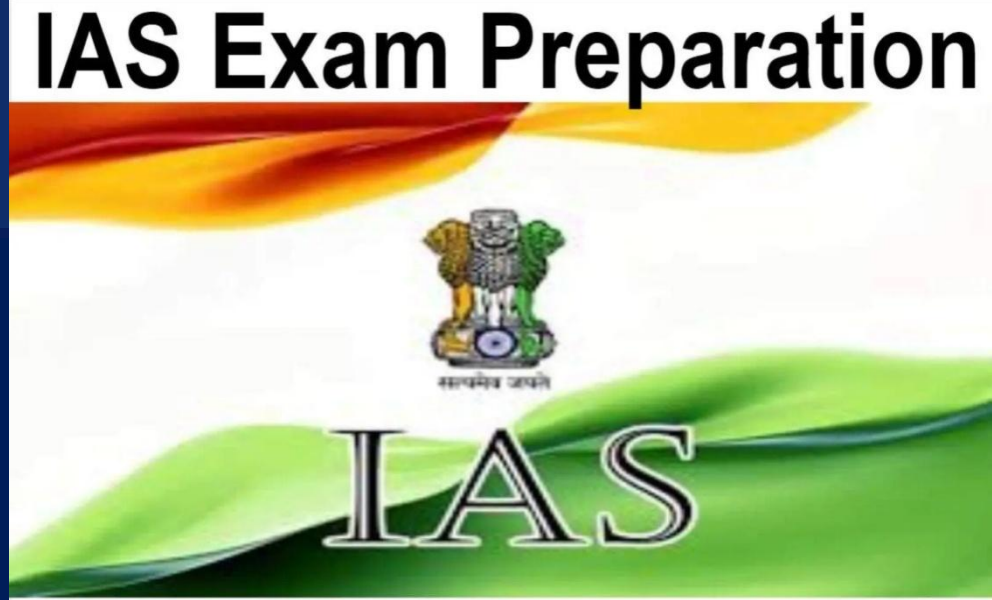


PUNEET BHATIA

**UPSC IAS/PCS
EXAM**

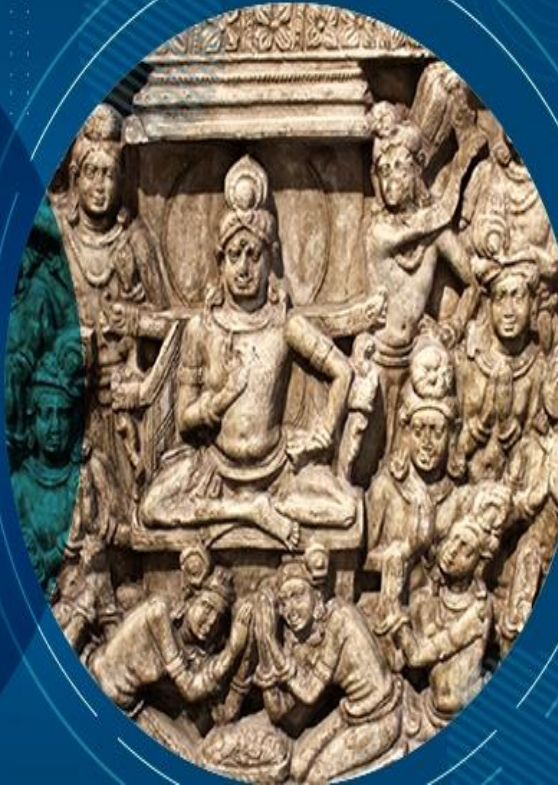


Puneet

PUNEET BHATIA

**UPSC IAS/PCS
EXAM**

**HISTORY
OPTIONAL**



UPSC IAS Mains
HISTORY
Optional Syllabus



Puneet

PUNEET BHATIA

INDIAN HISTORY
भारत का इतिहास



Puneet



INDIAN HISTORY

By Puneet Bhatia



PUNEET BHATIA

**INDIAN HISTORY GS PRELIMS
CUM MAINS STRATEGY**

Preparation Strategy for

GS Paper I

UPSC Mains



Puneet



PUNEET BHATIA

INDIAN HISTORY



Puneet



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

MEDIEVAL INDIAN
HISTORY

PUNEET BHATIA

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

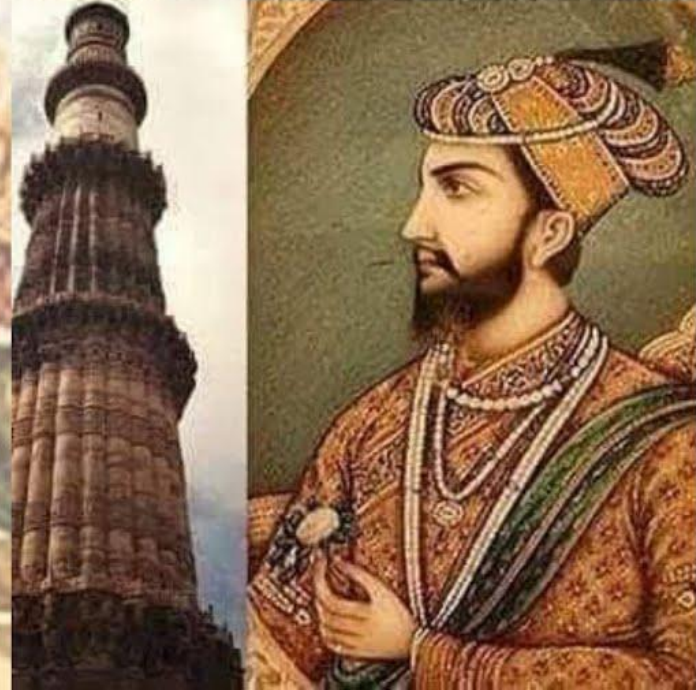


MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

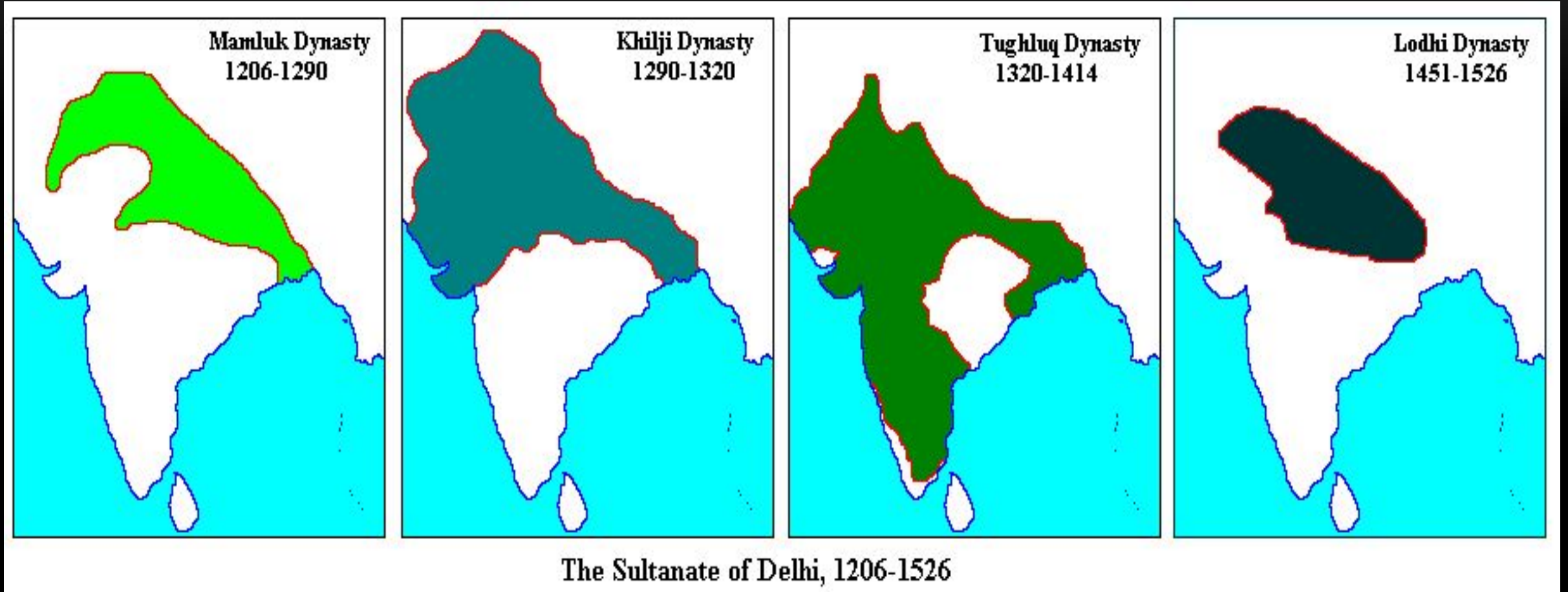
गुलाम वंश 1206-1290



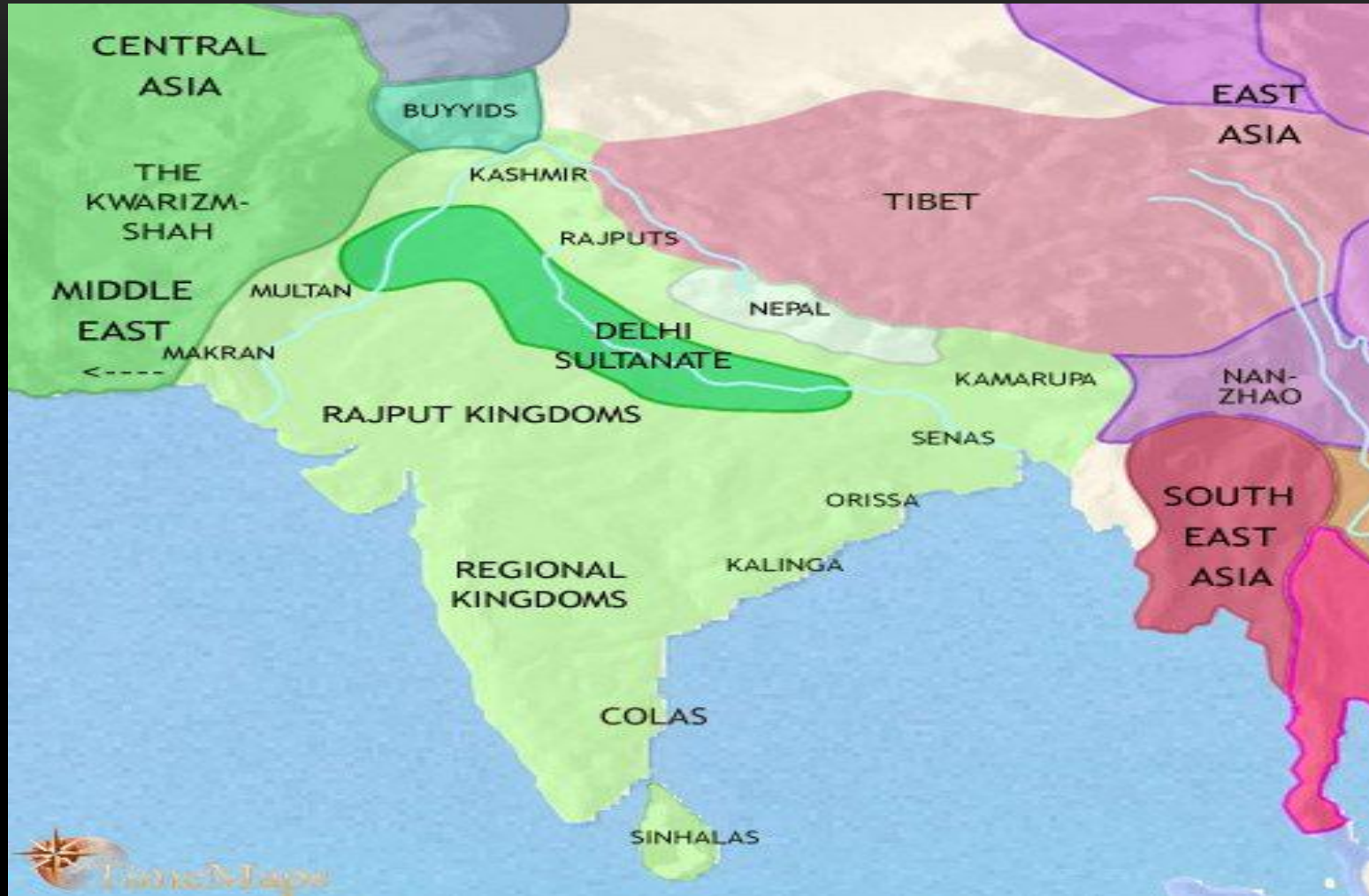
Slave Dynasty



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic empire based in Delhi that stretched over large parts of the Indian subcontinent for 320 years (1206–1526).

Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially:

The Mamluk dynasty (1206–1290),

The Khalji dynasty (1290–1320),

The Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414),

The Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451), and

The Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).

It covered large part of territory in modern-day India, Pakistan, Bangladesh as well as some parts of southern Nepal

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Delhi Sultanate

The period from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D. came to be known as the Delhi Sultanate period.

This period witnessed many dynasties and various rulers.

Some of the major dynasties and rulers this period witnessed are listed below.

Sl. No. Dynasty Name

- 1 Slave (Ghulam) or Mamluk Dynasty
- 2 Khilji Dynasty
- 3 Tughluq dynasty
- 4 Sayyid Dynasty
- 5 Lodi dynasty

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Mamluk Origins

Mamluk Dynasty is also called the Slave Dynasty.

Mamluk literally means 'owned' and it refers to a powerful military caste called Mamluks which originated in the 9th century CE in the Islamic Empire of the Abbasid caliphs.

The Mamluks wielded **रखना** military and political power in Egypt, Iraq and India.

Although they were slaves, they were held in high regard by their masters, and they were mostly generals and soldiers who fought for their masters.

Mamluk Dynasty was established in Delhi by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Slave Dynasty Introduction

Established by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.

Dynasty lasted from 1206 to 1290.

It was the first of the dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate.

Dynasty ended when Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji overthrew the last Mamluk ruler Muiz ud din Qaiqabad in 1290.

Dynasty was succeeded by the Khilji (or Khalji) dynasty, the second dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



RULERS OF MAMLUK DYNASTY

1. Qutubuddin Aibek: 1206-1210
2. Shamsuddin Iltutmish: 1211-1236
3. Razia Sultan: 1236-1240
4. Bahram Shah: 1240-1242
5. Masud Shah: 1242-1246
6. Nasiruddin Mahamud: 1246-1266
7. Ghiyasuddin Balban: 1266-1287
8. Kaiqubad: 1287-1290

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

RULERS OF MAMLUK DYNASTY

1. Qutubuddin Aibek: 1206-1210
2. Shamsuddin Iltutmish: 1211-1236
3. Razia Sultan: 1236-1240
4. Bahram Shah: 1240-1242
5. Masud Shah: 1242-1246
6. Nasiruddin Mahamud: 1246-1266
7. Ghiyasuddin Balban: 1266-1287
8. Kaiqubad: 1287-1290

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

| Ruler | Period | Events |
|------------------------|-------------|--|
| Qutb-ud-din Albak | (1206–1210) | Founder of Mamluk Dynast and Slave of Muhammad Ghori |
| Aram Shah | (1210–1211) | Eldest son of Qutb-ud-din Albak |
| Shams-ud-din Iltutmish | (1211–1236) | Son-in-law of Qutb-ud-din Albak |
| Ruknuddin Feruz Shah | (1236) | Son of Iltutmish |
| Razia Sultana | (1236–1240) | Daughter of Iltutmish and Grand Daughter of Qutb-ud-din Albak. |
| Muizuddin Bahram | (1240–1242) | Son of Iltutmish |
| Alauddin Masud | (1242–1246) | Son of Ruknuddin Feruz Shah |
| Nasiruddin Mahmud | (1246–1266) | Razia's Brother who had died in 1229 |
| Ghiyas-ud-din Balban | (1266–1286) | Father-in-law of Nashiruddin Mahmud and the most powerful ruler of the Slave Dynasty |
| Muiz ud din Kaiqubad | (1287–1290) | Grandson of Ghiyasuddin Balban |
| Kaimur | 1290 | Son of Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad |

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The Slave dynasty ruled from c. 1206 – 1290 CE.

It was also named the 'Mamluk' dynasty; the word Mamluk is an Arabic word that means "slave/owned". In fact, three dynasties were established during this period.

They were –

Qutbi dynasty (c. 1206 – 1211 CE) – Its founder was Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

First Ilbari dynasty (c. 1211- 1266 CE) – Its founder was Iltumish.

Second Ilbari dynasty (c. 1266 – 1290 CE) – Its founder was Balban.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Qutub-ud-din Aibak (c. 1206 – 1210 CE)

Qutub-ud-din Aibak founded the Slave dynasty.

He was a Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori who played an important part in the expansion of the Turkish Sultanate in India after the Battle of Tarain.

Muhammad Ghori made him the governor of his Indian possessions. He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the lifetime of Ghori.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Qutub-ud-din Aibak (c. 1206 – 1210 CE)

After the death of Muhammad Ghori (c. 1206 CE), Tajuddin Yalduz, the ruler of Ghazni claimed his rule over Delhi and the governor of Multan and Uchch, Nasiruddin Qabacha wanted independence.

"Hasan Nizami" and "Fakh-e-Mudabbir" were the court poets of Qutb-ud-din Aybak. Hasan Nizami was a Persian language poet and historian.

Fakhr- I Mudabbir was a Persian author and courtier under successive Ghaznavid, Ghūrid, and Shamsī sultans in South Asia.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Fakhr al-Din Muhammad ibn Mansur Mubarak Shah al-Qurayshi, commonly known by his pen-name Fakhr-i Mudabbir was a Persian author who was active at the court of the Ghaznavids, Ghurids, and Delhi Sultanate.

He is notable for his prominent literary works in Persian, the *Shajara-yi ansab* and the *Adab al-harb wa-l-shaja'a*.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He also had to face many revolts from Rajputs and other Indian rulers.

However, Aibak, by displaying his mighty power as well as other conciliatory **मिलाप करनेवाला** measures, was able to win over his enemies.

He defeated Yalduz and severed **सेवर्ड तोड़** all connections with Ghazni and thus founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.

Muslim writers called Aibak "**Lakh Baksh**" or giver of lakhs because he donated liberally.

He was titled "Sultan" and he made **Lahore his capital**.

He also **started the construction of the Qutub Minar (first storey only) after the name of the famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar. It was later completed by Iltumish. Aibak died suddenly while playing Chaugan (horse polo) in c. 1210 CE.**

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Qutb ud-Din Aibak (Reign: 1206 – 1210)

The first ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.

Born to a Turkish family in Central Asia.

Sold as a slave to Muhammad Ghori, the ruler of Ghor in Afghanistan.

Aibak rose up the ranks and became Ghori's trusted general and commander.

He was given the charge of Ghori's Indian possessions after 1192.

When Ghori was assassinated, Aibak declared himself Sultan of Delhi in 1206.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Started construction of the **Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi.**

This is one of the first Islamic monuments in northern India.

He began the construction of **Qutb Minar** in Delhi.

He was also known as Lakh Bash (Giver of Lakhs) for his generosity.

However, he was also responsible for the destruction of many Hindu temples.

He reigned till his death in 1210. He was said to have been trampled to death by a horse.

He was succeeded by Aram Shah.



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra (literally "shed of 2½ days") is a large and imposing structure in the city of Ajmer in Rajasthan, India

It is one of the oldest mosques in India, and the oldest surviving monument in Ajmer.

Commissioned by Qutb-ud-Din-Aibak in 1192 CE and designed by Abu Bakr of Herat, the mosque is an example of early Indo-Islamic architecture.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

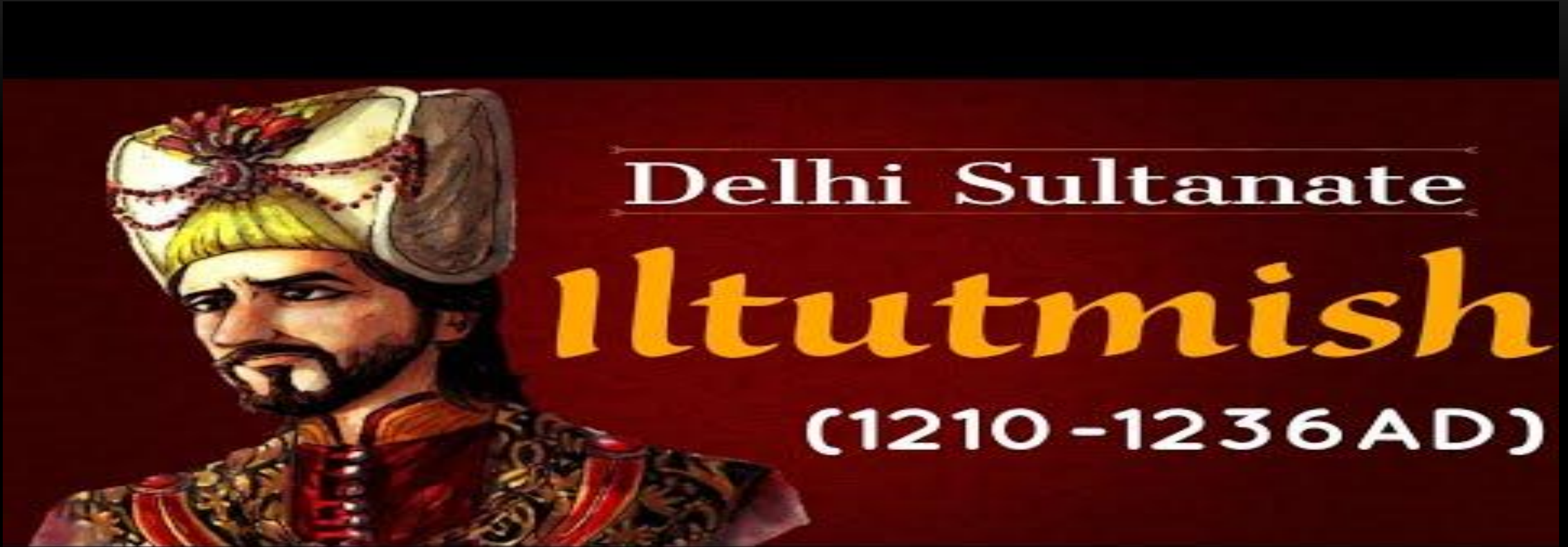
Aram Shah (c. 1210 CE)

Qutub-ud-din was succeeded by his son Aram Shah who was incapable as a ruler.

He was opposed by the Turkish armies and his rule lasted for only eight months.



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



Delhi Sultanate

Iltutmish

(1210-1236 AD)

Delhi Sultanate, 1236–1526



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Itutmish (Reign: 1211 – 1236)

Aram Shah was a weak ruler.

It is not clear whether he was a son of Aibak or not.

He was conspired against by a group of nobles who invited Shamsuddin Itutmish to be the ruler.

Itutmish was a son-in-law of Aibak. He ruled Ghurid regions of northern India.

He was a Turkic slave born in Central Asia.

Itutmish was the greatest of the slave rulers of Delhi. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Iltutmish (c. 1210 – 1236 CE)

Iltutmish belonged to the **Ilbari tribe** and therefore, his dynasty was named the **Ilbari dynasty**.

His half brothers sold him as a slave to Aibak who made him his son-in-law by giving his daughter to him.

Later Aibak appointed him as Iqtadar of Gwalior. In c.1211 CE, Iltutmish dethroned Aram Shah and became the Sultan with the name of Shamsuddin. **He is regarded as the real consolidator of Turkish rule in India.**

During the first ten years of his reign **रेन**, he mostly concentrated on securing his throne from his rivals.

The commanders of Muhammad Ghori like Yalduz, Qabacha of Multan and Ali Mardan of Bengal and Bihar rose against him.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Itutmish defeated Yalduz in the battle of Tarain-III (c. 1215 CE) and also drove away Qabacha from Punjab.

In c. 1220 CE, the leader of the Mongols, Temujin, popularly known as **Chengiz Khan**, started his march towards Central Asia.

He defeated Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the ruler of Khwarizm. Mangabarni escaped from the Mongols and sought asylum **असाइलम शरणस्थल** from Itutmish.

Itutmish refused to provide him shelter in order to save his empire from the onslaught **हमला** of the Mongols.



This diplomatic policy of Itutmish helped him to save his empire from the wrath **कोप** of Chengiz Khan.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Iltutmish brought Bengal and Bihar back into the Delhi Sultanate.

He also suppressed the **Rajput revolts and recovered Ranthambore** in c. 1226 CE and by c. 1231 CE, Iltutmish established his control over Bayana, Mandor, Jalore and Gwalior.

He led an expedition against the **Chalukyas of Gujarat but that remained unsuccessful.**
Iltutmish was a great statesman.

In c. 1229 CE, he received 'Mansur', the letter of recognition from the Abbasid Caliph by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India.

He completed the **construction of Qutub Minar** at Delhi, the tallest stone tower in India (238 ft).

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He also introduced the Arabic coinage in India and the silver tanka weighing 175 grams became a standard coin in medieval India.

The silver tanka remained the basis of the modern rupee.

Iltutmish organized Turkan-i-Chahalgani, a new class of the ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty.

He patronized many scholars and a number of Sufi saints came to India during his reign.

Minhaj-us-Siraj (author of Tabaqqat-i-Nasuri), Taj-ud-din, Muhammad Junaidi, Fakhrul-Mulk-Isami, Malik Qutub-ud-din Hasan were his contemporary scholars who added grandeur गैन्जेर गैन्डूर लोकप्रियता to his court.

He nominated his daughter as his successor.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Itutmish – Invasions & Policies

Itutmish's forces captured Bihar in the 1210s and invaded Bengal in 1225.

During the first half of the 1220s, Itutmish neglected Indus River Valley, which was contested between the Mongols, the Khwarazm kings, and Qabacha.

Post the decline of the Mongol and the Khwarazmian threat, Qabacha took over the region, but Itutmish invaded his territory during 1228-1229.

He defended his empire against Mongol invaders and also resisted the Rajputs.

In 1221, he stopped an invasion led by Genghis Khan.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar.

He set up administrative machinery **Turk-e-Chalisa** for the kingdom.

He built mosques, waterworks and other amenities at Delhi, making it fit to be the seat of power.

He introduced the two coins of the Sultanate, the **Silver - Tanka and the Copper - Jital**

Also introduced the Iqtadari system in which the kingdom was divided into Iqtas which were assigned to nobles in exchange of salary.

He died in 1236 and was succeeded by his daughter Razia Sultana as he did not consider his sons equal to the task.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Ruknuddin Feruz Shah (c. 1236 CE)

He was the eldest son of Iltutmish who ascended the throne with the help of nobles.

When the governor of Multan revolted, Ruknuddin Feroz Shah marched to suppress the revolt.

Using this opportunity, Iltutmish's daughter Raziya with the help of the Amirs of Delhi seized the throne of the Delhi Sultanate.



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Raziya Sultan (c. 1236 – 1239 CE)



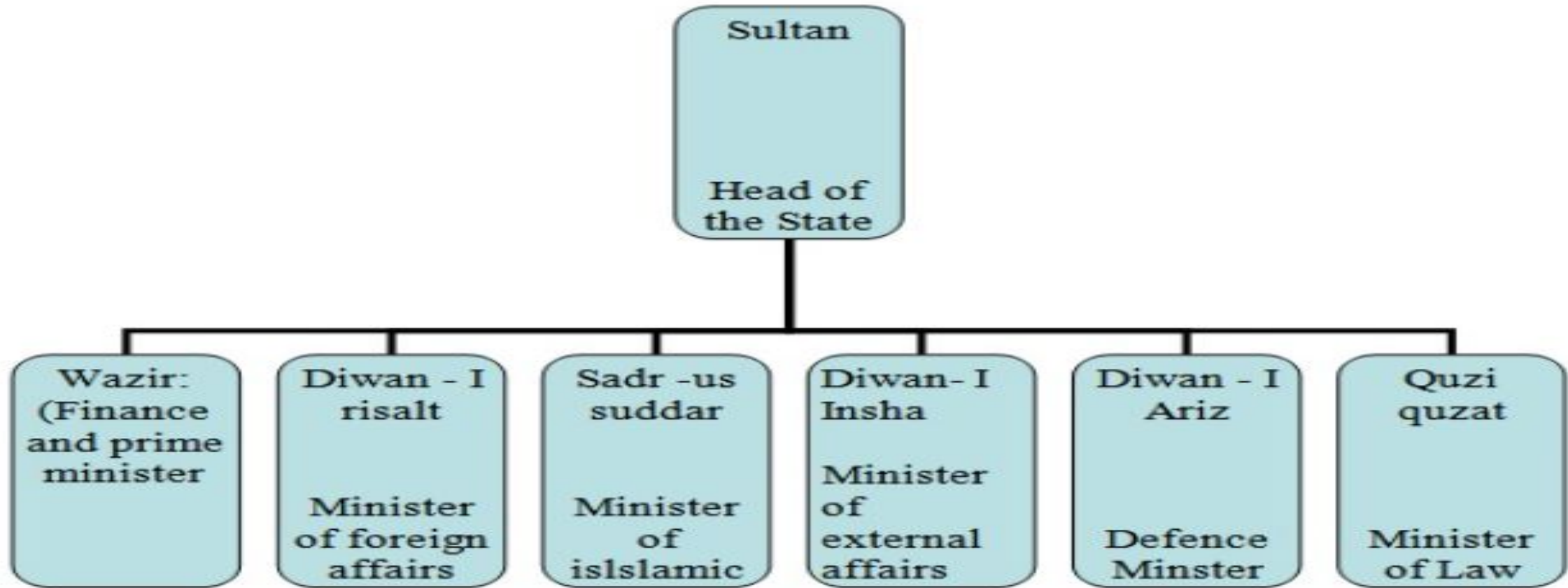
MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

| Book | Author |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Alberuni | Tahkik-i-hind |
| Alberuni | Qanun-i-Masudi |
| Alberuni | Jawahar-fi-Jawahir |
| Minhaj-us-Siraj | Tabaqat-i-Nasari |
| Amir Khusrau | Laila Majnu, Qiran-us-Saadin |
| Amir Khusrau | Khazain-ul-Futuh |
| Amir Khusrau | Tughlaqnama |
| Zia-ud-din-Barani | Fatwa-i-Jahandari |
| Zia-ud-din-Barani | Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi |

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Firoz Shah | Fatwa-i-Forpuz Shahi |
| Firozabadi | Qamas |
| Hasan Nizami | Taj-ul-Maathir |
| Abu Bakr | Chach Namah |
| Fakhruddin | Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi |
| Ibn Batuttah | Kitab-ul-Rehla |

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Raziya Sultan (c. 1236 – 1239 CE)

Raziya Sultan was the first and only female ruler of medieval India's Sultanate period.

Raziya appointed an Abyssinian slave, Malik Jamal-ud-din Yaqut as master of the Royal horses (Amir-i-akhur).

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The recruitment of a few other non-Turks to important positions aroused अराउज़ resentment among the Turkish nobles.

Raziya Sultan discarded the female apparel and held the court with her face uncovered which further created resentment नाराज़गी.

She even went hunting and led the army.

In c. 1240 CE, Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda (Sirhaind) revolted against her. Raziya alongside Yaqut marched against Altunia, but on the way, Turkish followers of Altunia murdered Yaqut and took Raziya prisoner.

In the meantime, the Turkish nobles put Bahram, another son of Iltutmish on the throne. However, Raziya won over her captor, Altunia and after marrying him, proceeded to Delhi. But she was defeated and killed on the way by Bahram Shah.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Naib-e-mumlikat

was a post which was created after the assassination of Razia Sultan and Altuni as that time King (Behram Shah) was not enough capable to be a Sultan so, the members of Turkan-e-Chalagani (40 member team) made a post that was below King who was the advisor of the King.

The first Naib-e-mumlikat was Aitgin.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Razia Sultana (Reign: 1236 – 1240)

Born in 1205 as Iltutmish's daughter.

Was given a sound education by her father.

She was the first and last Muslim woman to rule over Delhi.

Also known as Razia al-Din.

Before ascending to the throne of Delhi after her father's death, the reign was briefly handed over to her half-brother Rukn ud-din Firuz. But after Firuz's assassination within 6 months of his ascendancy, the nobles agreed to place Razia on the throne.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

She was known as an efficient and just ruler.

She was married to Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia, the governor of Bathinda.

She was reportedly killed by her brother's forces.

Her brother Muizuddin Bahram Shah succeeded her.



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Bahram Shah (c. 1240 – 1242 CE)

The fall of Raziya Sultan paved the way for the ascendancy of 'the Forty'. During the reign of Bahram Shah, there continued the struggle for supremacy between Sultan and the nobles.

The Turkish nobles supported Bahram Shah in the beginning but later became disordered and during this unrest, Bahram Shah was killed by his own army.

Alauddin Masud Shah (c. 1242 – 1246 CE)

He was the son of Ruknuddin Feroz Shah and nephew of Raziya Sultan. After the death of Bahram Shah, he was chosen as the next ruler. However, he was incompetent and incapable of handling the affairs in the government and was replaced by Nasiruddin Mahmud.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Nasiruddin Mahmud (c. 1246 – 1265 CE)

He was the grandson of Iltutmish who was young and inexperienced.

He had ascended the throne with the help of Balban/Ulugh Khan, a member of Chahalgani (the Forty) who himself assumed the position of regent.

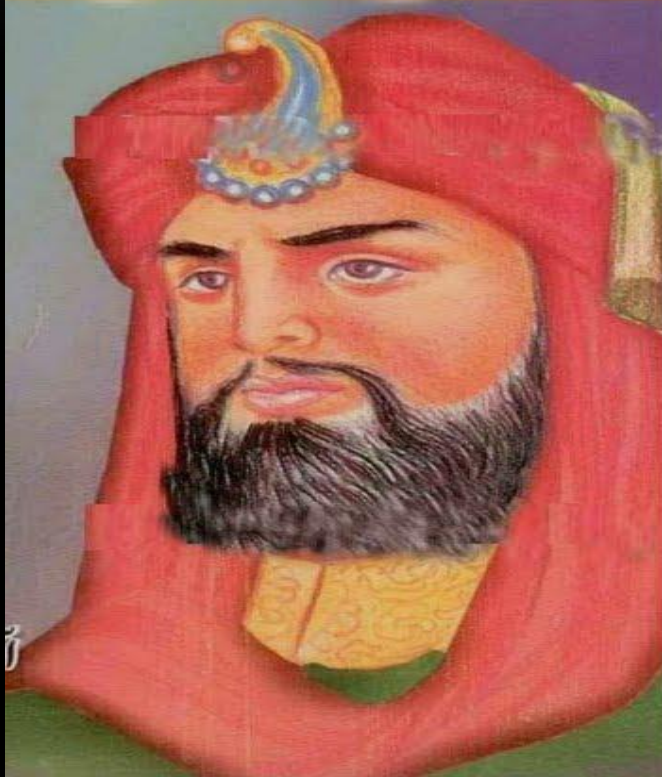
He married his daughter to Nasiruddin and therefore, the real power lay in the hands of Balban.

Balban was powerful in the administration but he had to face the intrigues इन्ट्रीग साज़िश of his rivals in the royal court.

He overcame all the difficulties. In c. 1265 CE, Nasiruddin Mahmud died and according to some historians like Ibn Batuta and Isami, Balban poisoned him and ascended the throne.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Greatest Sultan of Medieval India



Mamluk Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Balban

(1266-1287 AD)

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Balban (c. 1266 – 1286 CE)

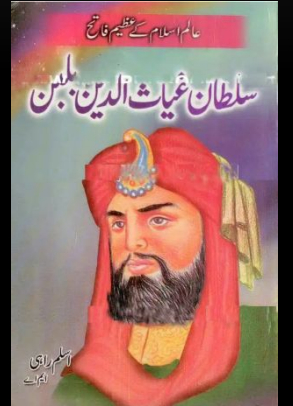
Balban's experience as a regent made him understand the problems of the Delhi Sultanate.

He knew that the real threat to the monarchy was from the nobles called "The Forty".

He, therefore, was sure that by enhancing the power and authority of the monarchy, he could solve the problem.

According to Balban, the Sultan was God's shadow on earth, **Zil-e-Ilahi** and the recipient of divine grace, **Nibyabat-e- Khudai**.

Called himself Nasir-amir-ul-momin (Caliph's right-hand man).



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Balban enhanced the power of the monarchy.

He introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs like prostration (sajida) and kissing the Sultan's feet (paibos) to prove his superiority over the nobles.

He introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz to impress the nobles and people with his wealth and power.

He stood forth as the champion of Turkish nobility.

He excluded non-Turks from administration and Indian Muslims were not given important positions in the government.

To monitor the activities of the nobles he appointed spies and developed an efficient spy system (Barid)

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Balban was determined to break the power of 'The Forty'. He spared only the loyal nobles and eliminated all others by fair or foul means.

Malik Baqbaq, the governor of Bedaun, was publicly flogged कोड़े for his cruelty towards his servants.

Haybat Khan, the governor of Oudh was punished for killing a man who was drunk. The governor of Bhatinda, Sher Khan was poisoned.

Balban had to deal with internal as well as external problems.

The Mongols were looking for an opportunity to attack the Sultanate, the Indian rulers were ready to revolt at the smallest opportunity, distant provincial governors wanted to gain independence and the outskirts of Delhi were often plundered by the Mewatis.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



Mewati, is an ethnic group from the Mewat Muslim Rajput community of north-western India which includes the Nuh district (previously Mewat) in Haryana and parts of adjacent Alwar district and Bharatpur district in Rajasthan.

Meos are Muslim Rajputs and speak the Indo-Aryan Mewati language

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

To handle all these problems, he adopted a stern policy and organized a strong central army to deal with internal issues and also to repel the Mongols.

He established a separate military department, **Diwan-e-ariz and reorganized the army.**

He deployed the army in different parts of his country to suppress the rebellious elements.

Balban paid more attention to restore law and order instead of expanding his kingdom.

Balban took stern action against the Mewatis and prevented such robberies. **Blood & Iron policy**

Robbers were mercilessly pursued and sentenced to death, as a result of which the roads became safe for travel.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

In 1279 CE, Tughril Khan, the governor of Bengal revolted against Balban.

Balban sent his forces to Bengal and Tughril Khan was beheaded.

Balban appointed his son Bughra Khan as the governor of Bengal.

In the northwest, the Mongols reappeared and Balban sent his son Prince Mahmud against them.

But the prince was killed in the battle and it was a moral blow to Balban. Balban died in c. 1287 CE.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY



MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He was one of the main architects of the Delhi Sultanate.

However, he could not fully safeguard India from the Mongol invasion.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Ghiyas ud din Balban (Reign: 1266 – 1287)

The next notable ruler after Razia.

Ninth Sultan in the Mamluk dynasty.

He was the wazir of the grandson of Iltutmish, Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud.

Born of Turkish origins, his original name was Bahauddin.

He was purchased as a slave by Iltutmish. He rose up the ranks quickly.

He carried out successful military campaigns as an officer.

After Nasir's death, Balban declared himself the Sultan as the former did not have any male heirs.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He carried military and civil reforms in administration which earned him the position of the greatest Sultanate ruler after Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji.

Balban was a strict ruler and his court was the symbol of austerity कठोरता and strict obedience to the emperor.

He even demanded that people prostrate साष्टांग प्रणाम करना before the king.

He laid out severe punishments to the slightest of offences by his courtiers.

He had a spy system to keep his nobles in check. Barid - e - Mumalik

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

He introduced the Persian festival of Navroz in India.

Punjab saw large-scale conversions during his rule.

After his death, his grandson Qaiqubad succeeded him at the throne of Delhi.

Qaiqubad died of a stroke in 1290 and was succeeded by his three-year-old son Shamsuddin Kayumars.

Kayumars was murdered by Jalal ud-Din Firuz Khalji, thus ending the Mamluk Dynasty to replace it with the Khalji Dynasty.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Kaiqubad (c. 1287 – 1290 CE)

Kaiqubad was the grandson of Balban and was made the Sultan of Delhi by the nobles.

He was soon replaced by his son, Kaimurh.

In c. 1290 CE, Feroz, the Ariz-e-Mumalik (the minister of war) murdered Kaimur and captured the throne.

He took the title of Jalal-ud-din Khalji and established the Khalji dynasty.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The major reasons associated with the decline of the Mamluk dynasty are:

Internal friction between the members of the dynasty damaged the long term integrity of the sultanate.

Many of the rulers were weak to handle the kingdom for long
Improper administration management led to the disruption of the government.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak founded the Slave dynasty.
2. He was a Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori who played an important part in the expansion of the Turkish Sultanate in India after the Battle of Panipat
3. Muhammad Ghori made him the governor of his Indian possessions.
4. After the death of Muhammad Ghori, Tajuddin Yalduz, the ruler of Ghazni claimed his rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q2. Consider the following statements

1. Aibak defeated Yalduz and severed all connections with Ghazni and thus founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Muslim writers called Aibak "Lakh Baksh".
3. He was titled "Sultan" and he made Agra his capital.
4. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar after the name of the famous Sufi saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar.
5. It was later completed by Lodhi.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. Aram Shah was a weak ruler.
2. It is not clear whether he was a son of Aibak or not.
3. Iltutmish was a son-in-law of Aibak. He ruled Ghurid regions of northern India.
4. Iltutmish shifted his capital from Lahore to Gwalior.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. Iltutmish introduced the Arabic coinage in India and the silver tanka weighing 175 grams became a standard coin in medieval India.
2. Iltutmish organized Turkan-i-Chahalgani, a new class of the ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders.
3. He patronized many scholars and a number of Sufi saints came to India during his reign. Minhaj-us-Siraj author of Tabaqqat-i-Nasuri, was in his court.
4. He nominated his son as his successor.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Iltutmish defeated Yalduz in the battle of Tarain-II.
2. Chengiz Khan defeated Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the ruler of Khwarizm. Mangabarni escaped from the Mongols and sought asylum from Iltutmish.
3. Iltutmish provided him(Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni) shelter
4. Iltutmish completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q6. Consider the following statements:

1. Ruknuddin Feruz Shah was the eldest son of Iltutmish who ascended the throne with the help of nobles
2. Aibak's daughter Raziya with the help of the Amirs of Delhi seized the throne of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. Raziya Sultan was the first and only female ruler of medieval India's Sultanate period.
4. Raziya appointed an Abyssinian slave, Malik Jamal-ud-din Yaqut as master of the Royal horses (Amir-i-akhur).

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. Raziya Sultan discarded the female apparel and held the court with her face uncovered which further created resentment.
2. She even went hunting and led the army.
3. Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda (Sirhaind) revolted against her. Raziya alongside Yaqut marched against Altunia.
4. The Turkish nobles put Bahram, another son of Iltutmish on the throne.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. The fall of Raziya Sultan paved the way for the ascendancy of 'the Forty'.
2. During the reign of Bahram Shah, there continued the struggle for supremacy between Sultan and the nobles.
3. The Turkish nobles supported Bahram Shah in the beginning but later became disordered and during this unrest, Bahram Shah was killed by his own army.
4. After the death of Bahram Shah, Alauddin Masud Shah was chosen as the next ruler. However he was incompetent and incapable of handling the affairs in the government and was replaced by Nasiruddin Mahmud.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q9. Consider the following statements:

1. Nasiruddin Mahmud. was the grandson of Aibak who was young and inexperienced.
2. He had ascended the throne with the help of Balban/Ulugh Khan, a member of Chahalgani.
3. He married his daughter to Nasirruddin and therefore, the real power lay in the hands of Balban.
4. Balban was powerful in the administration but he had to face the intrigues of his rivals in the royal court.
5. Nasirruddin Mahmud died and according to some historians like Ibn Batuta and Isami, Chahalgani poisoned him and ascended the throne.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) All

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. Balban carried military and civil reforms in administration which earned him the position of the greatest Sultanate ruler after Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji.
2. Balban was a strict ruler and his court was the symbol of austerity कठोरता and strict obedience to the emperor.
3. He even demanded that people prostrate before the king.
4. He laid out severe punishments to the slightest of offences by his courtiers.
5. He had a spy system to keep his nobles in check. Ariz - e - Mumalik

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) All

**Thank
You**