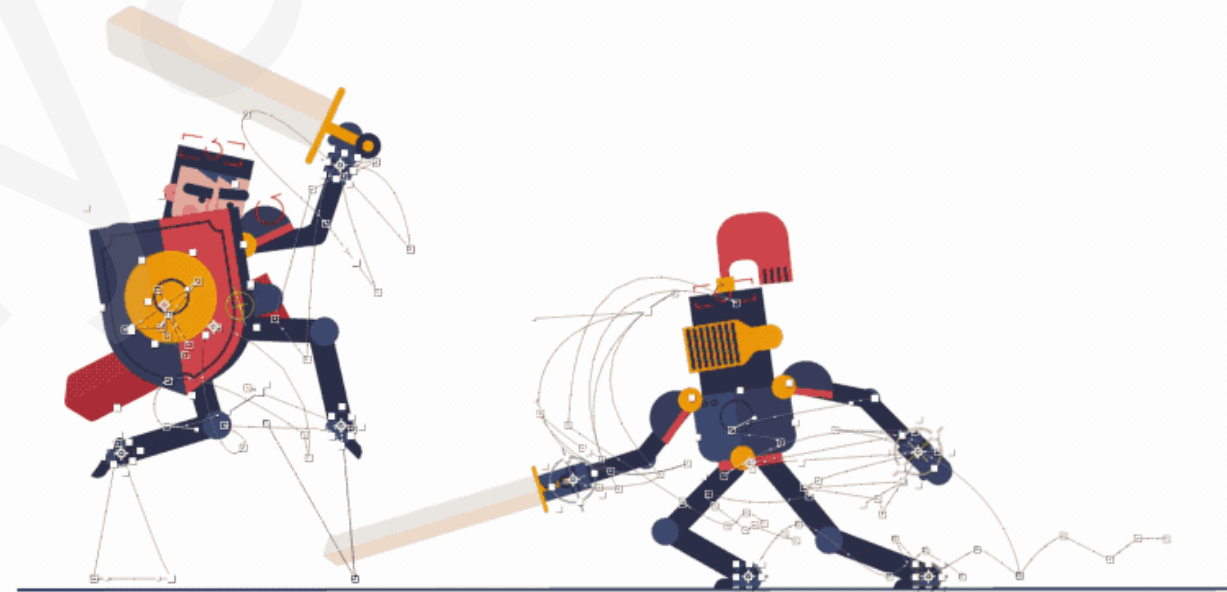
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Alauddin khalji (**defense,**
protect)



Moh.Tughluq (**offensive,**
attack)



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GENGHIS KHAN

DELHI





Important box

Chieftains and their fortifications

Ibn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveller from Morocco, Africa, explained that chieftains sometimes

fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves. In India the bamboo is not hollow; it is big. Its several parts are so intertwined that even fire cannot affect them, and they are on the whole very strong. The chieftains live in these forests which serve them as ramparts, inside which are their cattle and their crops. There is also water for them within, that is, rain water which collects there. Hence they cannot be subdued except by powerful armies, who entering these forests, cut down the bamboos with specially prepared instruments.



The Sultanate in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

- **Tughluqs, sayyid and Lodi dynasties** ruled Delhi to Agra until **1526**, as many states like **jaunpur, Bengal, malwa, Gujrat, south India** was free.
- These independent states were prosperous (new ruling groups i.e. **AFGHANS AND RAJ PUTS** came).

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BAHLUL LODI



RANA PRATAP



SIKH RULERS



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- Many states were small yet powerful
EX – SHER SHA – SUR (1540-1545)
managed a small territory for his uncle in Bihar defeated Mughal emperor **Humayun (15-30,1555-1556)**
- Sher shah captured Delhi (sur dynasty ruled for only **15 yrs.** borrowed administration elements from khaliji for efficiency.
- Akbar followed Sher sha 's model in the Mughal empire (**1550-1605**)



Sher Shah



Important box



The “Three Orders”, the “Peace of God”, Knights and the Crusades

The idea of the “Three Orders” was first formulated in France in the early eleventh century. It divided society into three classes: those who prayed, those who fought, and those who tilled the land. This division of society into “Three Orders” was supported by the Church to consolidate its dominant role in society. This helped the emergence of a new warrior group called Knights.

The Church patronised this group and used them to propagate their idea of “Peace of God”. The attempt was to direct warriors away from conflict amongst themselves and send them instead on a campaign against the Muslims who had captured the city of Jerusalem. This led to a series of campaigns called the Crusades. These campaigns in the service of God and the Church completely altered the status of Knights. Originally, these Knights did not belong to the class of nobles. But by the end of the eleventh century in France, and a century later in Germany, the humble origins of these warriors were forgotten. By the twelfth century, nobles also wanted to be known as Knights.

