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# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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## IN SHORT WITH IMPORTANT KEY NOTE

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# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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\* **First muslim invasion- MD Bin Qasim** in **712 AD.**(Anno Domino)

\* **First turk invasion- MD Ghaznavi** let **17** expeditions to india to enrich himself by taking away the wealth from India.

\*In same expeditions in **1025** he attacked on most holy **temple of somnath**.

\*In his kingdom the famous Poet **Al Baruni**- “tahrifat-e-hind” and **Firdousi**- “Shanama” was there.

\***Second Turk Invasion- MD Ghori**, After Md. Ghaznavi Md ghori considered as the founder of muslim rule in india

\*Famous was of **TARAIN I in 1191** was in between **Md Ghori and Prithvi Raj Chauhan** where Md Ghori was Defeated by Rajputs.

\***Tarain II in 1192** where **Md Ghori** took avenge of his **defeat** and defeated **Prithvi Raj Chauhan**.

\*Qutubuddin Aibak was the a **slave** of Md ghori who later on became the founder of Slave/Mamluk/**Delhi Dynasty in 1206 AD**.

\*Reasons for the success of Turks in india

1. Rajputas lacked unity
2. The rajput kingdoms were small and scattered
3. There was no central government.

\*Under Delhi Dynesty there were following Kingdom Rises.

1. Slave/Mamluk Dynasty.
2. Khilji Dynasty
3. Tughlaq Dynasty
4. Sayyid Dynasty
5. Lodi Dynasty

## DELHI DYNASTY 1206

<b>DELHI DYNASY</b>	<b>DELHI DYNASY</b>
<b>1. <u>SLAVE (GHULAM) OR MAMLUK DYNASTY</u></b>	<b><u>SLAVE (GHULAM) OR MAMLUK DYNASTY</u></b>
<u>QUTBU L-DIN AIBAK</u>	SLAVE OF MOHAMMED OF GHORI AND FOUNDER
<u>ARAM SHAH</u>	ELDEST SON OF AIBAK
<u>SHAMS UD DIN ILTUTMISH</u>	SON-IN-LAW OF AIBAK
<u>RUKN UD DIN FIRUZ</u>	SON OF ILTUTMISH.
<u>RAZIYAT UD DIN SULTANA</u>	DAUGHTER OF ILTUTMISH.
<u>MUIZ UD DIN BAHRAM</u>	SON OF ILTUTMISH.
<u>GHIYAS UD DIN BALBAN</u>	SON-IN-LAW OF ILTUTMISH AND THE MOST POWERFUL RULER OF THE SLAVE DYNASTY .
<u>MUIZ UD DIN QAIQABAD</u>	
<u>KAYUMARS</u>	SON OF MUIZ-UD-DIN QAIQABAD.
<b>2. <u>KHILJI DYNASTY</u></b>	<b><u>KHILJI DYNASTY</u></b>
<u>JALAL UD DIN FIRUZ KHILJI</u>	SON OF QAIM KHAN (YULAK KHAN OF QUNDUZ), AND ALSO THE FOUNDER OF THE KHILJI DYNASTY.
<u>ALAUDDIN KHILJI</u>	NEPHEW OF FIRUZ KHALJI AND THE MOST POWERFUL RULER OF KHALJI PERIOD.
<u>QUTB UD DIN MUBARAK SHAH</u>	
<b>3. TUGHLAQ DYNASTY</b>	<b>3. TUGHLAQ DYNASTY</b>
<u>GHIYATH AL-DIN TUGHLUQ</u>	
<u>MUHAMMAD BINTUGHLUQ</u>	
<u>MAHMUD IBN MUHAMMAD</u>	
<u>FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLAQ</u>	

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<u>ABU BAKR SHAH</u>	
<u>NASIRUDDIN MAHMUD SHAH</u>	
<b>4. <u>SAYYID DYNASTY</u></b>	<b>4. <u>SAYYID DYNASTY</u></b>
<u>KHIZR KHAN</u>	
<u>MUBARAK SHAH</u>	
<u>MUHAMMAD SHAH</u>	
<u>ALAM SHAH</u>	
<b>5. <u>LODI DYNASTY</u></b>	<b>5. <u>LODI DYNASTY</u></b>
<u>BAHLOL LODI</u>	
<u>SIKANDER LODI</u>	
<u>IBRAHIM LODI</u>	

## 1. SLAVE/MAMLUK/MAMLUK DYNASTY

### QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK

\***Founded** by QUTUBUDDIN AIBA.

\*Aibak was a Slave of MD. Ghori which was later appointed as **Governor of Bandau**.

\*He constructed the famous “**adhai din ka jhonpra**” mosque in **Ajmer**.

\*He **Started** the construction of “**QUTUB MINAR**” at Mehrouli Delhi. Which was later finished by ILTUTMIS.

\*He was given the title of **lakh baksh** due to his kindness.

\*AIBAK was died while playing **CHAUGAN or POLO** in 1210

\*After him, his Son **AramShah** Took over Kingdom.

# **MEDIEVAL HISTORY**

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## **ILTUTMISH**

- \*A **slave** of Qutub Buddin.
- \*Known as **Real Founder** of Delhi Saltanate.
- \*He made **Delhi the Capital** in place of Lahore.
- \*He introduced Silver Coin **TANKA** and copper coin **JITAL**.
- \*He set up an official nobility of slaves known as **CHAHALGANI** or **CHALISA** (40 group members.).
- \*He Completed the construction of **Famous Qutub Minar** which was Started by Qutub Buddin Aibak.
- \*First delhi rural who took the title of **SULTAN**.

## **RAJIA SULTAN**

- \*She was the **first and only Muslim** lady who ever ruled india.
- \*She has been chosen by People, hence she wore **Red Dress** after taking in charge of kingdom.
- \*In **1240** Razia deid in a conspiracy of **KAITHAL** (Haryana).

## **NASRUDDIN MAHMUD**

- \*Only famous for his good **writing skill** so he used to copy **KURAN** in his own writing.

## **BALBAN/ULGU KHAN**

- \*He dismissed Chalisa and established the Post of **CROWN**
- \*He Created a strong centralized army. He established military department **“DIWANI-E-ARZ”** He took the title **‘ZIL-I-ILLAH’**.
- \*He introduced **Sijda and Paibos** two new Culture.
- \*He appointed his son **MUHAMMAD**, who shot dead by Mangol rural **HALKU**, hence Balban died.

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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## KAIQUBAD

\***Last** slave rural.

\*Who **killed** by **Jalaludin Kilji** and found Kilji Dynasty

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## 2. KHILJI DYNASTY

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### Jalaluddin Khilji

- *Khilji dynasty centered in Delhi between 1290 and 1320*
- *Khilji was a [Muslim](#) dynasty of [Turkic](#) origin.*
- *It was founded by [Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji](#) and became the second dynasty to rule the [Delhi Sultanate of India](#).*
- *The first rural of Med History who ruled over South India and attacked on Devgiri under the leadership of his army chief GURUSARP, (who later on known as **Alauddin Khilji**)*

### Alauddin Khilji

- **Juna Khan**, later to be known as [Alauddin Khilji](#), was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din Khilji.
- Alauddin Khilji was most famous in History because his **Market Policy/Reforms**.
- The real name of Alauddin Khilji was **Ali Gurshap**.
- Alauddin Khilji was known as the **most powerful** ruler of Delhi sultanate
- Ala al-din Khilji continued expanding Delhi Sultanate into **South India**, with the help of generals such as **Malik Kafur and Khusraw Khan**.
- He attacked and seized Hindu states of **Ranthambhor** (1301 AD), [Chittorgarh](#) (1303), **Māndu** (1305) and plundered the wealthy state of [Devagiri](#).
- In 1308, Alauddin's lieutenant, [Malik Kafur](#) captured [Warangal](#), overthrew the [Hoysala Empire](#) south of the [Krishna River](#).
- Alauddin Khilji died in December **1315**.
- **Malik Kafur's** became the sultan but lacked support from Muslim amirs and was killed within few months.
- Alauddin Khilji successfully encountered the invasion of **Mongols**.

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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- He also aspired to become a **second Alexander** and gave instructions to Muslims to take his name in the **Namaz**.
- He introduced **Dagh and Chehra** during his rule. Dagh is the system of branding the horses and Chehra was related to the biometric information about soldiers under Security Reforms.
- The **espionage system** was strengthened. Alauddin was the first sultan of Delhi to have a standing army.
- The **Iqta system** introduced by Iltutmish, was abolished by Alauddin and the salary was paid to soldiers in cash.
- **Diwan-i-mustakhraj** was introduced by Allauddin Khilji to know and collect the revenue arrears.
- He also set up separate markets for food grains and cloths etc. **Diwan-i-riyasat** and **Shahna-i-mandi** were created by him to control the markets.
- He Introduced two new tax **JAJIYA** (a tax collected from Muslim against providing them social & economical security) and **GHARI or CHARAI**.
- The Court of Alauddin Khilji was Memorable for the presence of **Amir Khusraw**.

## **Amir Khusraw.**

- Amir Khusrau is reputed to have invented certain musical instruments like the [sitar](#) and [tabla](#).
- was a [Sufi](#) musician, poet and scholar.
- He is regarded as the "[father of Qawwali](#)" (*Miya ki tori & Miya ki Malhar*)
- *\*Known as Parrot of India.*
- *\*he was the army chief of Allauddin Khilji in his Chittor attack.*
- *His Teacher of Nizamuddin Auliya.*
- *He was died when he heard the news of death of his guru Nizamuddin auliya.*
- originator of the [khayal](#) and [tarana](#) styles of music.
- He wrote many books such as AASIKI, TUGLAKNAMA, KIRANA-US-SADEN etc.
- He was a Poet, Historian, Army chief and Singer as well.

## **Mubarak Khilji**

- **Last Khilji Ruler.**
  - **Took the title of KHALIFA ( [regent](#) )**
  - Eventually he was murdered by Kusru Khan in 1321 AD which marked the beginning of the end of Khilji Dynasty.
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## 3. TUGLAK DYNASTY

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### Gayasuddin Tughlaq

- In the year 1321, Ghazi Tughlaq succeeded the throne and was given the title as Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq.
- The founders' real name was Ghazi Malik
- He founded the city of Tughlaqabad outside Delhi.
- He fought battle against Khusrao Khan, who killed the last Khilji ruler.

### Mohammed bin Tughlaq

- One of the most controversial rulers in India was Mohammed bin Tughlaq.
- He was a brilliant personality who had full command over mathematics and medicine.
- He was known for his cruel and brutal punishments to people who were found guilty of even small mistakes.
- He shifted the capital from Delhi to a place in the outskirts known as Daulatabad (and Daulatabad to Delhi).
- He was also known as PAGLA SULTAN.
- Mohammed bin Tughlaq had the idea of introducing token currency for the first time in India.
- During his last days, the whole of India became independent and three major independent states - The Empire of Vijaynagar, The Bahmani kingdom and Sultanate of Madura were founded.
- Dewan-i-Kohi a new department for agriculture was setup.
- He was an expert in philosophy, astronomy, logic, mathematics and was also a good calligrapher.
- He built the fortress of Adilabad and the city of Jahanpanah.
- The famous traveller, Ibn Batuta came to Delhi during 1334.

### Some wrong policies of Muhammad bin Tughluq

Policy	Reason	Why Failed
Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad	Daulatabad was located in the centre of his kingdom. He thought it would help him to control the whole kingdom from there. It was safe from the attacks of Mongals.	He forced the people of delhi to leave with him. After some years he changed his mind and retransfer his capital



# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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	It was easy to control the southern part of his kingdom.	from daulatabad to delhi. Many people died in this transfer process.
Changing of Silver coins into Bronze Coins	At that time there was a depletion of silver. It costs less to make bronze coins.	New coins were easy to forge. He didn't took any steps to stop forging of coins.
Increment of tax in Doab	To increase the profit of government. Doab was a rich area form other places in agriculture.	collected the increased tax when the production of corn were not good.

## Feroz Shah Tughlaq

- He built the city Tughlaqabad near Delhi.
- By 1324 AD, the territories of the Delhi sultanate reached upto Madurai.
- The Last Tuglak Rular was MUBARAK SHAH, his kingdom is only famous for attacked to leader of Turk/Mangol "TAIMUR'S LUNG".

## 4. SAYYID DYNASTY

- Founder- KHIRZ KHAN
- His follower helped Taimer to Spread his Power.

## 5. LODHI DYNASTY

- Founder- BAHLUL LODHI
- Longest Rural of Delhi Dynasty (39 Y).
- SIKANDAR LODHI was the great rular of Dodhi Dynasty who made AGRA city in 1506.
- The last rular of Lodhi Dynasty was IBRAHIM LODHI; he has been killed by BaBur in Battle of "PANIPATH WAR I" in 1526.

## VIJAYANAGAR KINGDOM

- Vijayanagar Kingdom were founded by HARIHAR & BUKKA.
- The Capital of Vijaynagar was in HAMPI.

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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## BAHMANI KINGDOM

- Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu founded the **BAHMANI KINGDOM**.
- The capital of Bahmani kingdom was in Gulbarga.

# MUGAL DYNASTY 1526 - 1857

- Founder – **BABUR**

## BABUR

- The **foundation** of the Mughal Rule in India was laid by BaBur after defeating last Lodhi Rular “Ibrahim Lodhi” in 1526.
- He was a descendant of Tinur (from his father side) and Chengiz Khan (from his mother side).
- BaBur made Five Attacks
- 1519, attack on **Bhira Fort**.
- 1526, war of **PaniPat I**
- In this was BaBur adopted “tughluma” party System and used Gun Powder for the first time.
- 1527, war of **KHANWA**, where he defeated RANA SANGA
- 1528, war of **CHANDERI**, where he defeated MEDINI RAI
- 1529, war of **GHAGHRA**, where he defeated Muhammad Lodhi.
- BaBur was invited by Daulat Khan Lodhi & Alam Khan.
- He took the title “**BADSHAH, GAZI & KALANDAR**”
- He wrote his autobiography “**TUZUK-i-baburi**”, later on this was translated in Persian by ABDUR RAHIM KHANEKHANA as “**BABURNAMA**”
- BaBur died in 1530 in Agra But his Tomb later on Shifted to **LAHORE**.

## HAMAYUN

- **SON** of **BaBur** hold the Kingdon after death of his father.
- His kingdom was challenged by his brother Kamran, Hindal & Askari”
- He fought two battle against SHER SHAH SURI in 1539 “the war of **CHAUSA**” and in 1540 “the war of **BILGRAM/KANNAUJ**” where he was completely defeated.
- Hence he had to escaped to **IRAN** for another **12 Years**, and passed his life in **EXILE**.
- In this phase on **15th oct 1542** in Amar Coat the great king “**AKBAR**” was born.

## MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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- After death Sher Shah Suri With help of most faithful officer “BAIRAM KHAN” in the war of “SHERHIND” he again back and established his empire.
- **HAMAYUN** died on 1956, due to a **fall** from his **DIN PANAH** library stairs in Delhi.
- The Tomb of Hamayun built by his Wife **HAMIDA BANO BEGUM** In **DELHI**.
- Hamayun’s Sister **GULBADAN BAGUN** wrote “**HAMAYUNAMA**”.

## SUR EMPIRE

### SHER SHAH SURI

- Founded by Sher Shah Suri.
- Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the *Battle of Chausa* and again in the *Battle of Bilgram* .
- Birth name **Farid Khan**, also known as **Sher Khan**.
- He issued the first coin Rupiya and re-organised the postal system of India.
- He further developed Humayun's *Dina-panah* city and named it Shergarh and **revived** the historical city of **Pataliputra** as Patna
- He constructed the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar.
- As an emperor, he Conquered Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Chittor (1544) & Kalinjar (1545),.
- He Built **PURANA QULA** in Delhi.
- He was died in 1545, and buried in **SASARAM** (Bihar).

### ADIL SHAH

- Adil Shal was the last Rular of Sur Dynasty, whose Army Chief named “HEMU”
- **War of Panipath II in 1556** was between **Hemu and Akbar**, where Akbar Defeated Hemu, abolished Sur Empire and established the golden era of Mugal Dynasty again.

## AKBAR

- JALALUDDIN MD AKBAR was born in 1542 at AMARKOT , the **greatest** Mughal Emperor.
- Mother- **HAMIDA BANO BEGAM**
- Father- **HUMAYUN**
- Initial Name- **BADRUDDIN**
- Teacher- **ABDUL LATIF**

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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- In his **14** years of Age @1556 after death of his father he tookover the kingdom, where as his first apperence war was in age of 13 years at war of **sherhind**.
- Initially his ruralship in the period from 1560-1560 was known as **PATTICOAT GOVT** due to the interference of Akbar's Step Mother "**MEHAB ANGA**".
- **Farsi samwat** was started by AKBAR in .
- Akbar and his father was a follower of **SUNNI** religion, where as his mother and Bairam Khan was follower of **SIYA** religion.
- Akbar followed a policy of reconciliation with the Rajputs, Some of the rajput princes entered into matrimonial alliances with him.
- **SECOND WAR of PANIPAT** was held in **1556** between AKBAR (**BAIRAM KHAN**) & ADIL SHAH (**HEMU VIKRAMADITYA**) where Hemu was defeated.
- First time after **CHITTOR Victory 1567**, in 1562 he married the eldest daughter of Raja bharmal of Jaipur.
- Son of UDAI Singh II, MAHARANA PRATAP was a ruler of mewar was defeated by AKBAR in the war of famous "**HALDIGHATI**" in 1576. In this was first time pratap uses the tactics of **GUERILLA WARFARE**, his horse named **CHETAK** was also famous.
- he went on lay the foundation of a new religion- **Din-e-Illahi** in 1581. Din-e-Illahi was based on the basic principles of the major religions such a Hinduism, Islam and Parsi faith.
- Akbar made many historical monuments like **Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza, and Lahore Palace, Ibadatkhana,**
- his court was home to many extraordinary talents from the field of arts and culture. had a special category of men called as the **Navratanas** or the nine gems.
  1. Birbal/Mahesh das (witter)
  2. Tansen (singer)
  3. Abul Fazl (chief advisor)
  4. Raja Todar Mal (finance minister)
  5. Raja Man Singh (General )
  6. Mulla dopyja
  7. Hamib Humab
  8. Abdul Rahim Khane khana
  9. Faiji
- Akbar's administrative acumen was well displayed by his **Mansabdari System** to divide the whole territory into small regions. Mansabdar means holder of a rank.
- He abolished **JAZIYAH** in 1564.
- Later Akbar was blessed with a son named SALIM/SHEIKHO BABA/**JAHANGIR**, as a result of this he shifted his court from AGRA to Fatehpur Sikri.
- **Tulshidas** was also lived during akbar's period.

## MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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- Akbar died in 1581, and was buried at **SIKANDARA** near AGRA.
- **Abul fazl** wrote **AKBAR NAMA & EIANE AKBARI**.

### JAHANGIR

- Jahangir was born in 1569 in 1569 at Ajmer in a hut of sheik salim chisti.
- After death of Akbar in 1605 he took over the mugal kingdom
- Other name was salim and sheikh baba.
- Jahangir was married with **MANBAI** (daughter of mansingh), and got son KHUSRO whose revolt against Jahangir was important.
- Khusro was trained by 5<sup>th</sup> preist of Sikha “guru Arjun Dev” hence later on Jahangir givem him sentence of death.
- Second marriage of Jahangir was with daughter of UDAI Singh, **JAGAT GOSAI/ Taj Bibi Bilqis Makani**, and got son “**KHURRAM**” (**SHAHJAHAN**).
- Third marriage of Jahangir was with “**MEHR-UN-NISA**” or NURJAHAN.
- **Justice Bell** was an unique achievement of Jahangir kingdomship.
- Captain W. Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited India in the time of Jahangir. In 1608.

### SHAHJAHAN

- **Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan, Shah** was the fifth Mughal Emperor of India.
- He ruled from **1628 until 1658**.
- Born Prince **Khurram**, he was the son of Emperor Jahangir and his Hindu Rajput wife, Taj Bibi Bilqis Makani/JAGAT GOSAI.
- His rule has been called the **Golden Age** and one of the most prosperous ages of **Indian civilization**.
- In **1658**, he fell **ill** and was confined by his son Aurangzeb in Agra Fort until his death in 1666
- The period of his reign was the golden **age of Mughal architecture**.
- Shah Jahan erected many splendid monuments, the most famous of which is the Taj Mahal at Agra, built in **1631–1653** as a tomb for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal/ANJUBAN BANO BAGUM (daughter of Asaf Khan and niece of Nur Jahan).
- The Moti Masjid, Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi, mosques in Lahore, Other important buildings of Shah Jahan's rule were the Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas Were **his famous creatures**.

## **MEDIEVAL HISTORY**

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- He was also the **founder** of the new imperial capital called **Shahjahanabad**, now known as **Old Delhi**.
- He has four sons named “DARA SHUJA MURAD & AURANGZEB”.
- His son Aurangzeb put him behind bar in the agra fort, & after beating his 3 brothers he took over the Mughal Kingdomship.

### **AURANGZEB**

- **Aurangzeb** and by his imperial title **Alamgir** was the sixth **Mughal Emperor** and ruled over most of the **Indian subcontinent**.
- His reign lasted for **49 years** from 1658 until his death in 1707
- In early age he fought battle of **DHARMATT** where he defeated Imperial Army and the the war of **SAMUGARH** he defeated his borther DARA, and taken the title of **ALAMGIR**.
- Under him the mughal Empire reached its **greatest extent**.
- In 1675, he ordered to arrest and execution of ninth sikh guru, **guru tegh** bahadur. ((The **10<sup>th</sup>** and last Sikh Gure “**gure govind Singh**” son of Gure tegh bahadur organized his followers into militant force called **KHALSA** to fight against Mughals.
- His reign, where the power of Maratha under **SHIVAJI** was important. The was a pact called “pact of **PURANDAR**” between Jaisingh & Aurangzeb.
- He was the king who again **reimposed** the tax **JAZIYAH** (started by A. Kilji and was removed by Akbar) & Ban on **SATI** system in 1663.
- He banned “**JHAROKHA DARSHAN**”, “**NAURAJ**”, **SINGING** etc.
- The **mughal** conquests reached the territorial **climax** during his **reign**, from Kashmir (n) to Jinji (s), and from Hindkush (w) to Chittagong (e).
- he was also known as **ZINDA PIR**.
- He died in 1707, and his tomb was in **DAULTABAD**.

### **LATER MUGHALS/FALL OF THE MUGHALS**

#### **BAHADUR SHAH**

- After death of Auranzeb, among his sons kambaks, Azam & Muazzam (Bahadurshah) the war of kingdomship was commom.
- With help of **SHIVAJI**, in the war of **JAJO**, Bahadurshah defeated all and tookover the ruralship.

#### **FARRUKHSIYAR**

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## **MOHAMMAD SHAH (RANGILA)**

- His kingdomship was famous for the attack of NADIR SHAH (IRAN) who defeated him in the “battle of KARNAL”, and took away the famous “KOHINOOR DIAMOND”.

## **ALAMGIR II**

- 1757 war of PLASHI was famous.

## **SHAH ALAM II**

- 1761, war of PANIPATH III
- 1764, war of BUXER.

## **BAHADUR SHAH II/ BAHADUR SHAH JAFAR 1837-57**

- Last rural of mugal dynasty.
- During the revolt of 1857 he was proclaimed the emperor by the rebels.
- He was deported to RANGOON, where he died in 1962.

**BY**

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**!!!Wishing You all a Bright Future!!!**