UPSC CSE PREPARATION

UDAAN SERIES

Medieval India

Crash Course



By- Abhishek Srivastav Sir

Abhishek Srivastava

- Core Faculty - PW Only IAS
- Author and faculty for UPSC CSE [History & Culture]
- 9 years of experience mentoring over 100,000 students
- Former Director (UPSC CSE), noted edtech firm
- Brief experience in Postal Accounts
- Qualified various Govt. Job exams and IIT JEE
- Former 3rd AE Officer (Mitsui, Japan)
- Marine Engineer, IMU Kolkata





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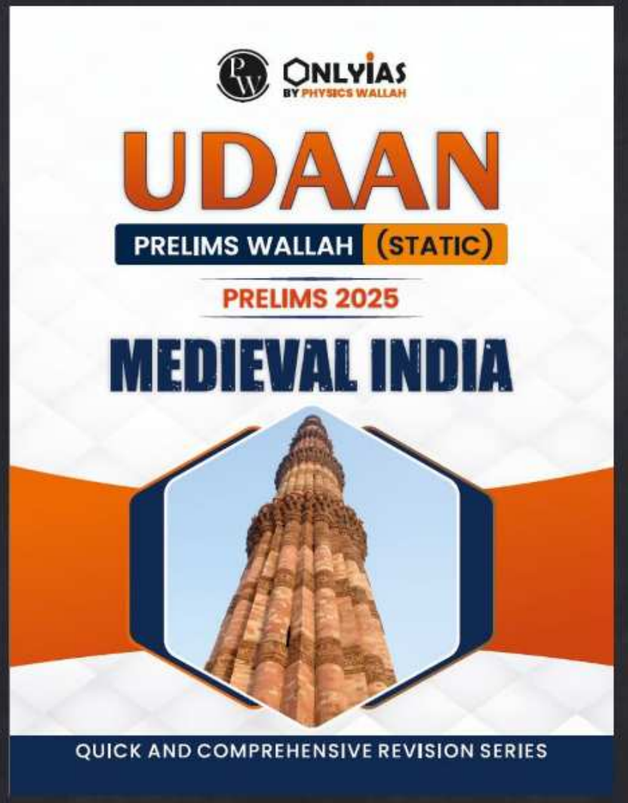
UPSC CSE Prelims Syllabus

- Current events of national and international importance.
- **History of India and Indian National Movement.**
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance- Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
- General Science

History Trend Analysis - Prelims (GS)

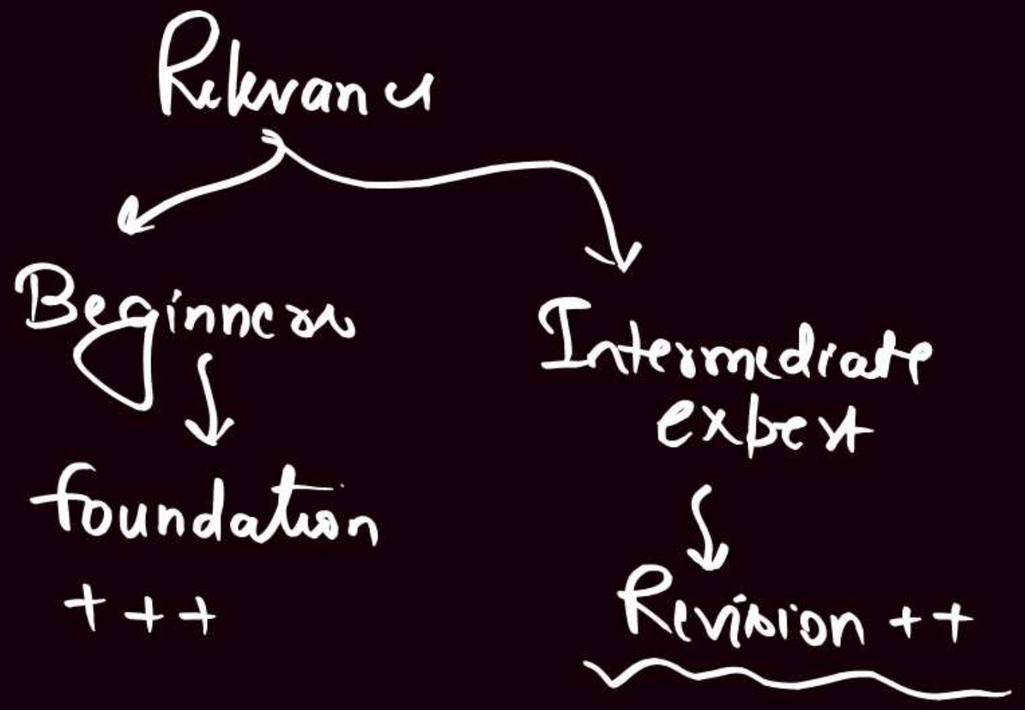


ATTEND THE CLASS
+
UDAAN
MEDIEVAL INDIA



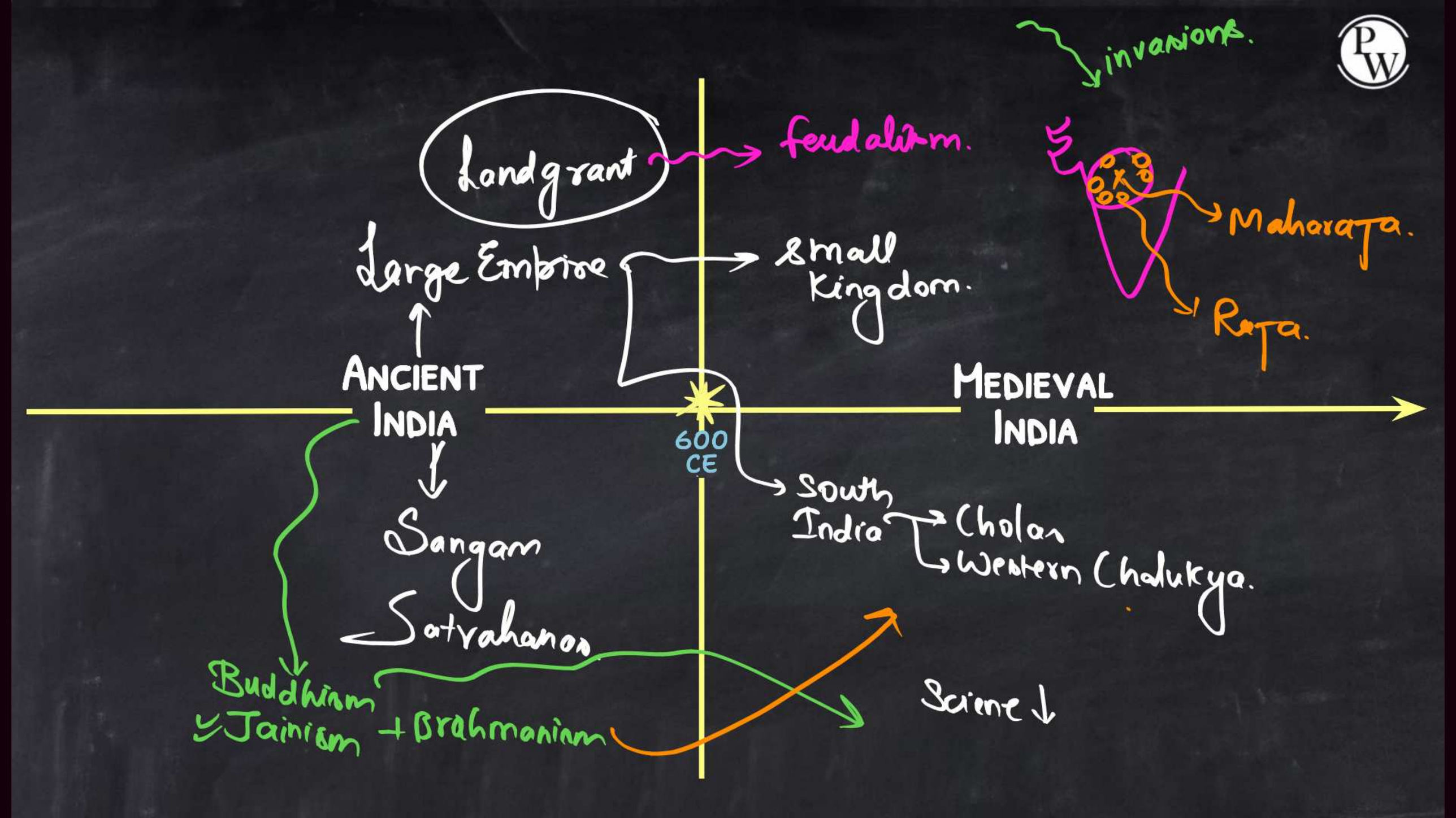
founders

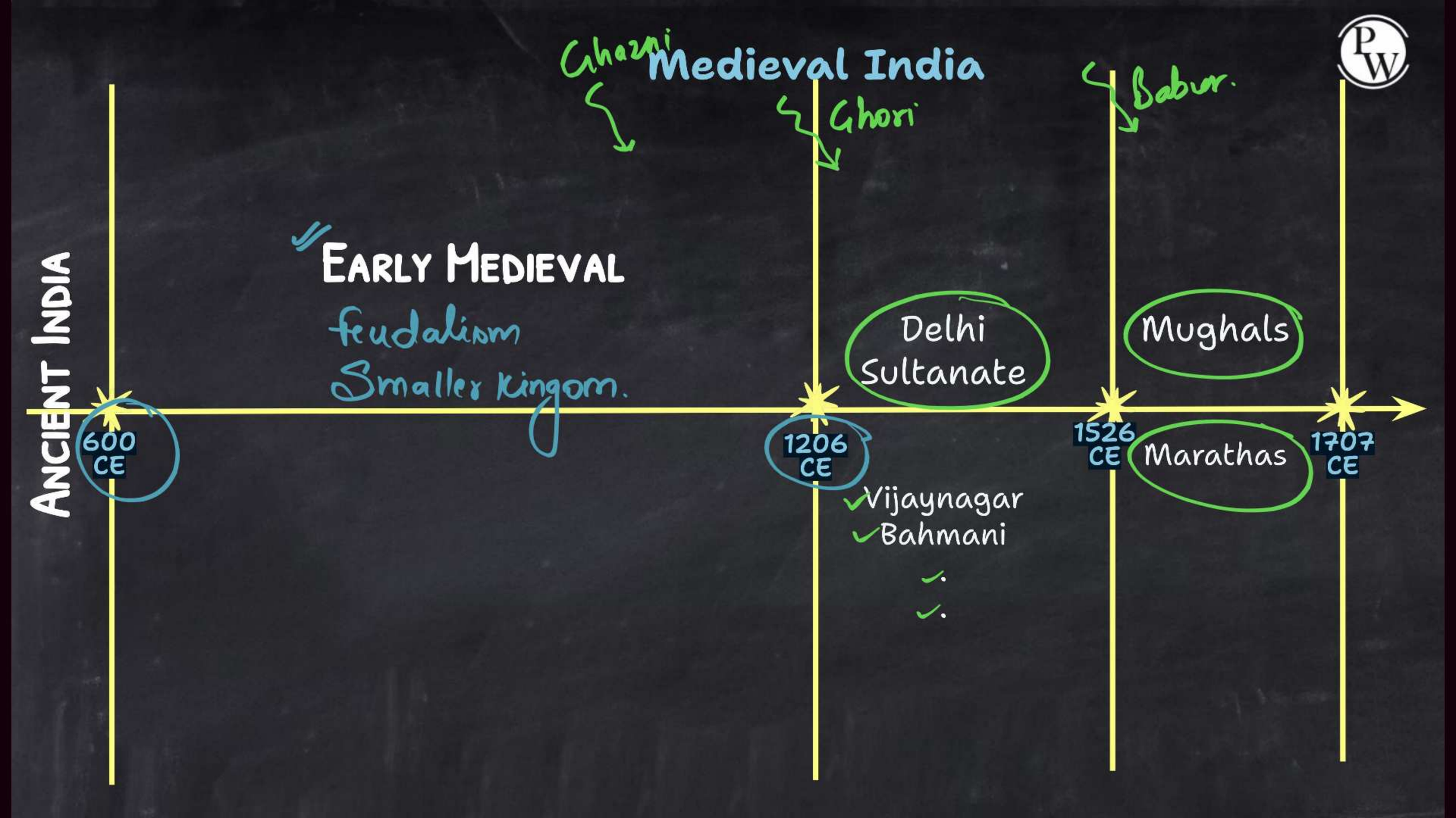
1. Early Medieval Period
2. Delhi Sultanate
3. Bahmani & Vijaynagar Empire
4. Mughal Empire
5. The Marathas
6. Bhakti & Sufi
7. Through the eyes of travellers


Relevance
Beginners
foundation
+++
Intermediate
expert
Revision ++

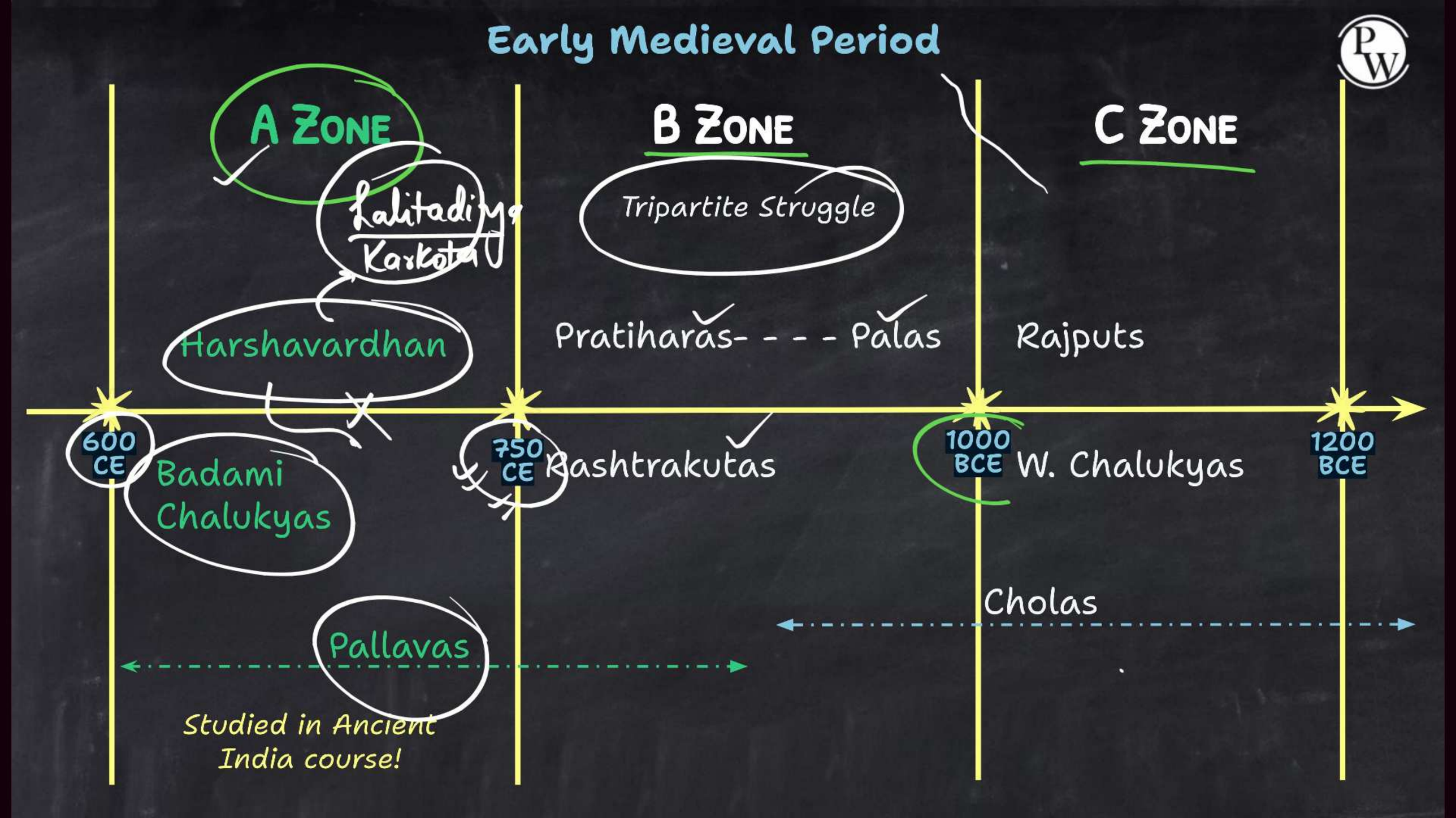
1. Early Medieval Period

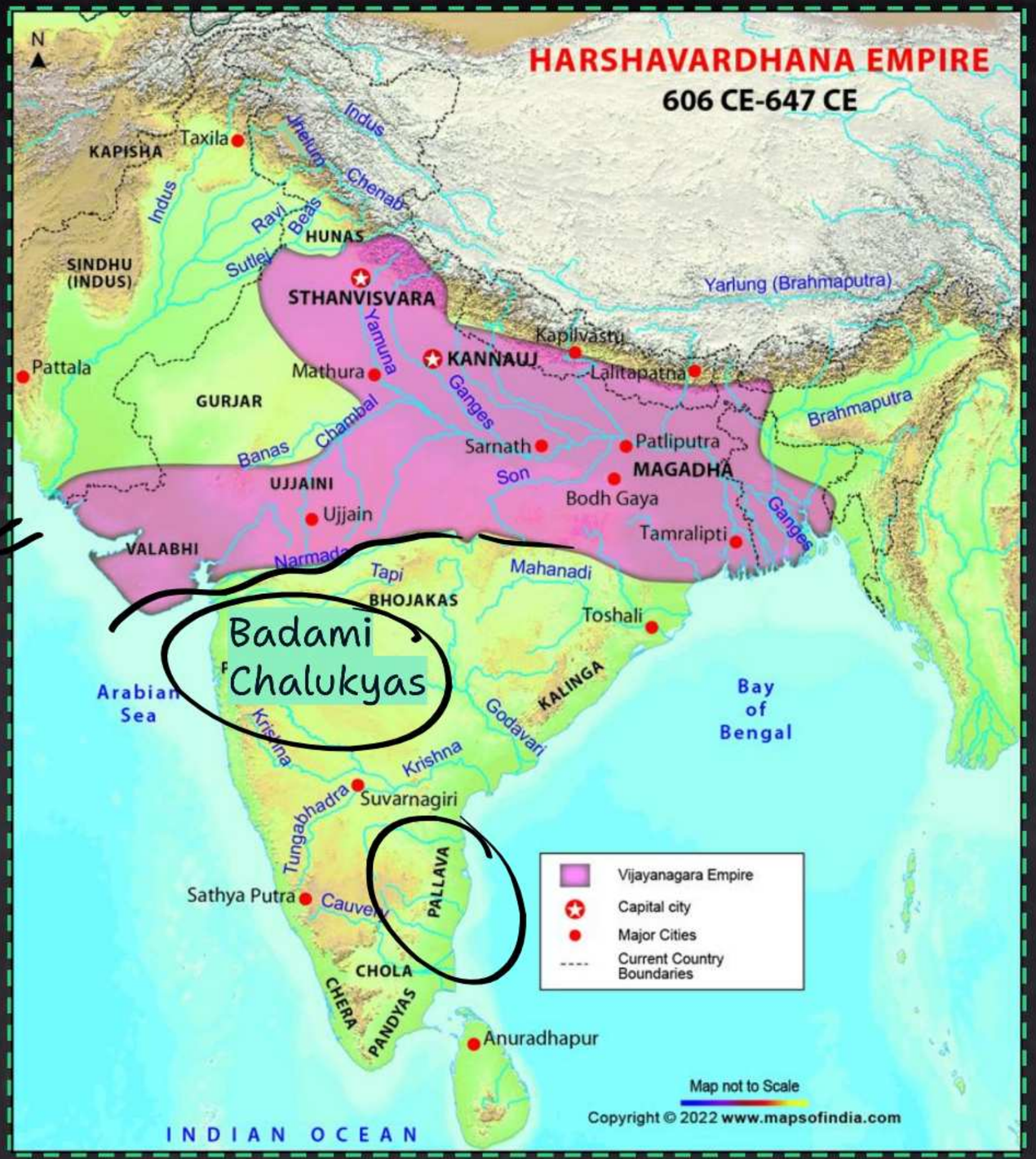
1 - Early Medieval Period


invasions.
Landgrant
feudalism.
Large Empires
small Kingdom.
Maharata.
Rata.
ANCIENT INDIA
MEDIEVAL INDIA
600 CE
South India
Cholas
Western Chalukya.
Sangam
Satvahanas
Buddhism
Jainism
+ Brahmanism
Science ↓


Ghazni
Medieval India
Ghori
Babur.
Early Medieval
feudalism
Smaller kingom.
Ancient India
Delhi Sultanate
Mughals
600 CE
1206 CE
1526 CE
Marathas
1707 CE
Vijaynagar
Bahmani

Early Medieval Period

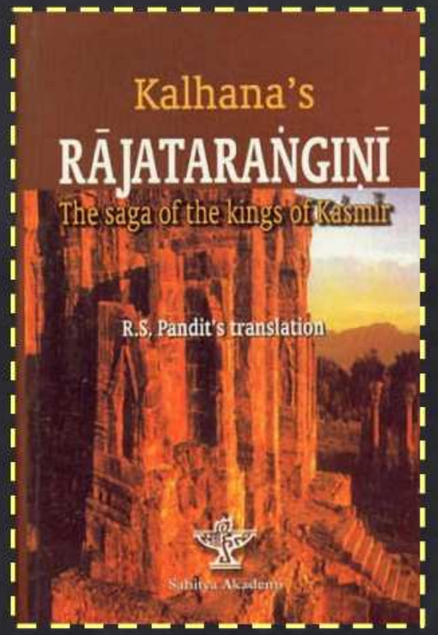


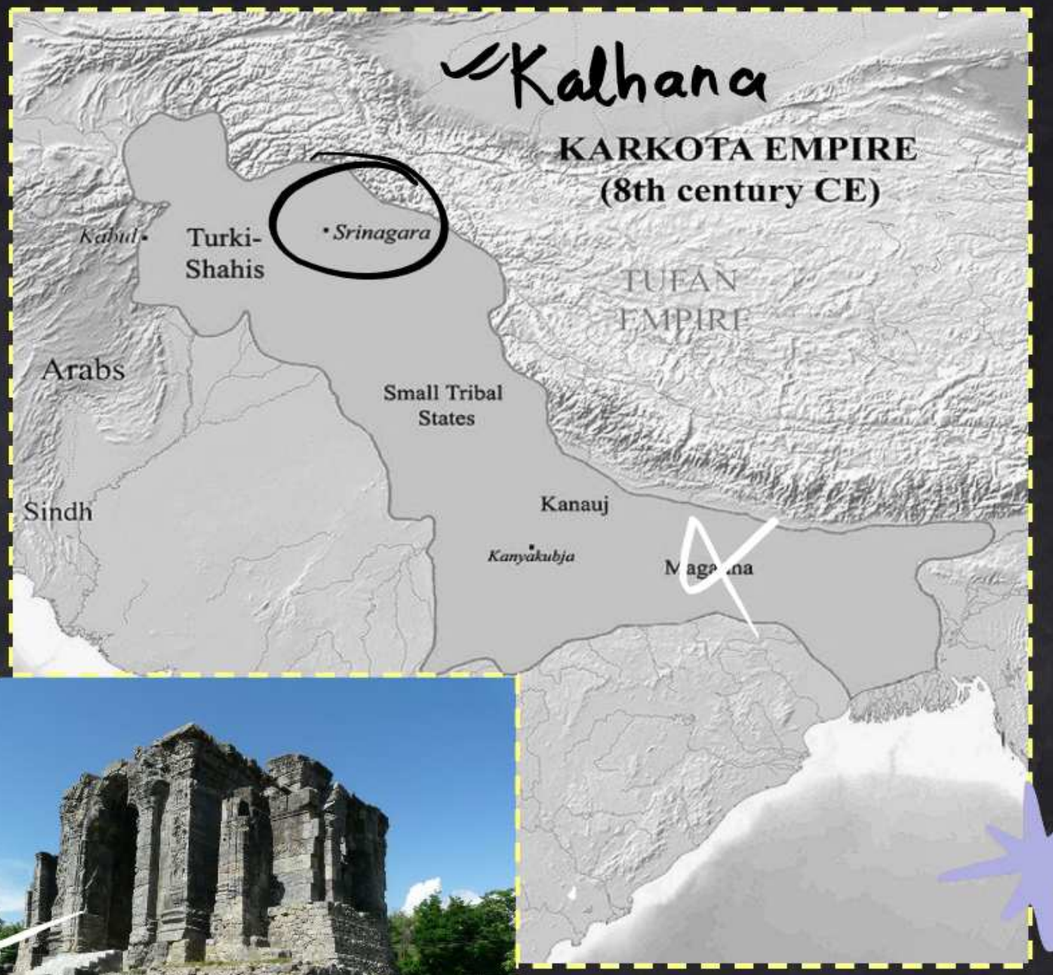

HARSHAVARDHANA EMPIRE
606 CE-647 CE
N
Taxila
KAPISHA
Jhelum
Indus
Chenab
Ravi
Beas
Sutlej
HUNAS
SINDHU (INDUS)
STHANVISVARA
Yarlung (Brahmaputra)
Kapilvastu
KANNAUJ
Lalitapatna
Pattala
Mathura
Yamuna
Ganges
GURJAR
Brahmaputra
Chambal
Banas
Sarnath
Patliputra
MAGADHA
Son
UJJAINI
Bodh Gaya
Ujjain
Tamralipti
Ganges
VALABHI
Narmada
Tapi
Mahanadi
BHOJAKAS
Toshali
Badami Chalukyas
Arabian Sea
KALINGA
Bay of Bengal
Godavari
Krishna
Krishna
Suvarnagiri
Tungabhadra
PALLAVA
Sathya Putra
Cauvery
CHOLA
CHERA
PANDYAS
Anuradhapur
Vijayanagara Empire
Capital city
Major Cities
Current Country Boundaries
Map not to Scale
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INDIAN OCEAN

DEATH OF HARSHA (647 AD)

Lalitaditya (Karkota dynasty) of Kashmir briefly controlled Punjab, Kanauj, and parts of Bengal, but his power diminished with the rise of other kingdoms.

- As per Rajatarangini by Kalhana - Lalitaditya defeated Yasovarman (8th c, Varman dynasty of Kannauj)
- Built Martand sun temple, Anantnag (Kashmir)







1 - Early Medieval Period

750 - 1000

A - Tripartite Struggle
B - Chola Empire
C - South India
D - East & North East
E - Rajputs
F - Advent of Islam in India


1A - Tripartite Struggle

Early Medieval Period

A Zone

Harshavardhan

600 CE

Badami Chalukyas

Pallavas

Studied in Ancient India course!

B Zone

Tripartite Struggle

✓Pratiharas- - - -✓Palas

750 CE

✓Rashtrakutas

C Zone

Rajputs

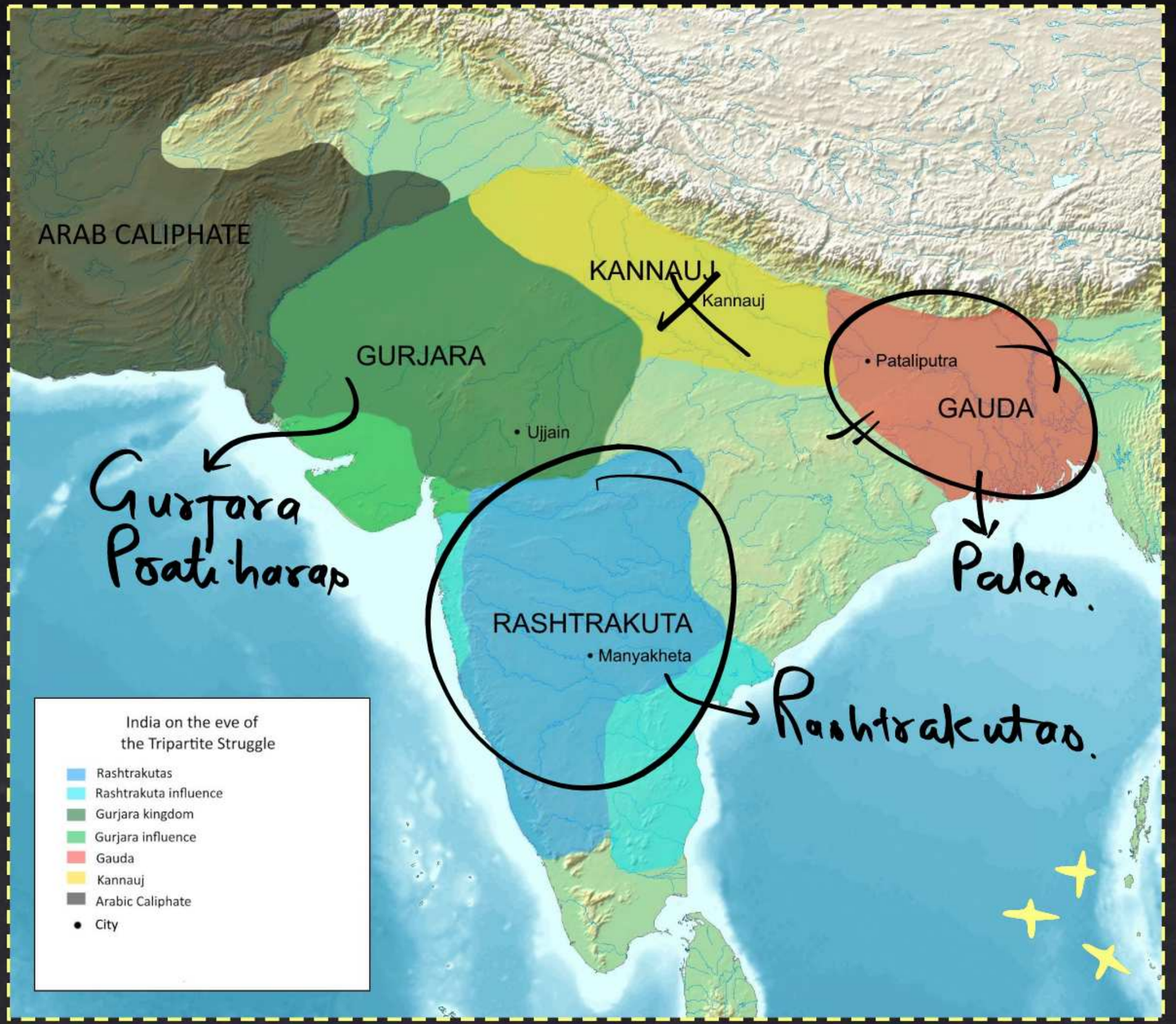
1000 BCE

W. Chalukyas

1200 BCE

Cholas

Tripartite Struggle Or Kannauj Triangle



DYNASTIES

PALAS



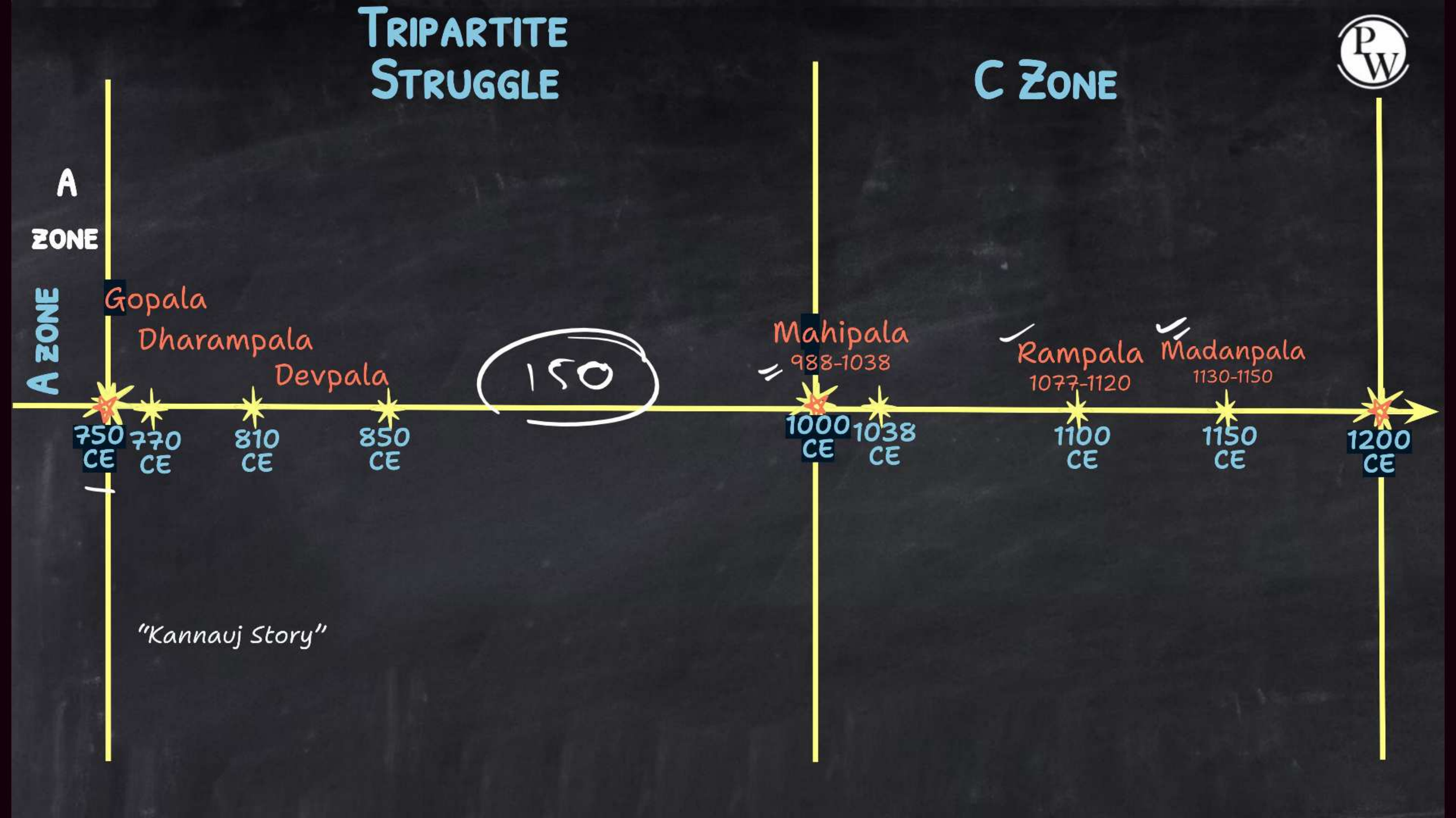
GDD

Anarchy

- Gopala I (750–770 AD) → Buddhist founder
- Dharam pala (780-810)
- Deva pala (810-850)

MRM

- Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)
- Ramapala (1077–1120 AD)
- Madan Pala (1130–1150 AD)


TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
C ZONE
A ZONE
A ZONE
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
150
Mahipala
988-1038
Rampala
1077-1120
Madanpala
1130-1150
750 CE
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
1000 CE
1038 CE
1100 CE
1150 CE
1200 CE
"Kannauj Story"

DYNASTIES

PALAS



- Gopala I (750–770 AD)
  - Founder - Buddhist king
  - "Kingdom of Dharma" by the Arabs
- Dharam pala (780-810)
- Deva pala (810-850)

- Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)
- Ramapala (1077–1120 AD)
- Madan Pala (1130–1150 AD)

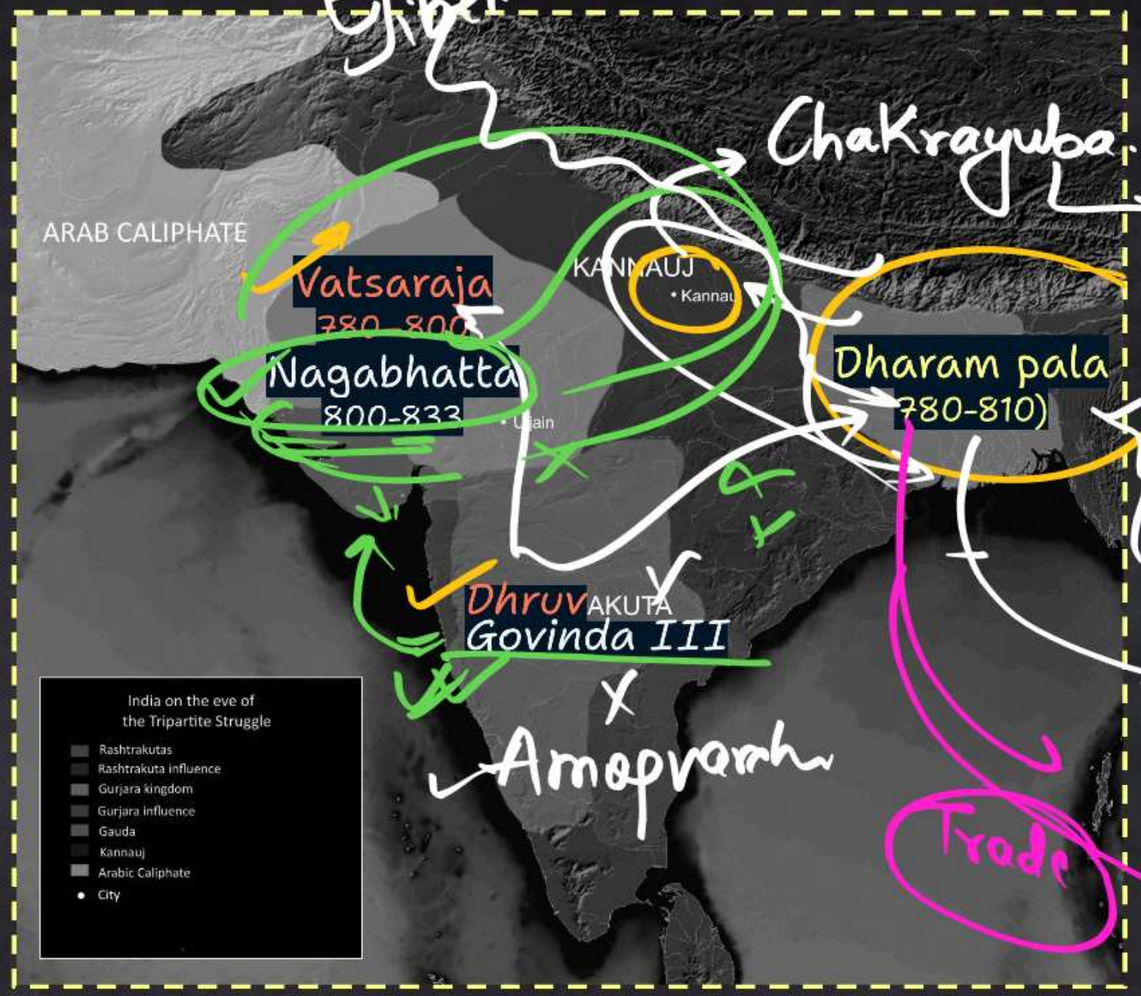
DYNASTIES

PALAS



- Gopala I (750–770 AD)
- Dharam pala (780-810)
  - titles Paramesvara, Parambhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja.
  - Khalimpur copper plate inscription- extent - Bengal, Bihar, parts of Orissa, Nepal, Assam, and momentarily, Kannauj.
  - Dharmapala held a grand assembly at Kannauj
  - Founded Vikaramashila monastery in Bhagalpur
  - Revived Nalanda
  - Built a grand vihara at Somapura (Bangladesh)
  - He patronised Haribhadra, a Buddhist philosopher.
- Deva pala (810-850)
- Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)
- Ramapala (1077–1120 AD)
- Madan Pala (1130–1150 AD)

KANNAUJ STORY



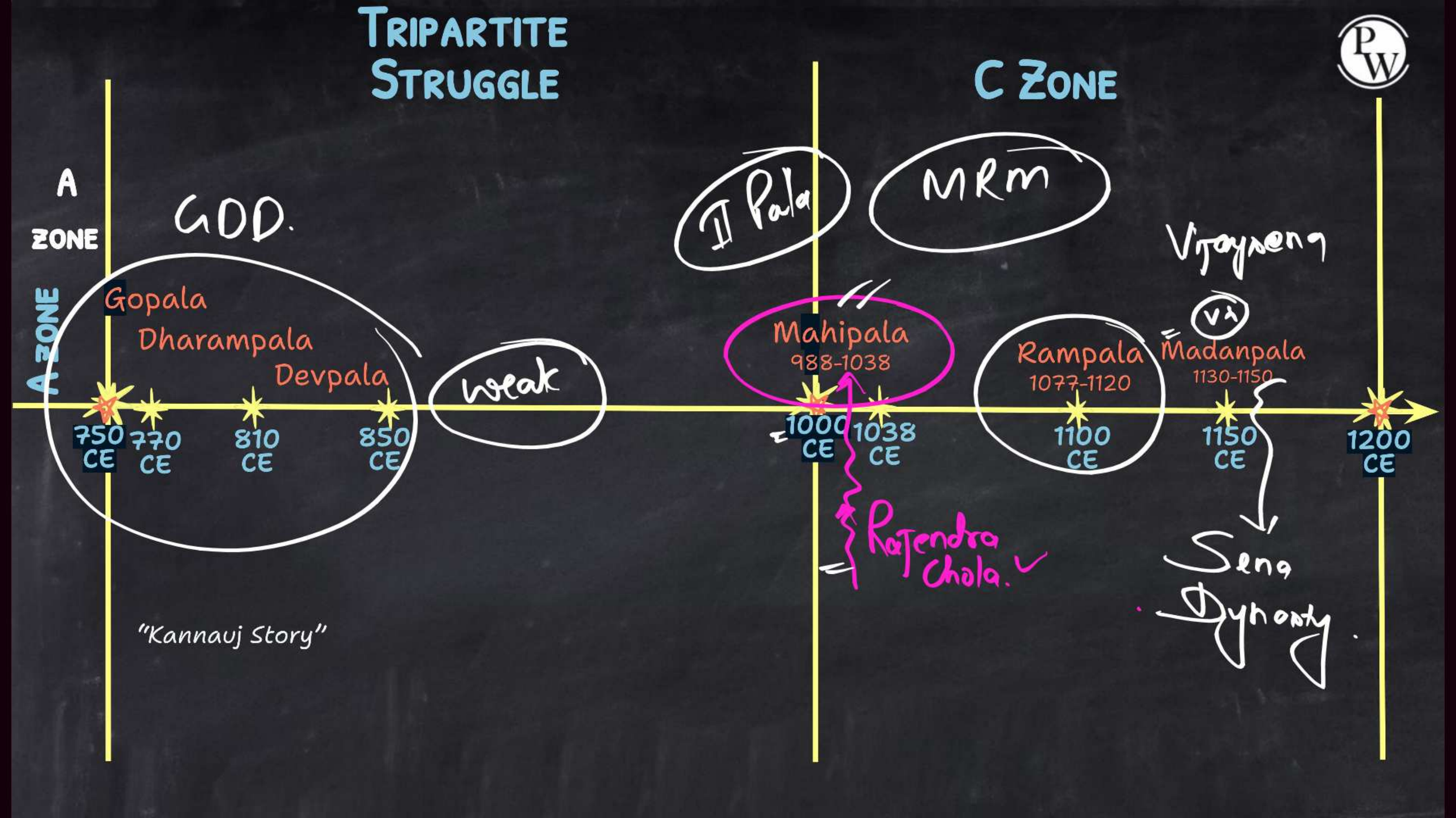
DYNASTIES

PALAS



- Gopala I (750–770 AD)
- Dharam pala (780-810)
- Deva pala (810-850)
  - extended control eastwards up to Kamarupa (Assam).
  - He defeated Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha ?
  - great patron of Buddhism
  - Granted 5 villages to Nalanda on the request of Balaputradeva Sailendra dynasty of Suvarnadipa (Sumatra)

- Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)
- Ramapala (1077–1120 AD)
- Madan Pala (1130–1150 AD)


TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
C ZONE
A ZONE
A ZONE
GOD.
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
750 CE
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
Weak
II Pala
MRM
Mahipala
988-1038
1000 CE
1038 CE
Rajendra Chola.
Rampala
1077-1120
1100 CE
Vijayasena
(VS)
Madanpala
1130-1150
1150 CE
1200 CE
Sena Dynasty
"Kannauj Story"

DYNASTIES

PALAS



- Gopala I (750–770 AD)
- Dharam pala (780-810)
- Deva pala (810-850)
- Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)
  - checked the invasion of Rajendra Chola
- Ramapala (1077–1120 AD)
  - Faced Varendra rebellion
  - **Ramacharitam** by Sandhyakar Nandi, a biography of Pala ruler Ramapala, describes how forest chiefs were brought into their alliance through lavish gifts.
- Madan Pala (1130–1150 AD)
  - Vijayasena of the Sena dynasty expelled him

HISTORY

Pala Empire

Trade

+ Trade relations with South-East Asia: Textiles,
+ Pottery, and Rice were major items.
+ South-east Bengal was a hub connecting Arab trading settlements to the Malaya peninsula and Indonesian archipelago from the 7th to 11th century.

Religion

- Buddhism. Eminent Buddhist scholar like Dipankar Srijnana thrived in Pala's reign
- University of Vikramsila became a major centre for Tibetan monks.
  - **Nalanda (revived)**
  - **Odantapuri (Bihar)**
  - **Vikramashila (Bihar)**
  - **Somapura Mahavihara, Bangladesh**
    - **UNESCO World Heritage Site.**
  - **Jagaddala, Bangladesh**
- They also supported Brahmins and constructed temples.

HISTORY

Pala Empire
Art & Architecture

Action

- **Dhiman and his son Vitapala** were great painters, sculptors, and bronze statue makers
- The Pala school of sculptural art was influenced by Gupta art.
- The Pala Bronze sculpture created through the lost-wax technique (Cere Perdue).
- pioneered miniature paintings on palm leave .
- Mahipala I constructed and repaired several sacred structures at Saranath, Nalanda and Bodh Gaya.
- Pala era also saw the construction of numerous tanks and channels, reflecting significant public works initiatives.

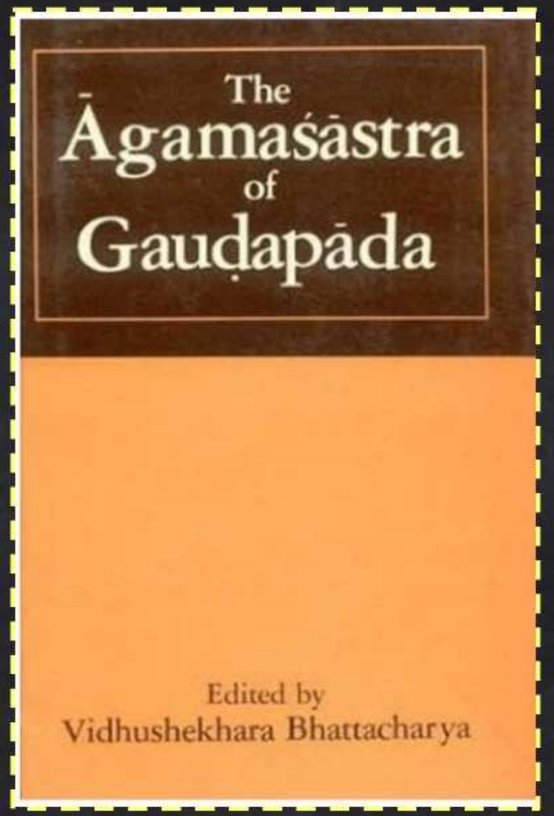


HISTORY

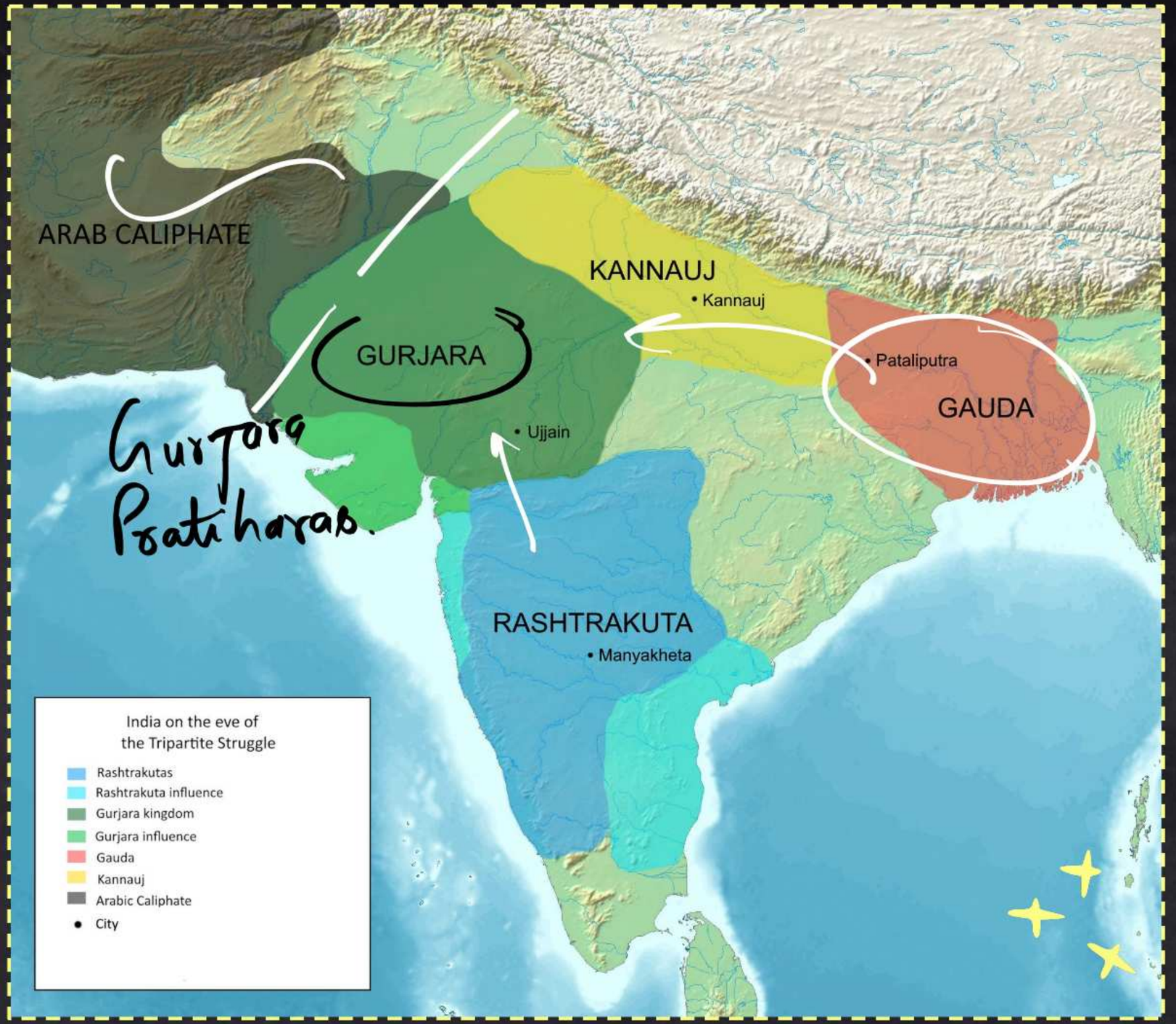
Pala Empire

Literature

- Text and Philosophy: **Agama Shastra** composed by Gaudapada (scholar of Advaita Vedanta school)
- **Nyaya Kundali** by Sridhar Bhatta.
- Buddhist scholars of Vikramashila and Nalanda universities were Atisha, Saraha, Tilopa, Dansheel, Dansree, Jinamitra, Muktimitra, Padmanava, Virachan and Silabhadra.
- They patronised Sanskrit scholars. **Gaudi-riti** was a literary style developed in Sanskrit literature.
- Chakrapani Datta, Sureshwar Gadadhara Vaidya and Jimutavahana were writers of texts related to medicine during the Pala period.
- **Mahipalageet** (songs on Mahipala): It is a set of folk songs that are still popular in the rural areas of Bengal.



Tripartite Struggle Or Kannauj Triangle



DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



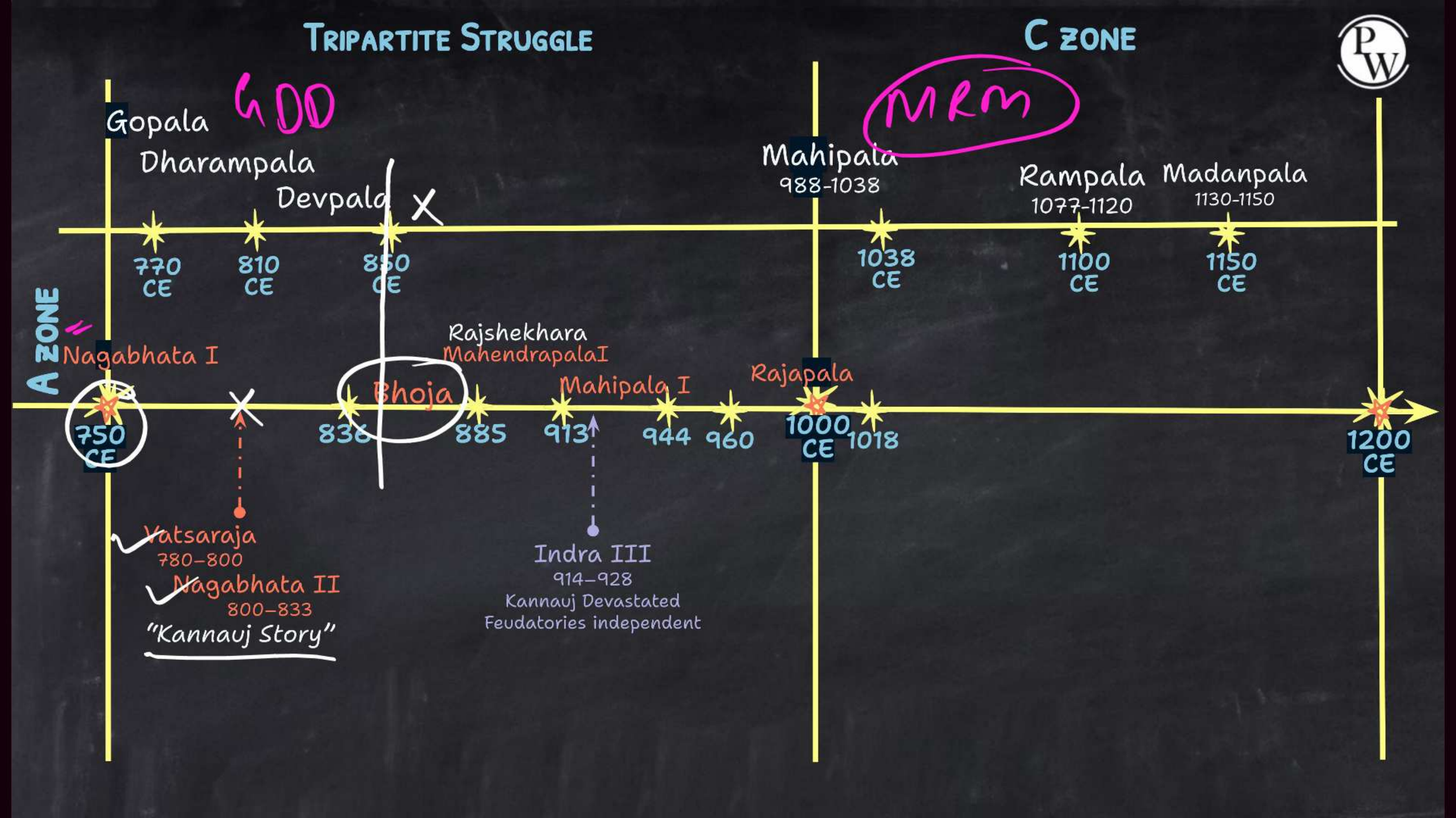
- Harishchandra (earliest known name)
- Nagabhata I 730–760 - Founder
- Kakustha and Devaraja 760–780
- Vatsaraja 780–800
- Nagabhata II 800–833
- Ramabhadra 833–836
- Mihira Bhoja 836–885
- Mahendrapala I 885–910
- Bhoja II 910–913
- Mahipala I 913–944
- Mahendrapala II 944–948
- Devapala 948–954
- Vinayakapala 954–955
- Mahipala II 955–956
- Vijayapala II 956–960
- Rajapala 960–1018
- Trilochanapala 1018–1027
- Yasahpala 1024–1036

DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



- Harishchandra (earliest known name) → founder
- Nagabhata I 730–760 ⇒ founder.
- Vatsaraja 780–800
- Nagabhata II 800–833
- **Mihira Bhoja 836–885**
- Mahendrapala I 885–910
- Mahipala I 913–944
- Rajapala 960–1018


TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
C ZONE
GDD
MRM
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
Mahipala
988-1038
Rampala
1077-1120
Madanpala
1130-1150
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
1038 CE
1100 CE
1150 CE
A ZONE
Nagabhata I
Rajshekhara
MahendrapalaI
Bhoja
Mahipala I
Rajapala
750 CE
836
885
913
944
960
1000 CE
1018
1200 CE
Vatsaraja
780–800
Nagabhata II
800–833
"Kannauj Story"
Indra III
914–928
Kannauj Devastated
Feudatories independent

DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



- Harishchandra (earliest known name)
- Nagabhata I 730–760 - founder*
  - Expanded territories to include Rajasthan,
  - Successfully repelled Arab invasions
- Vatsaraja 780–800
- Nagabhata II 800–833
- **Mihira Bhoja 836–885**
- Mahendrapala I 885–910

- Mahipala I 913–944
- Rajapala 960–1018

DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



- Harishchandra (earliest known name)
- Nagabhata I 730–760

- Vatsaraja 780–800 - Kannauj Story
- Nagabhata II 800–833 - "
  - Suzerainty acknowledged by rulers of Kathiawar, Andhra, Kalinga, and Vidarbha.
  - Capital - Kannauj (earlier Bhilmal)
- **Mihira Bhoja 836–885**
- Mahendrapala I 885–910

- Mahipala I 913–944
- Rajapala 960–1018

Gurjara-Pratihara

Mihira Bhoja (836–885)

- expanded significantly, - **Punjab** to **Kathiawar** + **Koshal** and **Kannauj**
- Kannauj Capital - called **Mahodaya.**
  - central hub - military camp **skandhavara**
- adopted the title **'Adi Varaha', 'Mihir', 'Prabhasa'**
- **Sulaiman** - Arab Merchant - 9th c. ⇒ King Juzr
  Wrote about his military power and riches - Empire was safe from robbers
- **Al Masudi** 915-16 - Arab traveller - ⇒King Baura - vastness of their empire.
- checked by Sankarverman of Kashmir



Teli ka Mandir is a Hindu Temple built by Mihira Bhoja

DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



- Harishchandra (earliest known name)
- Nagabhata I 730–760

- Vatsaraja 780–800
- Nagabhata II 800–833
- **Mihira Bhoja 836–885**
- Mahendrapala I 885–910 → Expansion
  - **Rajasekhara - Court poet**
    - Karpuramanjari: A Prakrit play dedicated to his wife, Avantisundari.
    - Kavya Mimansa: A Sanskrit treatise providing practical advice for poets
    - Vidhasalabhanjika, Bhrinjika, Balaramayana, Prapanch Pandav, Balabharata, Bhusan Kosh
- Mahipala I 913–944
- Rajapala 960–1018

DYNASTIES

GURJARA-PRATIHARA



- Harishchandra (earliest known name)
- Nagabhata I 730–760

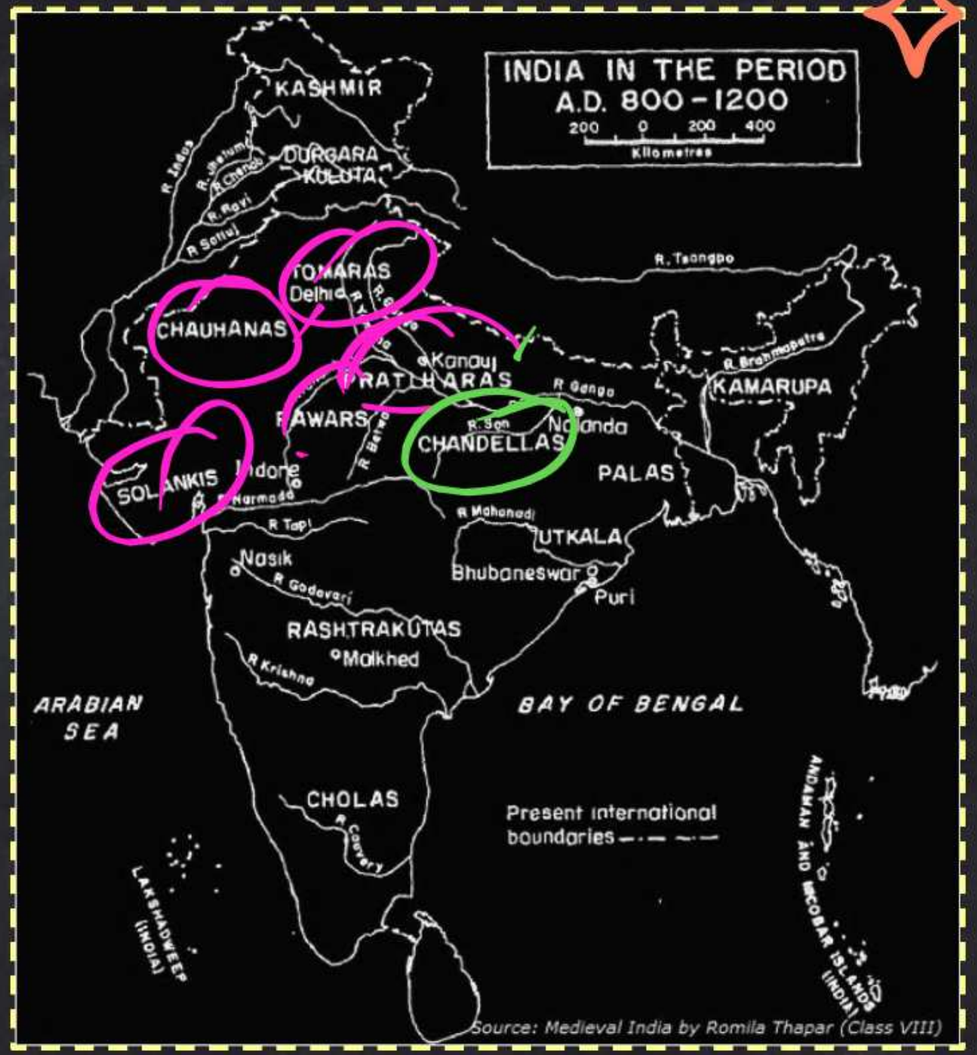
- Vatsaraja 780–800
- Nagabhata II 800–833
- **Mihira Bhoja 836–885**
- Mahendrapala I 885–910
- **Mahipala I 913–944**
  - Defeated by Indra III (c. 914–928) & devastated Kannauj
- Rajapala 960–1018

Gurjara-Pratihara

Gurjara-Pratihara

Decline → Rajputs

- Subsequent weaker rulers couldn't maintain the vast empire, facing assaults from the Rashtrakutas.
- The decline paved the way for the rise of several new kingdoms which became independent as distinct Rajput clans in their own territories.
    - Chalukyas
    - Chandellas
    - Chahmanas
    - Gahadawalas
    - Paramaras
    - Kalachuris
    - Tomars
    - Guhilas



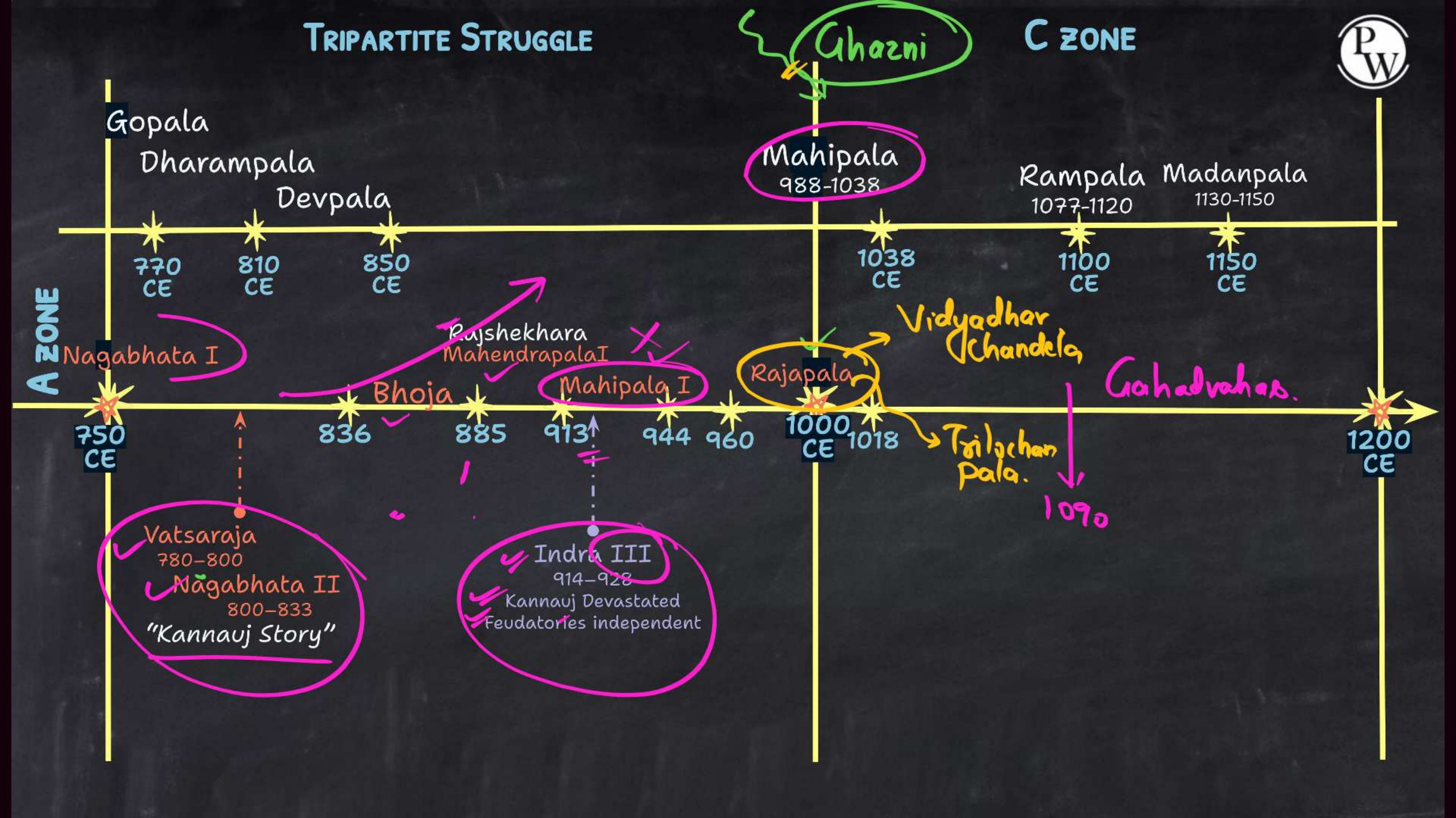
Source: Medieval India by Romila Thapar (Class VIII)

Gurjara-Pratihara

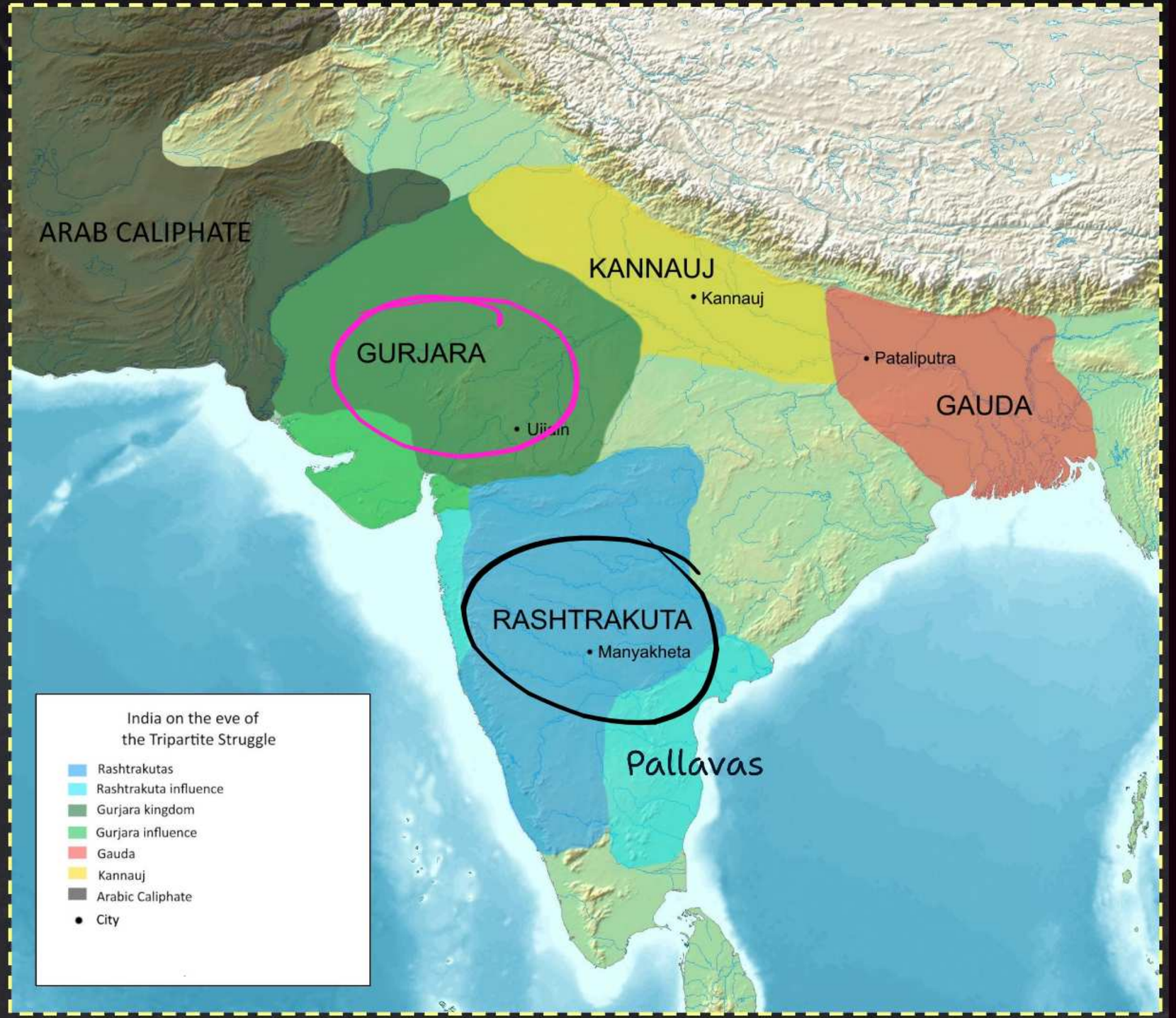
Rajyapala 960 - 1018

- Krishna III invaded North India 963 and defeated him
- **Mahmud of Ghazni** captured Kannauj in 1018,
  - Rajapala fled.
  - subsequently captured and killed by the Chandela ruler Vidyadhara.
  - placed Rajapala's son **Trilochanpala** on throne as a proxy.
- **Jasapala**, the last Gurjara-Pratihara ruler of Kannauj, died in 1036.
- 1090 - Gadhvalas captured Kannauj




TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
Ghazni
C ZONE
A ZONE
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
Mahipala
988-1038
Rampala
1077-1120
Madanpala
1130-1150
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
1038 CE
1100 CE
1150 CE
Nagabhata I
Rajshekhara
MahendrapalaI
Bhoja
Mahipala I
Rajapala
Vidyadhar Chandela
Gahadvahas.
750 CE
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914–928
Kannauj Devastated
Feudatories independent

Tripartite Struggle Or Kannauj Triangle



EMPIRE

Rashtrakuta Empire

- The Rashtrakuta Empire controlled the Deccan and parts of North and South India, serving as a bridge between the regions.
- They were acknowledged in both Sanskrit and Arabic records as a dominant force in India for nearly two centuries
- Arab travelers describing the Rashtrakuta ruler as 'the king of kings **(malik al-muluk)** of al-Hind.
- The immense wealth of the kingdom is attributed to the profit from maritime trade.

DYNASTIES

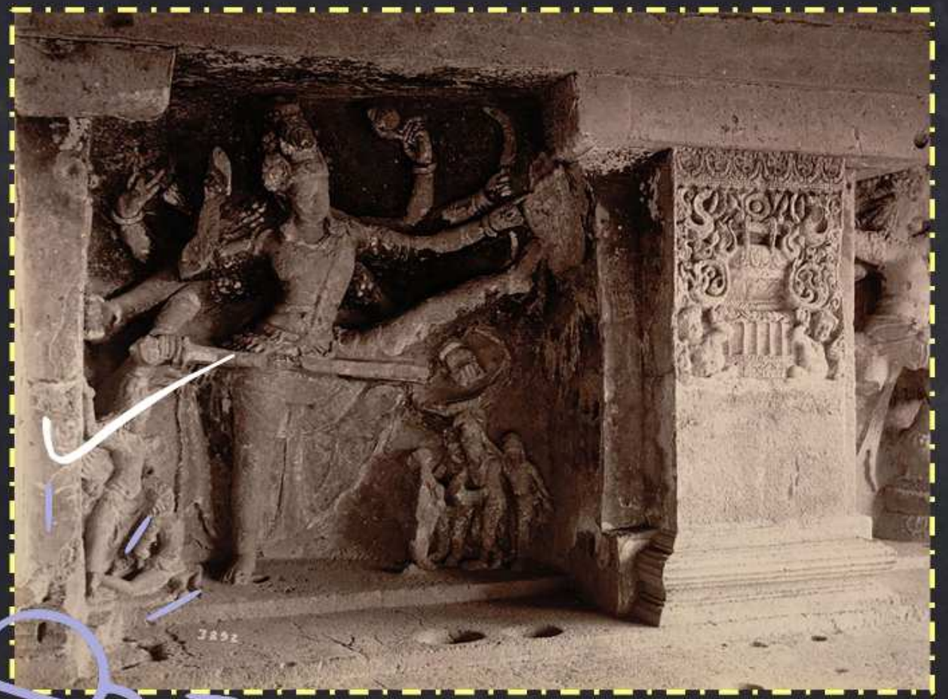
RASHTRAKUTAS



- Dantidurga (735 - 756)
- Krishna I (756 - 774)
- Govinda II (774 - 780)
- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793)
- Govinda III (793 - 814)
- Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)
- Krishna II (878 - 914)
- Indra III (914 -929)
- Amoghavarsha II (929 - 930)
- Govinda IV (930 – 936)
- Amoghavarsha III(936 – 939)
- Krishna III (939 – 967)
- Khottiga (967 – 972)
- Karka II (972 – 973)
- Indra IV (973 – 982)

DYNASTIES

RASHTRAKUTAS



- **Dantidurga (735 - 756) - founder**
  - defeated the Chalukyas of Badami
  - ruled from Lattaluru (Latur)
  - later shifted the capital to Manyakheta (Malkhed)
  - Built Dasavathara at Ellora
- Krishna I (756 - 774)

- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793)
- Govinda III (793 - 814)
- **Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)**

- Indra III (914 -929)

- Krishna III (939 – 967)

DYNASTIES

RASHTRAKUTAS



- Dantidurga (735 - 756)
- **Krishna I (756 - 774)**
  - built the world famous Kailasha Temple at Ellora
  - UNESCO WHS
- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793)
- Govinda III (793 - 814)
- **Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)**
- Indra III (914 -929)
- Krishna III (939 – 967)

DYNASTIES

RASHTRAKUTAS

"Kannauj story"

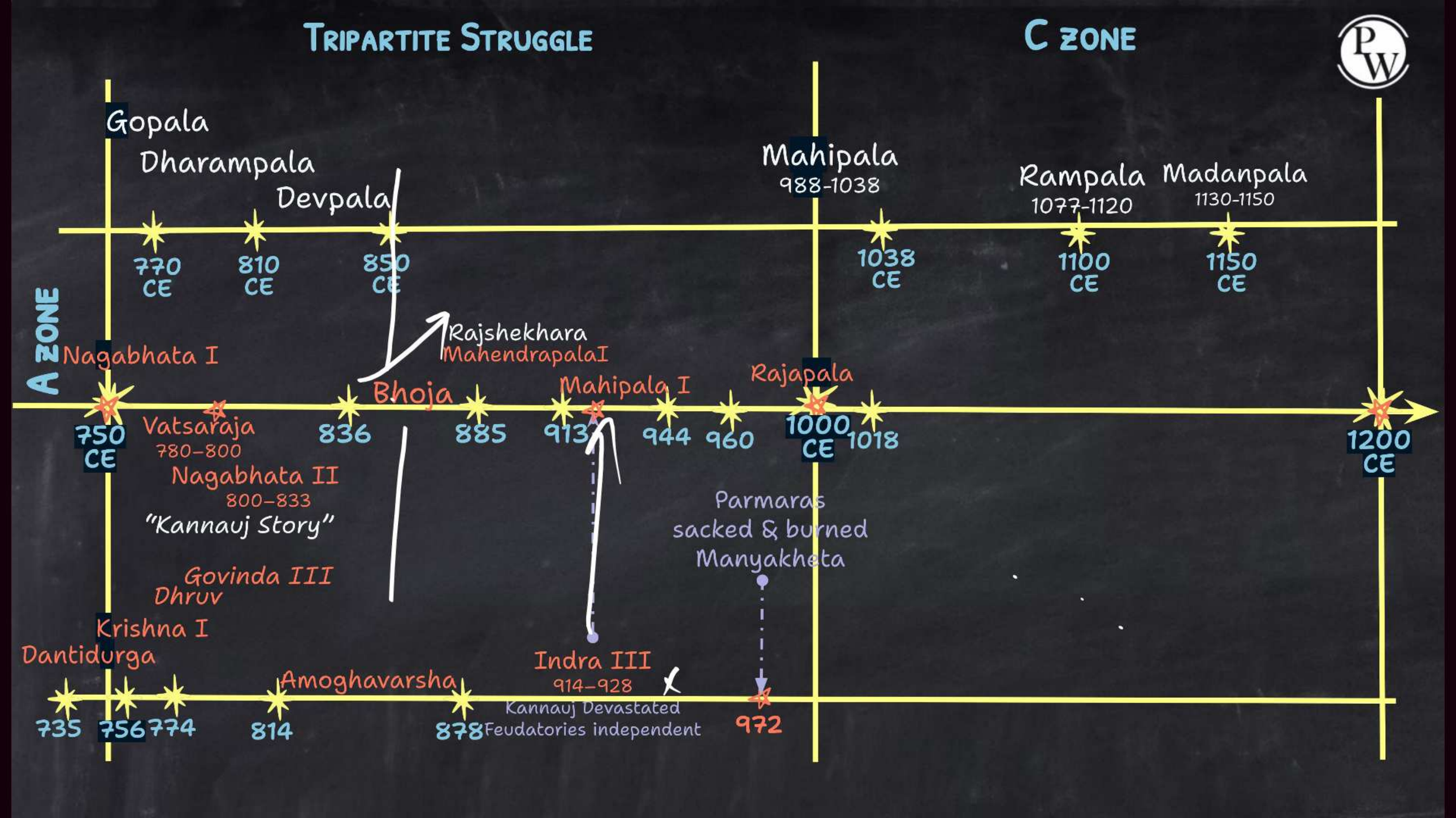
- Dantidurga (735 - 756)
- Krishna I (756 - 774)
- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793) - Kannauj story
  - Led northern expeditions, defeating Vatsaraja (Pratihara king) and Dharmapala (Pala king).
  - Incorporated symbols of Ganga and Yamuna into Rashtrakuta emblem.
- Govinda III (793 - 814) - Kannauj story
  - Defeated Nagabhatta II (Pratihara ruler)
  - Marched to Himalayas and visited Prayag Banaras & Gaya
- **Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)**
- Indra III (914 -929)
- Krishna III (939 – 967)

Rashtrakutas

Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)

- follower & Patron of Jainism
- Authored
  - Kavirajamarga, first kannada book on poetics.
  - Prashnottara Ratnamalika [Sanskrit]
- daughter Chandraballabe ruled Raichur doab
- Took titles like Nripatunga and Vira-Narayana.
- Ended his life through jal-samadhi in the tungabhadra river.
- Decline of Rashtrakutas began under his rule due to weaker military strategies




TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
C ZONE
A ZONE
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
Mahipala
988-1038
Rampala
1077-1120
Madanpala
1130-1150
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
1038 CE
1100 CE
1150 CE
Rajshekhara
MahendrapalaI
Nagabhata I
Bhoja
Mahipala I
Rajapala
750 CE
Vatsaraja
780–800
836
885
913
944
960
1000 CE
1018
1200 CE
Nagabhata II
800–833
"Kannauj Story"
Parmaras
sacked & burned
Manyakheta
Govinda III
Dhruv
Krishna I
Dantidurga
Indra III
914–928
Amoghavarsha
735
756
774
814
878
Kannauj Devastated
Feudatories independent
972

DYNASTIES

RASHTRAKUTAS

Devastated
Kannauj

- Dantidurga (735 - 756)
- Krishna I (756 - 774)

- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793) - Kannauj story
- Govinda III (793 - 814) - Kannauj story
- **Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)**

- **Indra III (914 -929)**
  - defeated the Pratihara king Mahipal & Devastated kannauj
  - Al Masudi visited

- Krishna III (939 – 967)

DYNASTIES

RASHTRAKUTAS



- Dantidurga (735 - 756)
- Krishna I (756 - 774)

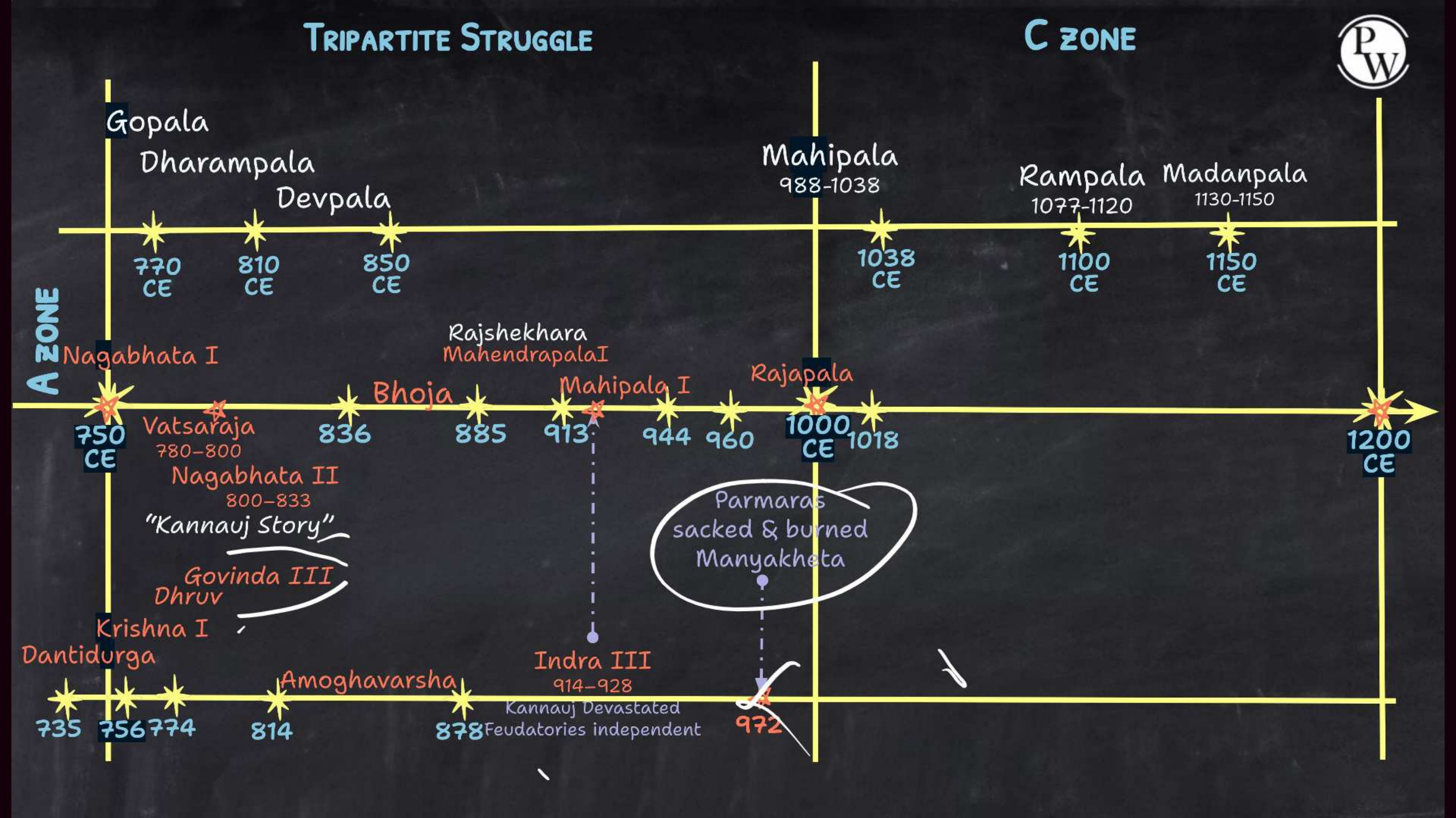
- Dhruva Dharavarsha (780 - 793) - Kannauj story
- Govinda III (793 - 814) - Kannauj story
- **Amoghavarsha (814 - 878)**

- Indra III (914 -929)
- Krishna III (939 – 967) - Last great king

Rashtrakutas

Decline

- Decline after the death of Krishna III in 966/967
- Opponents unied against his successsor/half brother Khottiga
- 972 - Manyakheta was sacked and burned by Paramaras
- Karka II succeeded Khottiga but overthrown by Taila II Chalukya


TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE
C ZONE
A ZONE
Gopala
Dharampala
Devpala
770 CE
810 CE
850 CE
Mahipala
988-1038
1038 CE
Rampala
1077-1120
1100 CE
Madanpala
1130-1150
1150 CE
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750 CE
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MahendrapalaI
Bhoja
836
885
Mahipala I
913
944
960
Indra III
914–928
Kannauj Devastated
Feudatories independent
Rajapala
1000 CE
1018
Parmaras
sacked & burned
Manyakheta
972
1200 CE

HISTORY

RASHTRAKUTAS

Religion

- patrons of diverse religions, including Saivism, Vaishnavism, Sakta cults, and **Jainism**.
- The seals have pictures of **Garudavahana** of Vishnu.
- references to **Tula-danas** gift or offer of gold equal to one's own weight to temple deities.
- They allowed **Muslim traders** to practise and spread Islam in their realm, thereby enhancing foreign trade.

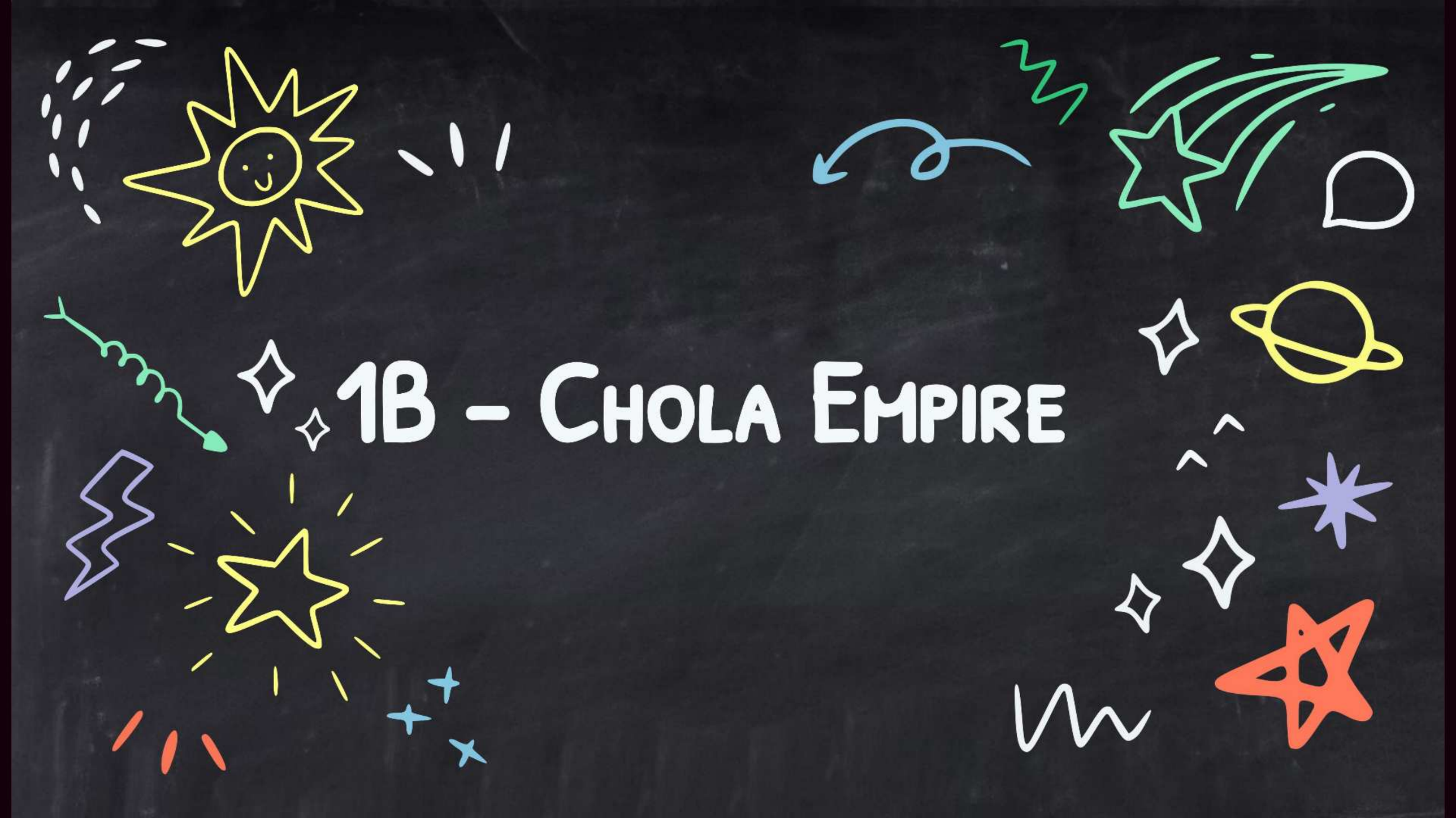


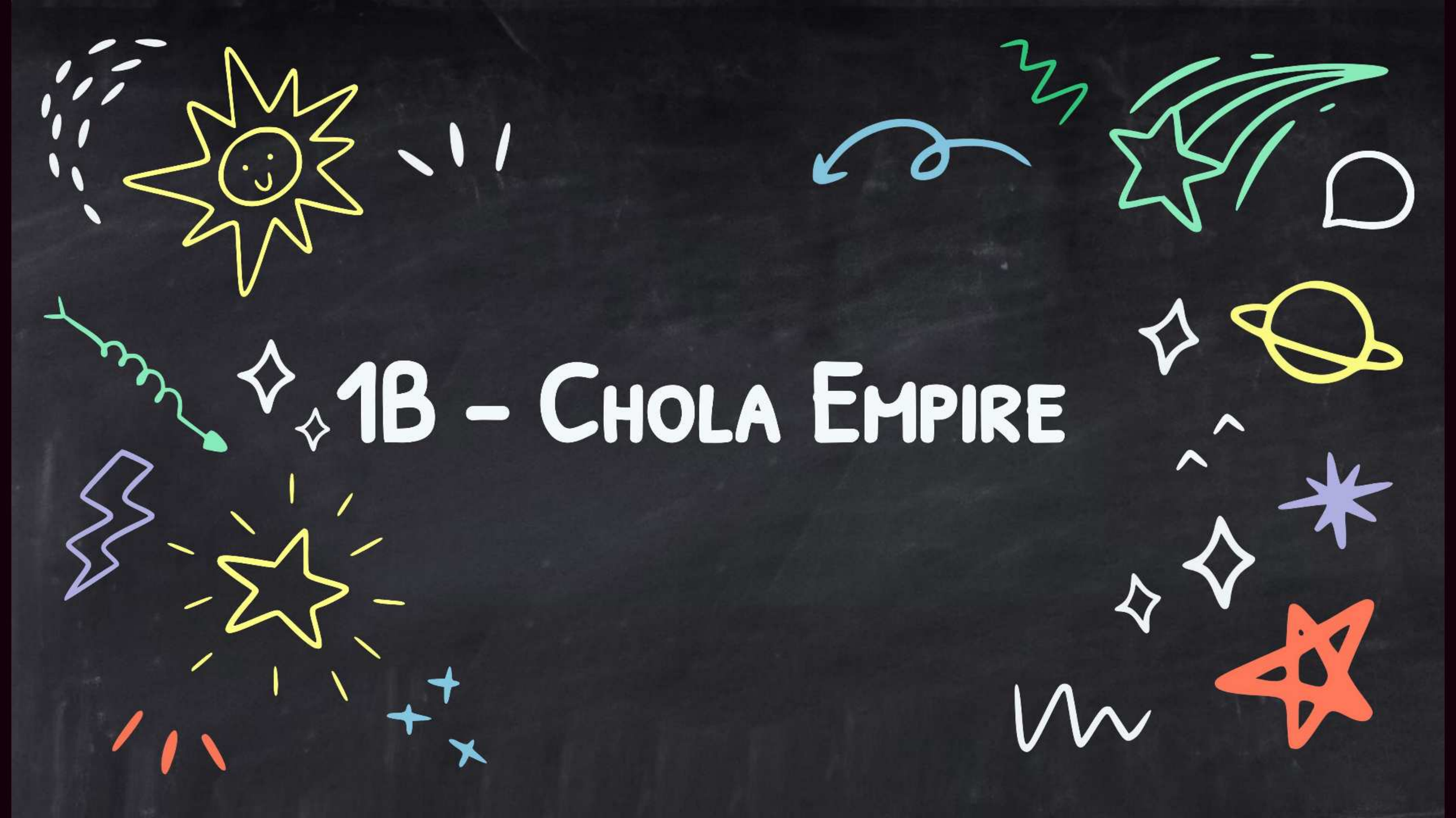
HISTORY

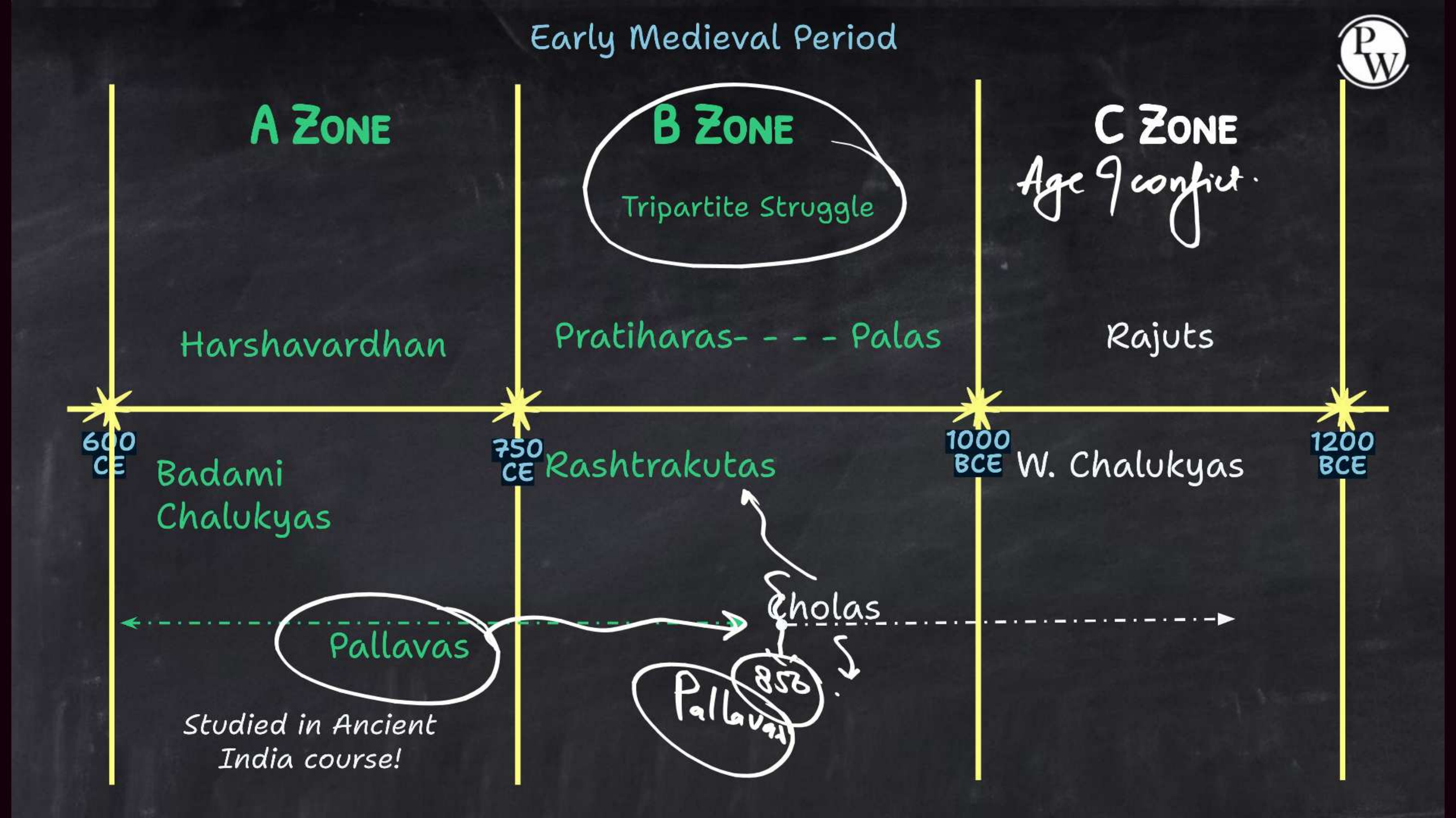
RASHTRAKUTAS

Literature

- Amoghavarsha I..?
- Jinasena wrote the **Adipurana** of the Jains.
- Krishna II's spiritual guide, **Gunabhadra**, wrote the Mahapurana of the Jains.
- The three gems of Kannada lit.
    - Kavichakravarthi **Ponna**,
    - Adikavi **Pampa**
    - Kavichakravarti **Ranna**
    - were patronised by Rashtrkuta king Krishna III, as well as by Tailapa and Satyashraya of Western Chalukyas.
- Notable apabhramsha poet Svayambhu and his son were likely inhabitants of the Rashtrakuta court.


1B - Chola Empire


1B - Chola Empire


Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
Tripartite Struggle
C Zone
Age of conflict
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
600 CE
750 CE
1000 BCE
1200 BCE
Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Cholas
Pallavas
850
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!

Chola Empire

Sangam Age





DYNASTIES

CHOLA EMPIRE



- Vijayalaya 848–891
- Aditya I 891–907
- Parantaka I 907–950
- Gandaraditya 950–957
- Arinjaya 956–957
- Sundara (Parantaka II) 957–970
- Aditya II (co-regent)
- Uttama 970–985
- Rajaraja I 985–1014
- Rajendra I 1012–1044
- Rajadhiraja 1044–1054
- Rajendra II 1054–1063
- Virarajendra 1063–1070
- Athirajendra 1070–1070

Eastern Chalukyas + LATER CHOLAS

- Kulothunga I 1070–1120
- Vikrama 1118–1135
- Kulothunga II 1133–1150
- Rajaraja II 1146–1173
- Rajadhiraja II 1166–1178
- Kulothunga III 1178–1218
- Rajaraja III 1216–1256
- Rajendra III 1246–1279

DYNASTIES

CHOLA EMPIRE



Pallavas

- Vijayalaya 848–891
  - Founder (earlier Pallava Vassal)
  - conquered the Kaveri delta from Muttaraiyar.
  - He built the city of Thanjavur.
- Aditya I 891–907
- Parantaka I 907–950

- Rajaraja I 985–1014
- Rajendra I 1012–1044

- Kulothunga I 1070–1120

DYNASTIES

CHOLA EMPIRE



- Vijayalaya 848–891
- **Aditya I 891–907** - expansion
- **Parantaka I 907–950**
  - Expansion - title of Maduraikonda
  - Vs Rashtrakuta King Krishna III culminating in his defeat at the Battle of Takkolam in 949 A.D.

Krishna II

- Rajaraja I 985–1014
- Rajendra I 1012–1044

- Kulothunga I 1070–1120

Cholas

Rajaraja I

(985–1014)



- Naval expeditions - >>victorious
  - West Coast,
  - Sri Lanka (N & E)
  - Maldives
- appointed "viceroys":
  - Chola-Pandya in Pandinadu
  - Chola-Lankeswara in Sri Lanka, later renamed as Mummudicholamandalam
  - Chola-Ganga in Gangavadi region of southern Karnataka
- title "Mummudi Chola Deva"

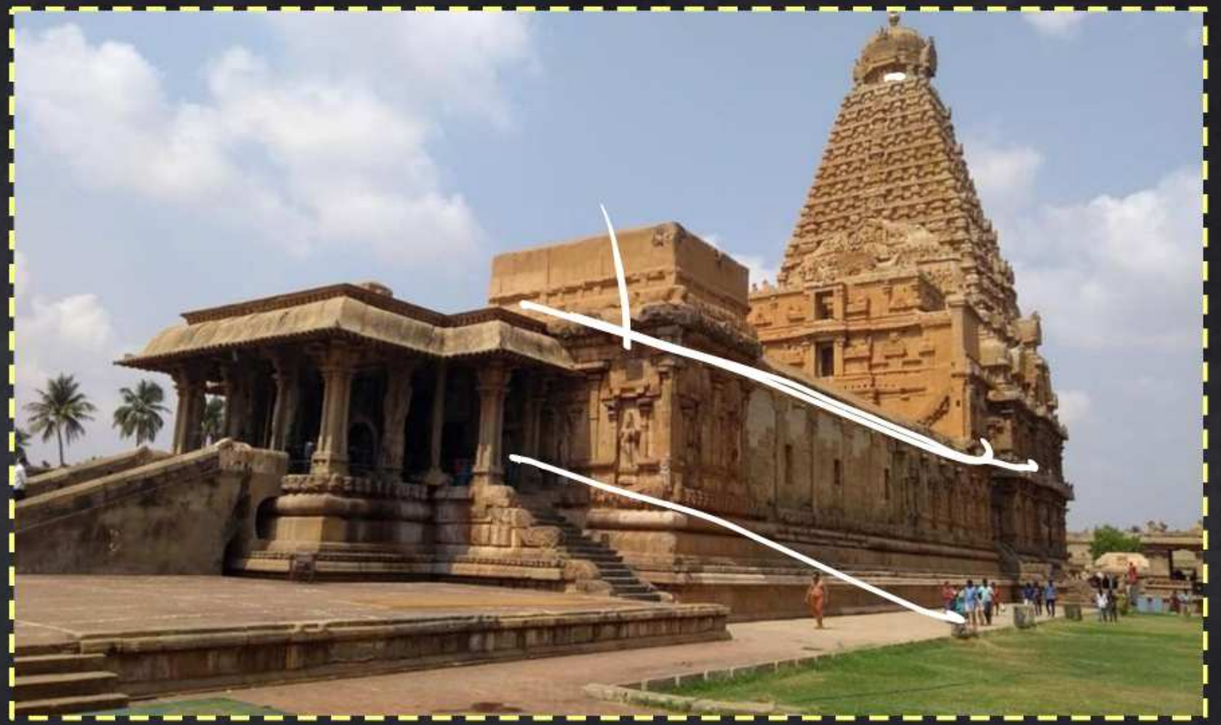


Cholas

Rajaraja I

(985–1014)

- Architecture
  - Brihadesvara/Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur
  - assisted the king of Java in constructing a Buddhist Vihara in Java.



Cholas

Rajendra I

(1012–1044)

- Military campaigns: - >>victorious
  - Western Chalukyas – extend till Tungabhadra R.
  - Pandyas → escaped and took shelter in Sri Lanka
    - Sri Lanka
    - Mahipala (Pala).
  - title of Gangaikonda
  - city of Gangaikonda Cholapuram + Temple



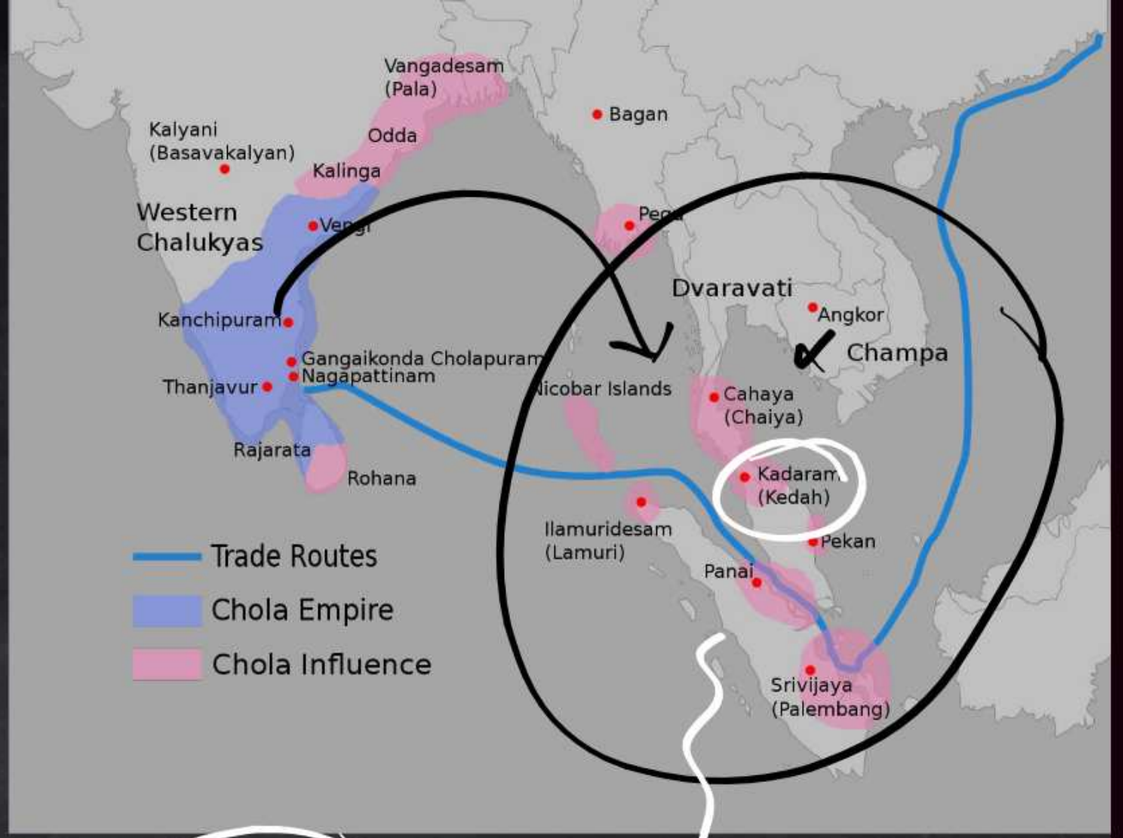


Cholas

Rajendra I

(1012–1044)

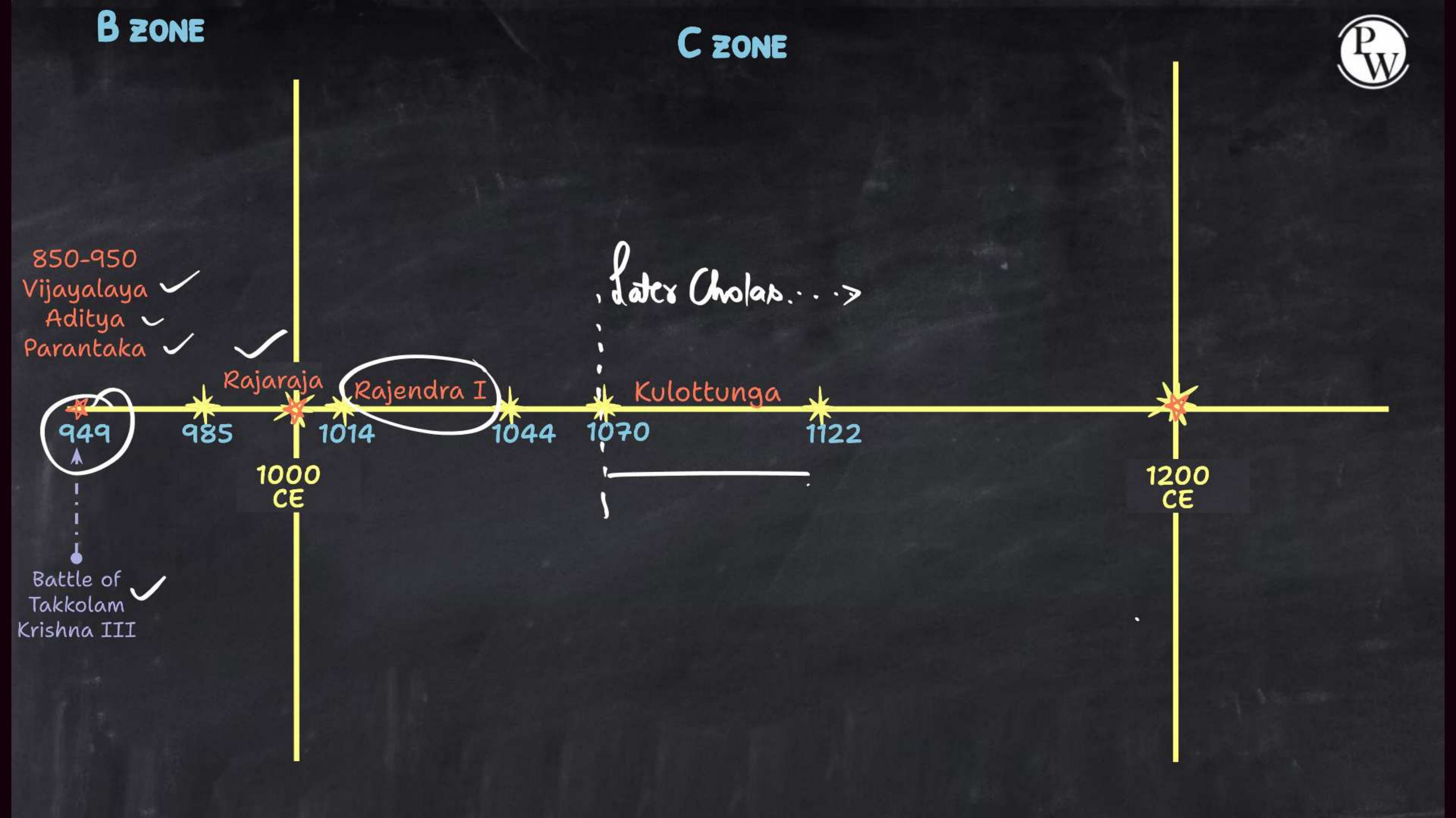
- Naval campaigns: - >>victorious
  - SriVijaya kingdom (southern Sumatra)
- titles Mudikonda Cholan (the crowned Chola), Kadaramkondan (conqueror of Kadaram), and Pandita Cholan (scholarly Cholan)



Trade

SriVijay Kingdom.

Shailendra.


B ZONE
C ZONE
850-950
Vijayalaya
Aditya
Parantaka
Rajaraja
Rajendra I
Later Cholas...->
Kulottunga
949
985
1000
1014
1044
1070
1122
1200
CE
CE
Battle of
Takkolam
Krishna III

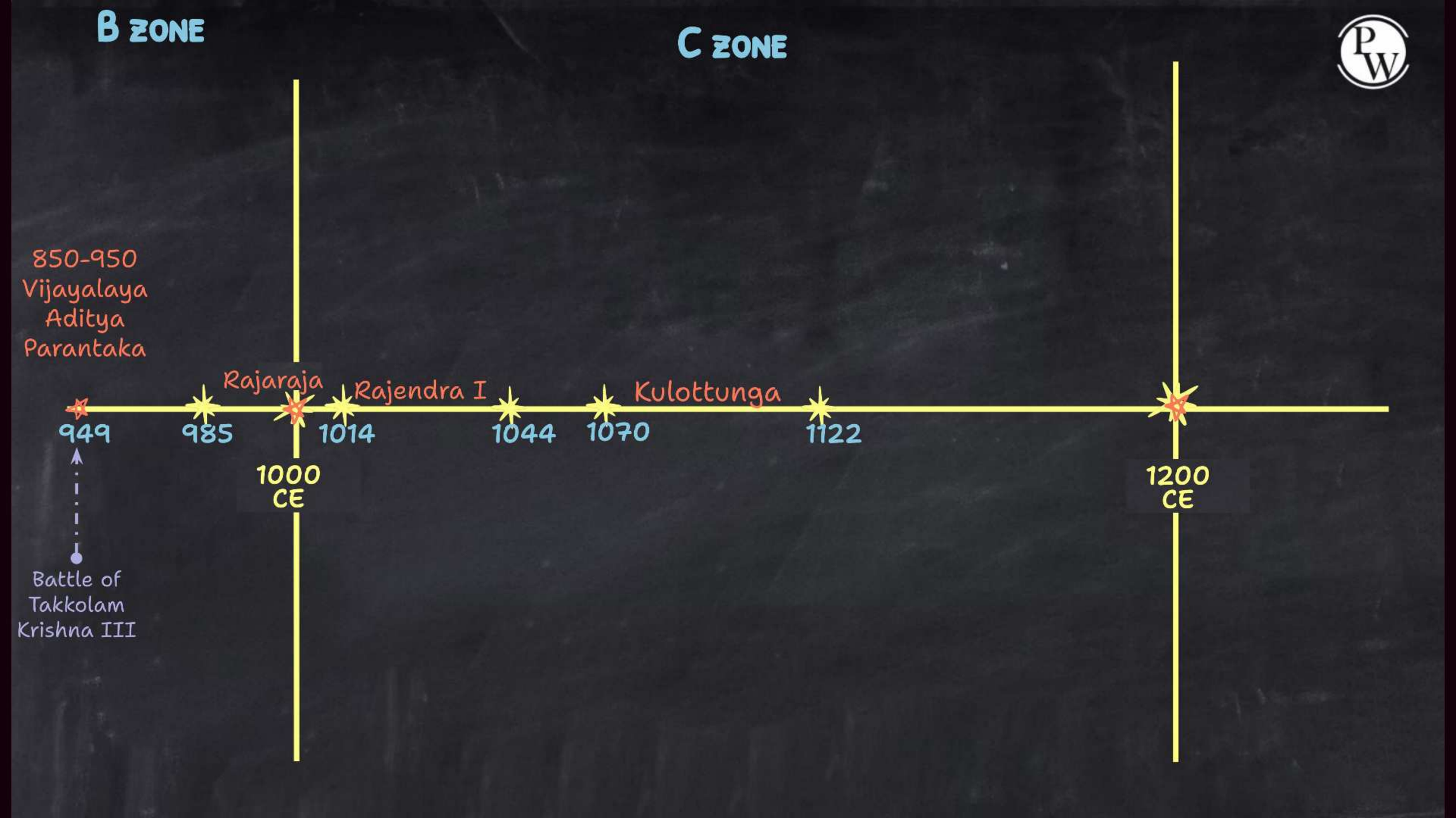
Cholas

Kulothunga I

(1070–1120)

- Expeditions - >>victorious
  - Kalinga → Kalingattuparani by Jayamkondar
  - Lost Vengi & Hoysala invasion
- Patronised Kamban → Kamban Ramayana




B ZONE
C ZONE
850-950
Vijayalaya
Aditya
Parantaka
Rajaraja
Rajendra I
Kulottunga
949
985
1014
1044
1070
1122
1000
CE
1200
CE
Battle of
Takkolam
Krishna III

HISTORY

Chola Empire Administration

mandalam



statue of Rajaraja I at Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur.

+ King led the administration with princes, ministers, and officials.
+ State officers got land grants and titles.
+ titles like Peruman, Ulagudaiyaperumal, Chakkaravarti, and Tiribhuvana Chakkaravarti.
+ Empire had mandalas, valanadus, and nadus.
+ granted tax-free lands (Brahmadeyams) to Brahmins and appointed Rajaguru.

HISTORY

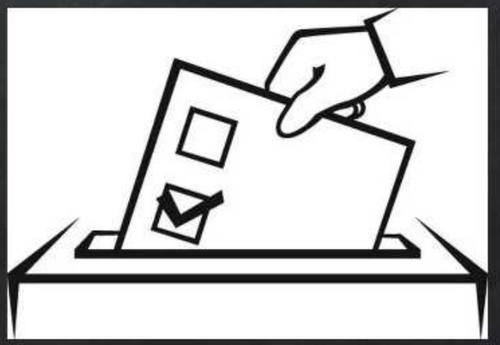
Chola Empire
Local administration



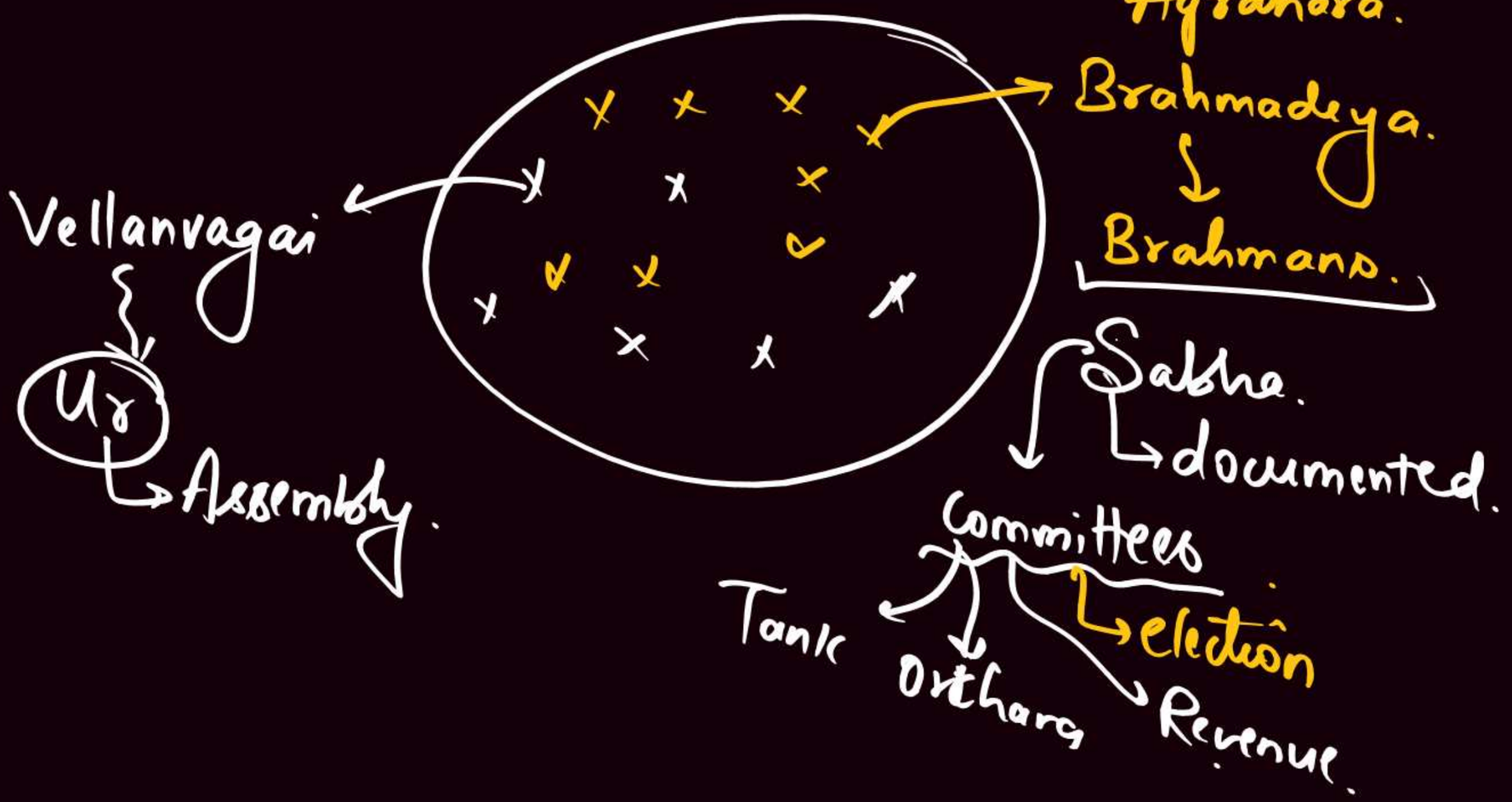
+ village assemblies
+ "Ur" was a village assembly for all landholding classes.
+ "Sabha" was an assembly of Brahmins in Brahmadeya villages, and
+ "Nagaram" was an assembly for merchants.

Uttaramerur inscriptions (919 & 921 AD). - Parantaka Chola I → election to committees





Local self government



HISTORY

Chola Empire

Army

Infantry, Cavalry (Kudirai Sevagar) and Elephant Corps (Anaiyatkal).

Padaividu - Cantonments, which were established in capital

Nilaipadai - Military outposts in the conquered territory.

Dandanayagam- commander-in-chief

Perundanam- upper rank in the army;

Cirudanam - lower rank.

Velaikkaran- Emperor's personal bodyguards.

Villaligal - Bowmen; Valilar- Sword-bearers;

Konduvar- Spearmen.

Navy





HISTORY

Chola Empire
Economy

Agri
Trade.

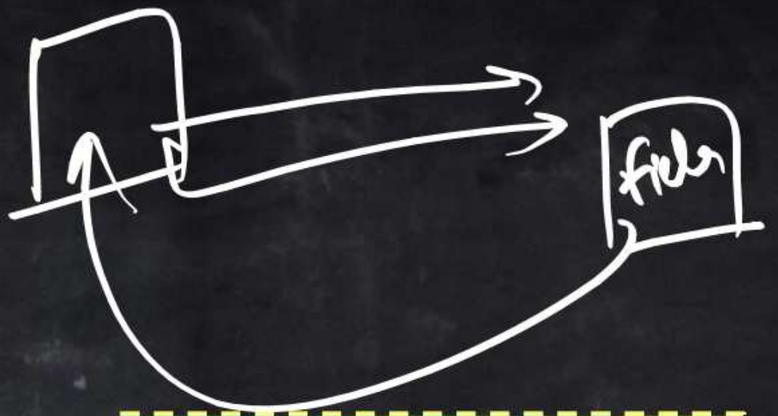
LAND SURVEY

- Puravuvari-tinaikkalam dept. managed land revenue.
- Cholas conducted major land surveys under Rajaraja I (1001), Kulotunga I (1086), and Kulotunga III (1226) for tax assessment.
- Land measurement units included kuli, ma, veli, patti, and padagam.
- Land surveyors were called Naduvagaiseykira.



HISTORY

Chola Empire Economy



TAXATION

- Tax rates varied by soil fertility and landholder status
- Temples & Brahmins were tax-exempt.
- Primary land taxes: Irai, Kadamai, Opati (landlords).
- Labour tax: Kudimai (cultivators).
- Non-agricultural taxes: Pattam, Ayam.
- Tax in kind: Iraikattina-nellu
- (paddy, measured in kalam – 28 kg).



Irrigation → Tank.

- Vati-vaykkal: Traditional rainwater channels in Kaveri delta.
- Rajendra Chola I built Jalamayam Jayasthambham (water victory pillar) and Cholagangam tank at Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

HISTORY

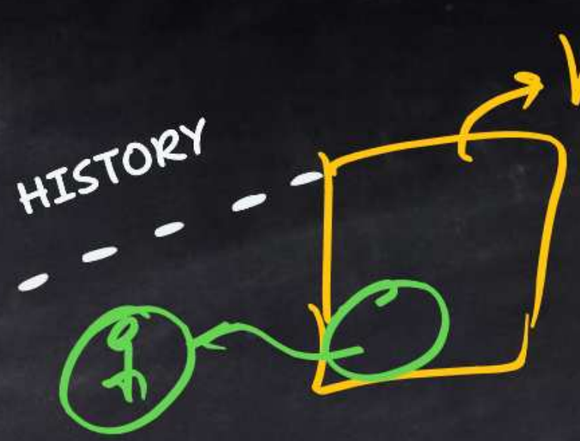
Chola Empire
Economy

Maritime Trade → org

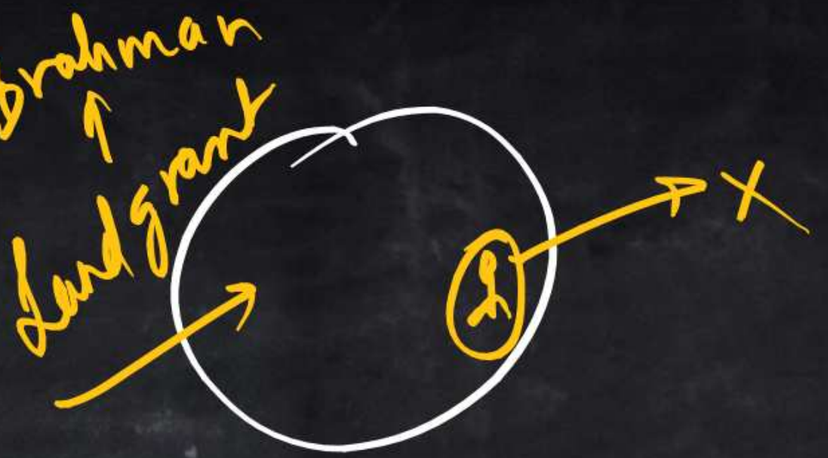
TRADE

- Anjuvannattar: Maritime traders (Jews, Christians, Muslims).
- Manigramattar: Inland traders.
- Vetti, Amanji: Free labor for public works.





Chola Empire Society



Social Hierarchy (Agrarian Society):

- Brahmadeya-Kilavars (Brahmin landowners) displaced Kudi Neekki (local peasants).
- Devadana lands: Temple-owned tax-free lands.
- Vellanvagai landholders ranked below Brahmadeyas.
- Ulukudi (tenants) cultivated Brahmin and Vellanvagai lands.
  - Melvaram (landholder's share) & Kizh Varam (tenant's share).
- Paniceymakkal (laborers) & Adimaigal (slaves) were lowest in society.



HISTORY

Chola Empire
Architecture

- Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur - Rajaraja.
- Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholisvaram - Rajendra I.
- Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram - Rajaraja II (1146–1172 AD).
- The prime temple officials were
  - Koyilkanakku (temple accountant)
  - Deva-kanmi (agent of god)
  - Cantesar (temple manager)

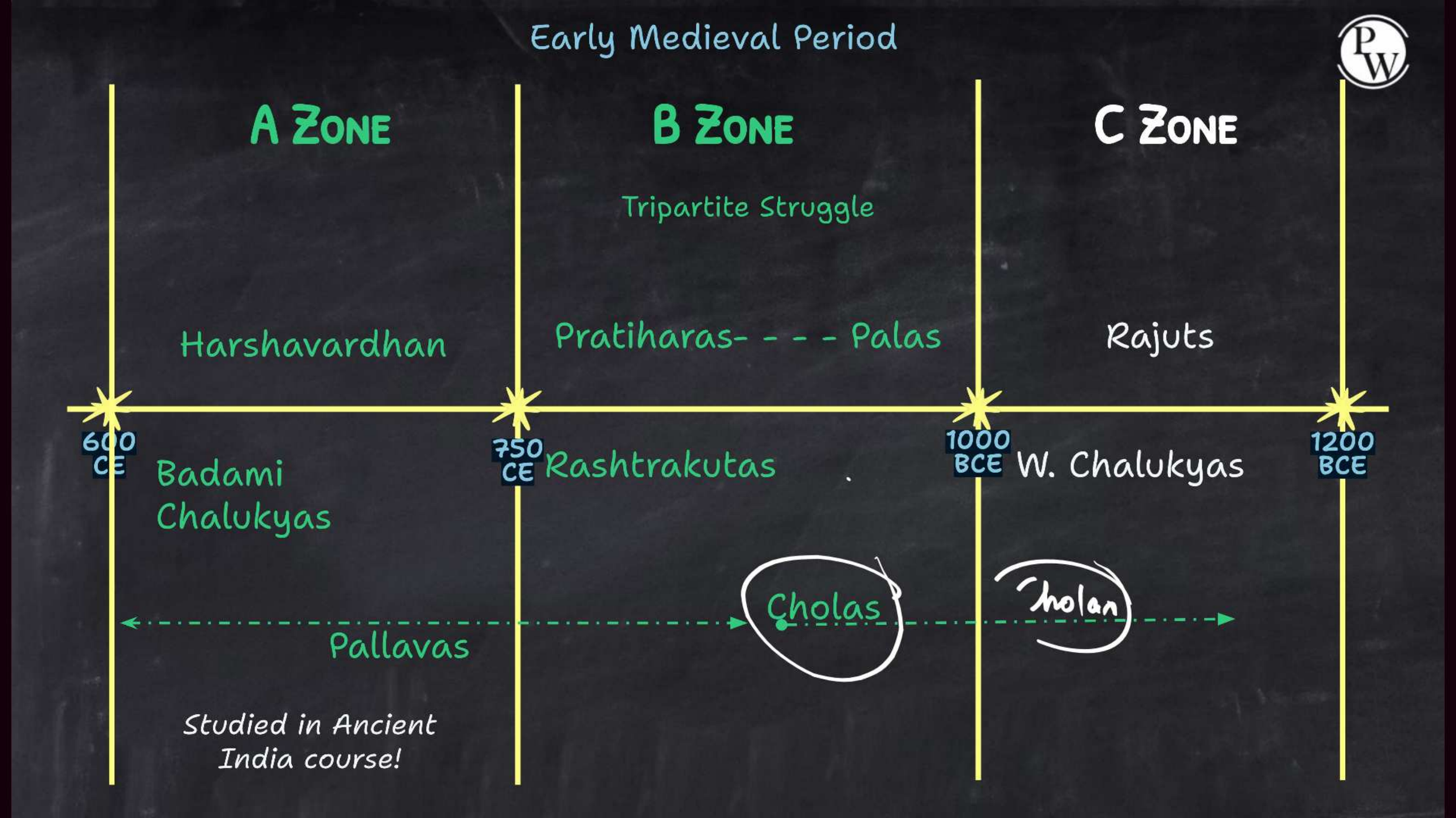







1C - South Indian
Dynasties

1C - South Indian Dynasties


Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
C Zone
Tripartite Struggle
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
600 CE
750 CE
1000 BCE
1200 BCE
Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Cholas
Cholan
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!


B ZONE
C ZONE
Tailapa II
957
1000 CE
Bilhana
Vijneshwar
Vikramaditya VI
1076
Vikram era
1126
1200 CE
850-950
Vijayalaya
Aditya
Parantaka
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Battle of Takkolam
Krishna III
Rajaraja
985
1000 CE
Rajendra I
1014
1044
Kulottunga
1070
1122

DYNASTIES

WESTERN CHALUKYAS



- **Tailapa II** **957–997**
- Satyashraya 997–1008
- Vikramaditya V 1008–1015
- Jayasimha II 1015–1042
- Someshvara I 1042–1068
- Someshvara II 1068–1076
- **Vikramaditya VI** **1076–1126**
- Someshvara III 1126–1138
- Jagadhekamalla II 1138–1151
- Tailapa III 1151–1164
- Jagadhekamalla III 1163–1183
- Someshvara IV 1184–1200

(VS) Cholas.

Cholas

Tailapa II → Kalyani Chalukyas

(957–997)

- founder
  - replacing the Rashtrakutas with Kalyani (modern Bidar, Karnataka) as the capital.

subdued Gangas of Mysore, Paramaras of Malwa, Chalukyas of Gujarat, and Kalachuris of Chedi.

Chalukya-Chola rivalry emerged, with Tungabhadra River as the border.



Cholas

1076 ⇒ Vikrama era.

Vikramaditya VI

(1076–1126)

- introduced the Chalukya-Vikram era, replacing the Saka era.
- Patronized scholars like Bilhana (Vikramanankadevacharita) and Vijnaneshvara (Mitakshara).

⇓ lawbook.

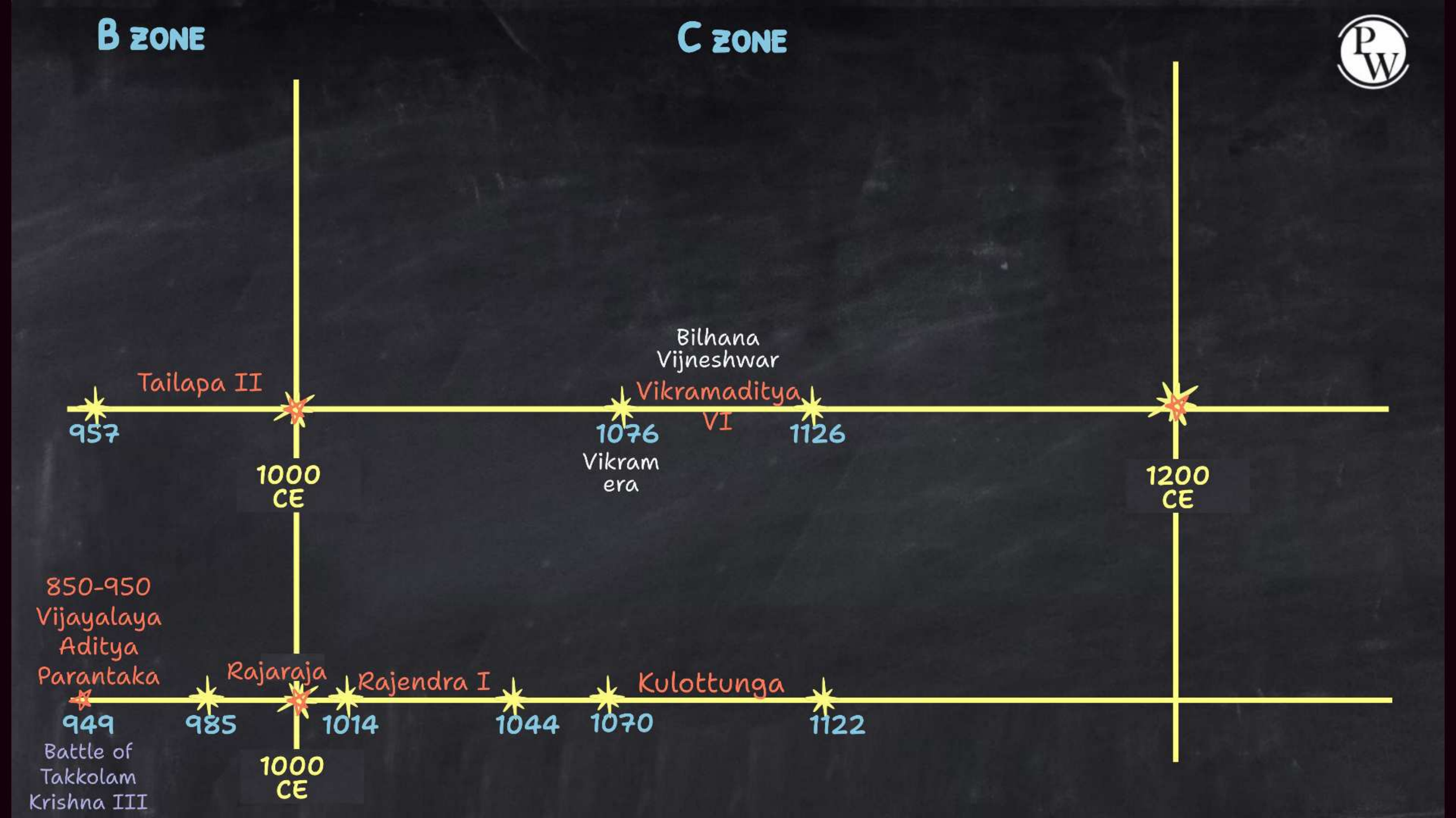


DYNASTIES

WESTERN CHALUKYAS



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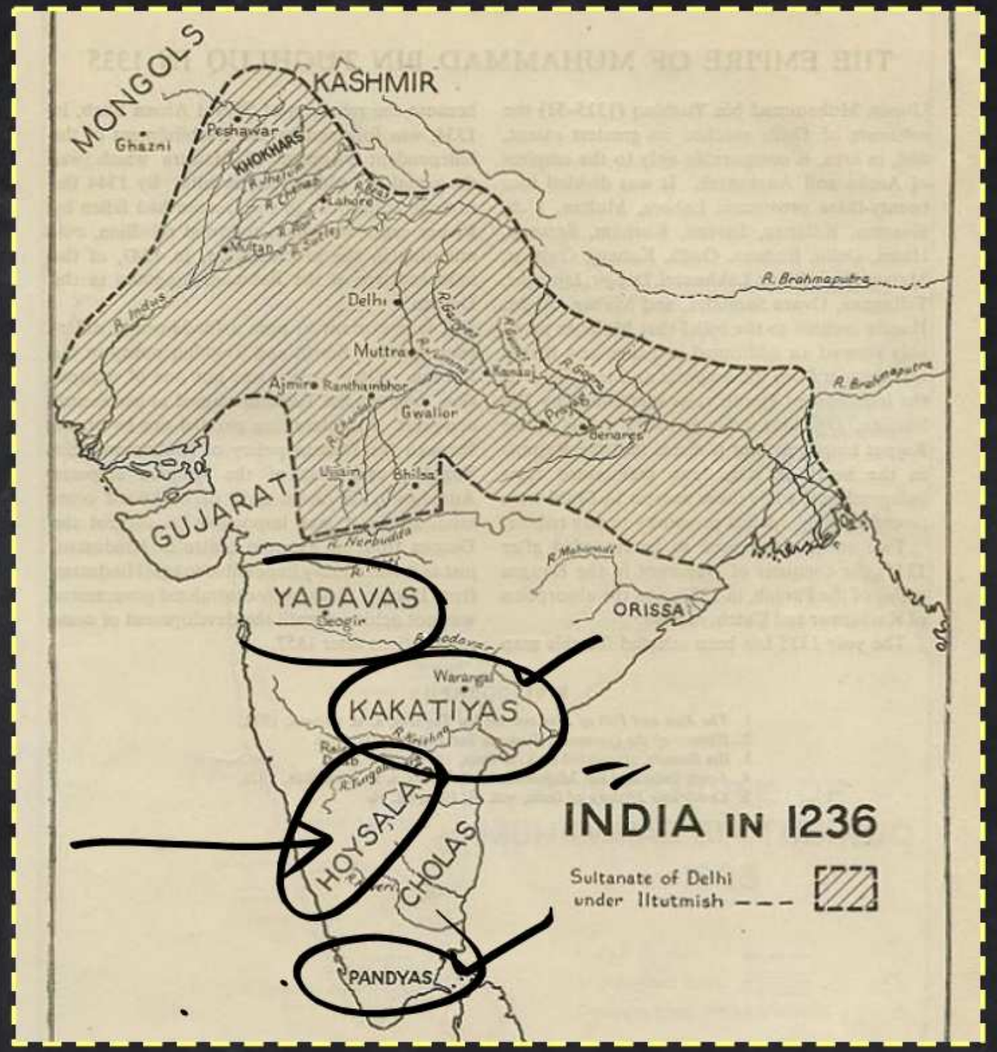

B ZONE
C ZONE
Tailapa II
957
1000 CE
Bilhana
Vijneshwar
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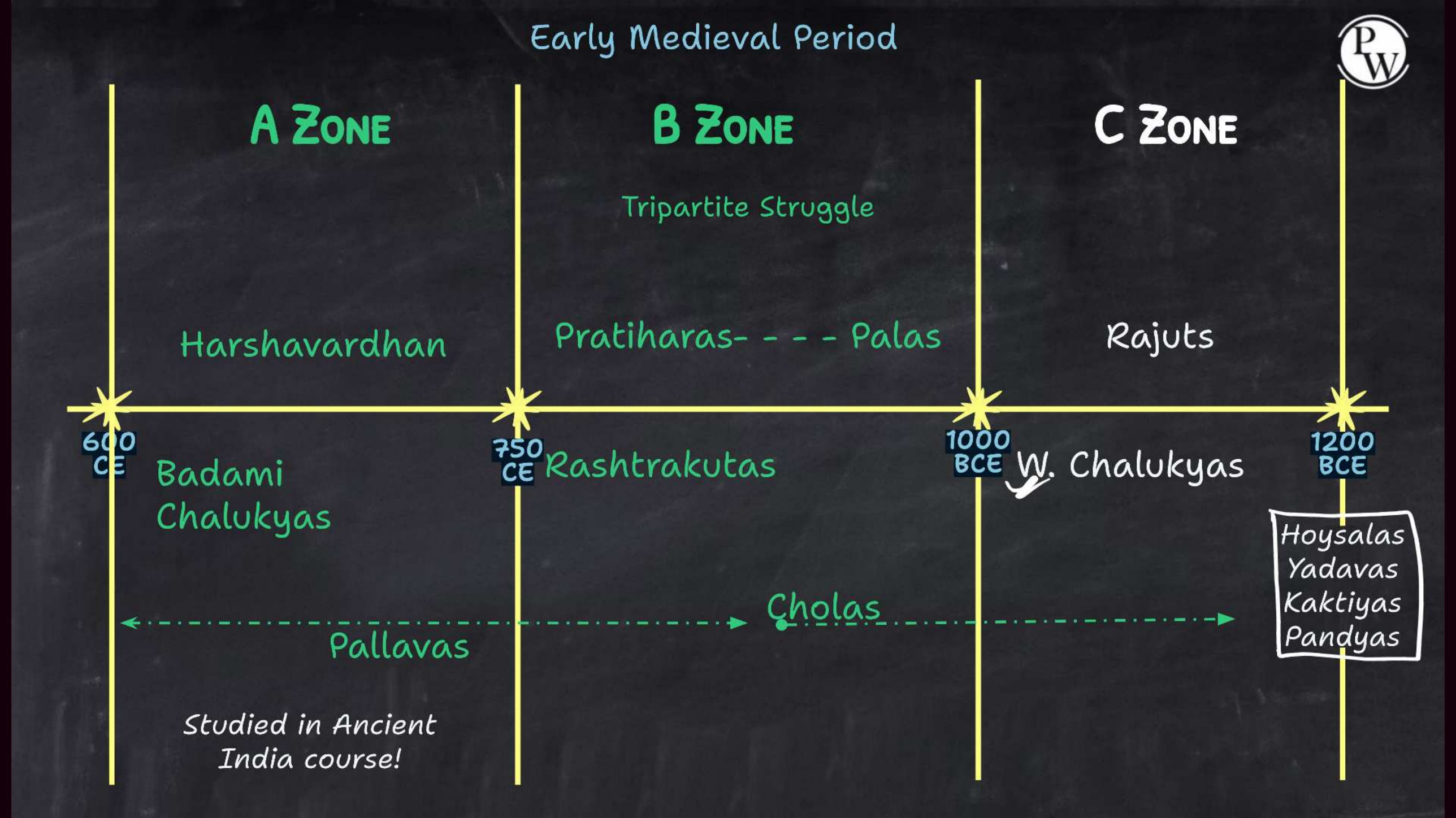
HISTORY

Western Chalukyas

Decline

- Mid-12th century: Chalukyas declined, succeeded by
  - **Kakatiyas (Warangal),**
  - **Hoysalas (Dwarasamudra), and**
  - **Yadavas (Devagiri)**
- Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi became part of the Chola Empire under Kulotunga.




Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
C Zone
Tripartite Struggle
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
600 CE
750 CE
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Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Hoysalas
Yadavas
Kaktiyas
Pandyas
Cholas
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!

DYNASTIES

HOYSALAS



- Nripa Kama II (1026–1047)
- Vinayaditya (1047–1098)
- Ereyanga (1098–1102)
- Veera Ballala I (1102–1108)
- Vishnuvardhana (1108–1152)
- Narasimha I (1152–1173)
- Veera Ballala II (1173–1220)
- Vira Narasimha II (1220–1235)
- Vira Someshwara (1235–1263)
- Narasimha III (1263–1292)
- Veera Ballala III (1292–1343)

HISTORY

HOYSALAS

- Extent: Spanned districts between Western Chalukyas and Cholas, later covering much of the former Mysore State
- Capital: Dwarasamudra (modern Halebidu), with Belur as a royal residence
- Military: Protected by elite bodyguards called Garudas
- Conflicts: Fought against the Yadavas and Pandyas



DYNASTIES

HOYSALAS



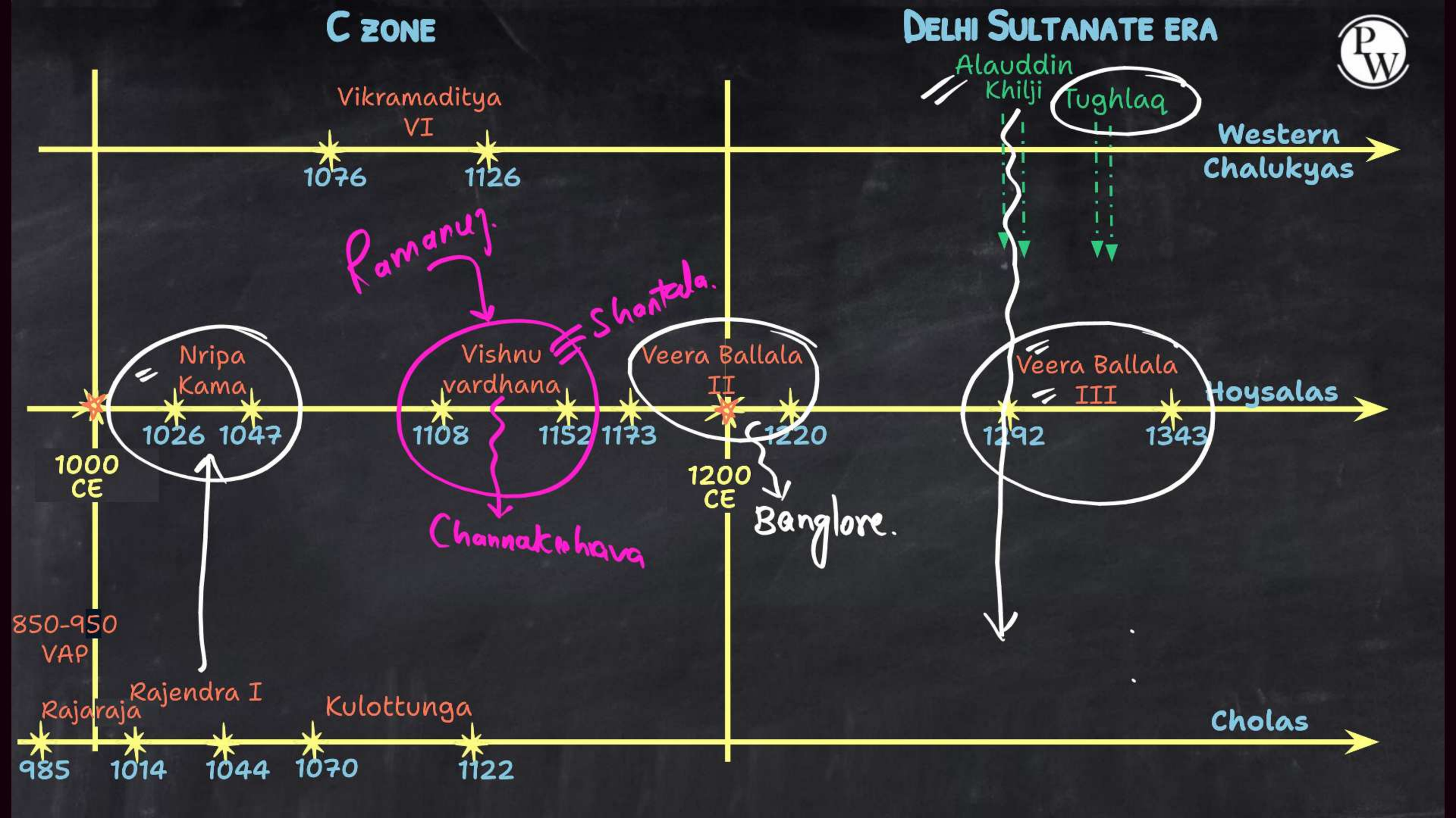
- **Nripa Kama II (1026–1047)**
  - Founder (also known as Sala)
- Bitthideva → Jain.
- **Vishnuvardhana (1108–1152)**
  - Initially a Jain, converted to Vaishnavism under Ramanuja;
  - built Chennakesava Temple (Belur)

Chola → Shiva

Tamil Nadu

Vishnu

- Veera Ballala II (1173–1220)
- Veera Ballala III (1292–1343)


C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Vikramaditya VI
1076
1126
Western Chalukyas
Ramanuj.
Shantala.
Nripa Kama
1026
1047
Vishnu vardhana
1108
1152
1173
Veera Ballala II
1220
Veera Ballala III
1292
1343
Hoysalas
1000 CE
1200 CE
Channakeshava
Banglore.
850-950 VAP
Rajaraja
985
Rajendra I
1014
1044
Kulottunga
1070
1122
Cholas

DYNASTIES

HOYSALAS



- Nripa Kama II (1026–1047)
- Vishnuvardhana (1108–1152)
- **Veera Ballala II (1173–1220)**
  - founded Bangalore*
- **Veera Ballala III (1292–1343)**
  - last ruler
  - Fought Delhi Sultanate (Khilji & Tughlaqs)
  - Halebid sacked- 1311 & 1327
  - Vs Madurai Sultanate
    - killed at the battle of Madurai in 1343
    - Later Terrotories merged with Vijaynagar

Three Hoysala temples of Karnataka inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage sites

All three temples are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and the nominations were entered as 'The Sacred Ensembles of Hoysalas'

September 18, 2023 08:22 pm | Updated September 19, 2023 09:24 pm IST - MYSURU

Chennakeshava temple at Belur



Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebid



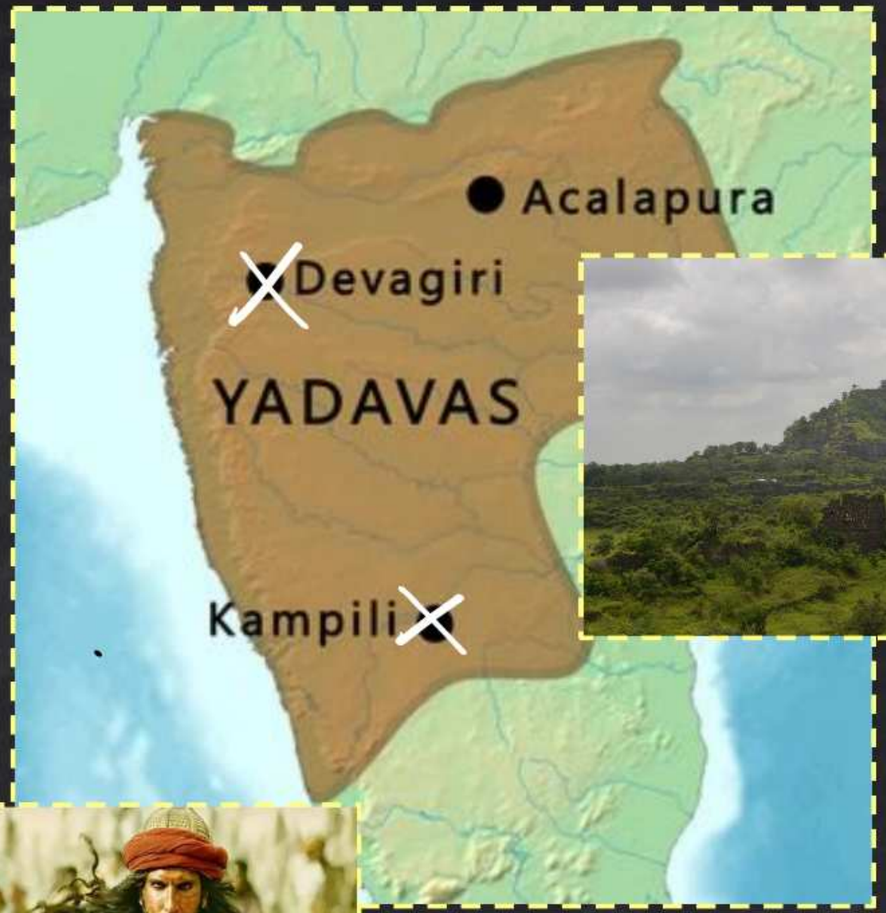
Keshava temple at Somanathapur



HISTORY

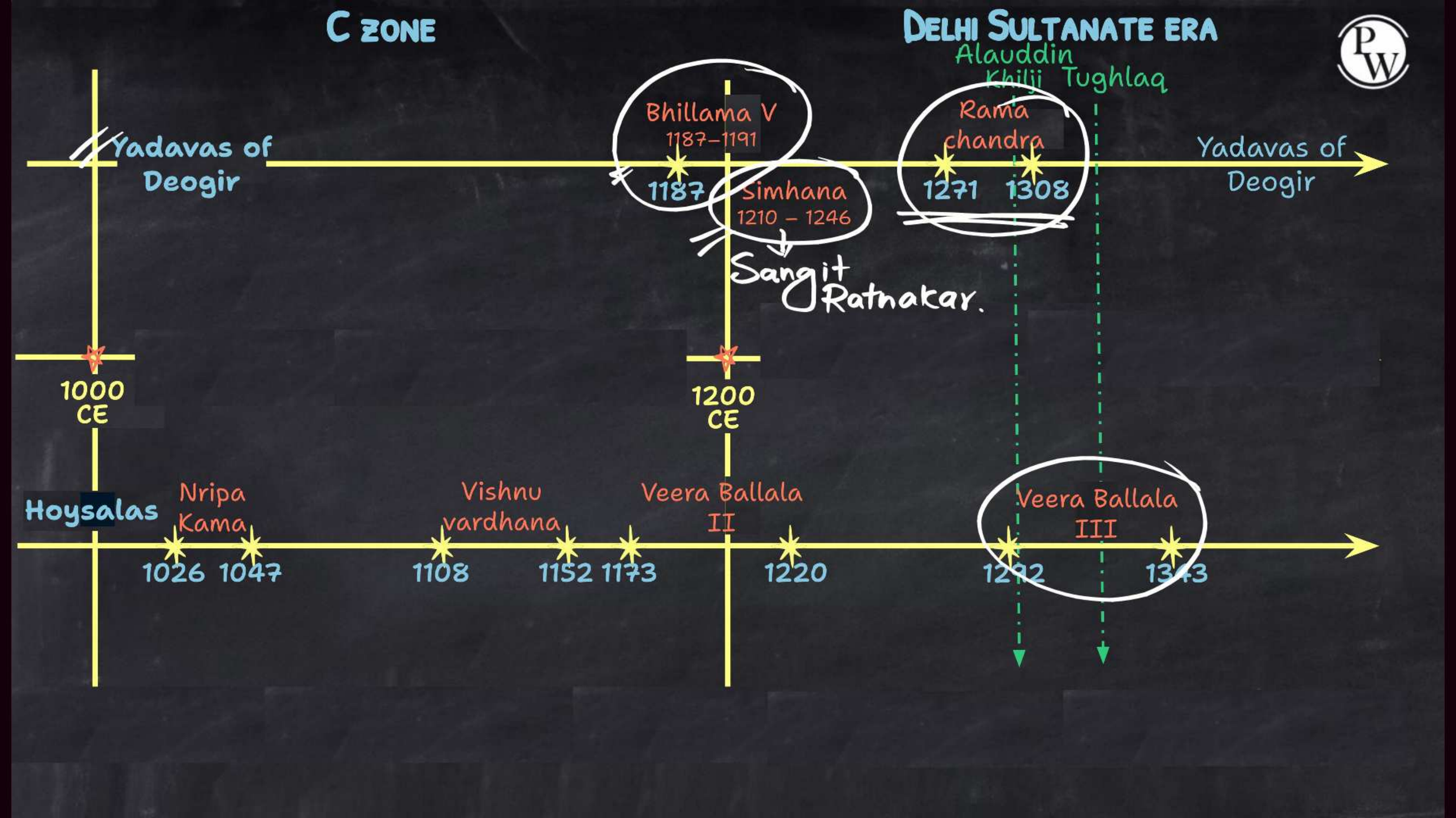
Yadavas/Seunas of Devagiri

- - Yadavas claimed descent from the Yadu lineage of Lord Krishna.
- - Originated as feudatories of the Western Chalukyas.
- - **Bhillama V** established the Yadava kingdom with Devagiri as its capital.
- - Expanded by conquering Hoysala and Western Chalukya territories.
- - **Simhana (1210-1246)** led the kingdom to its peak.
- Sangitaratnakara of Sarangdeva in court
- - **Rama Chandra Deva**, the last notable ruler faced Alauddin Khalji's invasion.








C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Yadavas of Deogir
Bhillama V
1187–1191
1187
Simhana
1210 – 1246
Sangit Ratnakar.
Rama chandra
1271
1308
Yadavas of Deogir
1000 CE
1200 CE
Hoysalas
Nripa Kama
1026
1047
Vishnu vardhana
1108
1152
1173
Veera Ballala II
1220
Veera Ballala III
1292
1343

HISTORY

Kakatiyas of Warangal

- The Kakatiyas originated from an ancient Telugu family and served as feudatories of the Western Chalukyas.
- **Beta I** established a small kingdom in Nalgonda (Hyderabad).
- After Vikramaditya VI's death, they expanded by defeating Chalukyan feudatories.
- **Ganapati (1199–1262 AD)** centralized power, promoted trade and agriculture, and made Warangal the capital.
- **Rudramadevi (1263–1289 AD)**, daughter of Ganapati, ruled as Rudradeva Maharaja, facing threats from Orissa and the Yadavas; patronized Pasupata Saiva monasteries.
- Pratap Rudra (1295–1323 AD), the last ruler, was defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, leading to the dynasty's fall.



HISTORY

KAKATIYAS OF WARANGAL

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- **Rudramadevi (1263–1289 AD)**, daughter of Ganapati, ruled as Rudradeva Maharaja, facing threats from Orissa and the Yadavas; patronized Pasupata Saiva monasteries.
- **Pratap Rudra (1295–1323 AD)**, the last ruler, was defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, leading to the dynasty's fall.
- Motupalli was the chief port, visited by Venetian traveler **Marco Polo.**

Agriculture
Lingayata + Battle.
Trade





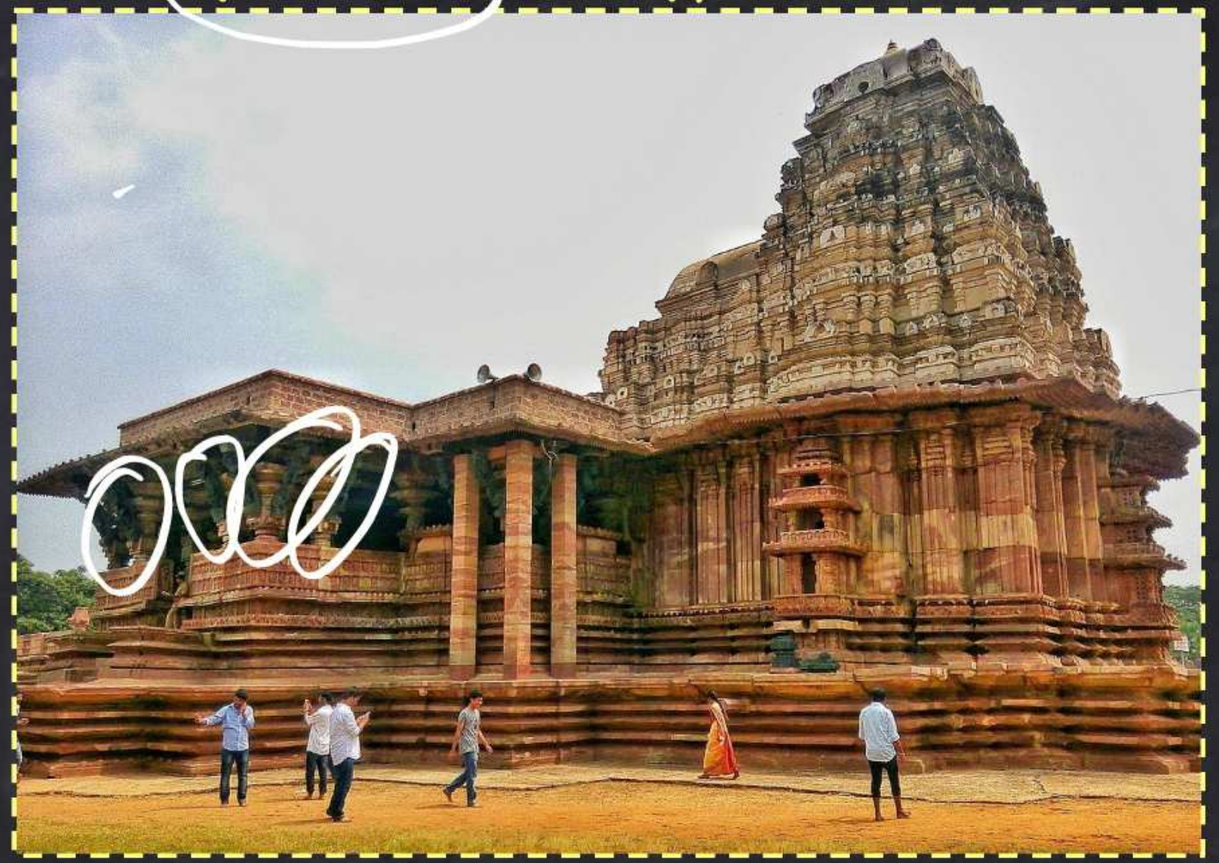
The heritage high, hype and hyperbole of Ramappa Temple

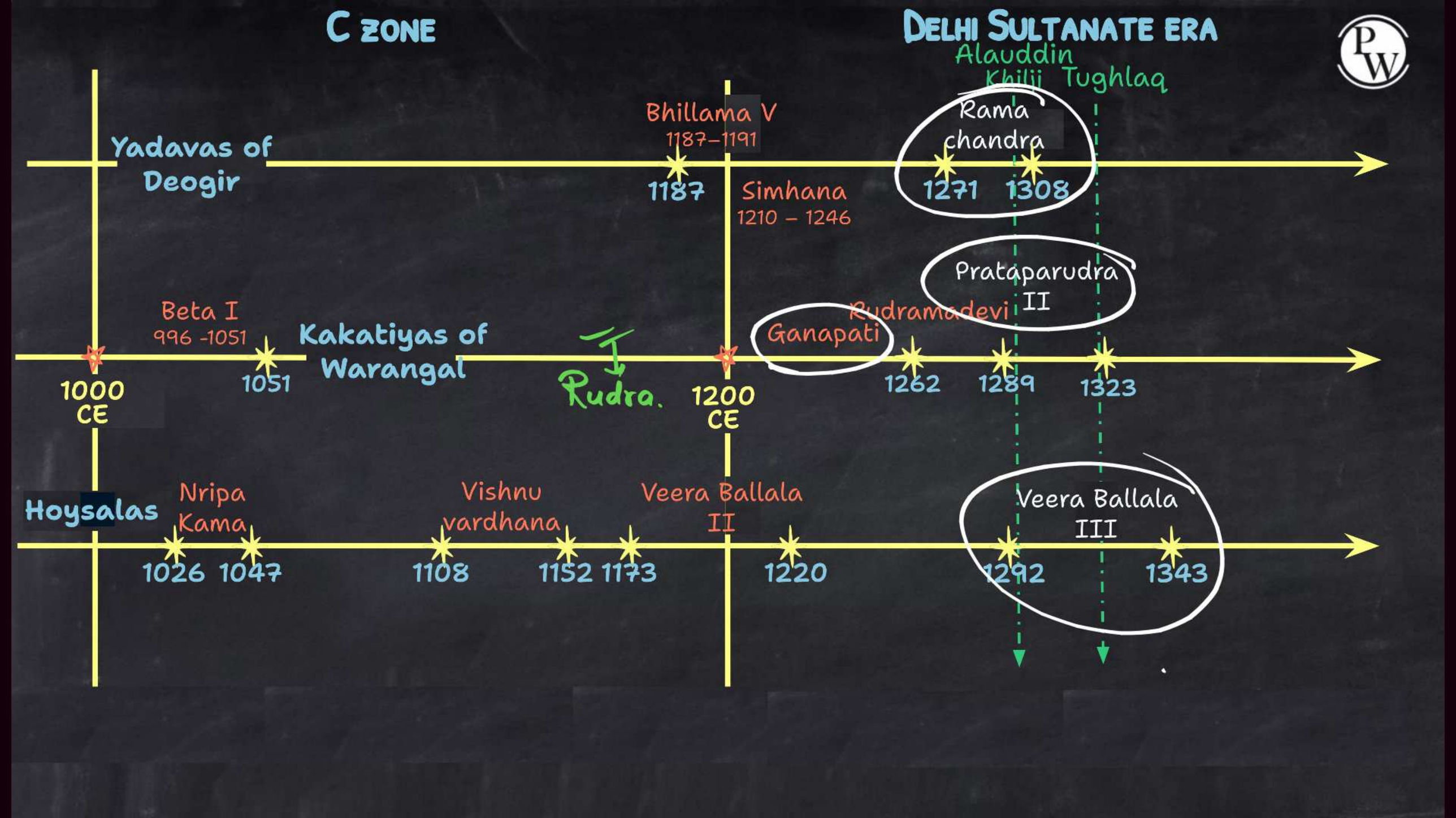
In 2021, the 800-year-old Ramappa Temple finally made it to an elite group of world heritage sites including that of UNESCO

Published - December 24, 2021 03:03 pm IST - Hyderabad

Architect

KAKATIYA RUDRESHWARA (RAMAPPA TEMPLE), TELANGANA

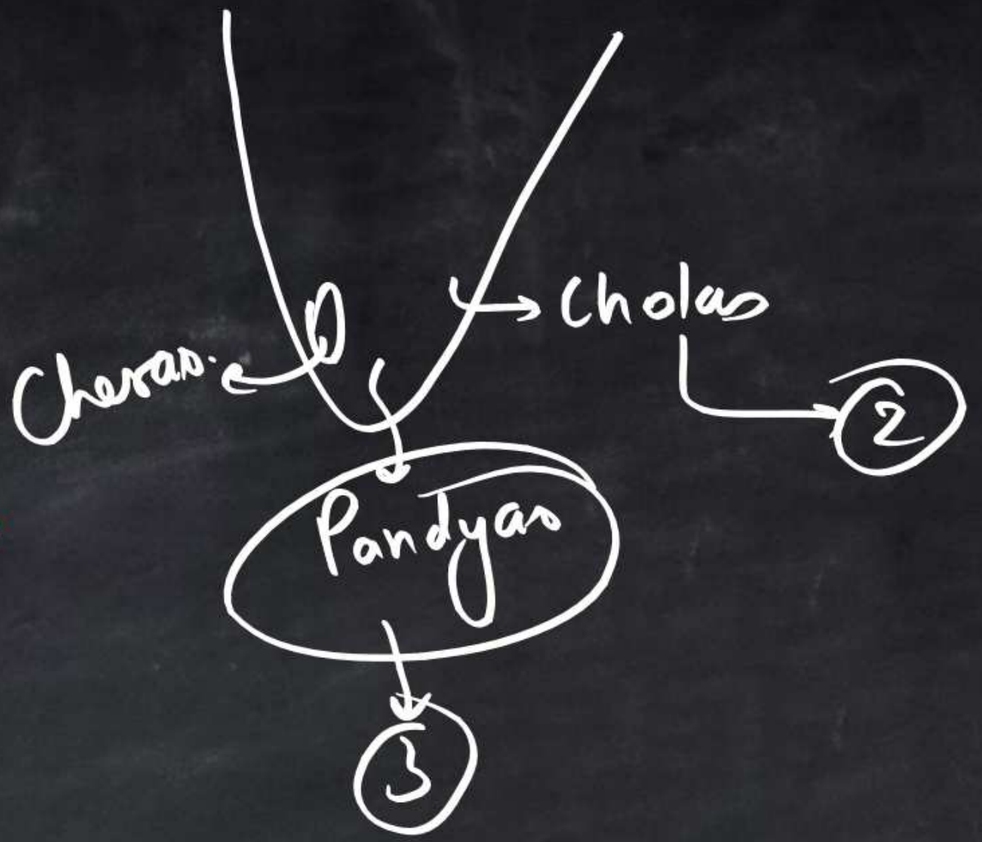



C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Yadavas of Deogir
Bhillama V
1187–1191
1187
Simhana
1210 – 1246
Rama chandra
1271
1308
Prataparudra II
Kakatiyas of Warangal
Beta I
996 -1051
1000 CE
1051
Rudra.
1200 CE
Ganapati
Rudramadevi
1262
1289
1323
Hoysalas
Nripa Kama
1026
1047
Vishnu vardhana
1108
1152
1173
Veera Ballala II
1220
Veera Ballala III
1292
1343

HISTORY

PANDYAS

- The early Pandyas (3rd C BCE- 3rd C AD)
- First Pandyan dynasty (6th C- 10th C) → Pallavas, Cholas.
  - Conflict with the Cholas
  - Parantaka, Rajaraja, Rajendra
- **Second Pandyan dynasty (10th C- 14th C)**
  - 1090 - Sadayavarman Shrivallabhan started ruling Pandya territory on the command of Kulottunga I [Chola]
  - To commemorate converted a peasant settlement as tax exempted village for Brahmins called Sundarchola Chaturvedimangalam



DYNASTIES

PANDYAS



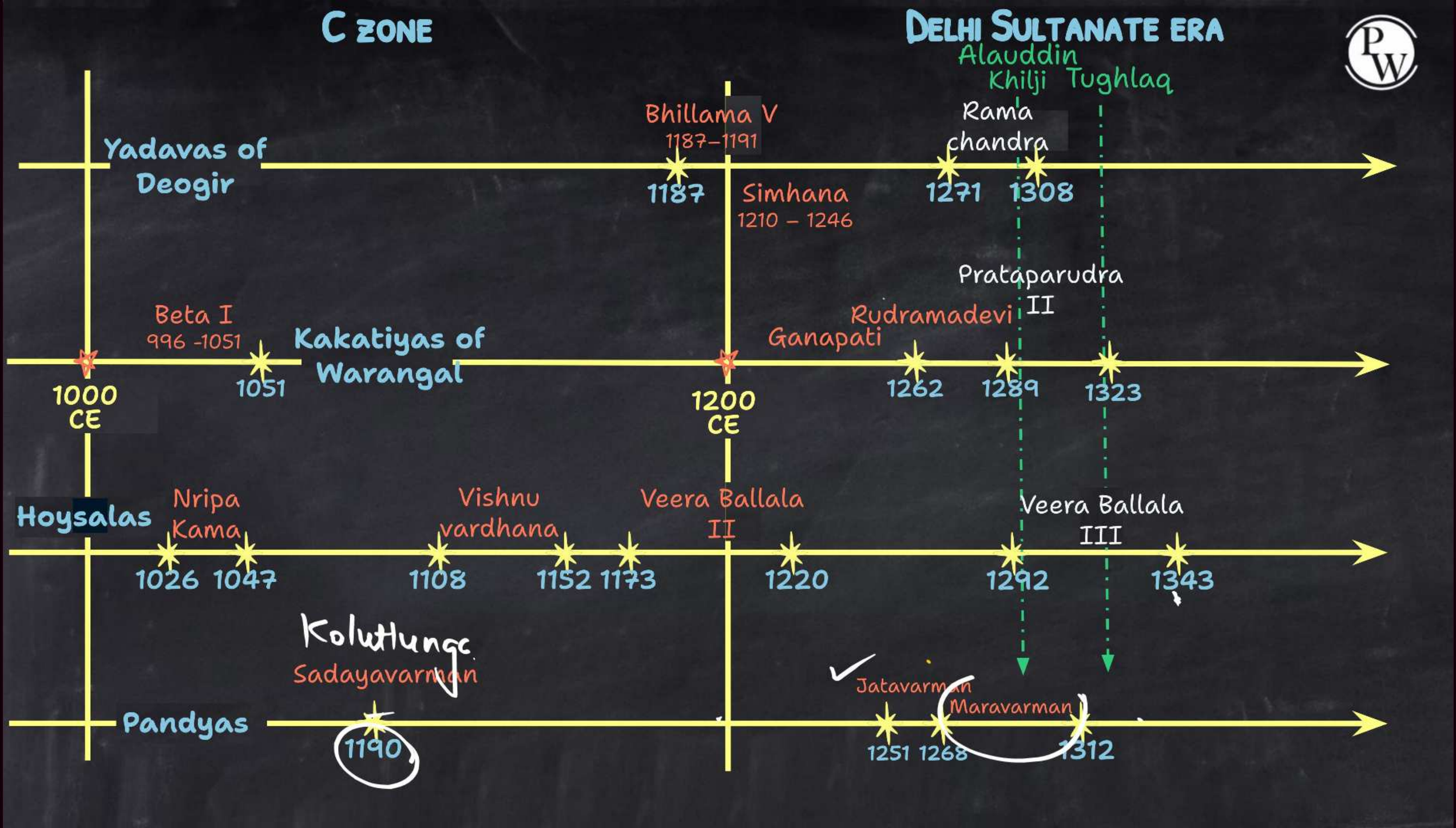
- Maravarman Sundara I 1216–1238 CE
- Sundaravarman Kulasekara II 1238–1240 CE
- Maravarman Sundara II 1238–1251 CE
- Jatavarman Sundara I 1251–1268 CE
- Maravarman Kulasekara I 1268–1310 CE
- Sundara Pandya III 1302–1327 CE
- Vira Pandya IV 1309–1345 CE

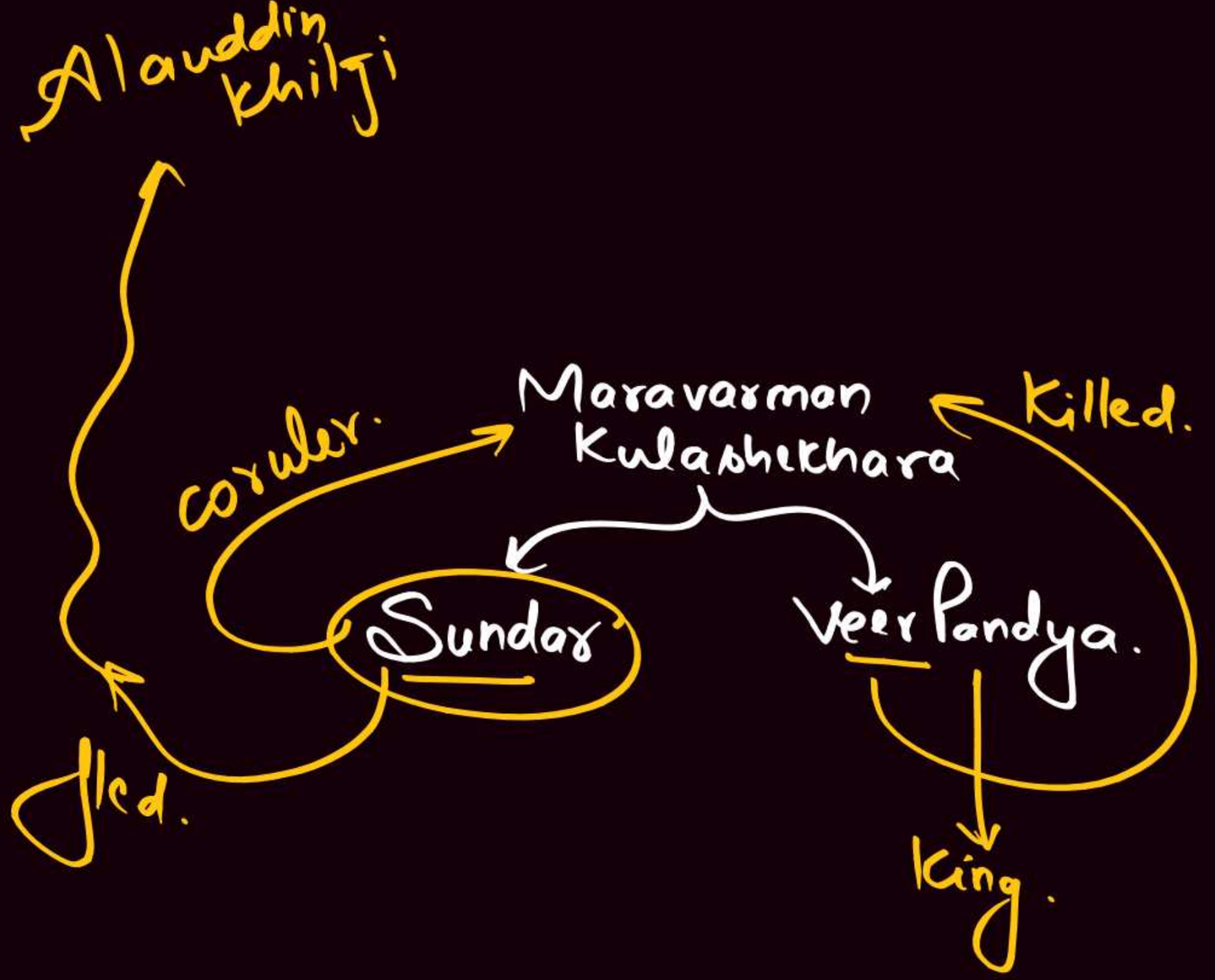
DYNASTIES

PANDYAS



- **Jatavarman Sundara I** 1251–1268 CE
  - also known as Sadayavarman Sundara Pandyan
  - Unified entire Tamil Nadu under his rule.
  - Extended his authority up to Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.
- Maravarman Kulasekara I 1268–1310 CE
- Sundara Pandya III 1302–1327 CE
- Vira Pandya IV 1309–1345 CE


C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Yadavas of Deogir
Bhillama V
1187–1191
1187
Simhana
1210 – 1246
Rama chandra
1271
1308
Prataparudra II
Beta I
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Kakatiyas of Warangal
Rudramadevi
Ganapati
1000 CE
1051
1200 CE
1262
1289
1323
Hoysalas
Nripa Kama
1026
1047
Vishnu vardhana
1108
1152
1173
Veera Ballala II
1220
Veera Ballala III
1292
1343
Kolutlunge
Sadayavarman
1190
Pandyas
Jatavarman
Maravarman
1251
1268
1312


Alauddin Khilji
coruler.
Maravarman Kulashekhara
Killed.
Sundar
Veer Pandya.
lled.
King.

DYNASTIES

Pandyas

- **Maravarman Kulasekara I** **1268–1310 CE**
  - *Sundara Pandya III* *1302–1327 CE*
  - *Vira Pandya IV* *1309–1345 CE*
- In 1302, appointed Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan III as co-regent.
- This angered his other son, Vira Pandyan, who killed him.
- A civil war followed, where Vira Pandyan emerged victorious.
- Sundara Pandyan fled to Delhi, seeking Alauddin Khalji's protection.
- This led to Malik Kafur's invasion of the Pandya kingdom

DYNASTIES

Invasion of Malik Kafur (1311 AD)

- Malik Kafur invaded the Pandya kingdom and looted Madurai.
- A Muslim state under the Delhi Sultanate was established in Madurai.
- This rule lasted until 1335 AD, when Jalaluddin Asan Shah declared independence.

Madurai Sultanate :) Hoysalas.





DYNASTIES

Betel nut

China

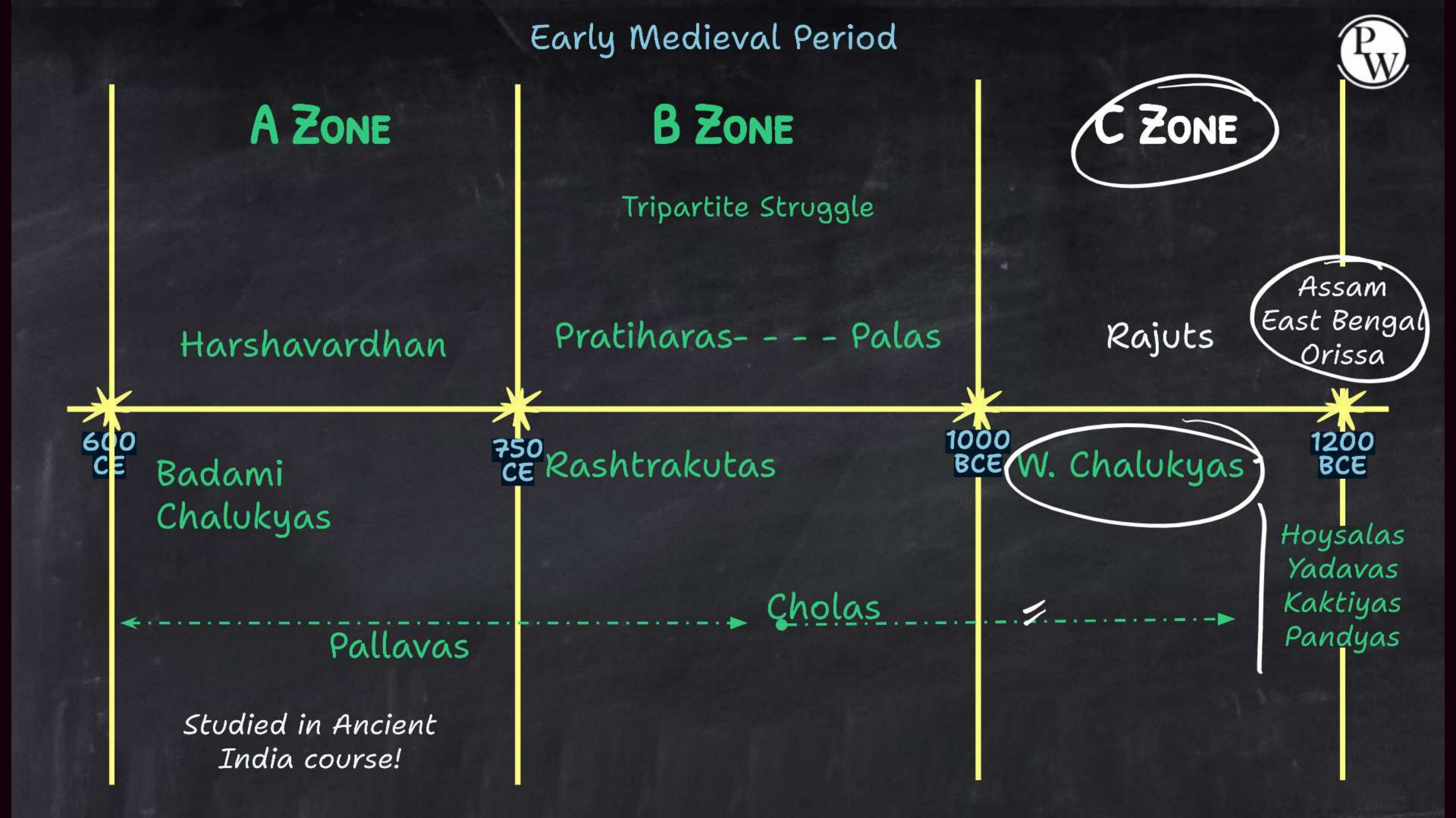
Marco Polo's Visit (1288, 1293 AD)

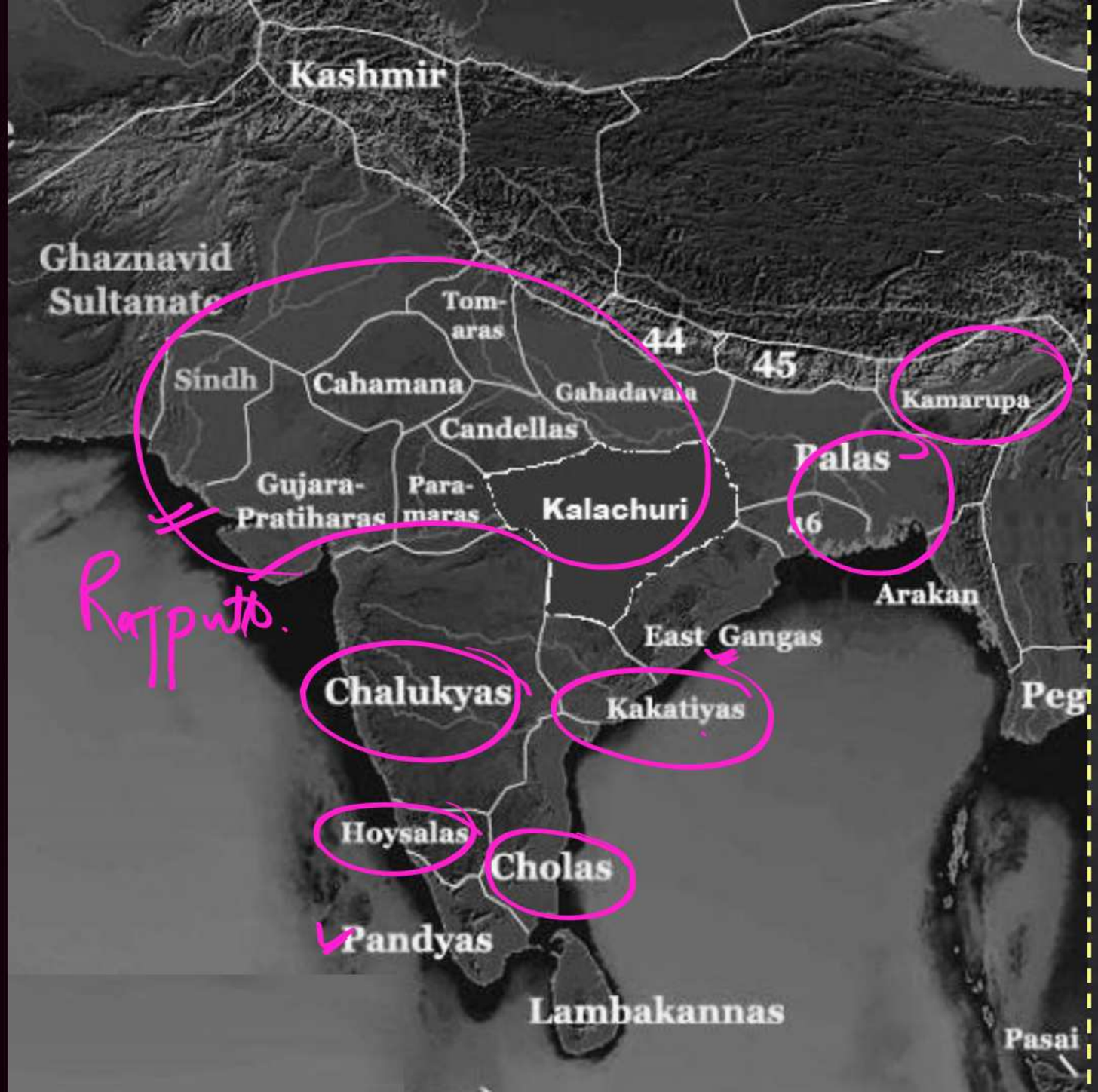


- Venetian traveler Marco Polo visited Kayal Port (Tamil Nadu).
- Found it bustling with trade, full of ships from Arabia and China.
- Praised the king for fair administration and hospitality toward foreign merchants.
- Noted the practices of sati and polygamy among kings.


1D - East &
North East


1D - East &
North East


Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
C Zone
Tripartite Struggle
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
Assam
East Bengal
Orissa
600 CE
750 CE
1000 BCE
1200 BCE
Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Hoysalas
Yadavas
Kaktiyas
Pandyas
Cholas
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!


Kashmir
Ghaznavid Sultanate
Tom-aras
44
45
Sindh
Cahamana
Gahadavala
Kamarupa
Candellas
Palas
Gujara-Pratiharas
Para-maras
Kalachuri
46
Rajputs.
Arakan
East Gangas
Chalukyas
Kakatiyas
Peg
Hoysalas
Cholas
Pandyas
Lambakannas
Pasai

Kalinga (Orissa)



- In the mid-7th century, Orissa was ruled by Sainyabhita Madhavavarman (Srinivasa) of the Shailodbhava dynasty, which lasted until the mid-8th century. - Ashwamedha
- later several dynasties →
  - Karas - at least five female rulers.
  - Bhanjas



Lingaraja temple in Bhubaneshwar was constructed by the Kesaris, who ruled Orissa before the Gangas.
It was built by Somvanshi King Yayati I.



The **Eastern Gangas**, related to the Gangas of Mysore, established their rule in Kalinga

Kalinganagara - capital.

Kalinga (Orissa)



Eastern Gangas → Trikalingadhipati

Anantavarman Chodaganga (ruled from 1078 AD)

- unified Utkal and Kalinga, expanded Orissa's territory, and built the Jagannath temple.
- He resisted Chola invasions, annexed their lands, and extended his kingdom from Ganga to Godavari.



The kingdom maintained control up to the Ganges and repelled invasions, including one by Bhaktiyar Khalji.

- Narasimha I (1238-1264) commissioned the Sun Temple at Konark.
- In the mid-15th century, the Suryavamsa dynasty rose to power in Kalinga.

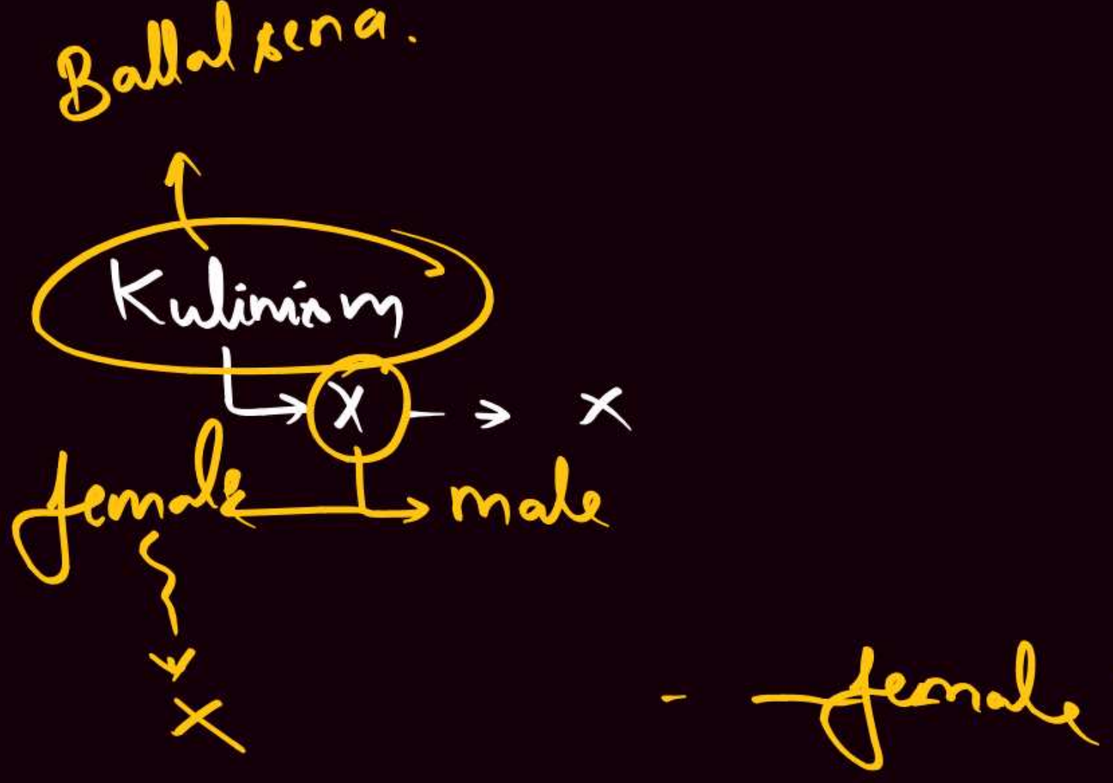
East Bengal



- The **Varmans** rose to power in the early 11th century
- followed by the **Senas**
  - Kannada origins and links to kings of Dakshinapatha.

- Vijayasena (ruled from 1095) - Deopara Prasasti ins.
- Ballala Sena - Kulinism social system.
- Lakshmanasena - last Hindu ruler of Bengal
  - His court hosted renowned literary figures like:
    - Jayadeva (Gita Govinda)
    - Halayudha (Brahmanasarvasva, Abhidhanaratnamala
    - Sridharadasa (Saduktikarnamrita)

The Senas ruled Vanga until the mid-13th century, when the Deva dynasty took over.


Ballerina.
Kulinarny
X
X
female
male
X
- female.

Kamrupa
↑ Pragjyotishpur.

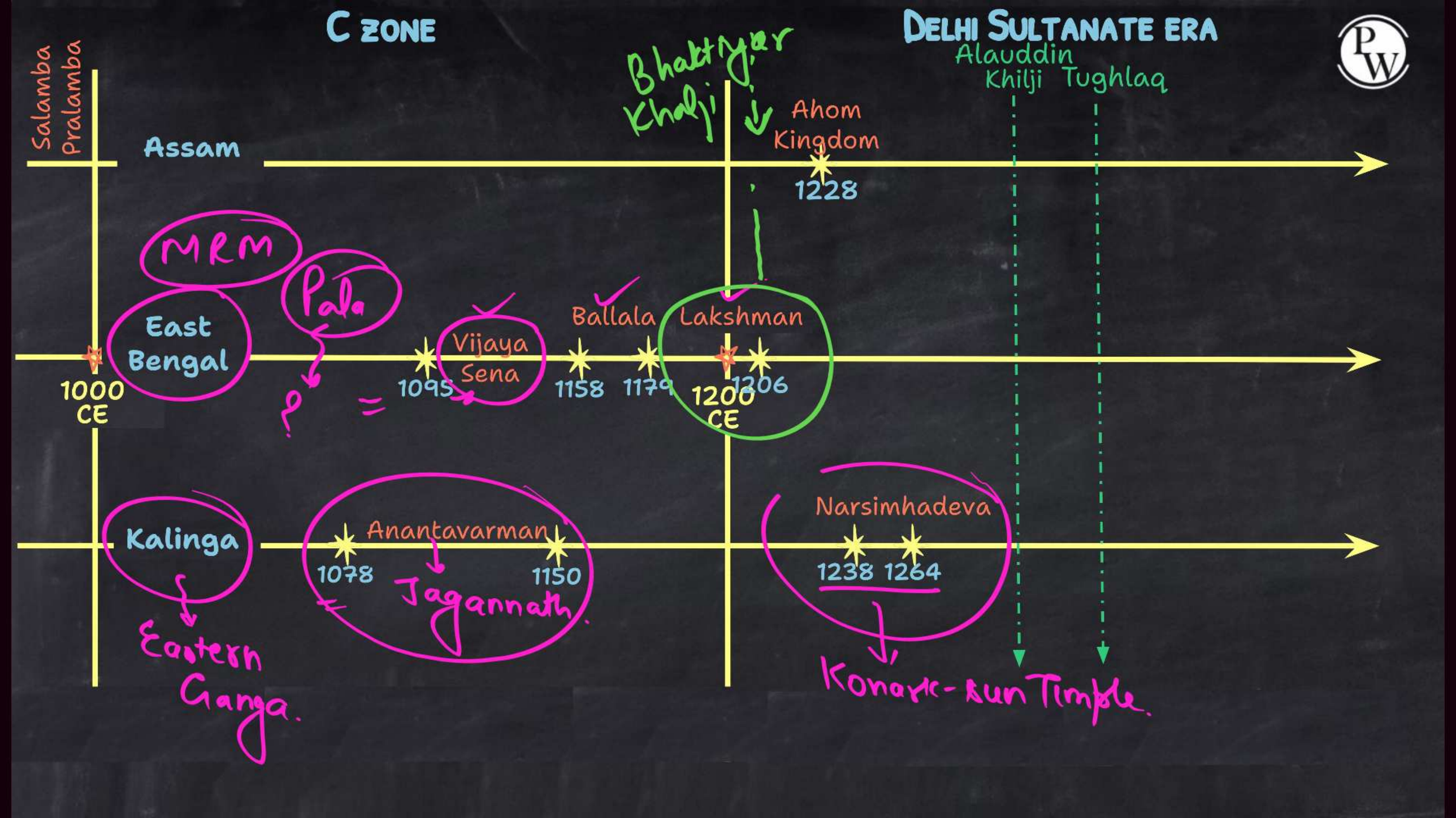
Assam



- Assam, historically referred to as Kamarupa or Pragjyotishpur, was under Pala influence during the reign of Devapala.

Salama/Salamba Dynasty (c. 800–1000 CE)
- In 800 CE, Harjaravarman (founder) declared independence from the Palas and
- This marked the assertion of Assam's regional independence.
- Capital - Haruppeshvara - on the banks of the Brahmaputra River, leveraging riverine routes for trade and communication. [present-day Tezpur, Assam]

Pralamba Dynasty (9th Century)
- repelled Bakhtiyar Khalji's attack, inflicting heavy losses on the invaders.


C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Salamba Pralamba
Assam
Bhaktyar Khalji
Ahom Kingdom
1228
MRM
East Bengal
Pala
1000 CE
1095
Vijaya Sena
Ballala
1158
1179
Lakshman
1200 CE
1206
Kalinga
Eastern Ganga.
1078
Anantavarman
Jagannath.
1150
Narsimhadeva
1238
1264
Konark-Sun Temple.

1228 → Ahom. → Buranji

Assam



Ahom Kingdom (1228 onwards)

- The Ahoms, a subgroup of the Shan tribe, migrated to Assam in 1228 CE under the leadership of Sukapha and established the Ahom Kingdom.
- The name Assam originated from the Ahom rule.
- The state relied on the paik system, a form of forced labor where paiks worked in various capacities for the state.

Assam's Charaideo Moidam included in UNESCO World Heritage list

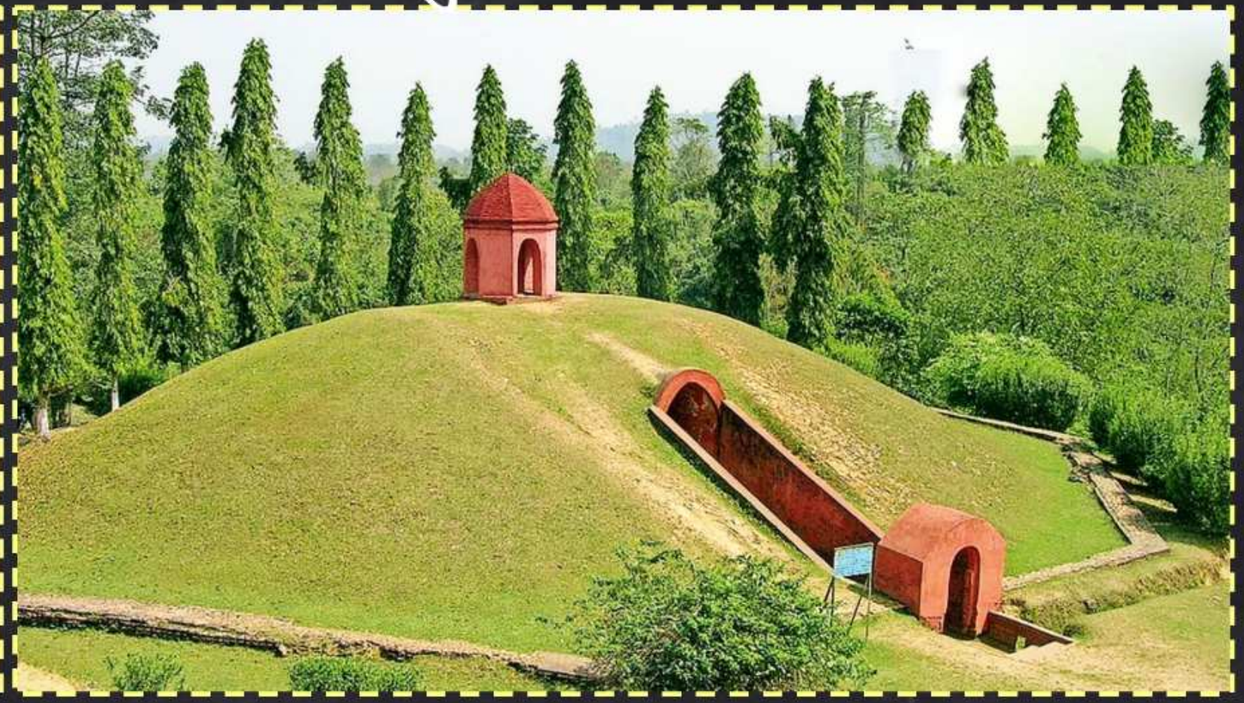
The announcement was made at the ongoing 46th session of the World Heritage Committee

Updated - July 26, 2024 07:53 pm IST - New Delhi/Guwahati

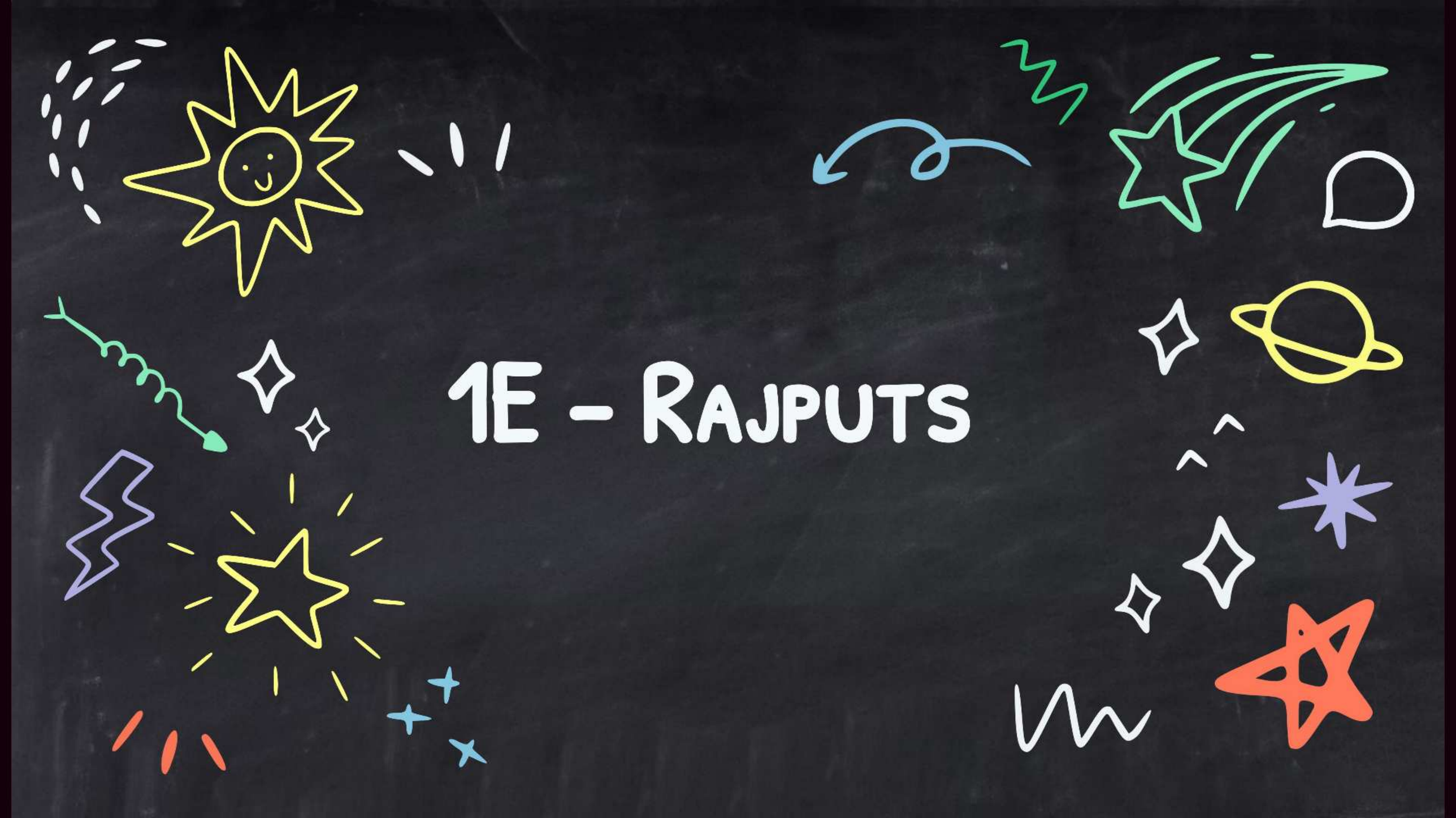
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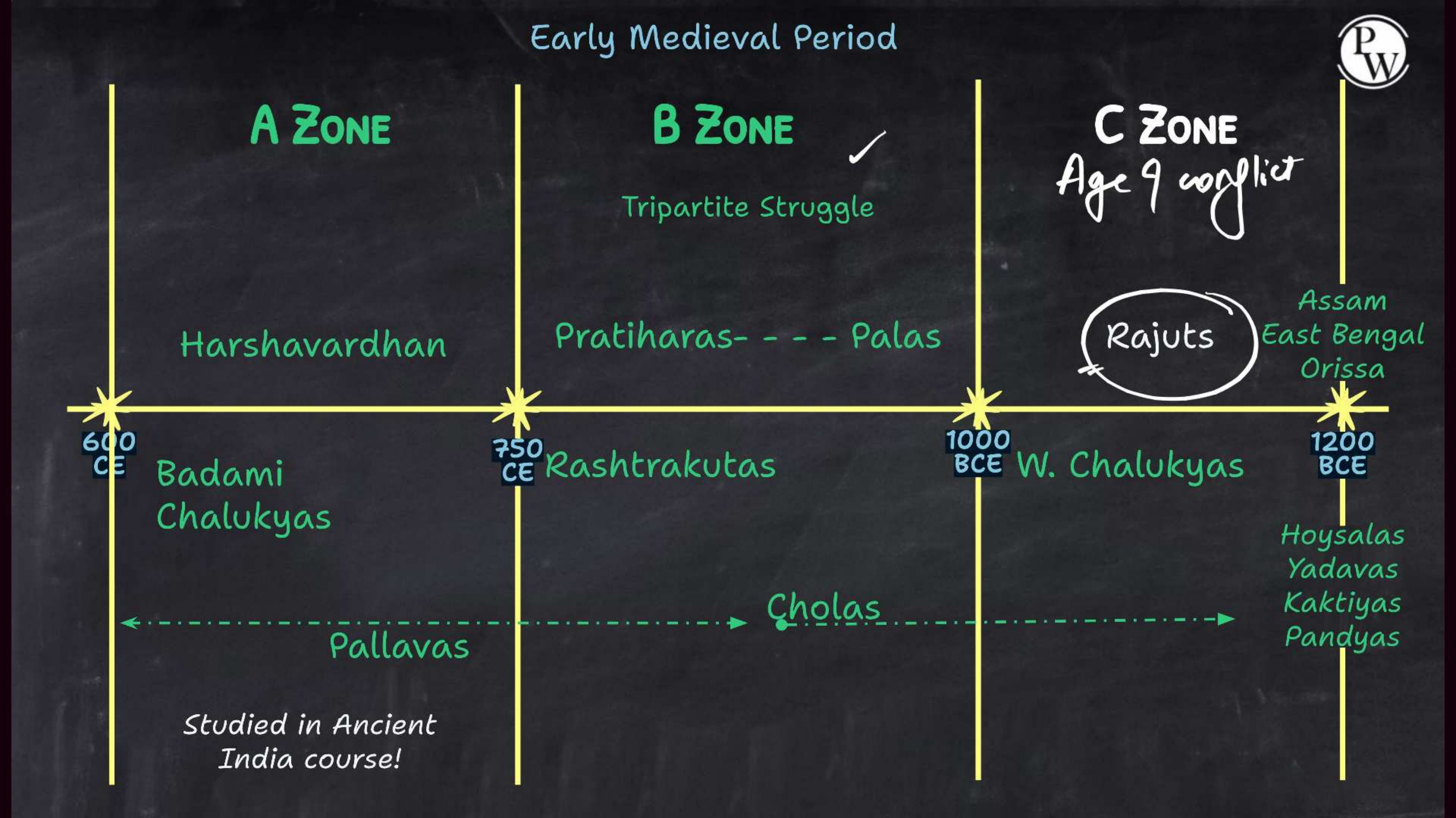
CHARAIDEO MOIDAM → Pyramids of India.

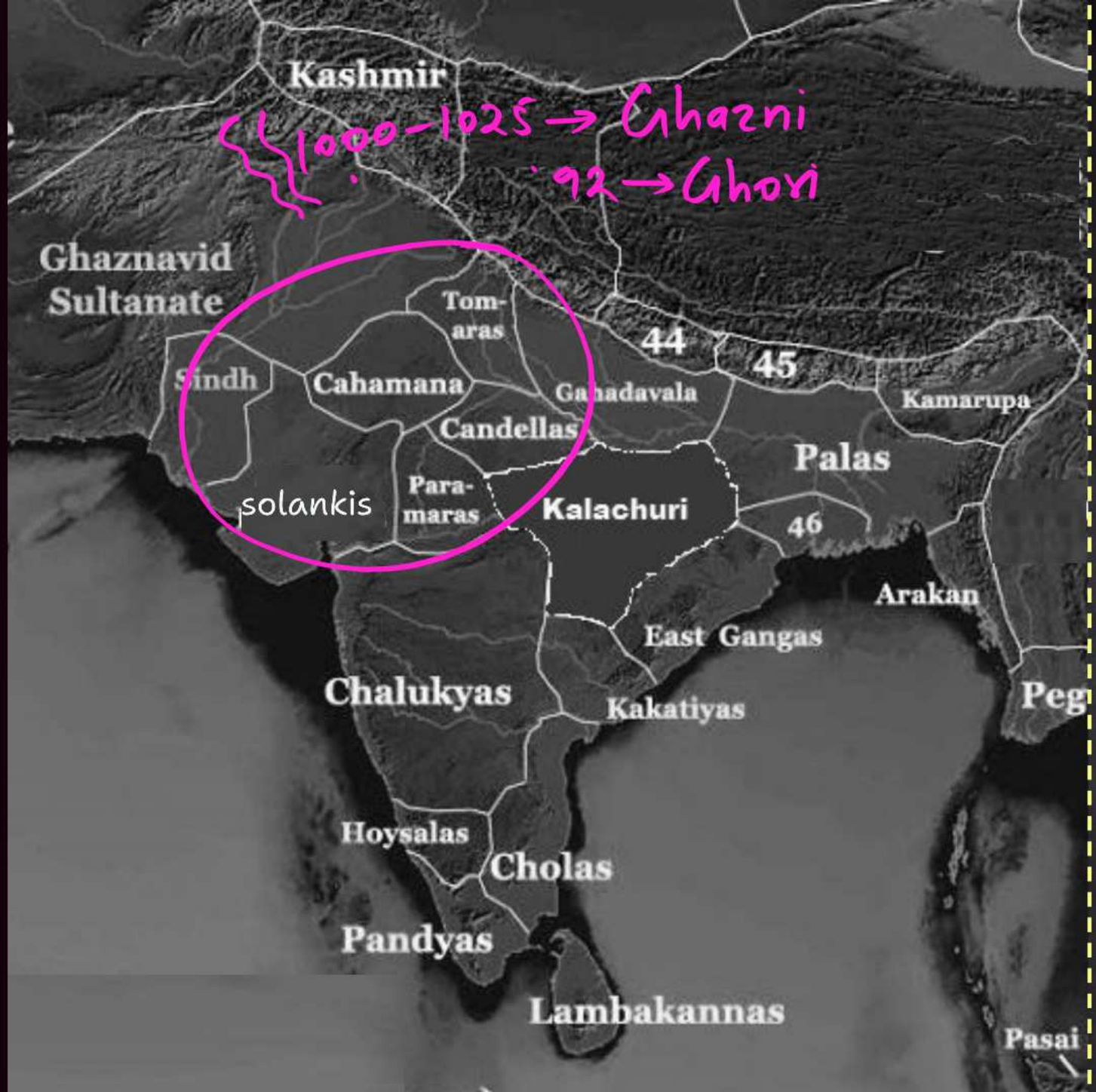




1E - East & North East


1E - Rajputs


Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
C Zone
Age of conflict
Tripartite Struggle
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
Assam
East Bengal
Orissa
600 CE
750 CE
1000 BCE
1200 BCE
Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Hoysalas
Yadavas
Kaktiyas
Pandyas
Cholas
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!


Kashmir
1000-1025 → Ghazni
92 → Ghori
Ghaznavid Sultanate
Tom-aras
Sindh
Cahamana
Candellas
44
45
Kamarupa
Palas
solankis
Para-maras
Kalachuri
46
Arakan
East Gangas
Chalukyas
Kakatiyas
Hoysalas
Cholas
Pandyas
Lambakannas
Pasai

B ZONE



C ZONE



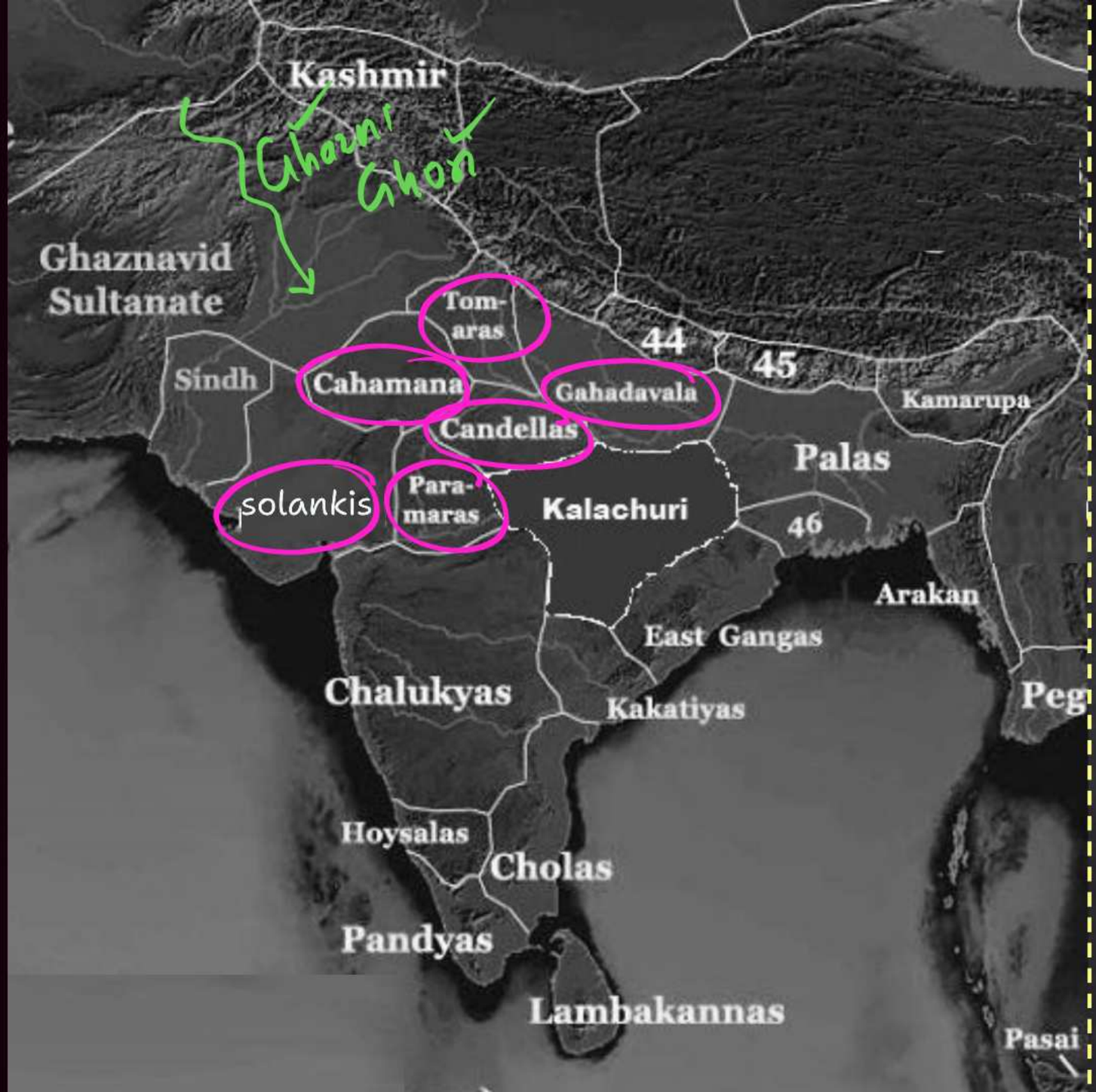
ELHI SULTANATE ERA

Mahmud of Ghazni → 17

Muhammad of Ghor =

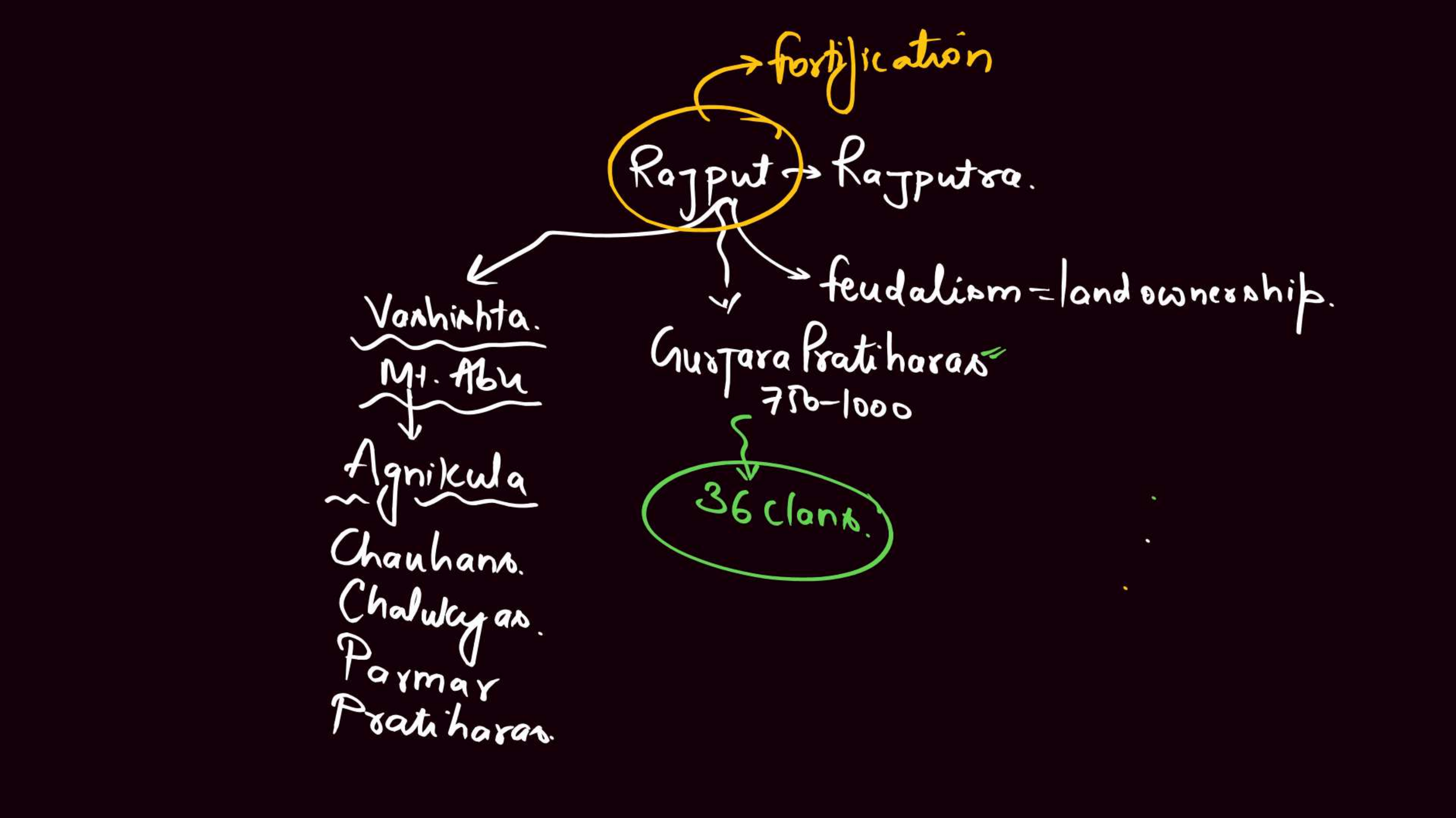
1000 CE

1200 CE


Kashmir
Ghauri
Ghori
Ghaznavid Sultanate
Tom-aras
44
45
Sindh
Cahamana
Gahadavala
Kamarupa
Candellas
Palas
solankis
Para-maras
Kalachuri
46
Arakan
East Gangas
Chalukyas
Kakatiyas
Peg
Hoysalas
Cholas
Pandyas
Lambakannas
Pasai

चिंता को तलवार की नोक पे रखे, वोह **राजपूत** ..
रेत की नाव लेकर समुंदर से शर्त लगाये, वोह **राजपूत** ..
और जिसका सर कटे फिर भी धड़ दुश्मन से लड़ता रहे..वोह है **राजपूत**




fortification
Rajput
Rajputra.
feudalism = land ownership.
Vashishta.
Mt. Abu
Agnikula
Chauhans.
Chalukyas.
Parmar
Pratiharas.
Gurjara Pratiharas
750–1000
36 clans.

Fortification



Chittor Fort



Ranthambore fort



Nagaur Fort



Mandor Fort



Mandalgarh Fort



Achalgarh Fort

Chandelas of Jejabhukti

9-13th c. CE

originally served as feudatories to the Gurjara Pratiharas and claimed descent from sage Chandratreya.

Nannuka (831-845 AD) - Founder

Jayahakti & Vijayshakti - - → Jejabhukti

Yasovarman (925-950 AD), the first autonomous Chandella ruler, expanded his realm in North India.



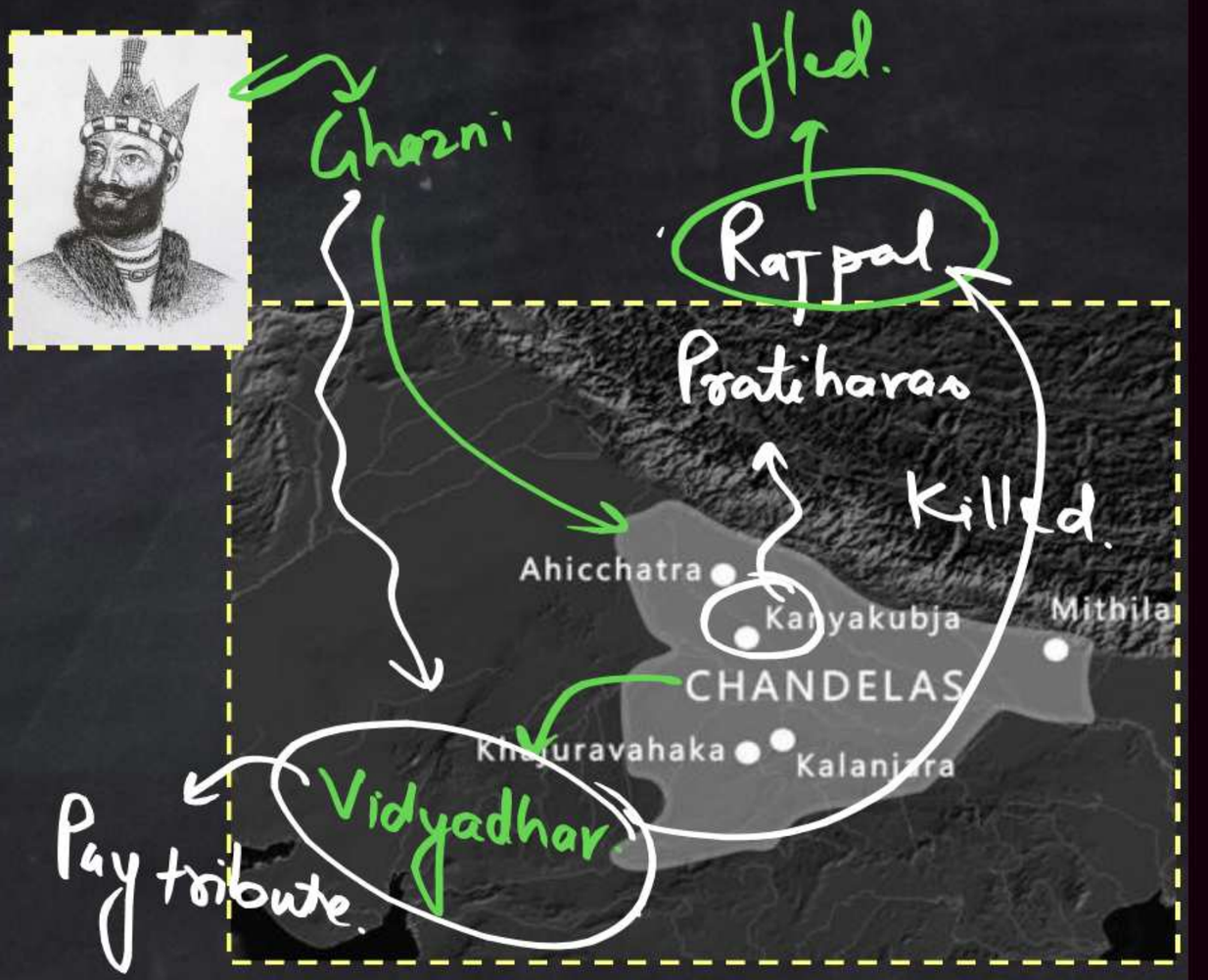


Chandelas of Jejabhukti
9-13th c. CE

His son, **Dhanga/Dhangdev (950-999 AD),** annexed Pratihara territories and supported Shahi ruler Jaipal against Subuktigin.

Ganda/Gandadev (999-1002 AD), Dhanga's son, assisted Jaipal's son Anandpal against Mahmud Ghazni.

Vidyadhara (1003-1035 AD), Ganda's son, was a powerful Chandella king who subdued the Pratiharas.



Chandelas of Jejabhukti
9-13th c. CE

Paramardideva (1165-1203 AD) faced defeats from Prithvi Raj III and Qutbuddin Aibak, but his descendant regained Kalinjar by 1205 as the Turks struggled to hold it.

Kalinjar fort remained under native rulers until 1545, when it fell to the Afghans.



Nagara → Kalinga.

Chandelas of Jejabhukti
9-13th c. CE

Khajuraho school of Temple Architecture

Lakshmana Temple
(c. 930-950 CE)
Yashovarman



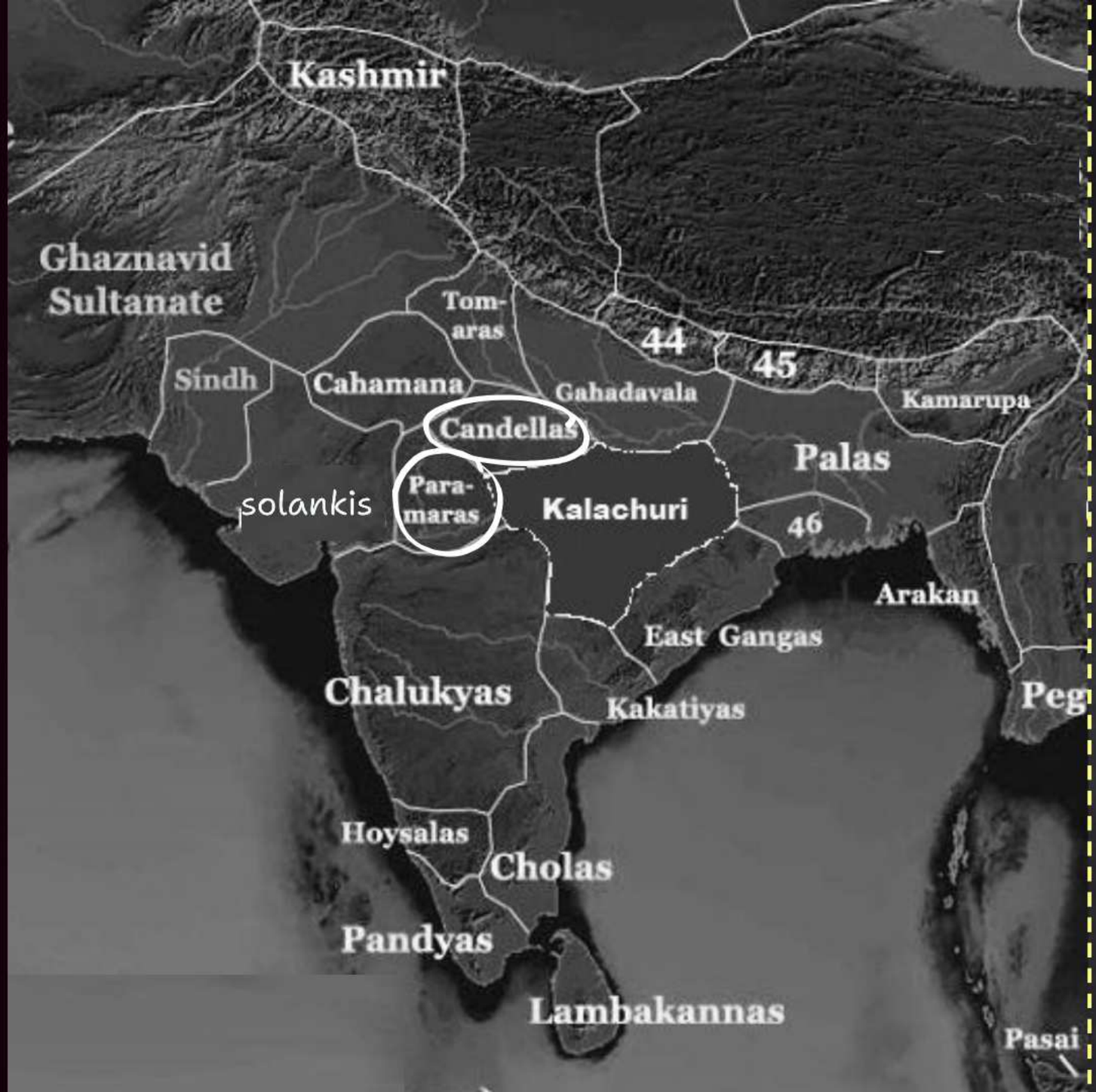
Vishvanatha Temple
(c. 999-1002 CE)
Dhanga



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
(c. 1030 CE)
Vidyadhara

Panchayatan.




Kashmir
Ghaznavid Sultanate
Tom-aras
44
45
Sindh
Cahamana
Gahadavala
Kamarupa
Candellas
Palas
Para-maras
solankis
Kalachuri
46
Arakan
East Gangas
Chalukyas
Kakatiyas
Peg
Hoysalas
Cholas
Pandyas
Lambakannas
Pasai

Parmars of Malwa
9-14th c. CE



Originally vassals of the Rashtrakutas, they became an independent power in the late 10th century.

Upendra (Krishnaraja) (800-818 AD)
Founder - Dhar as its capital.

Munja/Vakapatiraja II (972-990 AD)
notable ruler and a patron of art and literature.
poets in his court included:
- Dhananjaya (Dasharupakam)
- Padmagupta (Nava-sahasanka-charita)
- Halayudha and Dhanika

Parmars of Malwa
9-14th c. CE





Raja Bhoja (1010–1055 CE)

- led the dynasty to its peak:
- In 1008, he sent troops to support Anandapal against Mahmud Ghazni and sheltered Anandapal's son, Trilochanpal.
- He faced attacks from the Chalukyas and Kalachuris.
- In 1043, he joined a confederacy of native chiefs to reclaim Hansi, Thanesar, Nagarkot, and other areas from the Turks.
- Founded the city of Bhojapur near Bhopal.
- Authored books on various subjects:
  - Shringar Prakash (grammar)
  - Samrangan Sutradhar (civil engineering)
  - Champu Ramayana (prose and poetry)

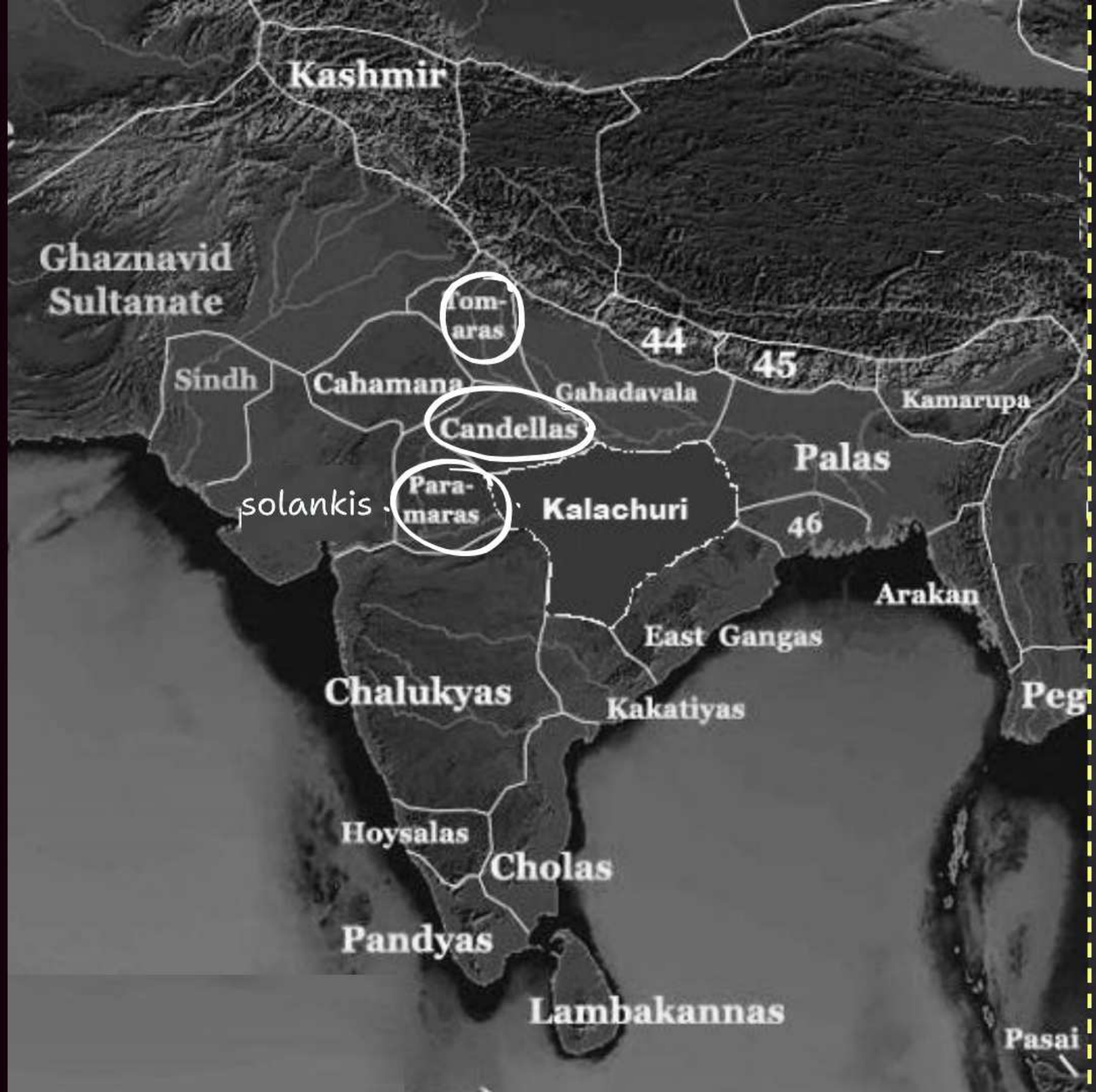
Parmars of Malwa
9-14th c. CE



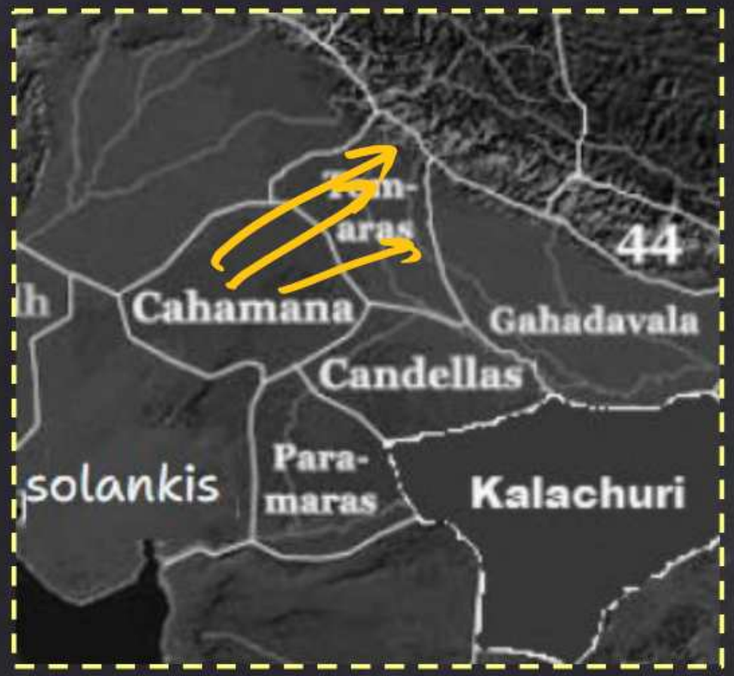


Mahalakadeva (1301–1305 CE)

- Defeated and killed by Allauddin Khilji in 1305


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Pasai

Tomars of Dhillika
8-12th c. CE



- The Tomars ruled Haryana with their capital at Dhillika (Delhi) and were feudatories of the Pratiharas.
- Bardic literature refers to them as "Tuar" and classifies them among the 36 Rajput clans.
- They frequently clashed with the Chahamanas of Shakambhari, who later succeeded them.
- A 13th-century Palam Baoli inscription states that Haryana was first ruled by the Tomaras, followed by the Chauhans and later the Shakas.

Tomars of Dhillika
8-12th c. CE

Mehrauli Pillar.



Anangapala Tomara

- the most significant king, is credited with establishing Delhi and is mentioned in the 11th-century Mehrauli iron pillar inscription.
- His coins, featured horseman-and-bull, bear the title "Shri Samanta-deva", similar to those of Chahamana kings Someshvara and Prithviraja III.
- He initiated the earliest surviving waterworks in the Delhi region.



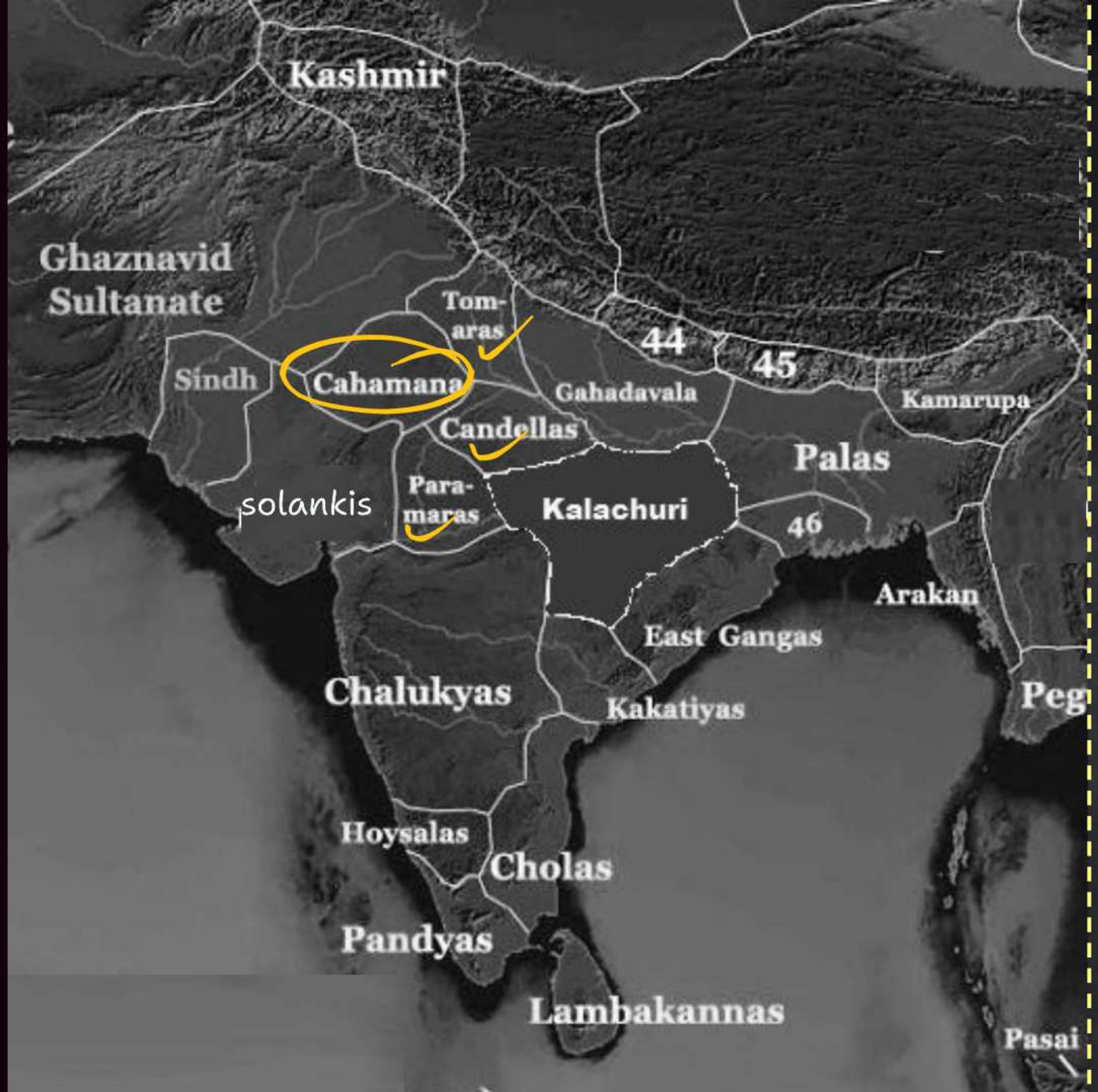
Anangapala II

- founded the Lal Kot citadel in Mehrauli and built the Anang Tal tank.



Surajpala

- commissioned the Suraj Kund reservoir near Faridabad, Haryana.


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Chahamanas/Chauhans of Shakambhari

6th-12th c. CE



Capital Sambhar near Jaipur

Simharaja (944-971) - founder

Ajayraja II (1110-1135)

- defeated Paramaras
- Captured their capital - Ujjaini
- founded **Ajaymeru (Ajmer)**

Chahamanas/Chauhans of Shakambhari

6th-12th c. CE





Vigrahraja IV (1150-1164)/Bisaldev

- Captured Delhi from Tomars but allowed as feudatories
- Captured Eastern Punjab + Gujarat
- Kingdom - shivalik hills, North - till Udaipur
- Vs Parmars of Malwa (Bhoja)

- Moved Capital - Shakambhari → Ajmer
- Patronised literature + wrote play - Harikeli Natak
  - based on Kiratarjuniya of Bharavi.
  - Vigrahraja + his lover Desaladevi
- His court poet Somadeva wrote Lalita-Vigraharaja.

- Constructed Adhai Din ka Jhonpra
- Bisaldeo temple commissioned

Chahamanas/Chauhans of Shakambhari
6th-12th c. CE



Prithviraj III Chauhan 1177 - 1192

- the last ruler, launched campaigns against Kannauj, Gujarat, and the Chandellas.
- His life was chronicled in
  - Prithviraj Raso (by Chandbardai) and
  - Prithviraj Vijaya (by Jayanaka).



Defeated

- Chandela king Paramardi -
  - Bundelakhand expedition | Capital Mahoba
- Chadella warriors Alah and Udal lost lives
- Chalukya Bhima II of gujrat
- Gahadvala Jayachandra

Chahamanas/Chauhans of Shakambhari
6th-12th c. CE



Prithviraj III Chauhan 1177 - 1192

- He fought two battles against Muhammad Ghori:
  - First Battle of Tarain (1191): A Rajput victory, but Ghori escaped.
  - Second Battle of Tarain (1192): Prithviraj was defeated, leading to the rise of Muslim rule in India.

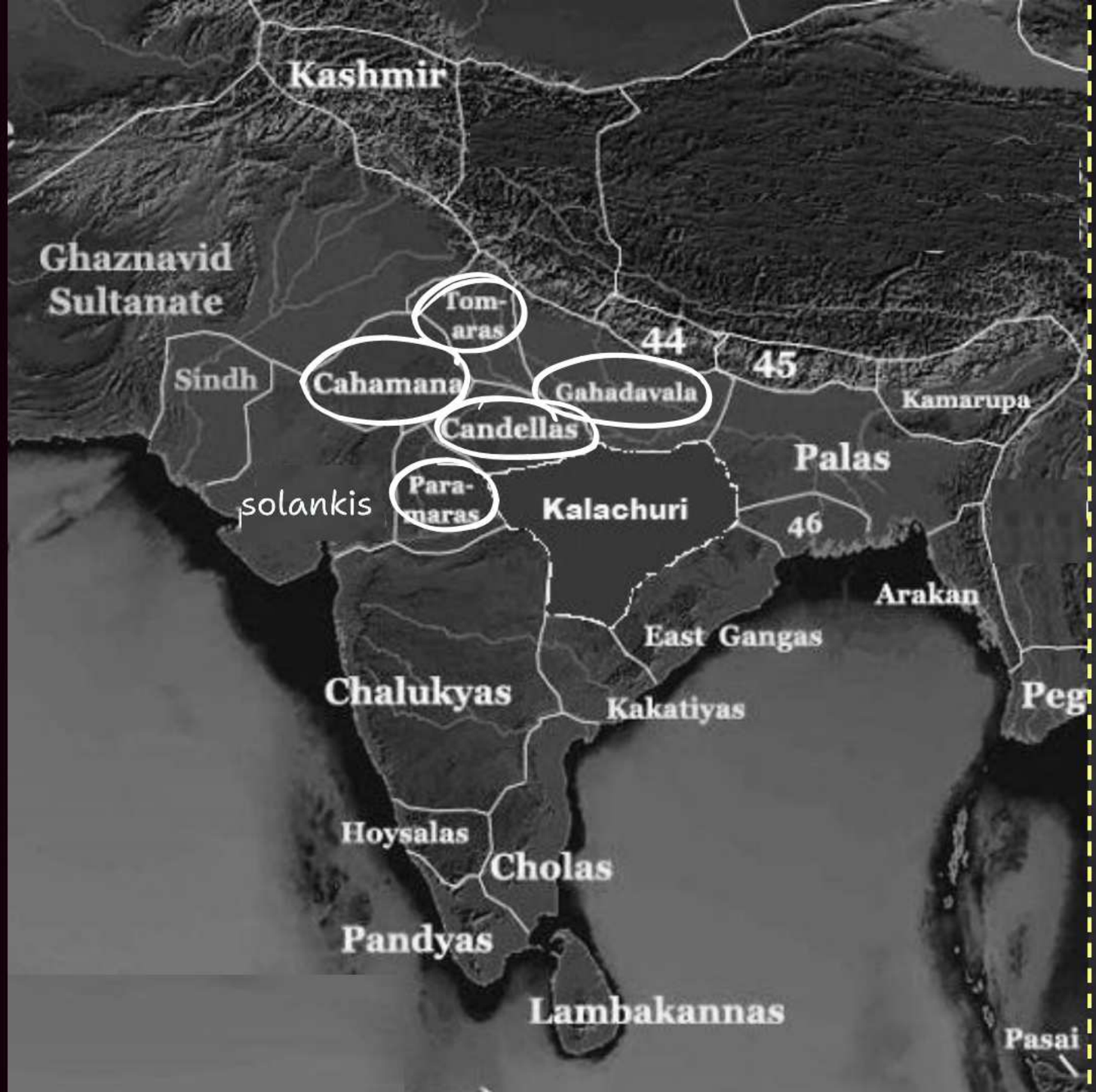




Chahamanas/Chauhans of Shakambhari

6th-12th c. CE

- Chauhan branches ruled Ranthambore, Nadol, and Jalore, but Alauddin Khalji captured Ajmer and Jalore in the early 14th century.


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Gahadvalas of Kannauj
10th-12th c. CE

Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, who ruled Kannauj in the late 11th century, gradually pushed the Palas out of Bihar.

Chandradeva (1089-1103) - founder

- Wrested Delhi from Gurjara Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas and annexed to Kannauj
- He successfully resisted Ghaznavid invasions, but Delhi was lost, and the Tomaras stopped recognizing Vijayachandra as their overlord.



Vijayachandra (1155-1169 CE)

- Chauhans of Ajmer, led by Prithviraj Chauhan, annexed Delhi.

Gahadavalas of Kannauj

10th-12th c. CE

1192 II Prithvi Ghori

Jayachandra (1170-1194 CE)

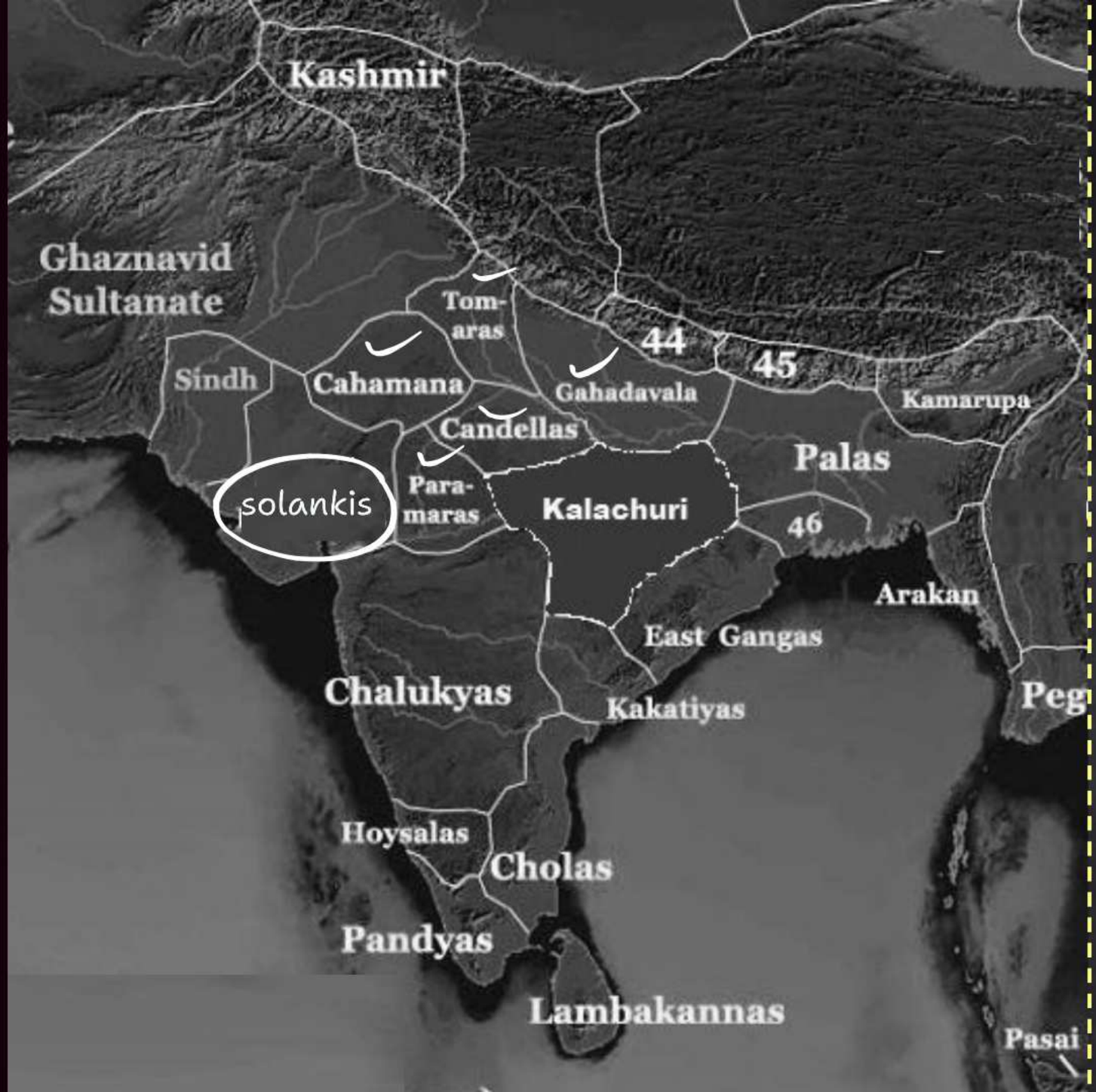
Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD):

- Mohammad Ghori defeated Jaichandra near Firozabad on the Yamuna River and sacked Kannauj.



- Jaichandra's grandson, Siyaji, founded the Rathore clan, which ruled Marwar from Jodhpur.
- The glory of Kannauj ended with its conquest by Iltutmish.




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Chalukyas of Solanki
950-1300 CE



Capital - Anahilavada (modern Patan).

- **Mularaja (c. 940 – c. 995)**
  - founder
- Shiva devotee
- Patronised Jainism

Chalukyas of Solanki
950-1300 CE





Nagara
Solanki
Kaling
Khajura







Bhima I (1022 – 1064)

- Grandson of Mularaja
- Mahmud of Ghazni overran Gujarat and plundered Somnath in 1025
- Built Sun temple of Modhera
- His wife Udaymati built Rani ki vav in his memory
- ⅕ dilwara temple - Vimal Vasahi Temple dedicated to Jain Lord Rishabha was built by his minister Vimal Shah

Chalukyas of Solanki
950-1300 CE



Jayasimha Siddharaja (1092 – 1142)

- Consolidated and expanded
- After conquering parts of
- Malwa(1137) – title of Avantinath (Lord of Malwa).
- Siege of Junagadh & Ranakdevi temple

- He was a devotee of Shiva and built the RudraMahakala temple at Siddapura.
- He was a patron of Jain scholar Hemachandra.

Jain:- ParisistaParvan & CM+Chankya.

Kumarpala, his successor, was the last renowned royal proponent of Jainism.

DELHI SULTANATE ERA

B ZONE

C ZONE





Alauddin Khilji

Chahamanas
Shakambhari

- Simharaja — 944
- 971
- Ajay — 1110 — Ajmer
- Vigraha — 1150
- Prithvi — 1177
- 92

Gahadavalas
Kannauj

- Jayachandra — 1170
- 94

Chandelas
Bundelkhand

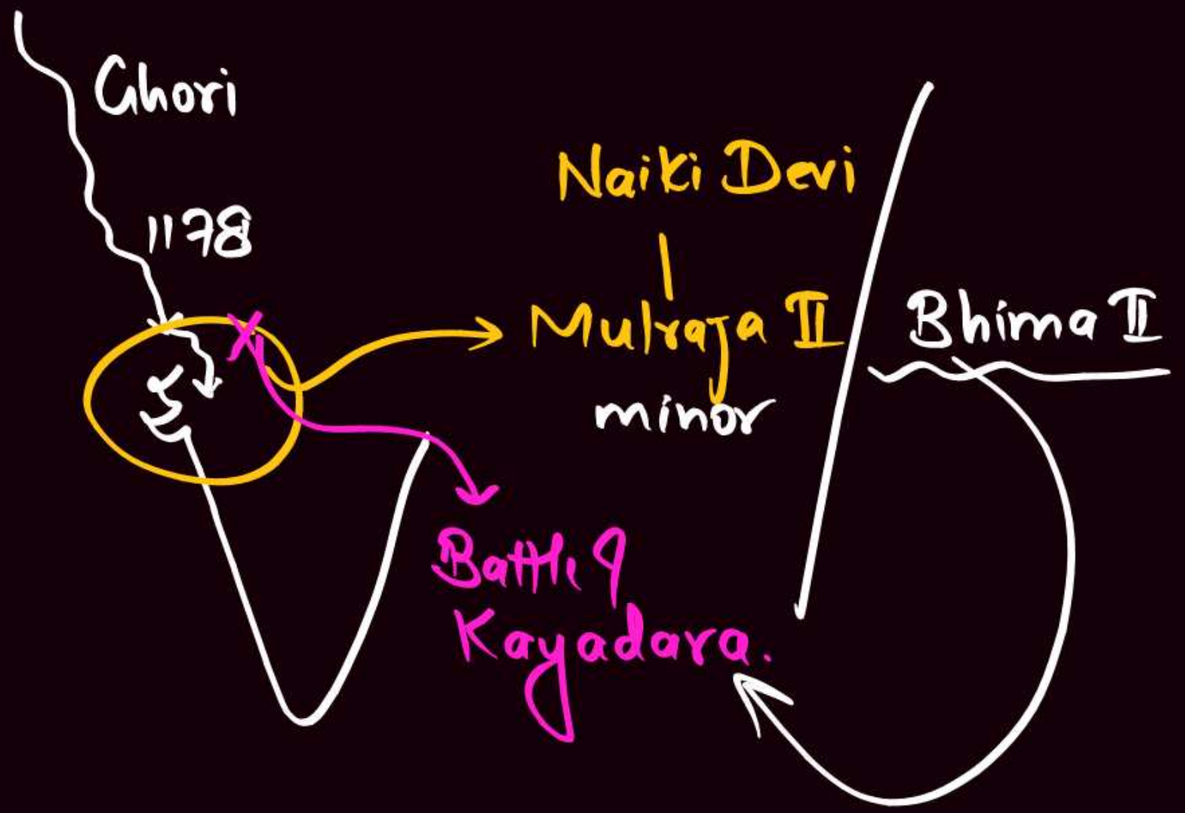
- Nannuka — 831-845
- Yasovarman
- Jayahakti & Vijayshakti
- 950
- Dhanga
- Ganda — 1000 CE
- Vidyadhara
- 1035
- Paramardideva — 1165
- 1200 CE

Solanki
Gujrat

- Mulraja — 940
- 995
- Bhima I — 1022
- 1064
- Jayasimha Siddharaja — 1092
- 1145
- Bhima II — 1178
- Battle of Kaydara
- Naiki devi & Mulraj II
- 1240
- Karna II

Parmars
Malwa

- Upendra — 800-818
- Munja — 1072
- 1072
- Bhoja — 1010
- 1022
- Mahalaka deva — 1305


Ghori
1178
Naiki Devi
|
Mulraja II
minor
Bhima II
Battle of
Kayadara.

Chalukyas of Solanki
950-1300 CE



Mulraja II/infant - Regent Naikidevi (mother)

(c. 1175 – c. 1178)

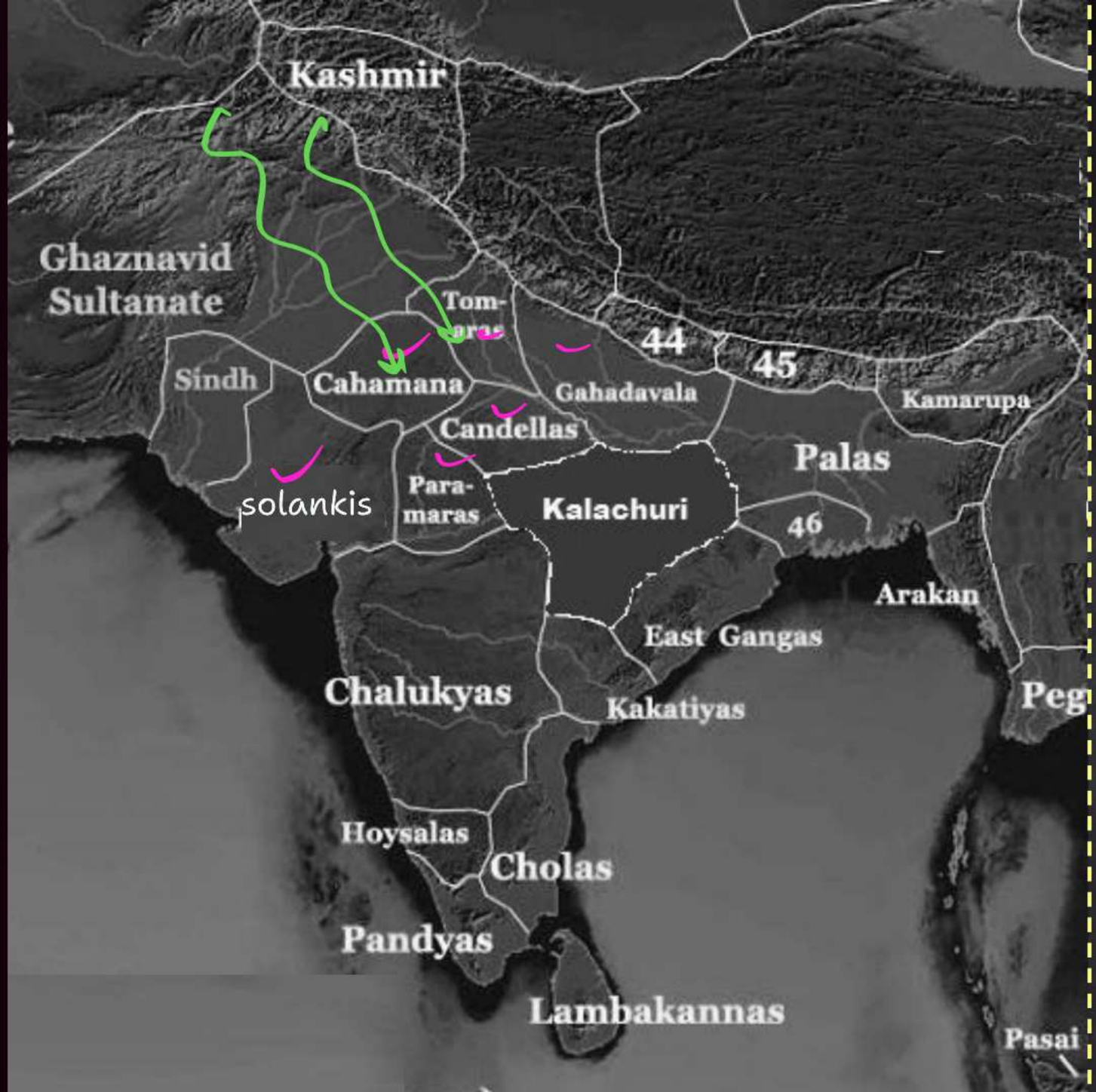
During the reign of Kumarapala's minor grandson, Gujarat faced Muhammad Ghur's invasion.

- Naiki devi - d/o Parmardi Chandella
- w/o Ajaypala
- Repelled the incursions of Mohd Ghori at the battle of Kayadara/Battle of Gadararaghatta 1178
  - As per Prabandha Chintamani of Acharya Mertunga



Bhima II (c. 1178 – c. 1240)

Karna II - the last Hindu king of Gujarat, confronted Alauddin Khalji's forces 1297


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1F - Advent of
Islam & Invasions

B ZONE



C ZONE

Muhammad of Ghor



DELHI SULTANATE ERA

Alauddin Khilji

Prithvi

1177 92

Chahamanas

Shakambhari

Jayachandra

Gahadavalas

1170 94

Vidyadhara

1000 CE

1035

1200 CE

Chandelas

Bundelkhand

Bhima I

1022

1064

Bhima II

1178

Battle of Kaydara

Naiki devi & Mulraj II

1240

Solanki

Gujrat

Mahalaka deva

Bhoja

1010

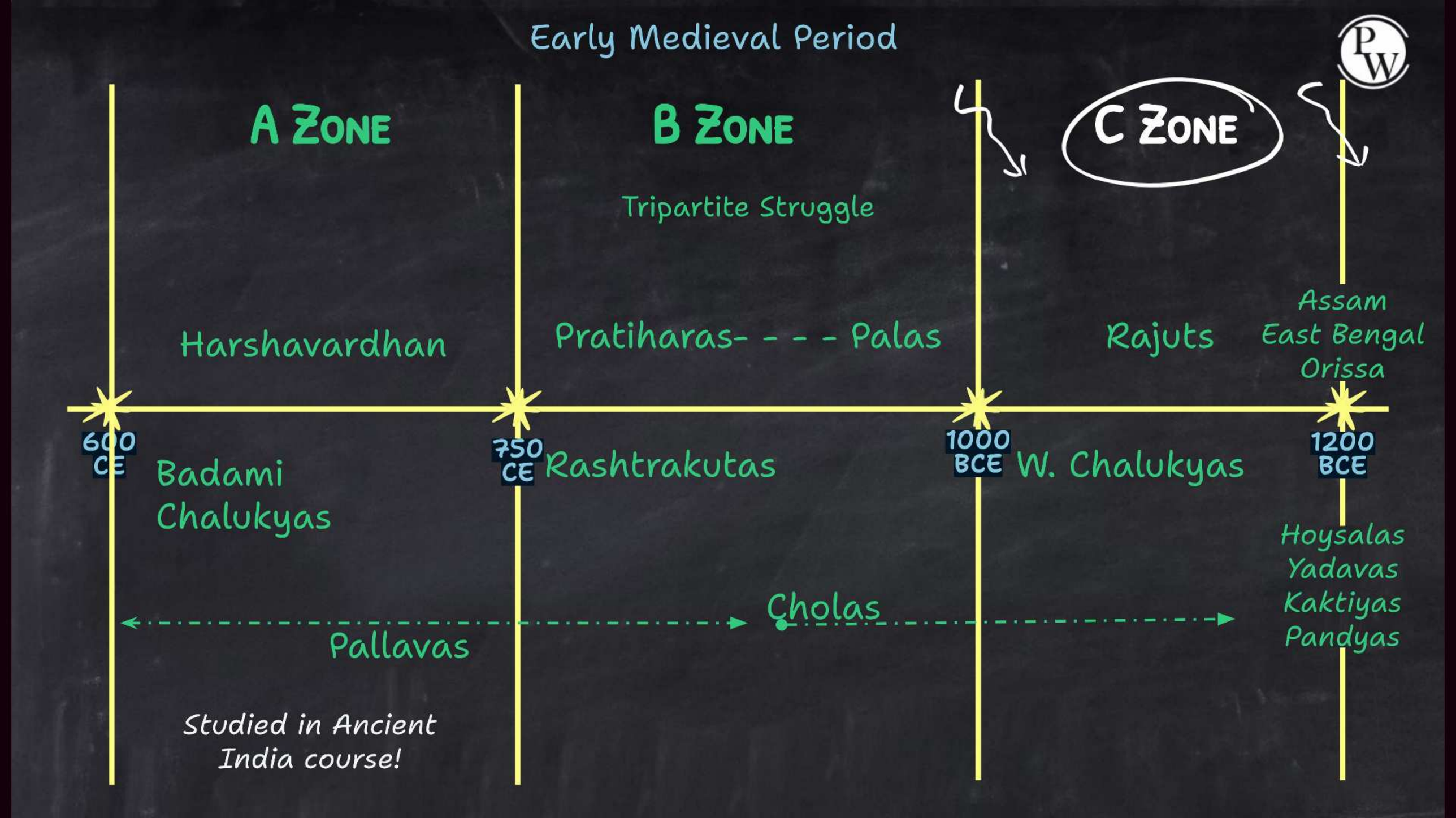
1022

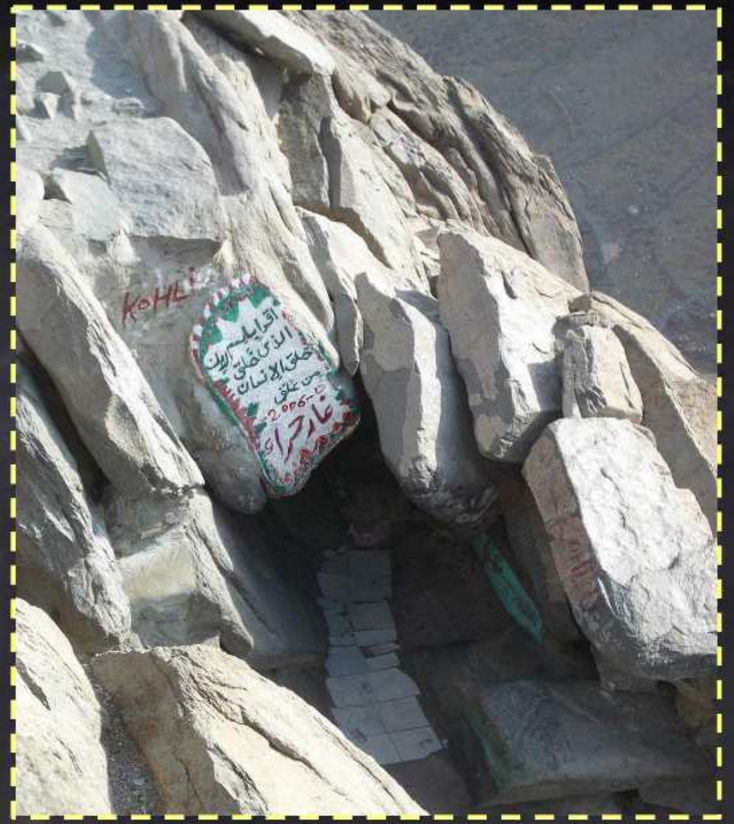
Parmars

Malwa

1305


1F - Advent of
Islam & Invasions


Early Medieval Period
A Zone
B Zone
C Zone
Tripartite Struggle
Harshavardhan
Pratiharas- - - - Palas
Rajuts
Assam
East Bengal
Orissa
600 CE
750 CE
1000 BCE
1200 BCE
Badami Chalukyas
Rashtrakutas
W. Chalukyas
Hoysalas
Yadavas
Kaktiyas
Pandyas
Cholas
Pallavas
Studied in Ancient India course!



The cave Hira in the mountain Jabal al-Nour where, according to Muslim belief, Muhammad received his first revelation



Advent of Islam



Khadija

- Prophet Mohammad d. 632
- 1 - Rashidun Caliphate: 632–661 CE
- 2 - Umayyad Caliphate: 661–750 CE
- 3 - Abbasid Caliphate: 750-1517 CE
- 4 - Ottoman Caliphate: 1517-1923 CE

Battle of Qadisiyyah (636 AD)

A decisive battle between the Rashidun Caliphate and the Sassanian Empire.

The victory of the Arabs allowed them to advance towards Persia and beyond, bringing them close to the frontiers of al-Hind (India).

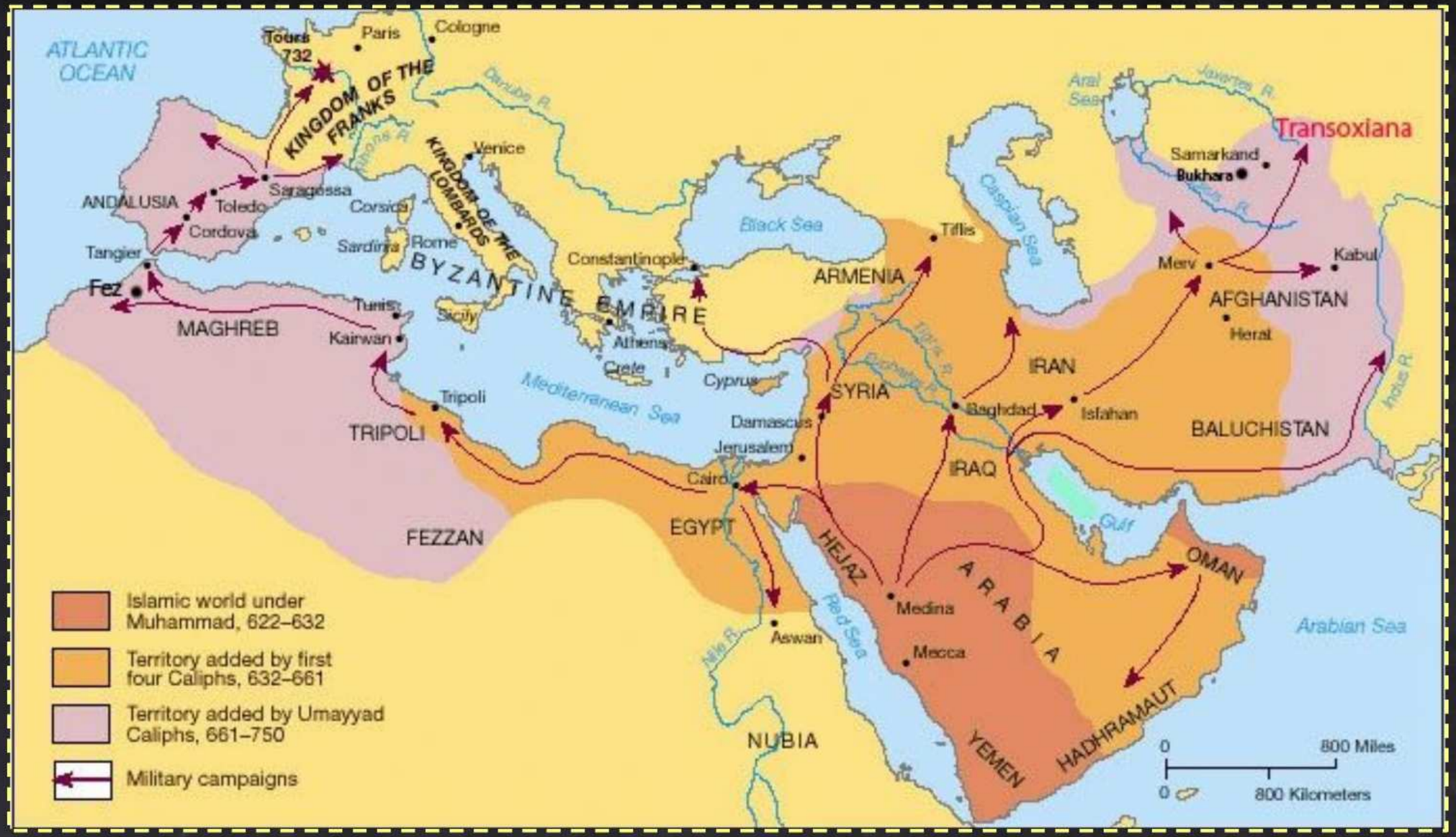


Advent of Islam



- **Prophet Mohammad d. 632**
- 1 - Rashidun Caliphate: 632–661 CE
- ✓ **2 - Umayyad Caliphate: 661–750 CE**
- ✓ 3 - Abbasid Caliphate: 750-1517 CE
- 4 - Ottoman Caliphate: 1517-1923 CE

Political spread under Caliphates



Muhammad bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)

Baghdad

City of gold





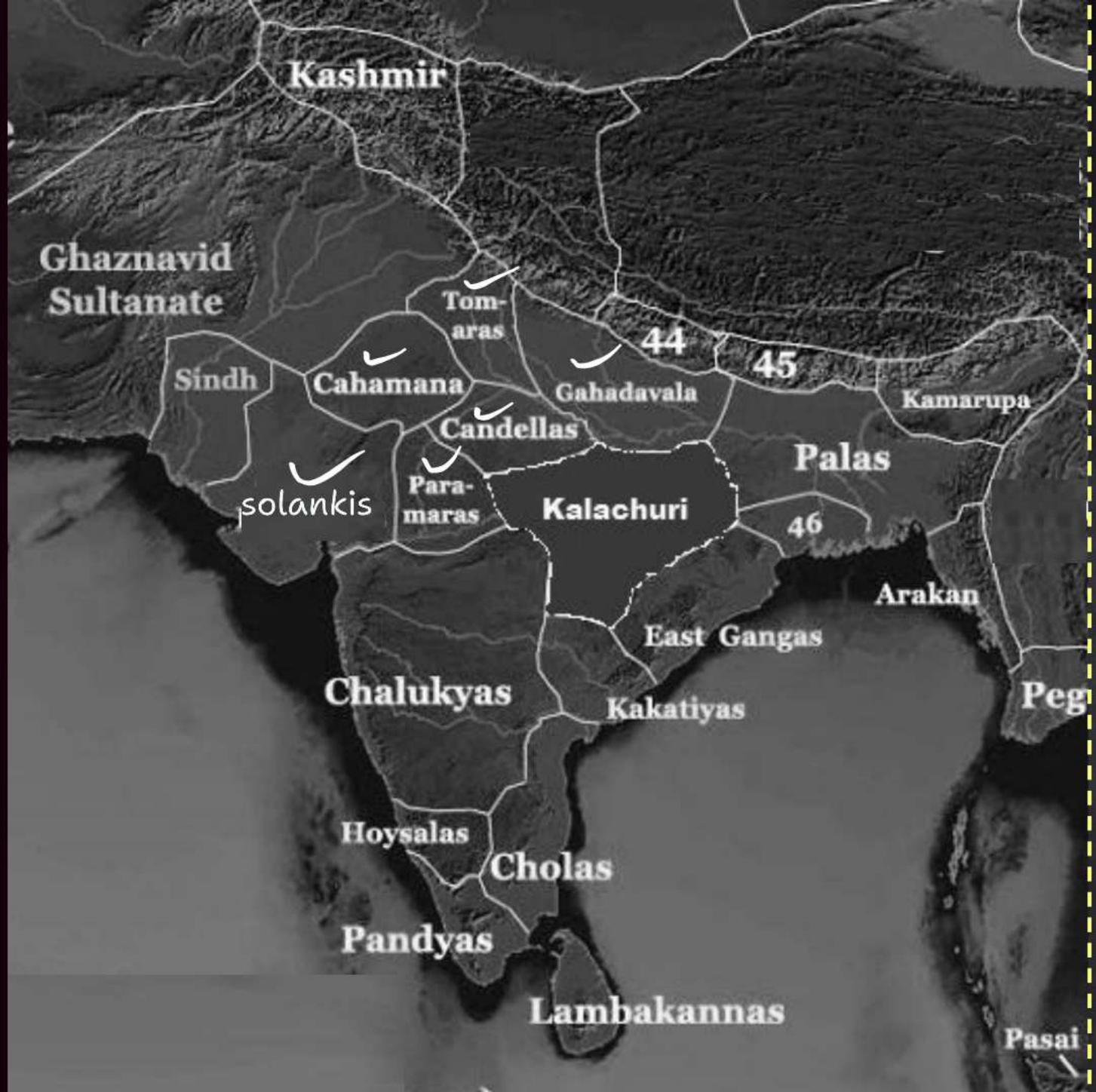
Piracy

He was a general of the Umayyad Caliphate who led an expedition into Sindh (present-day Pakistan).
Defeated **King Dahir** of the Rai Dynasty and established Arab rule in Sind.
This marked the beginning of Islamic influence in the Indian subcontinent.

↓

Political consequence.


Abbasid Caliphate
750–1258
1299–1517
The Abbasid Caliphate
ca 850 AD
Capital city
Populated place
River
Body of Water
ABBASID PROVINCES
OTHER PEOPLES OR STATES
Areas under the Caliph
Autonomous Dynasties
Condominium of Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
Aral Sea
BYZANTINE EMPIRE
KHAZAR KHANATE
BULGARIAN EMPIRE
HUNGARIANS
CROATIA
MIDDLE FRANCIA
BENEVENTO
OGHUZ TURKS
KARLUKS
AGHLABIDS
TAHERT
WARGLA
EMIRATE OF CRETE
CYRPUS
BILAD AL-SHAM
BARQA
EGYPT
HEJAZ
AL-YAMAMA
ARMENIA
ARRAN
ADHARBAYJAN
GILAN
TABARISTAN
AL-JAZIRA
JIBAL
IRAQ
KHUZISTAN
FARS
KIRMAN
KHURASAN
TRANSOXIANA
AFRIGHIDS
GHOR
SISTAN
MAKRAN
OMAN
ZIYADIDS
BANU MUNABBIH
SIND
AL-BAHRAYN
MAKURIA
BLEMMYES
Tunis
Constantine
Kairouan
Sfax
Tripoli
Misrata
Sirte
Palermo
Messina
Ragusa
Bari
Barca
Alexandria
Damietta
Jerusalem
Fustat
Faiyum
El Ashmunein
Asyut
Akhmim
Qus
Aswan
Aqaba
Tabuk
Medina
Mecca
Zabid
Aden
Tbilisi
Kars
Derbend
Barda
Baku
Malatya
Bitlis
Ardabil
Tarsus
Antioch
Aleppo
Manbij
Raqqa
Tripoli
Beirut
Damascus
Tiberias
Tadmor
Mosul
al-Qarqisiya
Haditha
Tikrit
Samarra
Baghdad
Anbar
Kufa
Basra
Abadan
Zubala
Hamadan
Nihawand
Kashan
Isfahan
Rayy
Abhar
Amol
Gorgan
Damaghan
Nasa
Nishapur
Marw
Marw al-Rudh
Herat
Balkh
Kabul
Gurganj
Kath
Khujand
Samarkand
Bukhara
Kesh
Zaranj
Bust
Multan
Siwi
Aror
Yazd
Arrajan
Bardasir
Jiruft
Fasa
Shiraz
Genaba
Siraf
Qatif
Hormuz
Dibba
Sohar
Muskat
Quzdar
Fannazbur
Daybal
Karachi
Tis
Mansura


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Ghaznavids in India

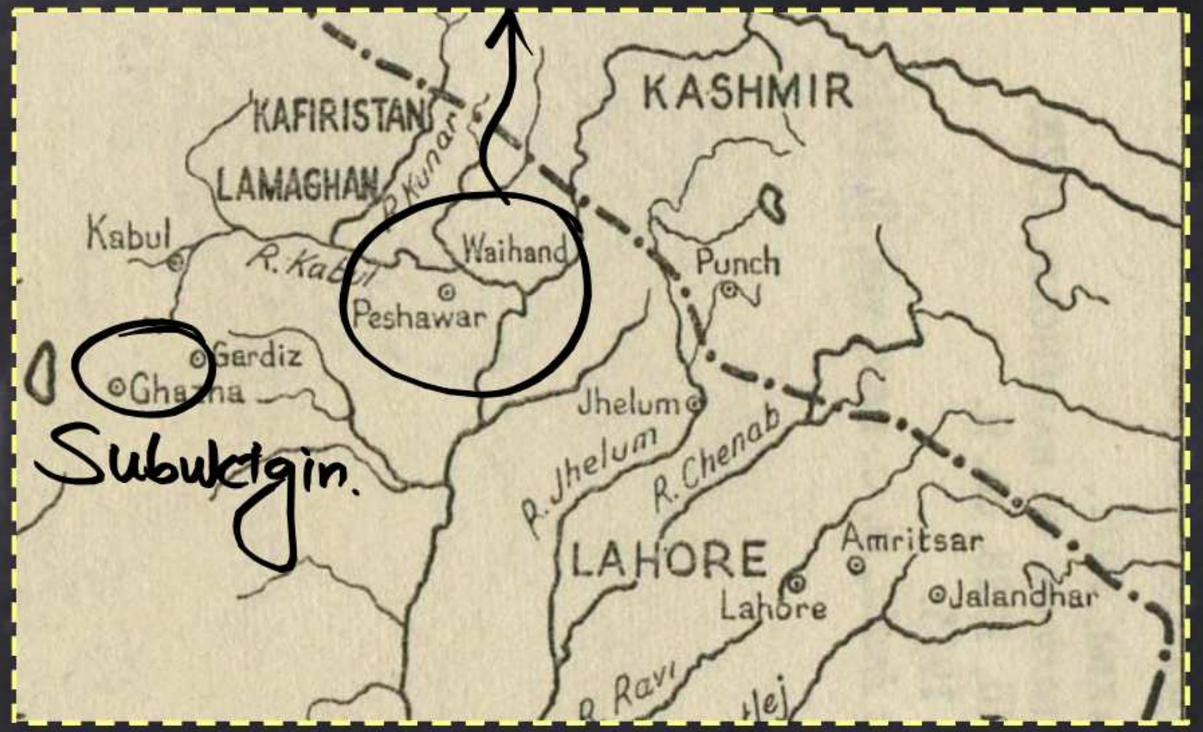


slave → mamluk.

Alaptagin

- One of the rulers of Afghanistan of Samanid dynasty was Ahmad.
- purchased a Turkish slave
- Alaptagin-appointed governor of Balkh (Afghanistan).
- Later established an independent kingdom
- capital Ghaznavids.

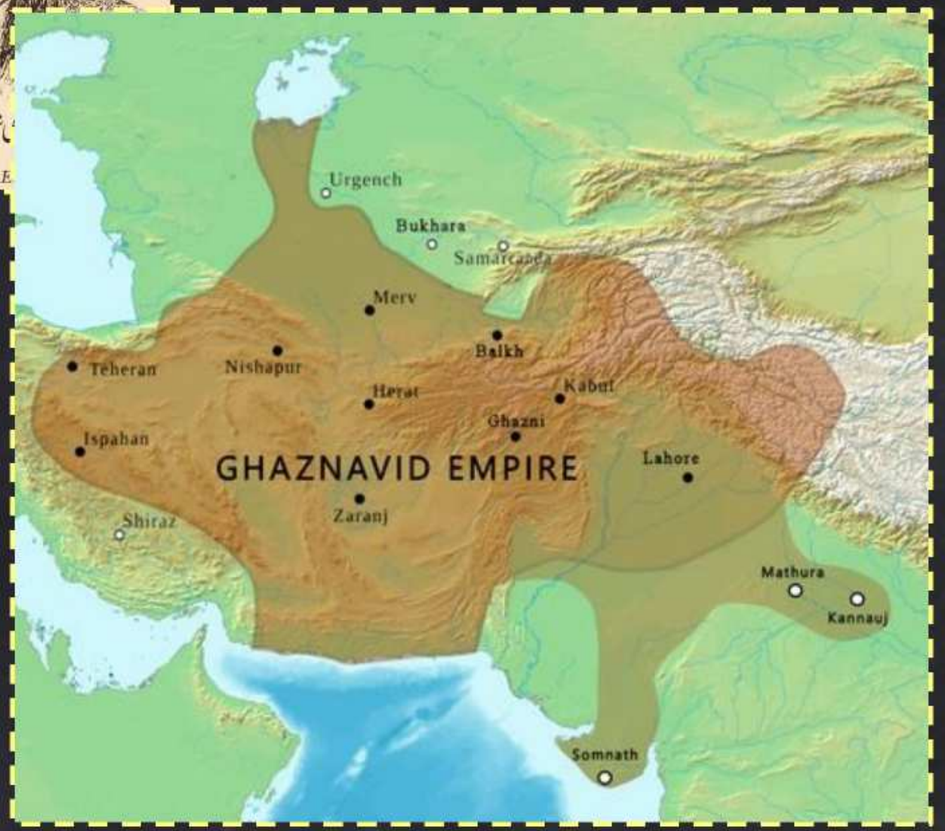
SUBUKTIGIN
977 - 998 CE



- was a slave and son-in-law of Alaptagin
- set aside the dynasty of his master
- found an independent Turkish dynasty at Ghazni in Afghanistan in 977 AD
- Vs **Hindu Shahi king Jayapala**
  - + **Dhanga Chandela support**
  - son of former governor of Ghazni under the Samanid ruler.
    - invaded Ghazni in alliance with the
    - Jayapala faced humiliating defeat/treaty

Mahmud of Ghazni
998–1030 CE

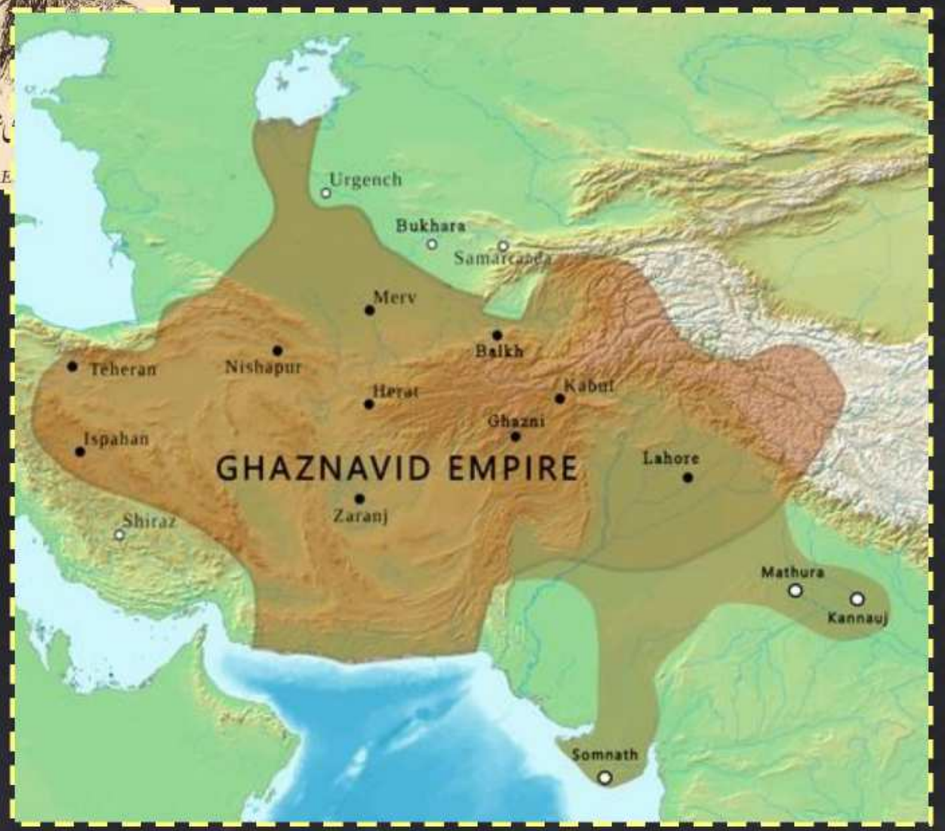




- expanded the Ghaznavid Empire
- invaded India 17 times between 1000 and 1027 AD.
- For his services to Islam, he received the title 'Yamin al-Dawla' (Right Hand of the State) from the Abbasid Caliph, leading to the Ghaznavids being called the Yamini dynasty.

Mahmud of Ghazni
998–1030 CE





- Military Campaigns:
  - 1001 AD – Defeated Jaipal (ruler of the Hindu Shahi dynasty) near Peshawar.
  - 1008-1009 AD – Battle of Waihind: Defeated Anandpal (Jaipal's son) despite a coalition of Hindu rulers from North India.
  - 1025 AD – Plunder of the Somnath Temple (Gujarat), one of the most famous attacks where Mahmud looted its immense wealth.
  - Other cities attacked and plundered:
    - Nagarkot (Kangra, Himachal Pradesh)
    - Thanesar (Haryana)
    - Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
    - Kanauj (Uttar Pradesh)

B ZONE



C ZONE



ELHI SULTANATE ERA

977

Mahmud of Ghazni

Muhammad of Ghor

1000 CE

1200 CE

B ZONE



C ZONE



DELHI SULTANATE ERA

Alauddin Khilji

Simharaja 944 971

Ajay 1110

Vigraha 1150

Prithvi 1177 92

Chahamanas
Shakambhari

Jayachandra 1170 94

Gahadavalas

Nannuka
831-845

Yasovarman
Jayahakti &
Vijayshakti
950

Vidyadhara

Ganda

Dhanga

1000 CE

1035

Paramardideva 1165

1200 CE

Chandelas
Bundelkhand

Mulraja 940 995

Bhima I 1022 1064

Jayasimha Siddharaja 1092 1145

Bhima II 1178

1240

Solanki
Gujrat

Battle of Kaydara
Naiki devi & Mulraj II

Upendra
800-818

Munja 1072 1072

Bhoja 1010 1022

Parmars
Malwa

Mahalaka deva 1305

B ZONE



C ZONE

Muhammad of Ghor



DELHI SULTANATE ERA

Alauddin Khilji

Prithvi

1177 92

Chahamanas

Shakambhari

Jayachandra

Gahadavalas

1170 94

Vidyadhara

Ganda

Dhanga

1000 CE

1035

1200 CE

Chandelas

Bundelkhand

Bhima I

1022

1064

Bhima II

1178

Battle of Kaydara

Naiki devi & Mulraj II

1240

Solanki

Gujrat

Bhoja

1010

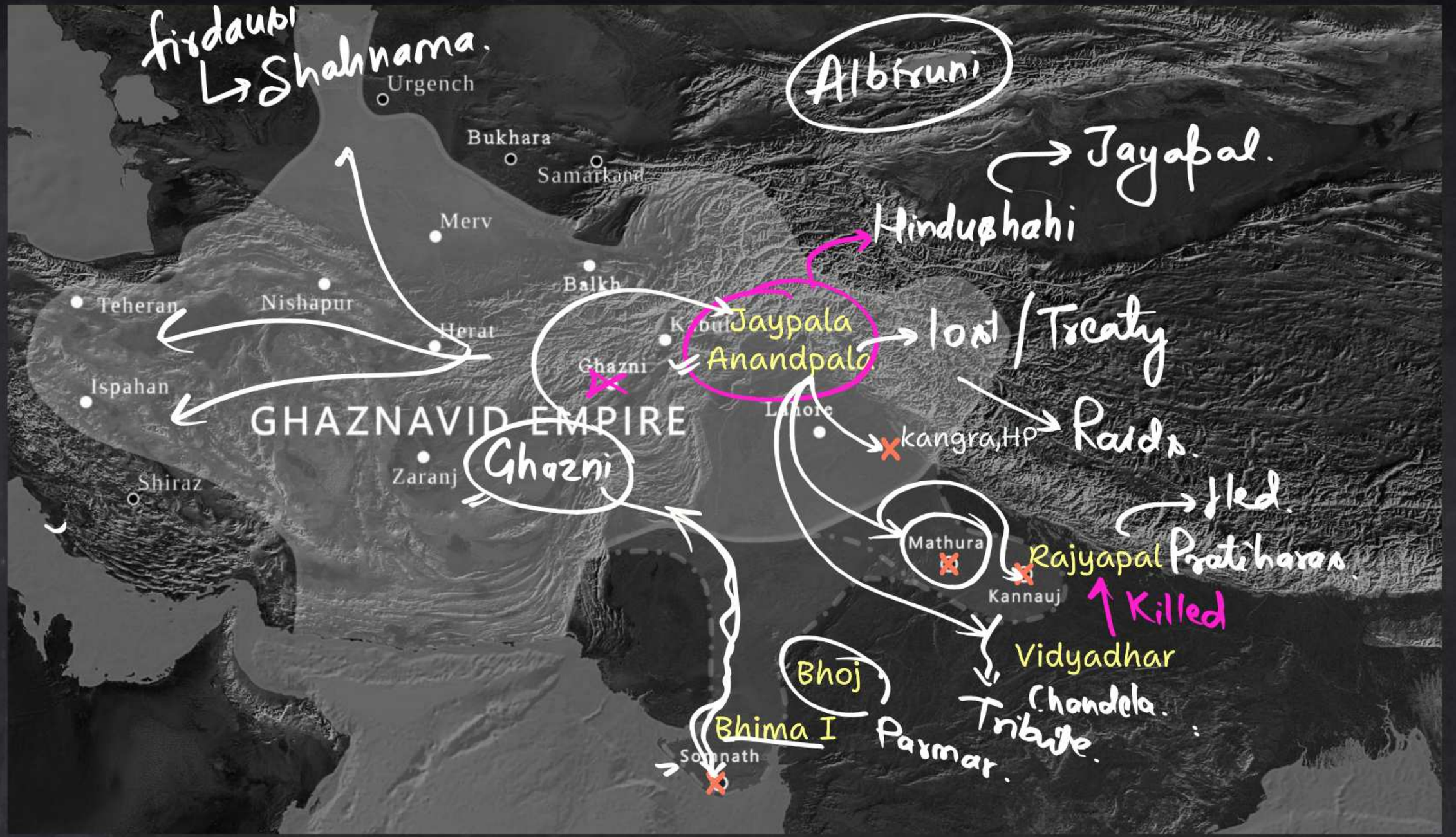
1022

Parmars

Malwa

Mahalaka deva

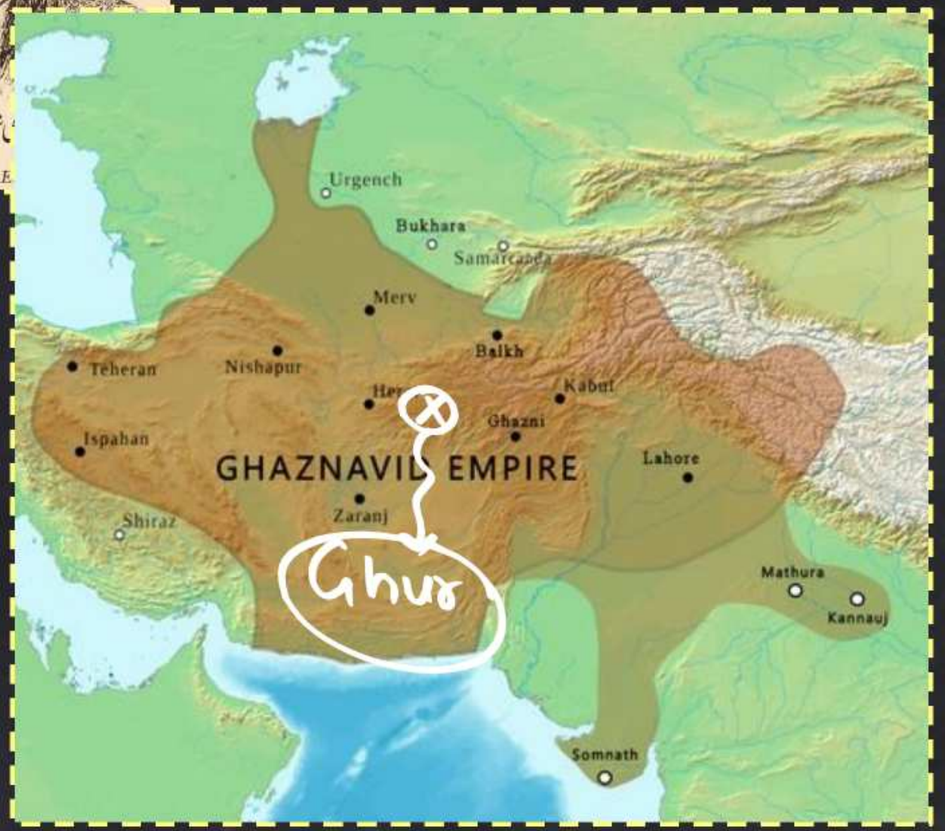
1305


firdausi
Shahnama.
Urgench
Albiruni
Bukhara
Samarkand
Jayapal.
Merv
Hindushahi
Balkh
Teheran
Nishapur
Herat
Kabul
Jaypala
Anandpala
Ghazni
Ispahan
GHAZNAVID EMPIRE
Lahore
kangra,HP
Raids.
Zaranj
Ghazni
Shiraz
Killed.
Mathura
Rajyapal
Pratiharas.
Kannauj
Killed
Vidyadhar
Bhoj
Chandela.
Tribute.
Bhima I
Parmar.
Somnath

Ghaznavids in India

Decline





- After Mahmud's death (1030 AD), the Ghaznavid Empire weakened due to internal struggles.
- By the mid-12th century, their control was limited to Ghazni and Punjab.
- 1186 AD – The last Ghaznavid ruler was overthrown by the Ghurids, led by Muhammad of Ghor, marking the end of Ghaznavid rule in India.





Ghurids in India

1. First Invasion and Initial Setbacks

- 1175 AD – First Invasion of India
- Muhammad Ghori invaded Multan & Sindh)and successfully captured it.
- 1178-79 AD – Defeat at the Battle of Kayadara
  - Ghori advanced towards Gujarat but was defeated by Raja Bhimdev II (Solanki/Chalukya dynasty) near Mount Abu.
  - This defeat forced him to change his strategy. Instead of attacking Gujarat again, he focused on strengthening control over Punjab and Sindh.
- 1180s-1190s – Military Expansion
- Established garrisons in Punjab, Sindh, and Haryana, attracting mercenaries and soldiers looking for opportunities.

B ZONE



C ZONE

Muhammad of Ghor



DELHI SULTANATE ERA

Alauddin Khilji

Prithvi

1177 92

Chahamanas

Shakambhari

Jayachandra

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1240

Solanki

Gujrat

Mahalaka deva

Bhoja

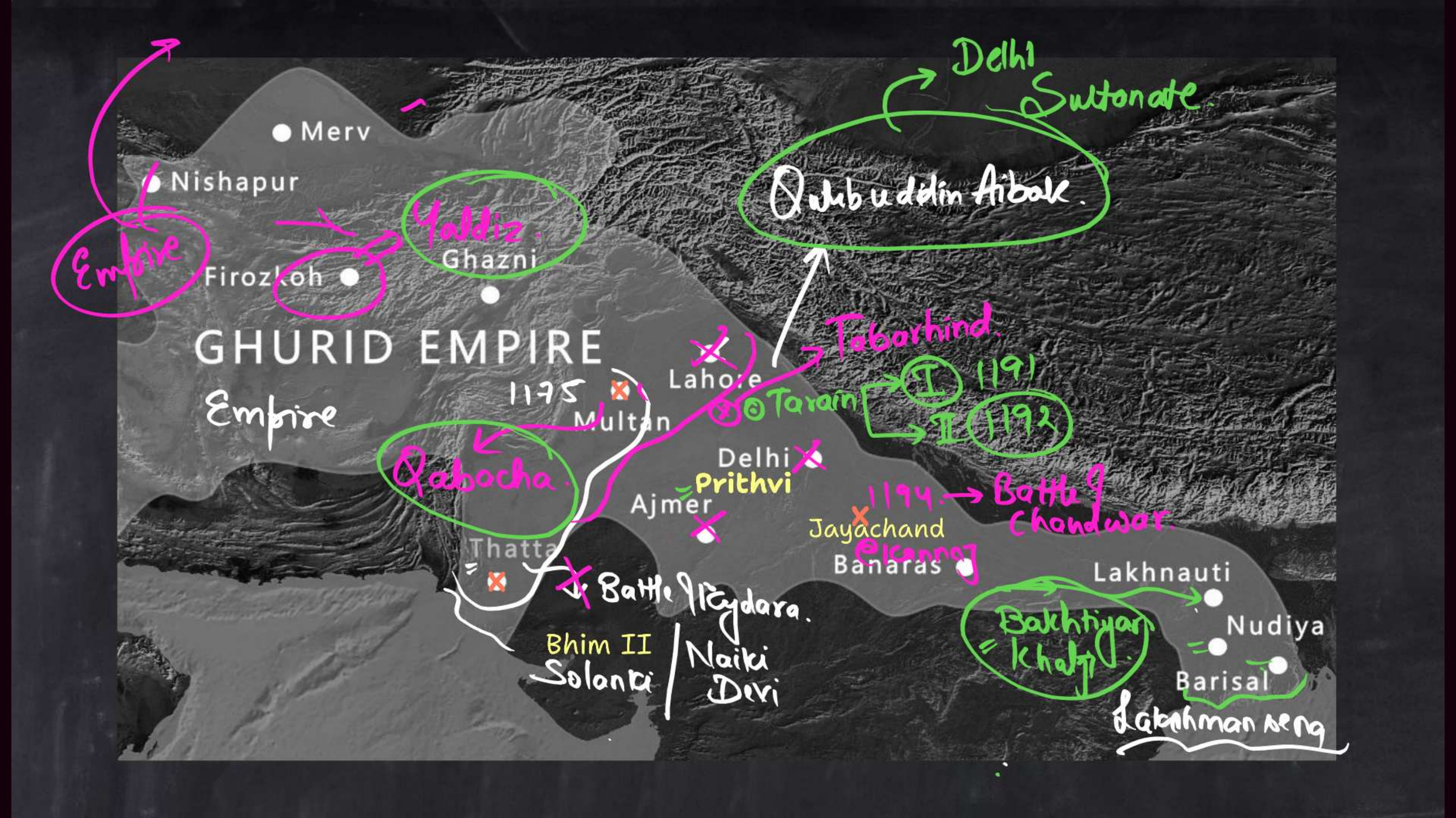
1010

1022

Parmars

Malwa

1305


Delhi Sultanate
Merv
Nishapur
Empire
Yalldiz
Ghazni
Firozkoh
Qutbuddin Aibak
GHURID EMPIRE
Empire
Tabarhind
1191
I
II
1192
Tarain
Lahore
1175
Multan
Qabacha
Delhi
Prithvi
Ajmer
1194
Battle of Chandwar
Jayachand
Banaras
Thatta
Battle of Kydara
Bhim II
Solanki
Naiki
Devi
Lakhnauti
Bakhtiyar Khalji
Nudiya
Barisal
Lakshman sena





Ghurids in India

2. Battles Against Prithviraj Chauhan

- First Battle of Tarain (1191 AD)
  - Muhammad Ghori attacked the Chahamana (Chauhan) kingdom, ruled by Prithviraj Chauhan.
  - In the battle near Tarain, Prithviraj Chauhan won and forced Ghori to retreat.
  - However, Prithviraj failed to follow up on his victory, treating it as a minor frontier battle rather than a serious threat.
- Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) – A Turning Point
- Muhammad Ghori returned with a well-prepared army and defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Prithviraj was captured, and Ghori initially reinstated him* as ruler of Ajmer, but later executed him on charges of treason.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Ghori's trusted general, was appointed as his deputy in India.





Ghurids in India

Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD) – Fall of the Gahadavala Dynasty

- Muhammad Ghori defeated Raja Jayachandra (Gahadavala king of Kannauj) in Chandawar (modern Uttar Pradesh).
- He looted Kannauj, captured Benaras, and desecrated temples.
- This battle further strengthened Ghurid rule in the Gangetic plains.

Ghurids in India





Final Years and Legacy

- After 1203 AD, following the death of his brother, Muhammad Ghori focused on Central Asia and the Ghurid Empire.
- In 1206 AD, he was assassinated while returning to Afghanistan.
- His Indian territories were left to Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who founded the **Delhi Sultanate in 1206 AD,** marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India.


2 -
Delhi Sultanate


2 -
Delhi Sultanate


1206 → Ghori
Merv
Nishapur
Ghazni
Firozkoh
Yaldiz
GHURID EMPIRE
Capital
Slaves
Mamluk
Lahore
Qabacha
Multan
Qutub
Admin
Delhi
Ajmer
Thatta
Banaras
Bakhtiyar khilji
Lakhnauti
Nudiya
Alimardan
Barisal

Mamluk Dynasty

MAMLUK DYNASTY

Founder

QUTUB-UD-DIN AIBAK (1206-1210 AD)


Qutub- Ud- Din Aibak

Mamluk Meaning

The term 'Mamluk' translates to 'property' in Arabic, specifically referring to a slave who has been granted a degree of autonomy.

Rise to Power

After the Battle of Tarain in 1191 and 1192, Muizzuddin Muhammad Ghori appointed Aibak to manage Indian affairs, establishing his influence.

Capital and Policies

Aibak severed ties with Ghazni after Ghori's death, declared himself Sultan, and made Lahore his capital, distancing India from Central Asian politics.

Legacy and Death

Known as 'Lakh Baksh' for his generosity, Aibak died in 1210 AD after an accident while playing Chaugan (polo), leaving a significant legacy in Indian history.

ARCHITECTURE AND LITERATURE

QUTUB-UD-DIN AIBAK (1206-1210 AD)


Qutub- Ud- Din Aibak

Architectural Contributions

- Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi
- Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer





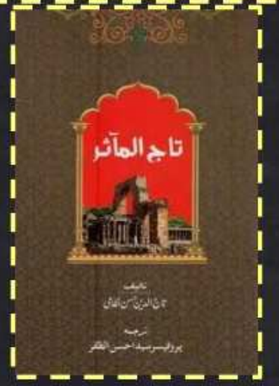
Qutub Minar Commission

to honor Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, later completed by Iltutmish.


Victory Pillar

Literary Patronage

Patronized Hasan Nizami who authored 'Tajul-Maasir', the first historical account of the Delhi Sultanate.



SULTAN

SHAMS-UD-DIN ILTUTMISH (1210-1236 AD)

26

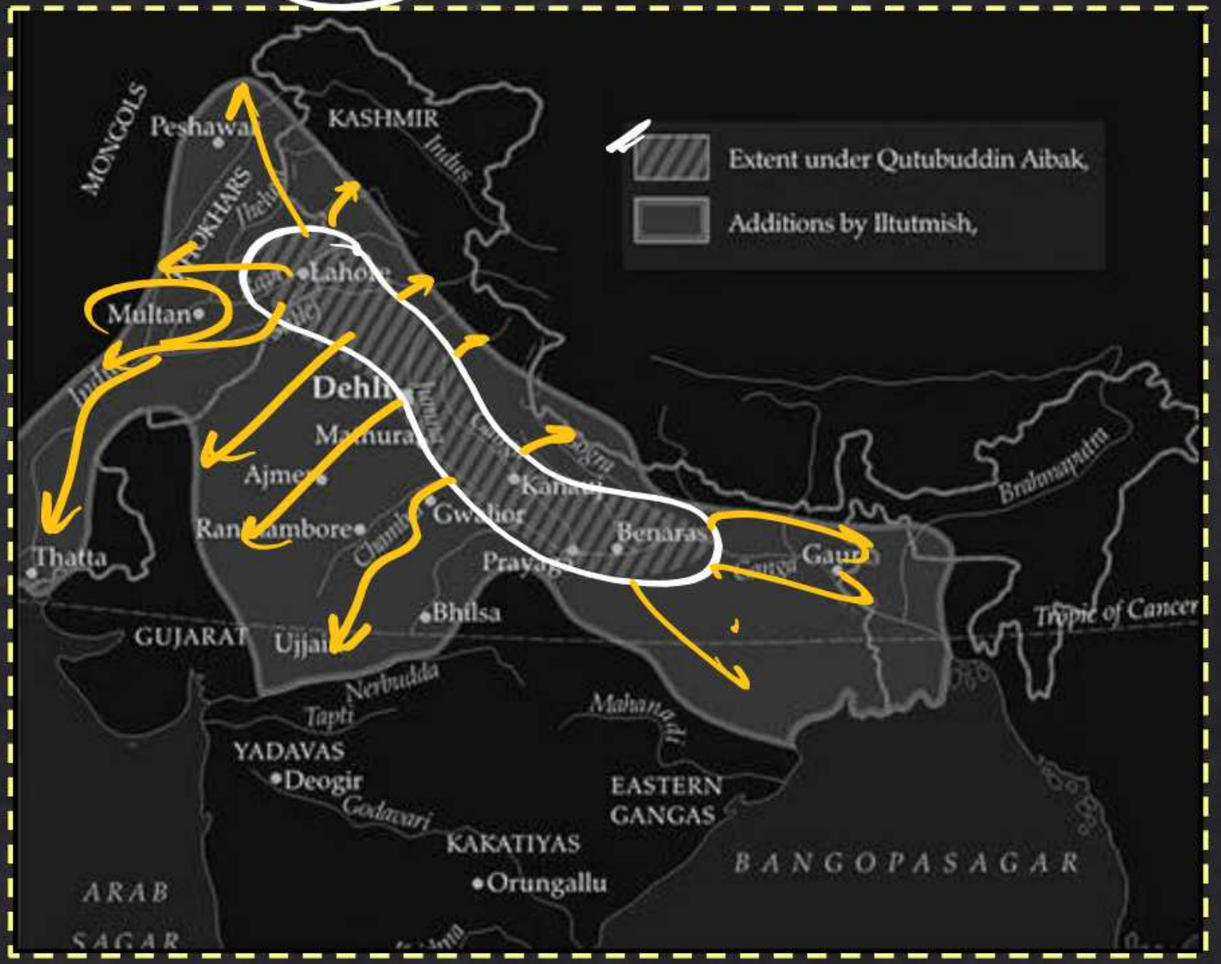


Rise to Power

Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, originally a slave of Aibak, seized power after Aibak's death, defeating rivals to establish himself as Sultan.

Consolidated Turkish Conquests

Shams-ud-din Iltutmish strengthened the Mamluk Sultanate by consolidating Turkish conquests across northern India, expanding its influence significantly.




Merv
Nishapur
Firozkoh
Ghazni
Yaldiz
GHURID EMPIRE
Qabacha
Lahore
Multan
Qutub
Delhi
Ajmer
Thatta
Banaras
Ali
Mardan
Khan
Lakhnauti
Nudiya
Barisal

CONQUESTS

SHAMS-UD-DIN ILTUTMISH (1210-1236 AD)

Key Territories Reclaimed

He successfully reclaimed **Gwalior** and **Bayana** crucial for maintaining control over the region.

Expeditions Conducted

Iltutmish led expeditions into **Ranthambore**, **Jalor** **Nagda**, showcasing his military prowess and strategic planning.



Mongol Invasion Response







The first Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan occurred during his reign

Denied assylum to Khwarizm Jalaluddin

ADMINISTRATION

Consolidation

SHAMS-UD-DIN ILTUTMISH (1210-1236 AD)



Capital Shift

Shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi

Mahalu

first sultan to receive a recognition letter from the Caliph.

Military Governance

Appointed elite military slaves known as **bandagan** as governors and generals

formed **Chahalgani/ Chalisa**

Iqta System

Economic Reforms

Introduced coins silver **tanka** copper **jital**

enhancing trade and economic stability.





Cultural Achievements

Completed Qutub Minar,



Iqta System

- Arabic word, institution originated in Persia (Iran).
- It was used in the Caliphate administration as a method of financing operations and paying civil and military officers.



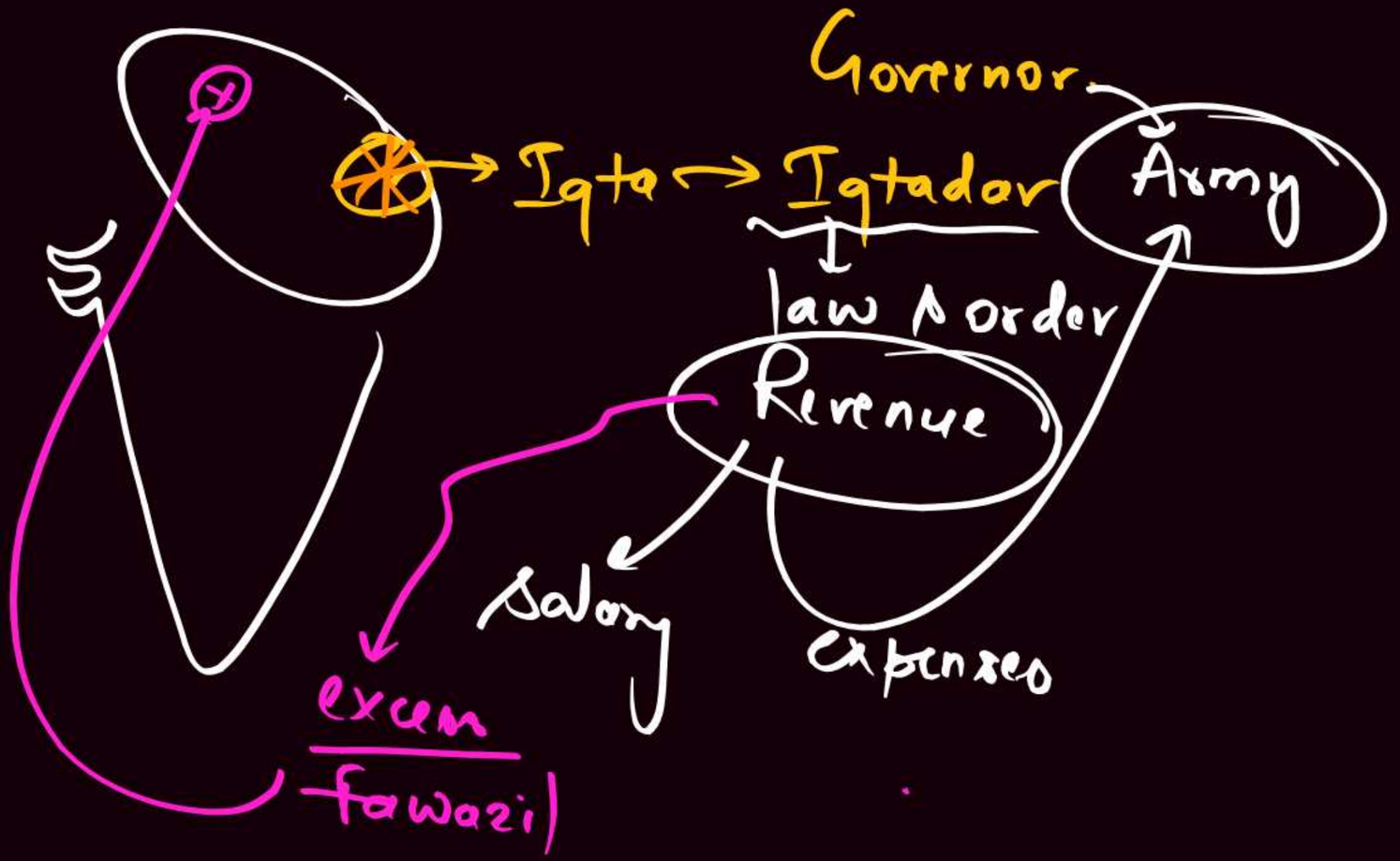
- Functioning of the Iqta System:
  - Rulers made revenue assignments (iqta) to their nobles (umara) instead of paying them in cash.
  - The assignees **(muqti and wali)** collected revenue from these assigned areas.
  - The collected revenue was used for:
    - Their personal expenses.
    - Paying the troops maintained by them.
    - Sending the surplus **(fawazil)** to the centre

- non-hereditary and did not grant ownership rights
  - became hereditary under Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- transferable

Local Administration

Governance was structured into **multiple administrative units:**

Area	Governed By
Iqtas (Provinces)	Muqtis (Governors)
Shiqs (Districts)	Shiqdar
Pargana (Blocks)	Amil (Revenue Collector)
Village (Basic Unit)	Muqaddam or Chaudhari


Governor
Iqta
Iqtadar
Army
law & order
Revenue
Salary
Expenses
exam
fawazil

MAMLUK DYNASTY

RAZIYA SULTAN (1236-1240 AD)



First Female Muslim Ruler

Raziya Sultan became the only female Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, breaking gender norms in a patriarchal society.

Military Leadership

Ibn Battuta remarked on her skills, noting she rode horses, carried weapons, and actively participated in military campaigns.

Challenges to Authority

She faced significant opposition from Turkish chiefs, particularly the Chahalgani faction, due to her elevation of non-Turks to high office.

Assassination and Legacy

Raziya was assassinated while suppressing a rebellion in Punjab, leaving a complex legacy of female leadership in Islamic history.

ADMINISTRATION

BALBAN (1266-1287 AD)



Power Struggle Resolution

Nasir-ud-din Mahmud II (1246-66 AD) — death.

Balban ended the power struggle with Turkish chiefs, establishing his authority and consolidating power.

Title and Authority

Known as Ulugh Khan,
title **Zil-e-Ilahi** → 'Shadow of God'

Administrative Reforms

He abolished the Chalisa, a group of 40 nobles

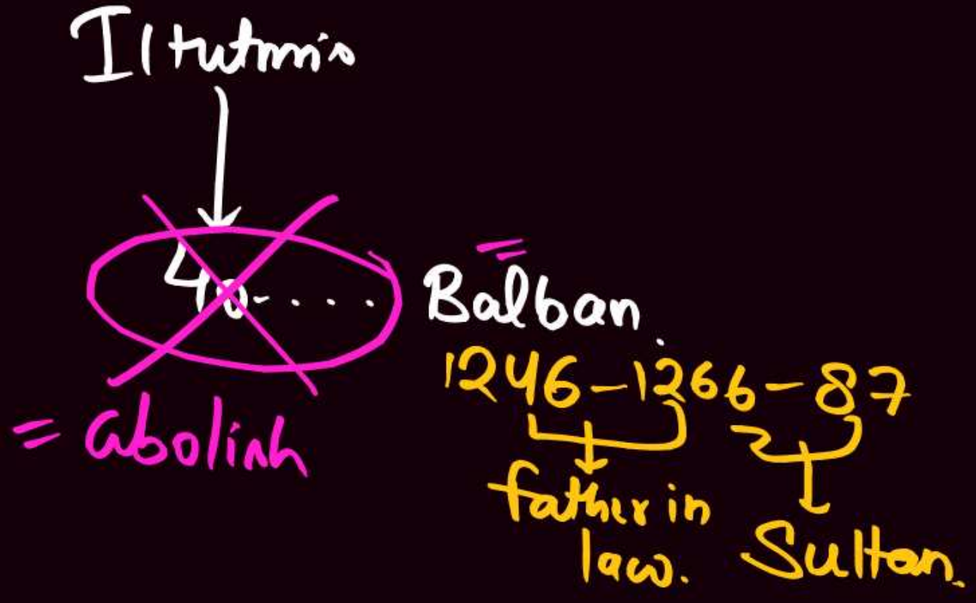
enforced **Sijada and Paibos** to emphasize his status.

Blood & iron ⇒ ruthless.

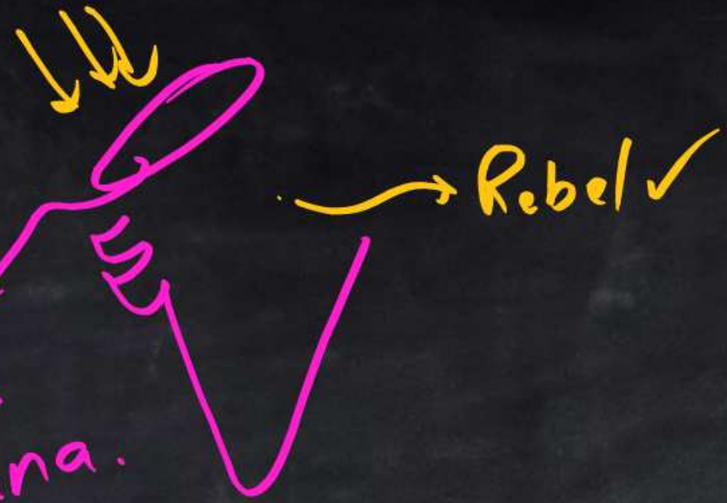
Military and Justice

Implemented a strong military presence
ensured impartial justice

Diwan I arz


Iltutmis
Balban
1246-1366-87
father in law.
Sultan.
= abolish

BALBAN



BALBAN (1266-1287 AD)

→ Diplomacy +

Mongol Invasions

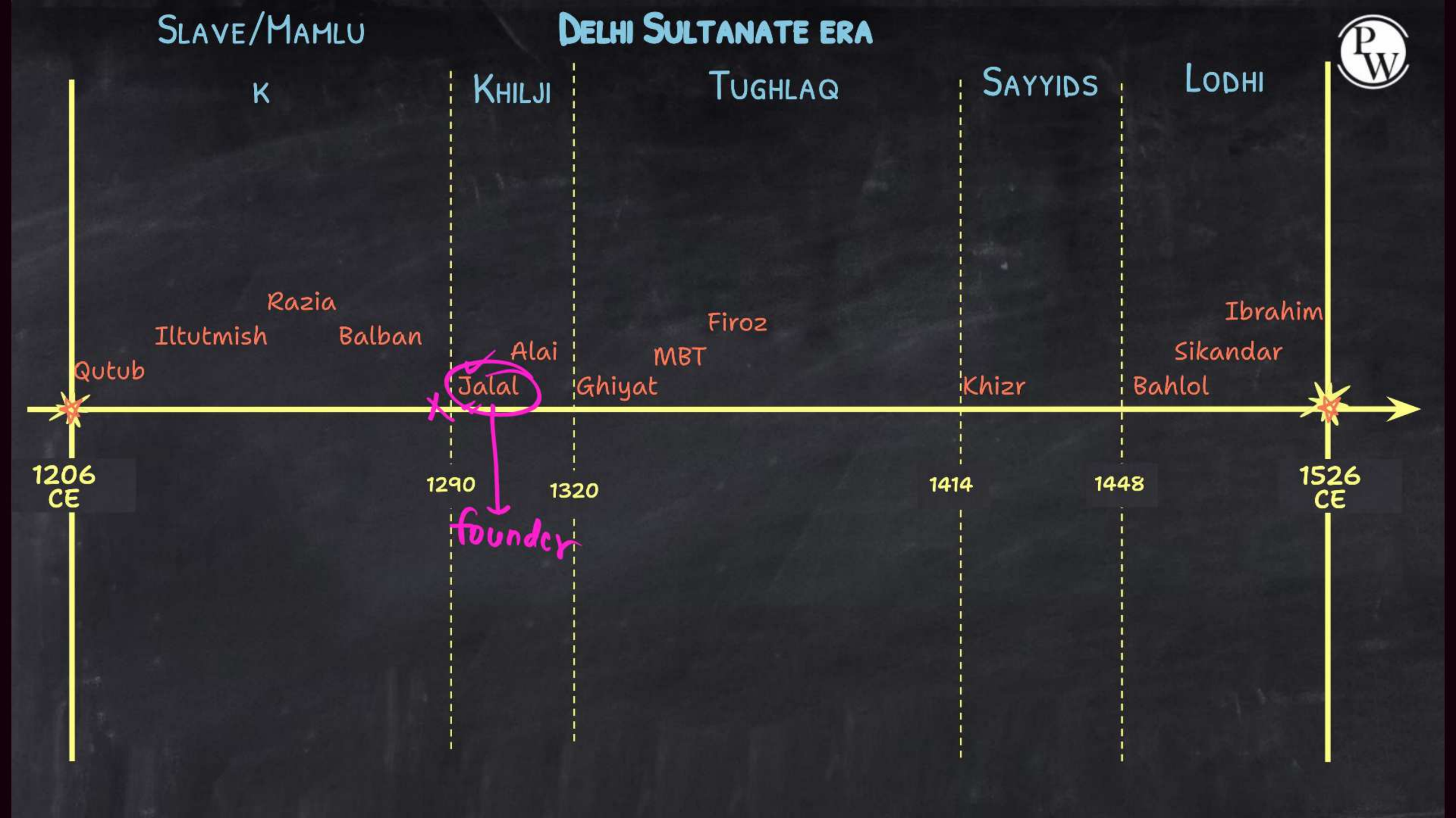
Balban implemented strategic military reforms to enhance the security of the northwest frontier against Mongol invasions.

BALBAN (1266-1287 AD)

Mongol Invasions

Balban implemented strategic military reforms to enhance the security of the northwest frontier against Mongol invasions.


mixed Turko.
Turkish
KHALJI DYNASTY
1290-1320


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamlu
K
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
Qutub
Iltutmish
Razia
Balban
Jalal
Alai
Ghiyat
MBT
Firoz
Khizr
Bahlol
Sikandar
Ibrahim
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE
founder

KHALJI DYNASTY

Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-1296 AD)



Political Instability

Jalaluddin Khalji established the dynasty amid significant political turmoil, facing challenges from rival factions and external threats.

Turkish Influence

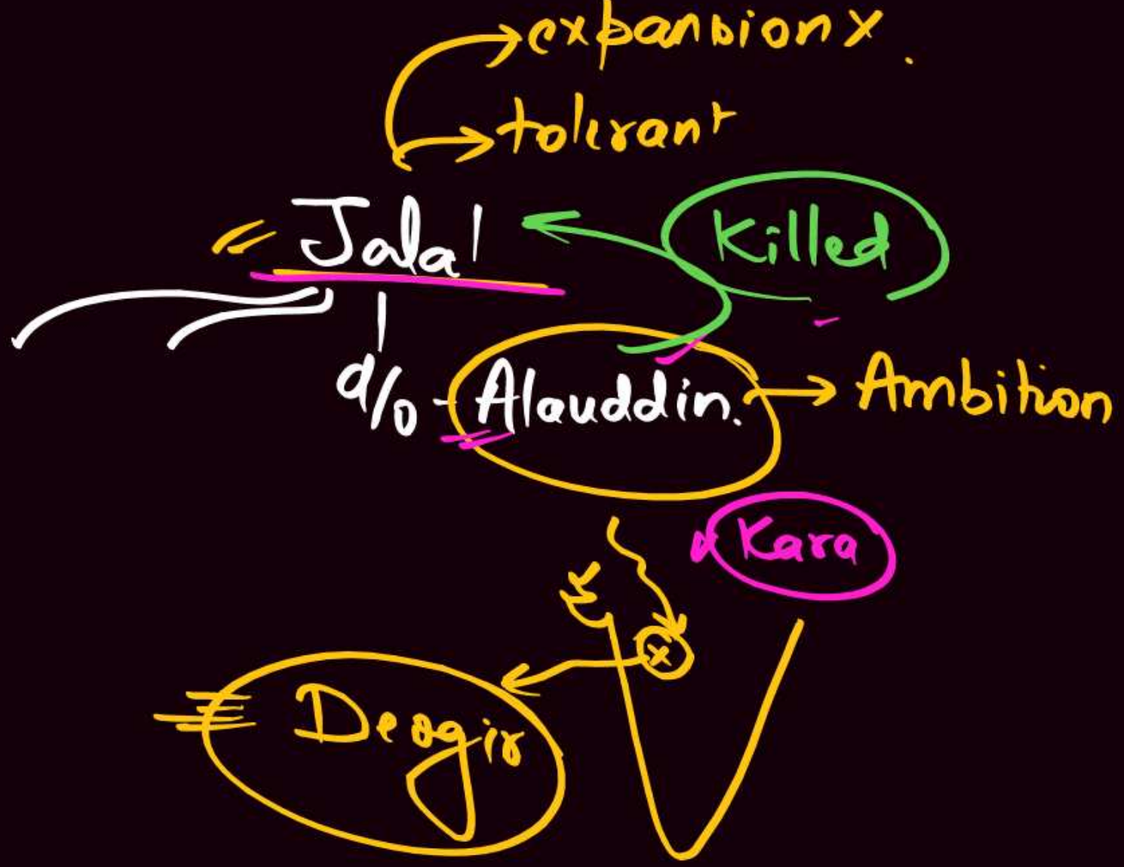
He ended the Turkish monopoly on high offices, allowing for a more diverse administration without fully excluding Turkish officials.

Religious Tolerance

Advocated for a tolerant policy towards Hindus, emphasizing that the state should not be exclusively Islamic.

Military Achievements

Defeated Hulagu's grandson in 1292, showcasing military prowess and consolidating his power over the region.


expansion x
tolerant
Jalal
Killed
d/o
Alauddin.
Ambition
Kara
Deogir

REFORMS

ALAUDDIN KHALJI (1296-1316 AD)



20

Title of Sikander-i-Azam

Alauddin Khalji adopted the title Sikander-i-Azam, emphasizing his authority and military prowess as a ruler.

Expansion

Consolidation



Subordinate annexx

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS



Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 AD)



Defended Against Mongol Invasion

6

Alauddin Khalji successfully defended his empire against a 6 Mongol invasion led by Targhi, showcasing his military prowess.

North Indian Expeditions

Key campaigns included the sieges of Ranthambore (1301) Chittor (1303) Malwa (1305) consolidating power in North India.

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 AD)





Campaigns in Deccan and South India

Malik Kafur's campaign defeated

Yadavas - Deogir

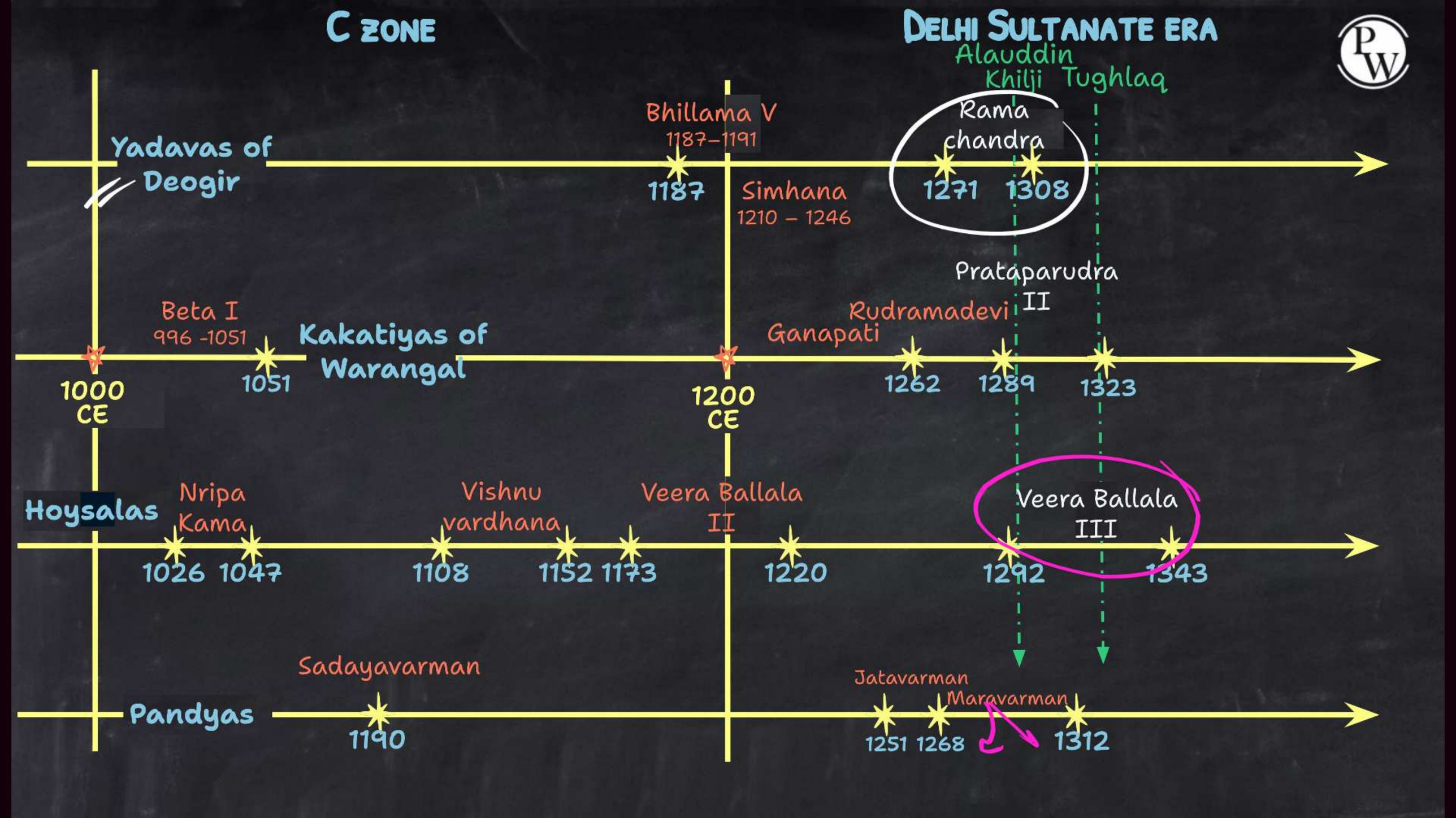
Kakatiya - Warangal (1309)

Hoysala surrender (1310)

Pandyas

Plundering Southern Temples

Alauddin's forces looted significant temples including Somnath (1314), Chidambaram, Srirangam, and Madurai, which became a subordinate state under the Delhi Sultanate.


C ZONE
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq
Yadavas of Deogir
Bhillama V
1187–1191
1187
Simhana
1210 – 1246
Rama chandra
1271
1308
Prataparudra II
Beta I
996 -1051
1000 CE
1051
Kakatiyas of Warangal
1200 CE
Ganapati
Rudramadevi
1262
1289
1323
Hoysalas
Nripa Kama
1026
1047
Vishnu vardhana
1108
1152
1173
Veera Ballala II
1220
Veera Ballala III
1292
1343
Sadayavarman
1190
Pandyas
Jatavarman
Maravarman
1251
1268
1312

REFORMS

Alauddin Khalji
(1296-1316 AD)



Military Reforms
Dagh & Chehra

Introduced

Chehra system to describe soldiers

Dagh system for branding horses,

enhancing military organization and accountability.

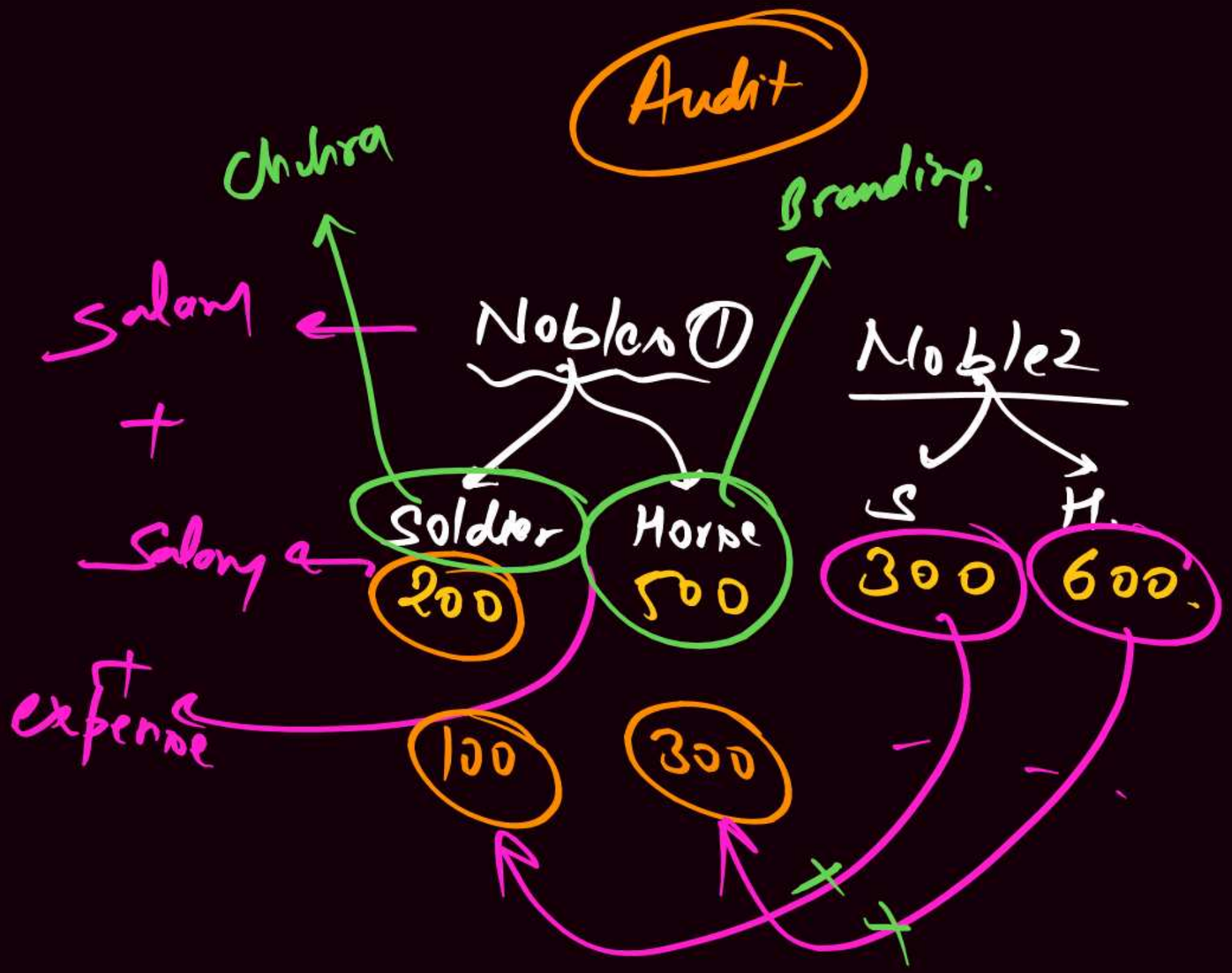
Payment Innovation

First Sultan to implement **cash payments for soldiers** instead of distributing shares of booty, ensuring timely compensation and loyalty.

Army Size

Maintained the **largest standing army** among all Delhi rulers, allowing for effective control and expansion of the empire.




Audit
Chahra
Branding
Salary
+
Salary
Noble 1
Noble 2
Soldier
Horse
S
H
200
500
300
600
+
Expense
100
300

REFORMS

Alauddin Khalji
(1296-1316 AD)



Prices.

Centralized Revenue Collection

He implemented a system of direct revenue collection from farmers, enhancing state control over agricultural income.

Stripping of Local Privileges

Khalji diminished the power of khots and muqaddams, reducing the influence of smaller landlords and village headmen.

New Taxation Policies

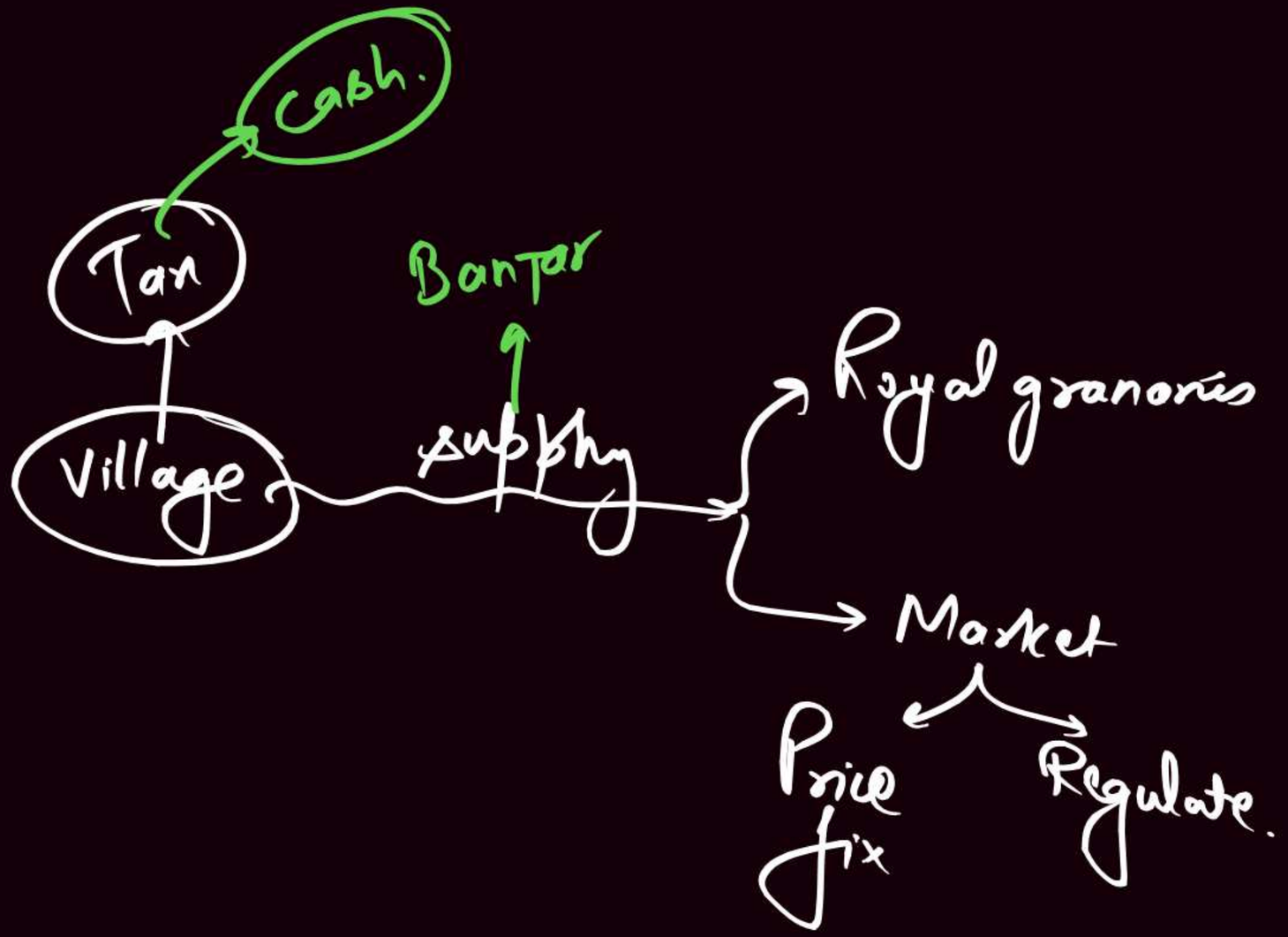
Introduced Charai (grazing tax) and Ghari (house tax) to boost state revenues and regulate agricultural practices.

Market Regulations

Established royal granaries to store grains,

set price ceilings on essential goods,

enforced penalties for black-marketing and hoarding.


Cash.
Tax
Village
Barter
supply
Royal granaries
Market
Price fix
Regulate.

TAXATION

Alauddin Khalji
(1296-1316 AD)



Kharaj Taxation

The Kharaj tax was approximately 50% of a peasant's agricultural produce, enforced by Mustakharaj officers.

Biswa Measurement

Biswa, equivalent to 1/20 of a bigha, was utilized as a standard for measuring land for tax purposes.

Cash Tax Collection

Taxes were predominantly collected in cash, compelling peasants to engage with the money market.

Additional Taxes

Apart from Kharaj, peasants were subject to Charai (grazing tax) and Garhi (house tax), while the Kismati-Khuti cess was abolished.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 AD)



Patronage of Poets

- Amir Khusrau, known as Tuti-i-Hind
  his work 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' documents Alauddin's military campaigns
- Mir Hasan Dehlvi



Architectural Contributions

- Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort



- The Mosque Jamait Khanm is notable, situated within the enclosure of Nizam-ud-din Aulia's shrine, showcasing architectural prowess.

DEATH

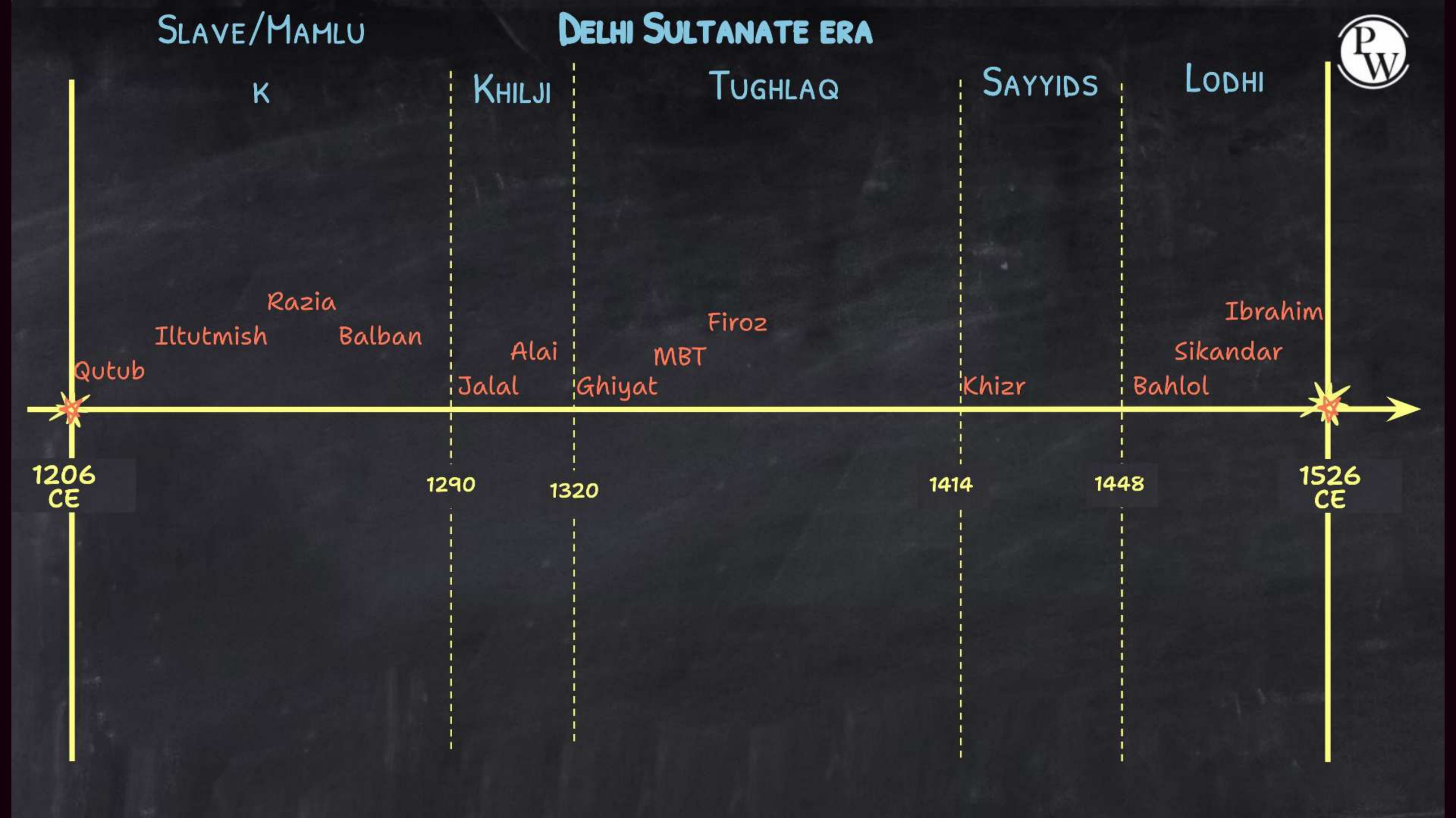
Alauddin Khalji
(1296-1316 AD)



Alauddin Khalji died in 1316, marking a significant turning point in Indian history.

His death led to the weakening of the Khalji dynasty, paving the way for Ghazi Malik to ascend as Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, thus initiating the Tughlaq dynasty.


Turkish
TUGHLAQ DYNASTY


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamluk
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
Qutub
Iltutmish
Razia
Balban
Jalal
Alai
Ghiyat
MBT
Firoz
Khizr
Bahlol
Sikandar
Ibrahim
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

Founder

GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320-1325 AD)

Turks

Background

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq belonged to the Qarauna tribe of Turks, which played a significant role in the establishment of the Tughlaq dynasty.

Sultanate Defense

Before ascending to the throne, he defended the Sultanate from Mongol invasions and served as the Muqta (Governor) of Dipalpur in present-day Pakistan.

Deccan Expeditions

To strengthen control over the Deccan region, he sent military expeditions against the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal, led by his son Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

Conquests in Bengal

In 1324, Ghiyasuddin personally led a successful campaign to annex eastern and southern Bengal, expanding the Sultanate's territory.

ADMINISTRATION

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325 AD)



Reconciliation Policy

Implemented a policy aimed at reconciliation with the nobles to stabilize his rule and gain their support.

Canal Construction

First Sultan to construct canals, enhancing irrigation and agricultural productivity.

Relief Measures

Provided relief to peasants and village headmen through tax exemptions and waivers on cattle.

Cultural Contributions

Promoted literature and the arts, influencing the cultural landscape of his reign.

Tughlakabad Fort

Amir Khusrau's "Tughlaq Nama"

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

MBT

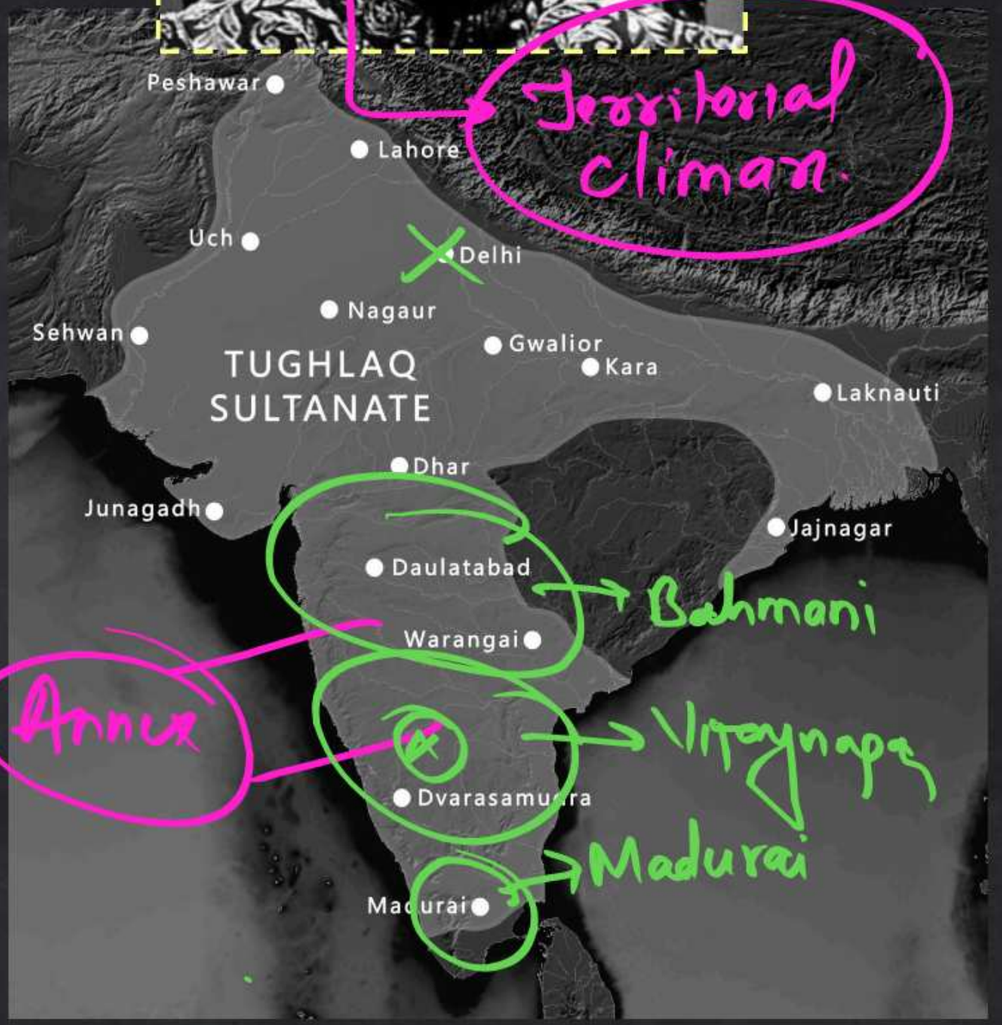
Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)

Ibn-e-batuta



Mohammad Bin Tughlaq's reign is characterized by ambitious projects and innovative policies.

His visionary ideas, however, often led to chaos and discontent among the populace due to their impractical implementation. The era is marked by both remarkable advancements and significant challenges, ultimately contributing to the decline of the Sultanate.



ADMINISTRATION

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)

Tolerant



Revenue Policies

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq introduced revenue policies that aimed to increase the tax base. He attempted to rationalize the revenue system, which led to discontent among peasants.

Agricultural Reforms

He initiated ambitious agricultural reforms, including the introduction of the Taccavi loans system to promote superior crop cultivation, but faced challenges due to corruption.

Merit-based Appointments

Tughlaq appointed nobles and officials based on merit rather than lineage, intending to create a more efficient administration.

Religious Policy

Patronised Hindus and Jain scholars, including Jinaprabha Suri in 1328, and ordered the construction of a Basadi upasraya for Jain monks. First Sultan to participate in the festival of Holi.

POLICIES

Failed Projects Of MBT





Capital Shift

Shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri for better control over South India; however, the move proved disastrous.

Taxation Experiments

Enhanced taxation and cesses in 1336 in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region aimed at increasing revenue.





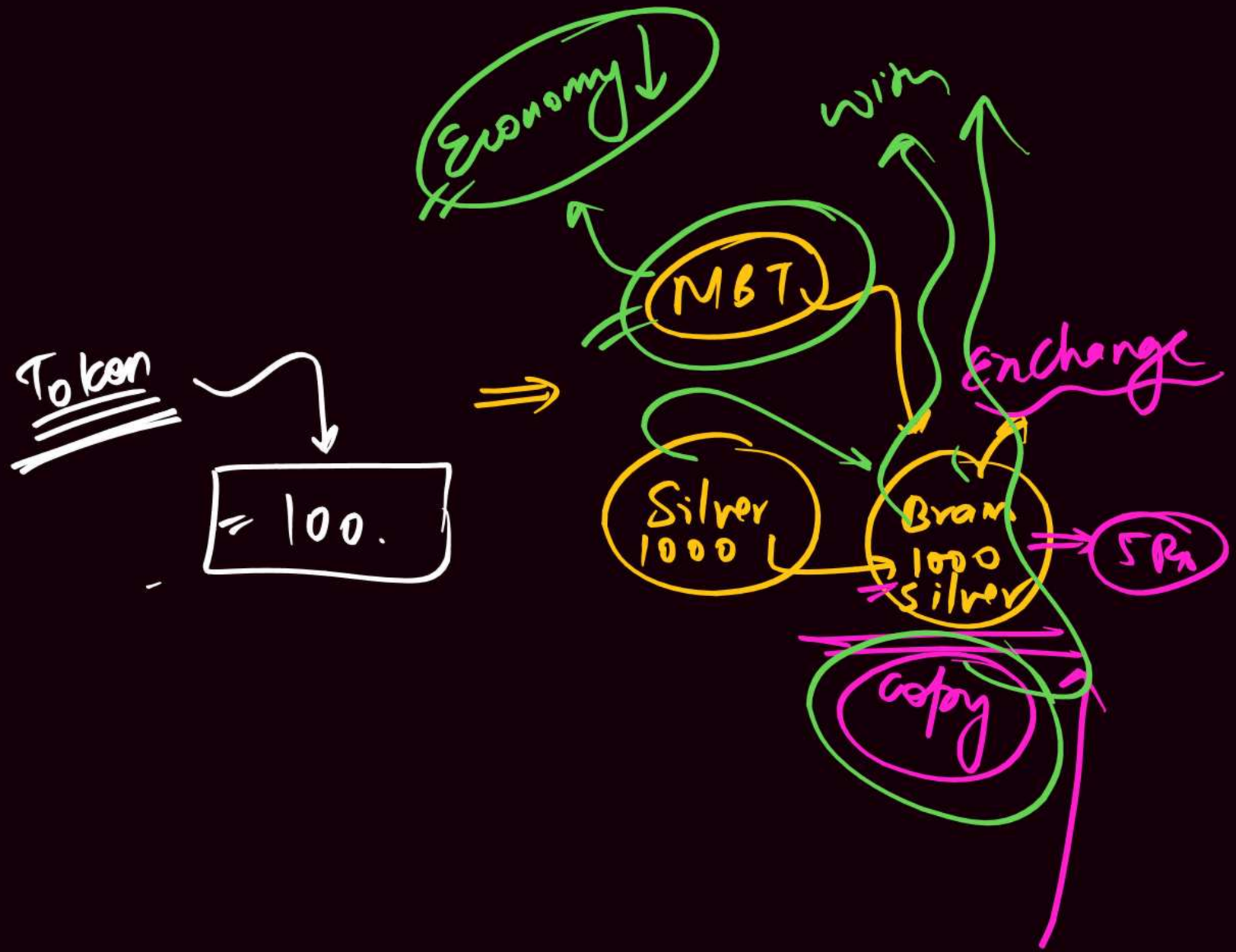
Currency Issues

Launched token currency with bronze coins equated to silver, but it led to counterfeiting and inflation.

Military Expeditions

Proposed the **Khurasan Expedition** (1329) to conquer Khurasan and Iraq - later abandoned.

Initiated the **Qarachil expedition** in 1333 to check Chinese incursions in the Kumaon hills.


Economy ↓
win
MBT
Token
= 100.
exchange
Silver
1000
Bram
100
Silver
5 Rs
colony

DYNASTIC RULE

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)



25

Emergence of Kingdoms

During Mohammad Bin Tughlaq's reign, several kingdoms emerged

Vijayanagar Formation

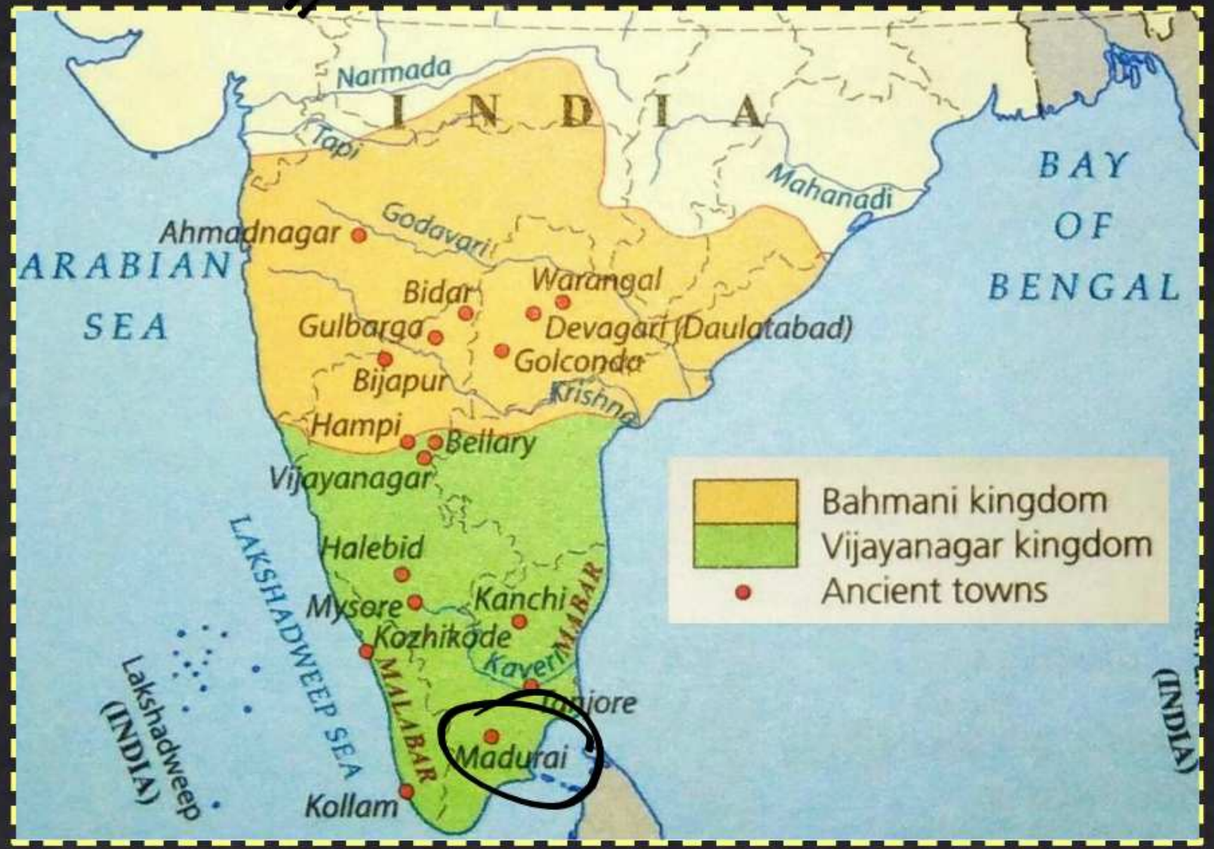
Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by brothers Harihara and Buka, marking the rise of a powerful empire.

Madurai's Establishment

Madurai was established in 1335 under Jalaludin Shah, becoming a significant center of culture and trade.

Bahamani Kingdom

The Bahamani Sultanate was founded between 1341 and 1347 under Hasan Gangu, further diversifying the political landscape.



DYNASTY

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq focused on administrative reforms and infrastructure development. He established a network of canals, improved agriculture, and promoted trade, which significantly boosted the economy. His reign is marked by efforts to build hospitals and educational institutions, along with a commitment to public welfare.

ADMINISTRATION

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Orchards → Towns.

Land Revenue System

Firoz Shah Tughlaq revamped the land revenue system, ensuring timely collection and efficient administration, which improved agricultural productivity.

Public Works Initiatives

He established numerous public works, including the construction of canals, roads, and irrigation systems to promote trade and agriculture.

longest canal - Sirsa - Hansi

Cultural Contributions

Firoz Shah promoted arts and culture, establishing libraries and encouraging scholars, which led to a flourishing of literature during his reign.

Orthodox

Religious Policies

He implemented policies of religious tolerance and supported various religious institutions, promoting peace and unity among diverse communities.

Jizya

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

Iqta-transferable ✗
→ Hereditary.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Eased Audits for Governors

Muqtis faced strict audits under previous rulers, but Firoz Shah Tughlaq relaxed these measures, fostering a more supportive governance environment.

Agricultural Innovations

He prioritized the improvement of fruit quality in India and established 1,200 orchards near Delhi, enhancing local agriculture.

Slave Management

Firoz amassed a significant number of slaves and created a department for them, known as Diwan-i-Bandagan, to manage their roles in handicrafts and personal services.

Agriculture → economy

Social Welfare Programs

He established hospitals for the poor called Darul-shafa and the Diwan-i-Khairat to facilitate marriages for poor girls.

TAXATION POLICY

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Orthodox Islamic Scholars

Religious Influence on Governance

Firoz Shah Tughlaq appointed theologians to high positions, ensuring their control over the judiciary and educational systems.

Jizyah Tax Implementation

He reintroduced Jizyah as a separate tax, distinct from land revenue, enhancing state revenue from non-Muslim subjects.

Islamic Taxation

Four main taxes were enforced: Kharaj (land tax), Khams (1/5 of war loot), Jizya (tax on Hindus), and Zakat (2.5% income tax for Muslims).

Innovative Irrigation Tax

Firoz Shah was the first Sultan to impose a Sharb, an irrigation tax, to support agricultural infrastructure.

ARCHITECTURE AND LITERATURE

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Autobiography of Firoz Shah

Firoz Shah Tughlaq authored his autobiography, 'Fatuhat-i-Firozshahi', documenting his reign and achievements.

Literary Contributions

Zia-ud-Din Barani composed significant works, including 'Fatawa-i-Jahandari' and 'Tarikh-i-Firozshahi', reflecting the political landscape of the era.

Sanskrit → Persian.

Translation Initiatives

Firoz Tughlaq was notable for initiating the translation of Hindu religious texts from Sanskrit to Persian, promoting cultural exchange.

Founding of Jaunpur

In memory of his cousin Mohammed Bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah established the city of Jaunpur, enhancing urban development.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

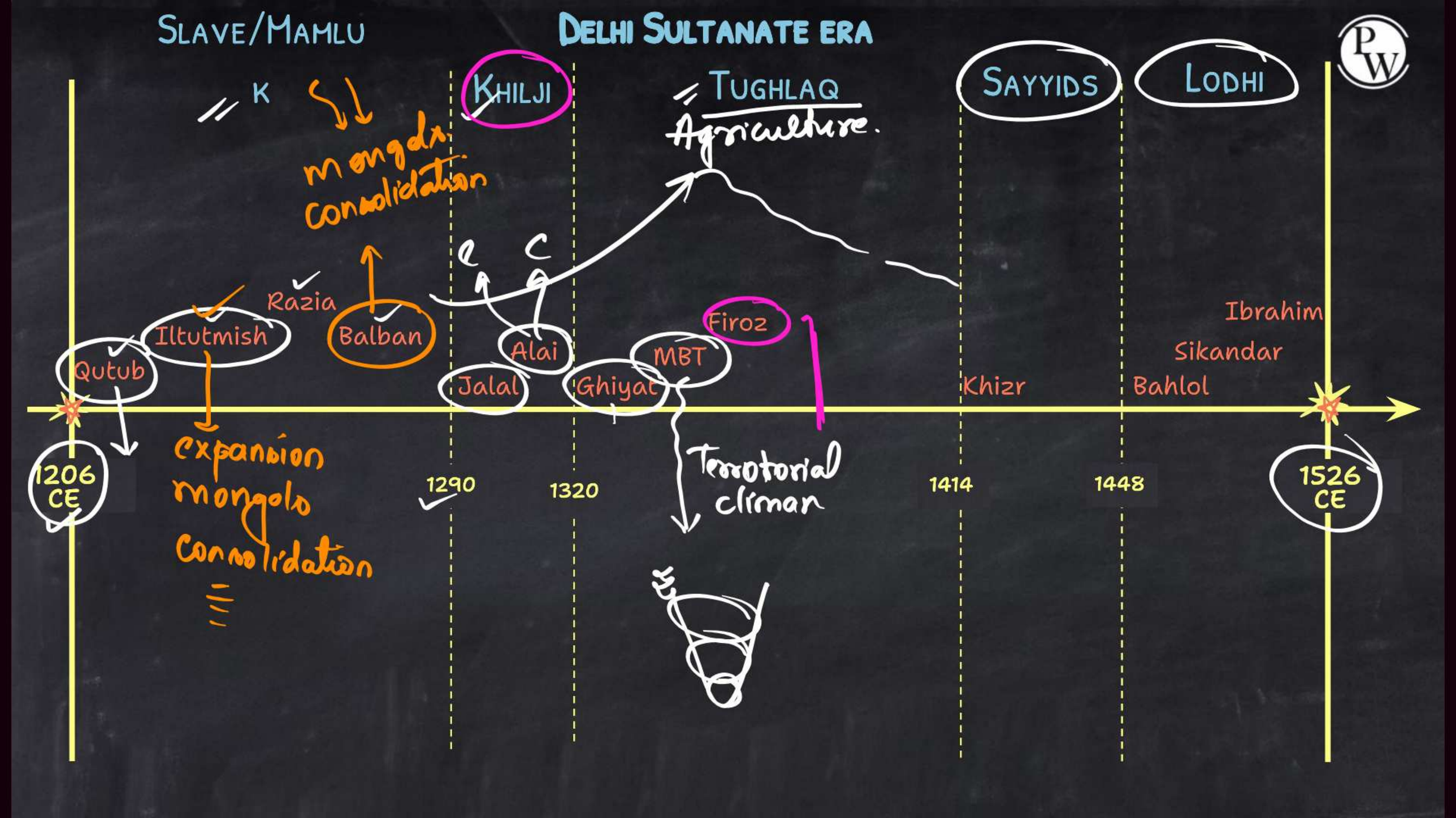
Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq died in 1388.

The tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq is situated in the Hauz Khas complex in New Delhi.

After his death, the rulers became weak, leading to instability in the region.

Timur, a Mongol chieftain, invaded northern India in 1398, plundering the land and appointing Khizar Khan as the governor of Multan, Lahore, and Dipalpur before leaving.


SLAVE/MAMLU
DELHI SULTANATE ERA
K
KHILJI
TUGHLAQ
Agriculture.
SAYYIDS
LODHI
mongol consolidation
Razia
Iltutmish
Balban
Qutub
Alai
Jalal
Ghiyat
MBT
Firoz
Khizr
Ibrahim
Sikandar
Bahlol
expansion mongolo consolidation
territorial climan
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

Timur Invasion 1398

Timur, a Mongol chieftain, invaded northern India in 1398, plundering the land and appointing **Khizar Khan** as the governor of Multan, Lahore, and Dipalpur before leaving.

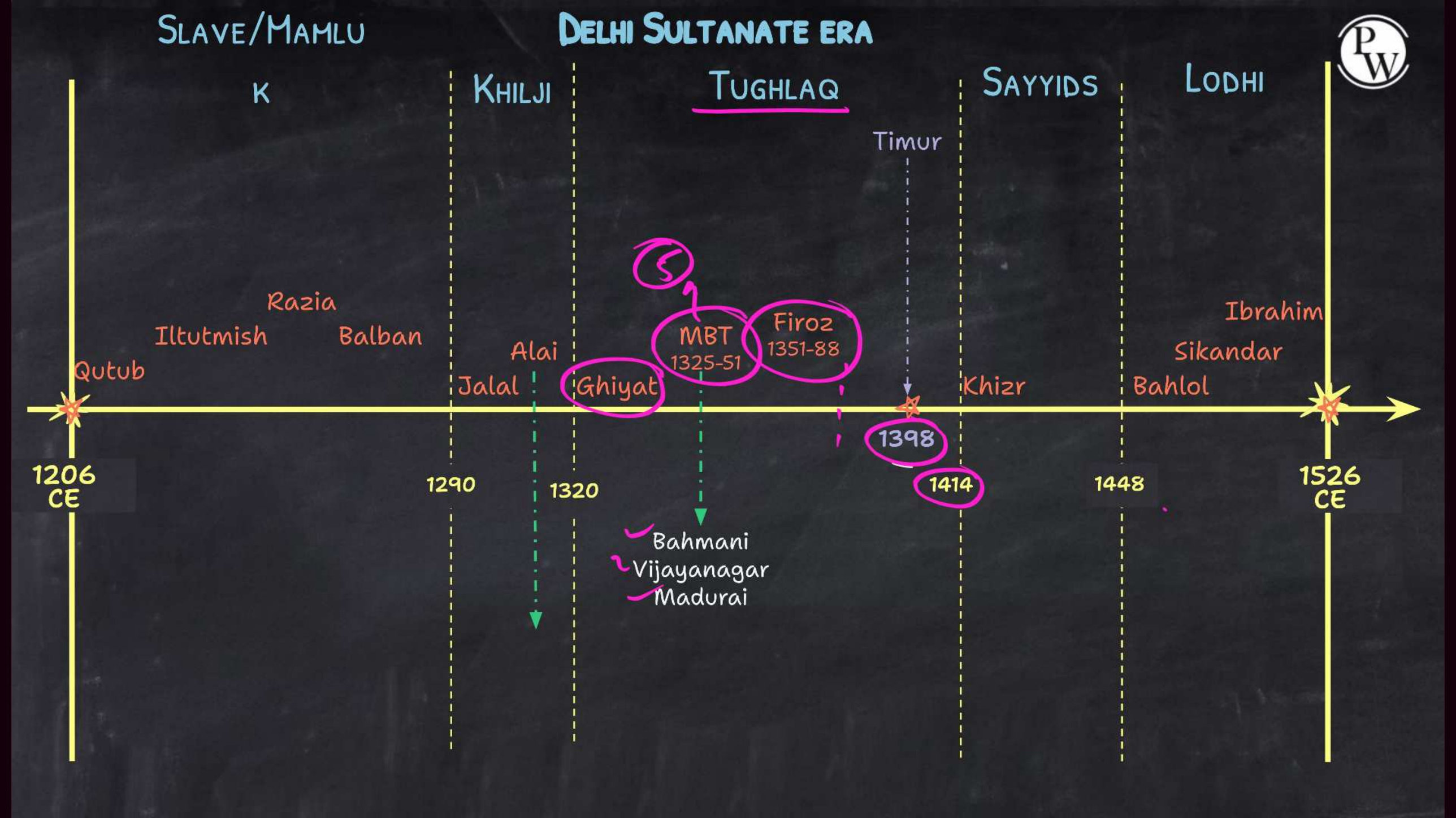





Governor
= Khizr Khan.
Caretaker.

Sayyid dynasty

March 7, 2025


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamlu
K
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
Timur
Razia
Iltutmish
Balban
Qutub
Alai
Jalal
Ghiyat
MBT
1325-51
Firoz
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Khizr
Ibrahim
Sikandar
Bahlol
1398
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE
Bahmani
Vijayanagar
Madurai

SAYYID DYNASTY

KHIZR KHAN (1414-1421 AD)



Sharqui @ Jaunpur.

Khizr Khan took over Delhi and established the Sayyid dynasty.

His reign, along with his successors, was marked by efforts to suppress rebellions in Katehar, Badaun, Etawah, and other regions.

He also contended with the Sharqi Sultans of Jaunpur.

SUCCESSORS

Khizr Khan (1414-1421 AD)

Successors

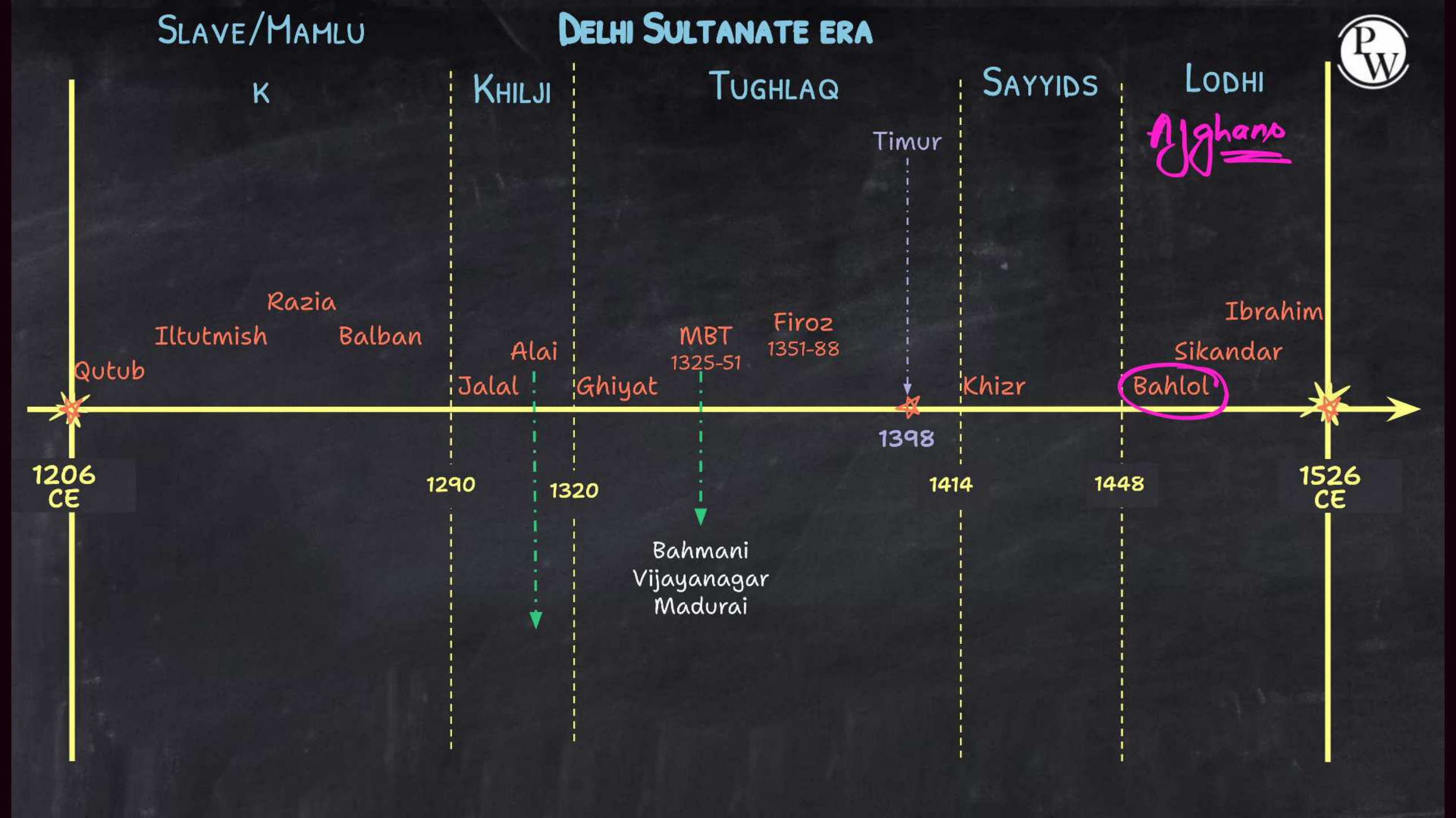
- Mubarak Shah (1421-1433 AD)
- Muhammad Shah (1434-1443 AD)
- Alauddin Alam Shah (1445-1451 AD)

These rulers were relatively weak and ineffective. Eventually, Bahlul Lodi, the governor of Lahore, seized the throne, bringing an end to the Sayyid dynasty.

Legacy

- The Sayyids wore a pointed cap (kulah) and were known as 'Kulah-Daran'.
- Yahiya bin Ahmad Sirhindi authored Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi during their rule.

LODHI DYNASTY


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamlu
K
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
Afghans
Timur
Razia
Iltutmish
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1398
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE
Bahmani
Vijayanagar
Madurai

DYNASTY OVERVIEW

Founder. BAHLUL LODI (1451-1489 AD)

- Founder of the Lodi Dynasty
- Annexation of Jaunpur
- Afghans & Noble Autonomy



LODI DYNASTY

Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 AD)

- a period of significant expansion and consolidation of power in North India.
- administrative reforms, including the establishment of a centralized revenue system and the promotion of agriculture.
- His reign marked the Lodi Empire's zenith, characterized by cultural advancements and military campaigns that secured its influence over regions like Rajputana and Malwa.

ADMINISTRATION

Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 AD)

Tax Reforms

Abolished the Zakat tax on grains, easing the burden on farmers and promoting agricultural productivity.

Measurement System

Introduced a new unit of measurement called Gazi-Sikandari, standardizing trade and commerce.

Jaziya Tax Reimposed

Reimposed the Jaziya tax on non-Muslims, reinstating a historical tax for revenue.

Capital Relocation

Established Agra as a city and shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1506, enhancing its strategic importance.

LODI DYNASTY

Ibrahim Lodi
(1517-1526 AD)

Babur

Last Sultan of the Lodi Dynasty

Ibrahim Lodi was the final ruler of the Lodi Dynasty, reigning from 1517 to 1526, during a time marked by political instability.

Succession Disputes

Internal succession disputes weakened the empire, leading to a decline in central authority and increased internal strife.

Invitation to Babur

Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab, invited Babur to challenge Ibrahim's rule.

End of the Delhi Sultanate

Ibrahim was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526



Life in the Delhi Sultanate

March 7, 2025

OVERVIEW

Life in the Delhi Sultanate

The Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 AD) marked a significant transformation in Indian political, economic, and social systems.

Influenced by Turko-Afghan administrative models and Persianate culture, it established a centralized government and a complex bureaucracy.

Trade flourished, leading to urbanization and cultural exchanges that shaped the Indian subcontinent's history.

ADMINISTRATION

Central Administration

Supreme Authority

The Sultan held supreme authority, supported by the Majlis-i-Khalwat, a council of ministers responsible for advising on state matters.

Key Officials

Key administrative roles included the Naib or Wali, Diwan-i-Wazirat, and Diwan-i-Ariz, each overseeing crucial state functions.

finance

Judicial System

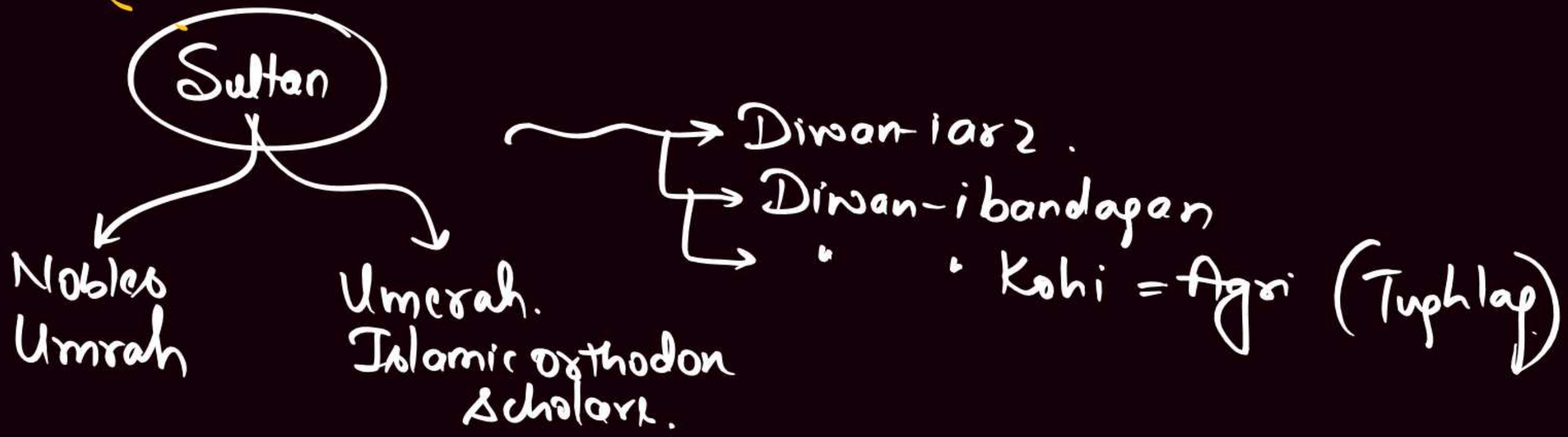
The Qazi enforced Sharia law in civil matters, while village panchayats managed local Hindu laws.

Military Affairs

The Diwan-i-Ariz was responsible for military recruitment and maintaining soldier welfare, ensuring the Sultan's defense.

Caliph

Islamic.



GOVERNANCE

Local Administration

Provinces

Governed by Muqtis (Governors), provinces played a crucial role in local governance, ensuring law and order.

Districts

Shiqs were administered by Shiqdars, who managed local affairs and collected taxes.

Blocks

Parganas, overseen by Amils (Revenue Collectors), focused on revenue generation and local administration.

Villages

The basic administrative unit, villages were led by Muqaddams or Chaudharis, responsible for community welfare.

Iqta System

- Arabic word, institution originated in Persia (Iran).
- It was used in the Caliphate administration as a method of financing operations and paying civil and military officers.

- Functioning of the Iqta System:
  - Rulers made revenue assignments (iqta) to their nobles (umara) instead of paying them in cash.
  - The assignees **(muqti and wali)** collected revenue from these assigned areas.
  - The collected revenue was used for:
    - Their personal expenses.
    - Paying the troops maintained by them.
    - Sending the surplus **(fawazil)** to the centre

- non-hereditary and did not grant ownership rights
  - became hereditary under Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- transferable

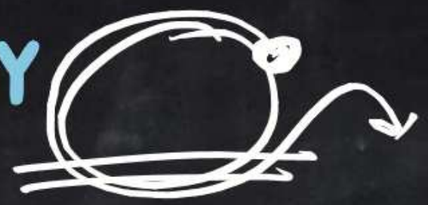
Local Administration

Governance was structured into **multiple administrative units**:

Area	Governed By
Iqtas (Provinces)	Muqtis (Governors)
Shiqs (Districts)	Shiqdar
Pargana (Blocks)	Amil (Revenue Collector)
Village (Basic Unit)	Muqaddam or Chaudhari

ECONOMY

Economy



Land Revenue

The primary income source for the Delhi Sultanate, with taxes on agriculture ranging from one-third to one-half of the produce. Mismanagement often led to reliance on plunder.

Land Classification

Measure.

Iqta Land was assigned to officials as a salary substitute, Khalisa Land was directly controlled by the Sultan, and Inam Land included tax-free grants for institutions.

Agricultural Practices

Included the cultivation of food crops, cash crops, fruits, and spices, utilizing techniques like crop rotation, double cropping, and the Persian wheel for irrigation.

Trade and Industry

Trade flourished with local and long-distance commerce involving textiles, spices, and handicrafts, bolstered by a structured taxation system and vibrant market activities.

ECONOMY

Economy

Political Stability

The Sultanate's political stability facilitated trade growth, creating a favorable environment for merchants and artisans.

Major Industries

Textiles, silk, and handicrafts emerged as major industries during this period, driving economic prosperity.

Regional Specialties

Bengal and Gujarat became renowned for high-quality cotton and silk fabrics, catering to both local and international markets.

Notable Production Centers

Sonargaon (Bangladesh) gained fame for its raw silk and muslin production, establishing itself as a key player in the trade.

ECONOMY

Economy

Postal.

Communication & Infrastructure

Ibn Battuta noted a well-organized postal system with Ulug (Horse Post) stations every 4 miles, Dawa (Foot Post) every ⅓ mile, and Sarais (Rest Houses) along highways.

Technological Advancements

Innovations included paper manufacturing from China, iron stirrups improving cavalry, spinning wheels enhancing textile output, and metallurgical progress boosting weaponry.

Trade Networks

The Delhi Sultanate thrived on trade, connecting markets across Asia, facilitating the exchange of goods like textiles, spices, and precious metals.

Agricultural Developments

Advancements in irrigation and crop rotation increased agricultural yields, supporting a growing population and contributing to economic stability.

LIFE IN THE DELHI SULTANATE

Social Structure

Women

Women lived in a subordinate position, often restricted by practices such as sati and purdah, limiting their public presence.

Social Divisions

Hindus adhered to a rigid caste system, while Muslims were categorized into Turks, Iranians, Afghans, and Indian Muslims, leading to limited intermarriage.

Religious Discrimination

Muslim nobles predominantly held administrative power, while Hindu nobles had minor roles, with Hindus labeled as Zimmis and required to pay Jaziya tax.

Slavery

The slave trade thrived, engaging both male and female slaves in various roles, including domestic service, agriculture, and military duties.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Indo Islamic





Cultural Fusion

A unique fusion of Islamic, Persian, Central Asian, and Indian influences is evident in the architecture of the Delhi Sultanate.

Architectural Features

Key features include arches, domes, tall minarets, and decorative Arabic calligraphy, enriched by geometric and floral designs introduced by Turks.

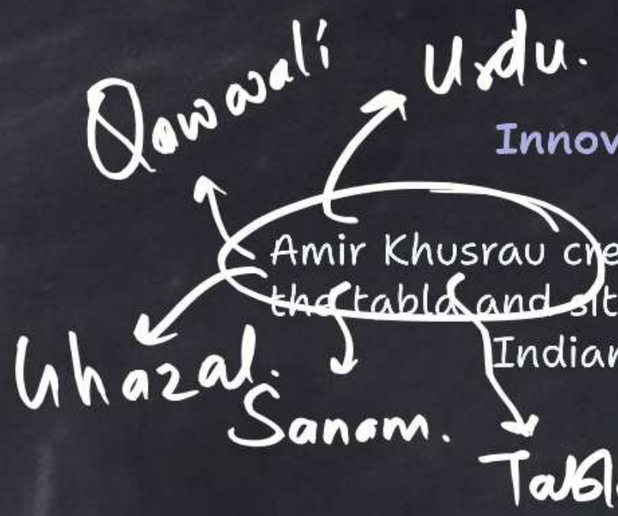
Tughlaq Architecture

Characterized by sloping walls for durability, utilizing grey sandstone with minimal decoration to create a sturdy yet elegant aesthetic.

Lodi Architecture

Notable for elevated tombs on raised platforms, often surrounded by gardens, and the use of double domes, exemplified by the Tomb of Sikandar Lodi.

Culture



Innovations in Music

Amir Khusrau created iconic instruments like the tabla and sitar, which became central to Indian classical music.

Sufi Sama Influence

Sufi Sama music flourished during this period, with notable contributions from musicians like Pir Bhodan.

Dhrupad Style

Raja Man Singh Tomar played a pivotal role in promoting the Dhrupad style, a classical music form emphasizing spirituality.

Cultural Patronage

Firuz Tughlaq's support for Persian translations of musical texts helped preserve and enhance musical heritage.

LITERATURE

Literature & Language

Official Language

Persian served as the official language of the Delhi Sultanate, facilitating administration and cultural exchange.

Regional Languages

Languages such as Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, and Telugu experienced significant growth and development during this period.

Major Literary Works

Important texts were produced, contributing to the rich literary heritage, including histories and poetry.

Tajul Maasir

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (Minhaj-us-Siraj)

Notable Scholars

Prominent scholars like Ziauddin Barani and Minhaj-us-Siraj authored significant works that documented history and governance.

Scholar	Work	Description
Ziauddin Barani	*Fatwa-i-Jahandari*	A guide on governance, Persian prose.
Ziauddin Barani	*Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*	A history of the **Tughlaq dynasty**.
Minhaj-us-Siraj	*Tabaqat-i-Nasari*	A history of **Muslim dynasties** up to **1260 AD**.
Zia Nakshabi	*Tutinama*	A Persian translation of Sanskrit fables.
Maladhar Basu	*Sri-Krishna Vijaya*	Bengali epic, patronized by **Bengali Sultans**.
Ferishta	*Gulshan-i Ibrahimi*	A historical account of **Indian rulers**.

LITERATURE

Literature & Language

Notable Writers

Hasan Nizami authored 'Taj-ul-Ma'asir', a historical chronicle detailing the rulers of the period.

Epic Poetry

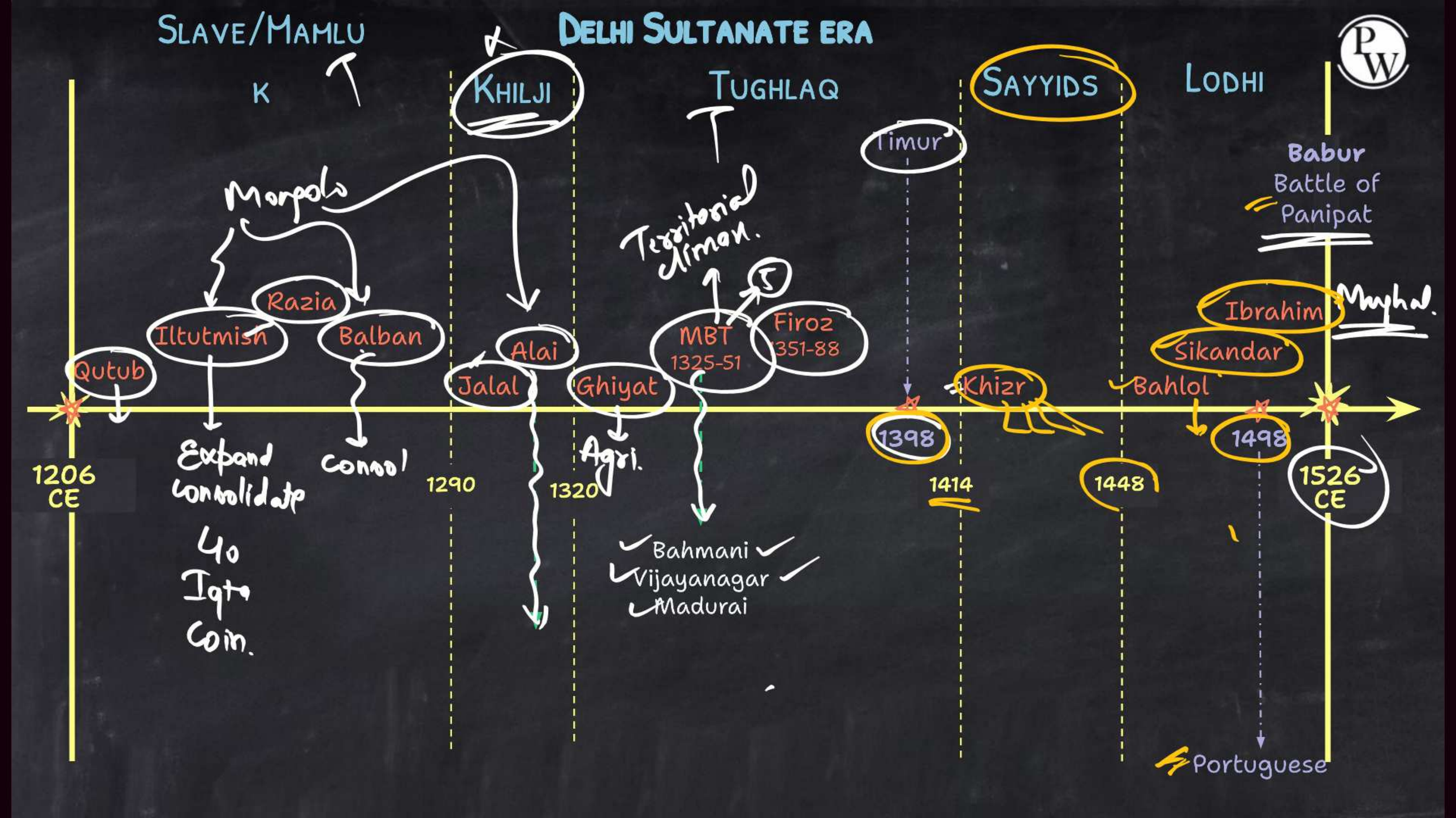
Chand Bardai created 'Prithviraj Raso', an epic poem celebrating the life and valor of Prithviraj Chauhan.

Historical Texts

Kalhana's 'Rajatarangini' provides an extensive history of Kashmir, documenting its rulers and events.

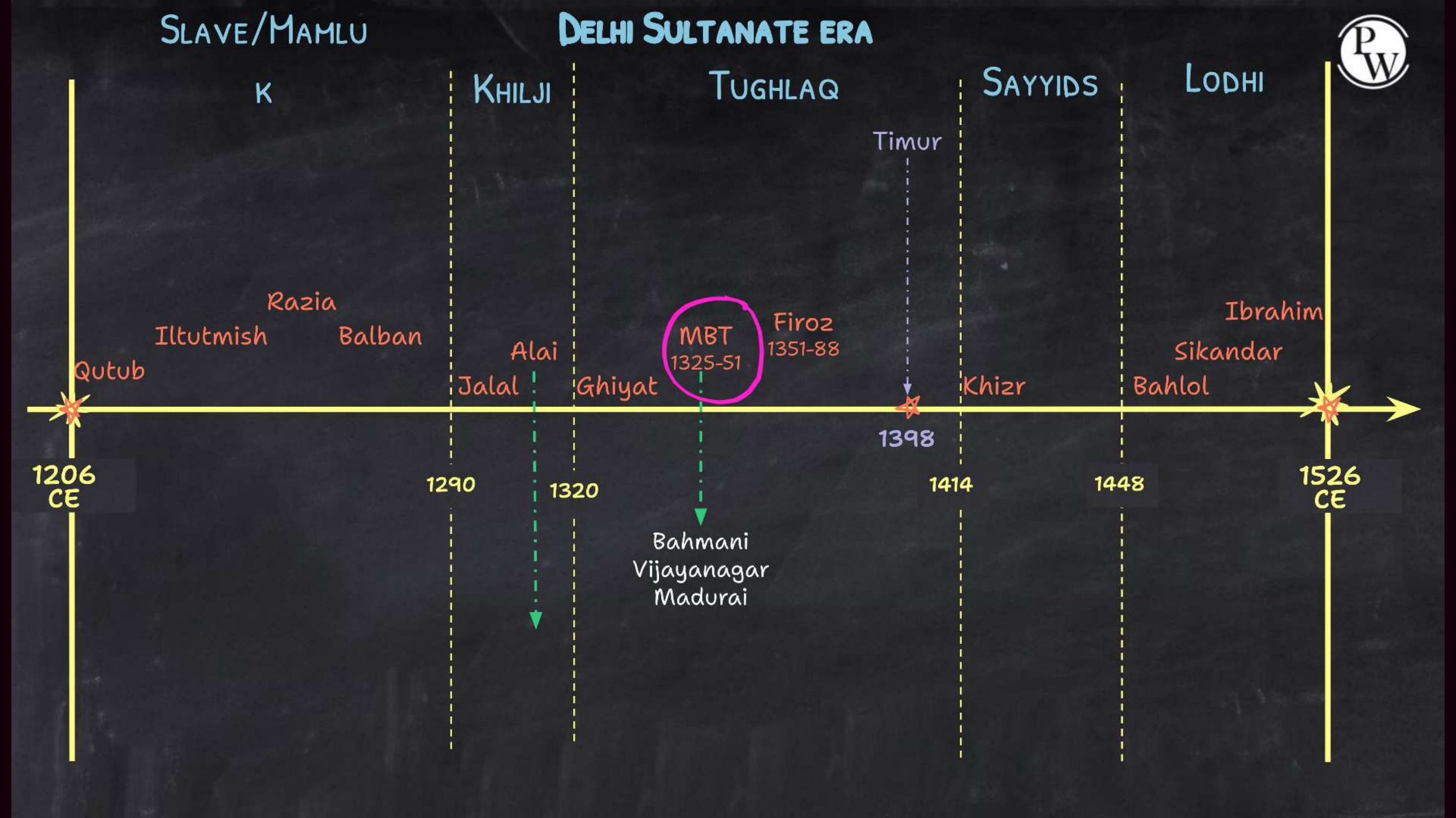
Musical Treatise

Raja Man Singh Tomar wrote 'Man Kautuhal', a treatise that combines music theory with cultural insights.

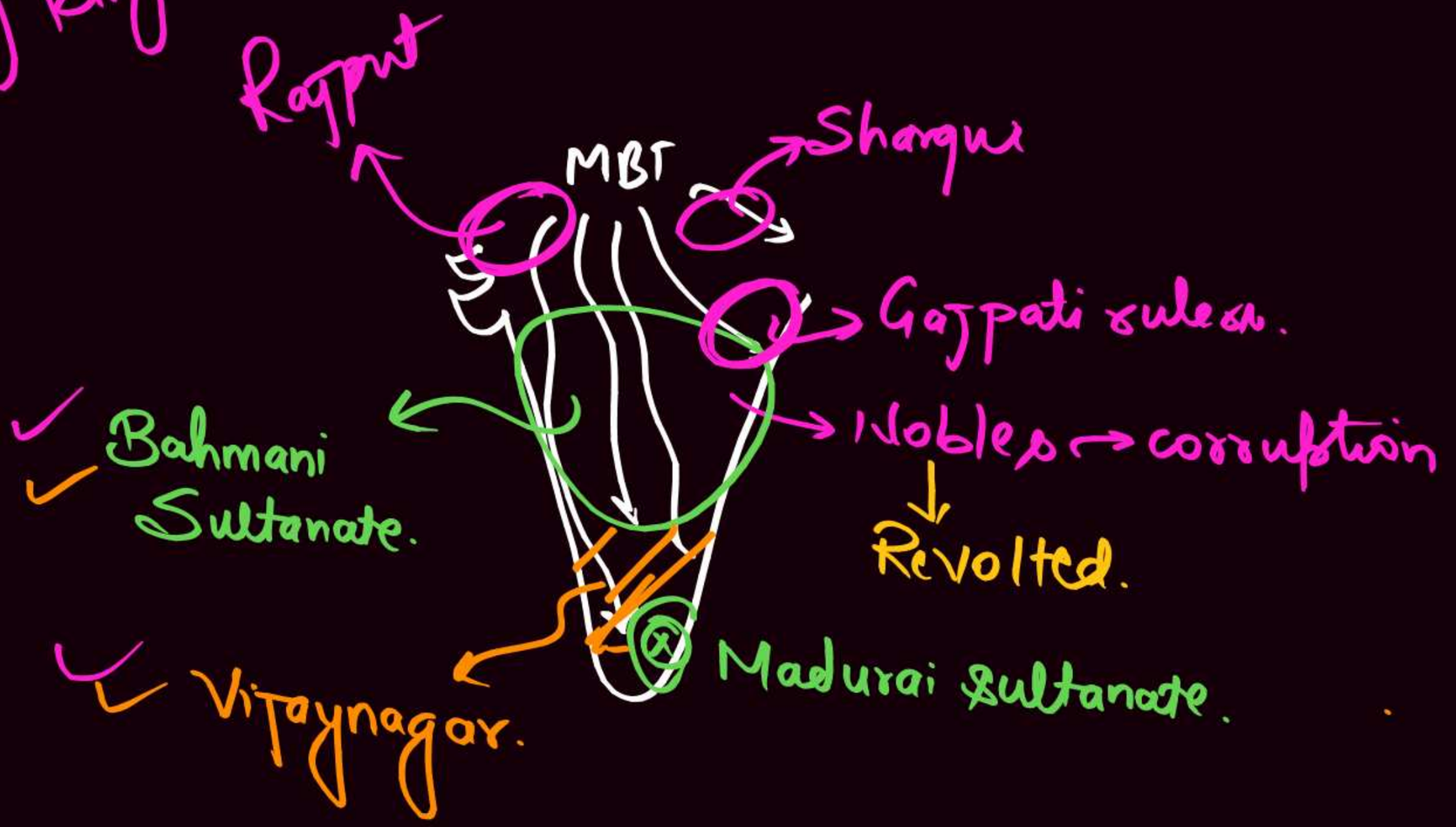

DELHI SULTANATE ERA
SLAVE/MAMLUK
KHILJI
TUGHLAQ
SAYYIDS
LODHI
Timur
Babur
Battle of Panipat
Mughal
Mongols
Territorial dimen.
Razia
Iltutmish
Balban
Qutub
Alai
Jalal
Ghiyat
MBT
1325-51
Firoz
1351-88
Ibrahim
Sikandar
Bahlol
Khizr
1206 CE
Expand Consolidate
40 Iqta
Coin.
Consol
1290
1320
Agri.
1398
1414
1448
1498
1526 CE
Bahmani
Vijayanagar
Madurai
Portuguese

3 - Bahmani & Vijaynagar Empire

3 - Bahmani & Vijaynagar Empire


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamlu
K
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
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Madurai

Regional Kingdoms



DYNASTIC RULE

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)



Emergence of Kingdoms

During Mohammad Bin Tughlaq's reign, several kingdoms emerged

Vijayanagar Formation

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Madurai's Establishment

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Bahamani Kingdom

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BAHMANI KINGDOM
[1347-1527 AD]
1526 ⇒ DS.

BAHMAN SHAH

Zafar Khan.

Bahman Shah [1347-1358]

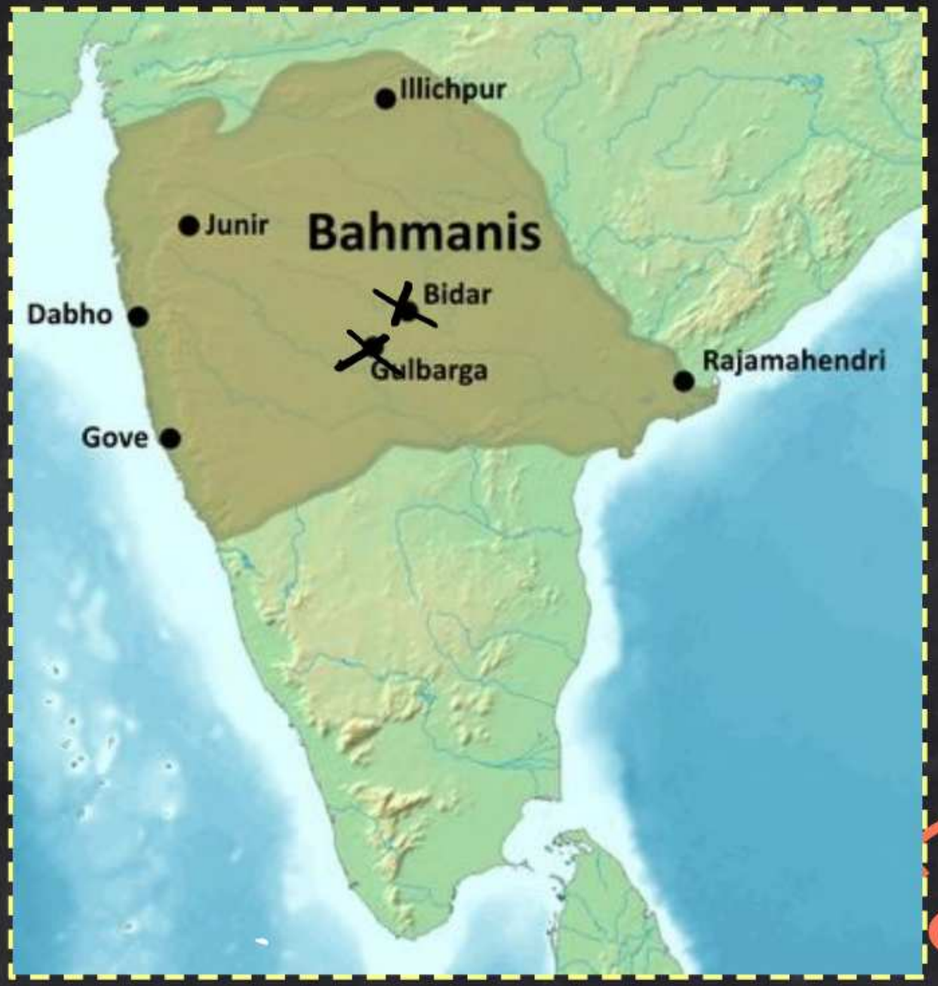
Independence from Delhi Sultanate

Declared independence from the Delhi Sultanate at Devagiri in 1345

later shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka.

Challenges and Campaigns

Faced challenges from rulers in Warangal, Orissa (Jajnagar), and Vijayanagara. After successful campaigns, he styled himself as the Second Alexander on coins.



BAHMAN SHAH

Taraf.

Bahman Shah [1347-1358]

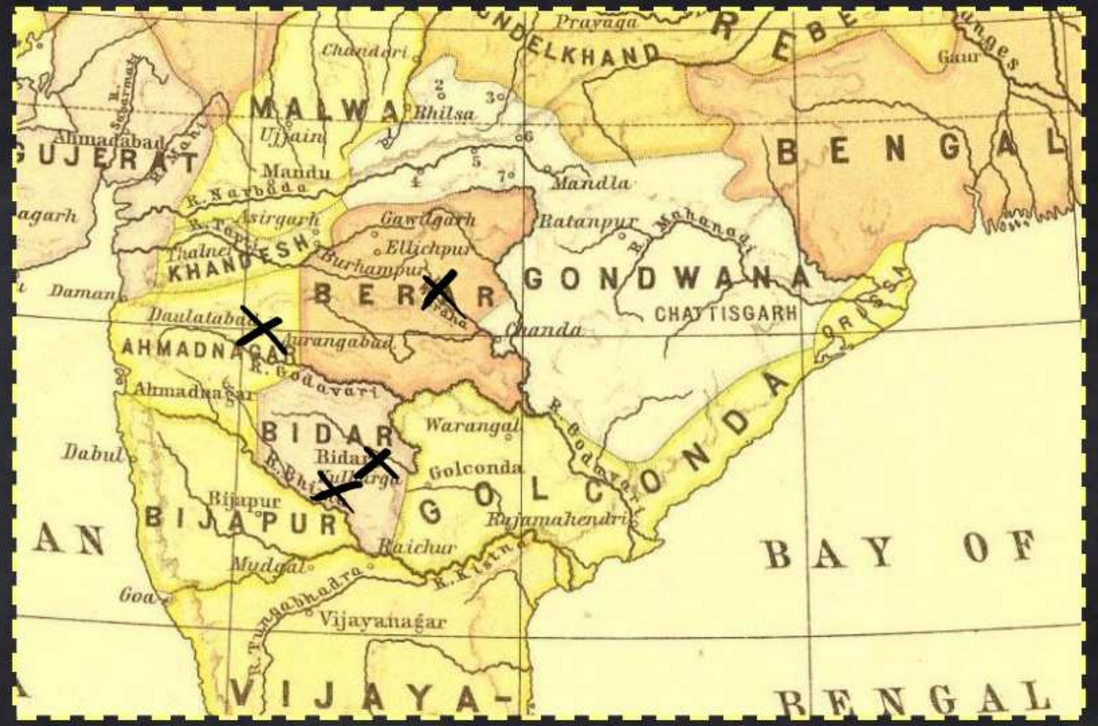
Administrative Structure

Adopted the administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate, dividing the kingdom into four regions:

- ✓ Gulbarga
- ✓ Daulatabad
- ✓ Bidar
- ✓ Berar

Role of Tarafdars

Each region was governed by a Tarafdar responsible for administration, revenue collection, and military command.



DECCAN SULTANATES

Mohammed I [1358-1375]



Military Campaigns

Attacked Warangal in 1363 and captured the fortress of Golkonda along with the Turquoise Throne, which became the royal seat of the Bahmani kings.



Administrative Innovations

Established a system of government followed by later Deccan Sultanates and the Marathas.



MOHAMMED I

Mohammed I [1358-1375]



Council of 8 Ministers

1. Vakil-us-Saltana as lieutenant
2. Waziri-Kull overseeing other ministers
3. Amir-i-Jumla as Finance Minister.
4. Wasir-i-Ashraf managed foreign affairs
5. Sadr-i-Jahan served as Chief Justice and Minister of Religious Affairs.
6. ~~Nazir~~ - Assistant finance minister
7. **Peshwa** - Associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom.
8. ~~Kotwal~~ or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital.

Infrastructure and Security Measures

Implemented measures to suppress highway robbery and initiated the construction of two mosques in Gulbarga.

AHMAD WALI SHAH

Ahmad Wali Shah [1429 AD]

Significant Military Campaigns

- **Captured Warangal in 1425** but faced resistance from Orissan rulers.
- Failed to expand further eastward due to strong local opposition.
- Shifted the capital from **Gulbarga to Bidar in 1429**, enhancing strategic control.

Impact on the Kingdom

- Established Bidar as a political and cultural center of the kingdom.
- Faced challenges in maintaining control over newly conquered territories.
- His reign marked a period of consolidation for the Bahmani Sultanate.

BAHMANI KINGDOM

Mohammad III [1463-1482]

Mohammad III ruled the Bahmani Kingdom from 1463 to 1482, a period marked by cultural and architectural advancements. His reign saw the flourishing of literature and art, as well as the construction of significant monuments, including mosques and forts that reflected the kingdom's architectural brilliance.

DECCAN SULTANATES

1460s

Mohammed Gawan

4 → 8

Military Innovations

Introduced the use of **gunpowder** in battles, notably during the Belgaum conflict against the Vijayanagar Kings.

Administrative Reforms

Divided the existing four provinces into eight Tarafs, each managed by a Tarafdar, enhancing local governance.

Land Revenue System

Implemented a system where royal officers received land assignments as payment, ensuring accountability for income and expenditure.

Conflicts between Deccani Muslims and Pardesi (foreigner) Muslims intensified due to his reforms.

Deccan Sultanates

The kingdom gradually disintegrated into five independent sultanates: Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar, Golkonda, and Bidar.

Bijapur grew stronger by annexing Bidar and Berar.

Ahmadnagar and Golkonda initially operated independently but later allied with Bijapur against Vijayanagar, leading to the defeat of Vijayanagar in the Battle of Talikota in 1565.

Dynasty	City	Founder
Adil Shahi	Bijapur	Yusuf Adil Shah
Imad Shahi	Berar	Imad Shah
Qutb Shahi	Golconda	Quli Qutub Shah
Nizam Shahi	Ahmednagar	Malik Ahmad
Barid Shahi	Bidar	Amir Ali Barid

Deccan Sultanates



DYNASTIES

Deccan Sultanates

Adil Shahi Dynasty

Founded by Yusuf Adil Shah, this dynasty ruled from Bijapur, known for its architectural marvels like the Gol Gumbaz.

Imad Shahi Dynasty

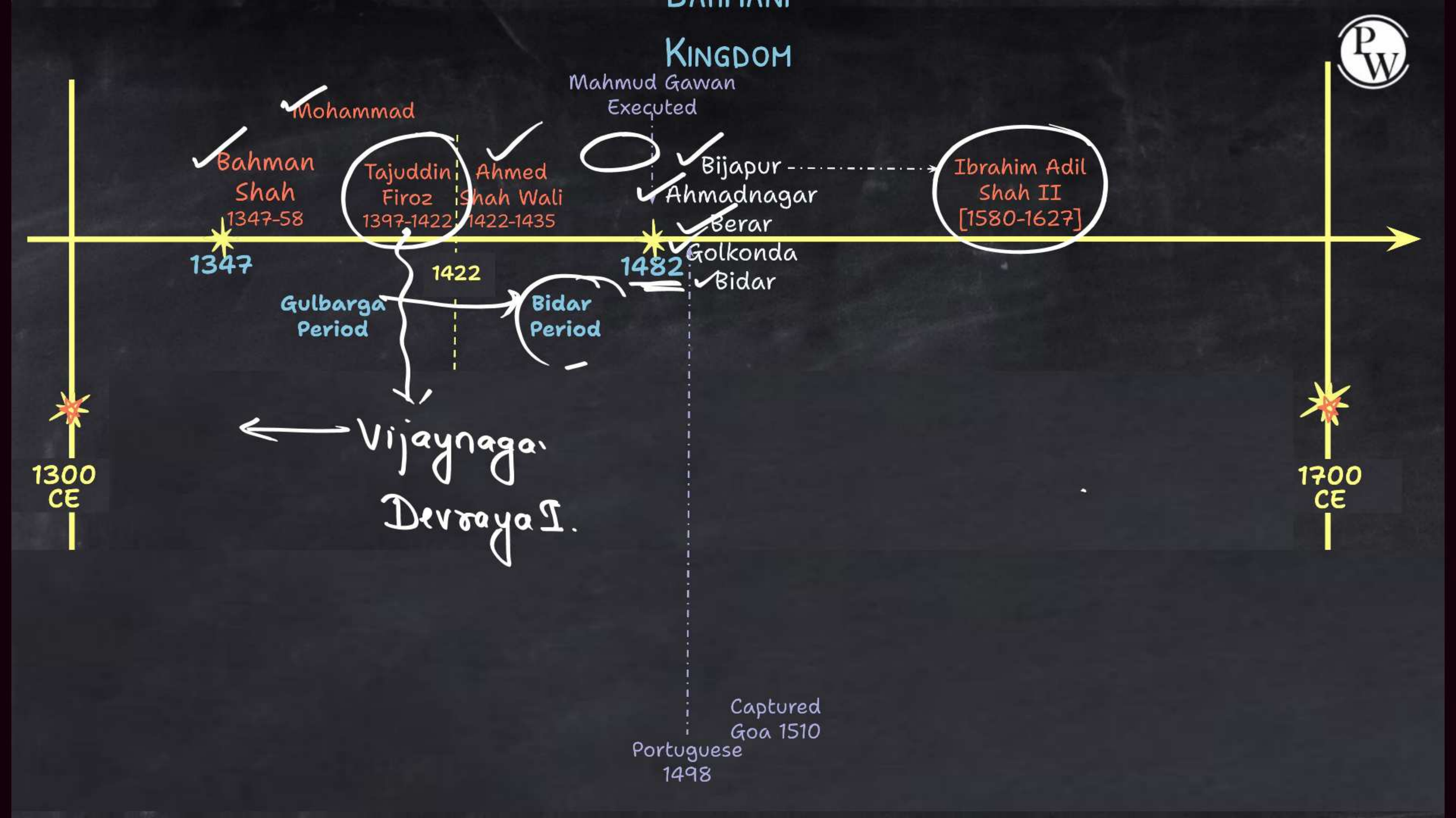
Founded by Imad Shah, it ruled Berar and is noted for its contributions to regional culture and governance.

Qutb Shahi Dynasty

Founded by Quli Qutb Shah, this dynasty based in Golkonda is renowned for its unique blend of Persian and Indian architectural styles.

Nizam Shahi Dynasty

Founded by Malik Ahmad in Ahmadnagar, this dynasty is recognized for its patronage of art and literature.


BAHMANI
KINGDOM
Mahmud Gawan
Executed
Mohammad
Bahman
Shah
1347-58
Tajuddin
Firoz
1397-1422
Ahmed
Shah Wali
1422-1435
Bijapur
Ahmadnagar
Berar
Golkonda
Bidar
Ibrahim Adil
Shah II
[1580-1627]
1347
1422
1482
Gulbarga
Period
Bidar
Period
Vijaynaga.
Devraya I.
1300
CE
1700
CE
Captured
Goa 1510
Portuguese
1498

- Bijapur - Adil Shahi

Ibrahim Adil Shah II [1580-1627]

Cultural Patronage

Ibrahim Adil Shah II was a notable patron of the arts, fostering a rich cultural environment in Bijapur. His court attracted poets, musicians, and scholars.

Wrote **Kitab e Navras**

Religious Tolerance

Jagadguru

He practiced religious tolerance, promoting harmony among different faiths and allowing for the coexistence of Hindu and Muslim traditions.

Literary Contributions

He authored several works in Dakhani, including poetry and prose, exemplifying the fusion of Persian and local styles.

Architectural Achievements

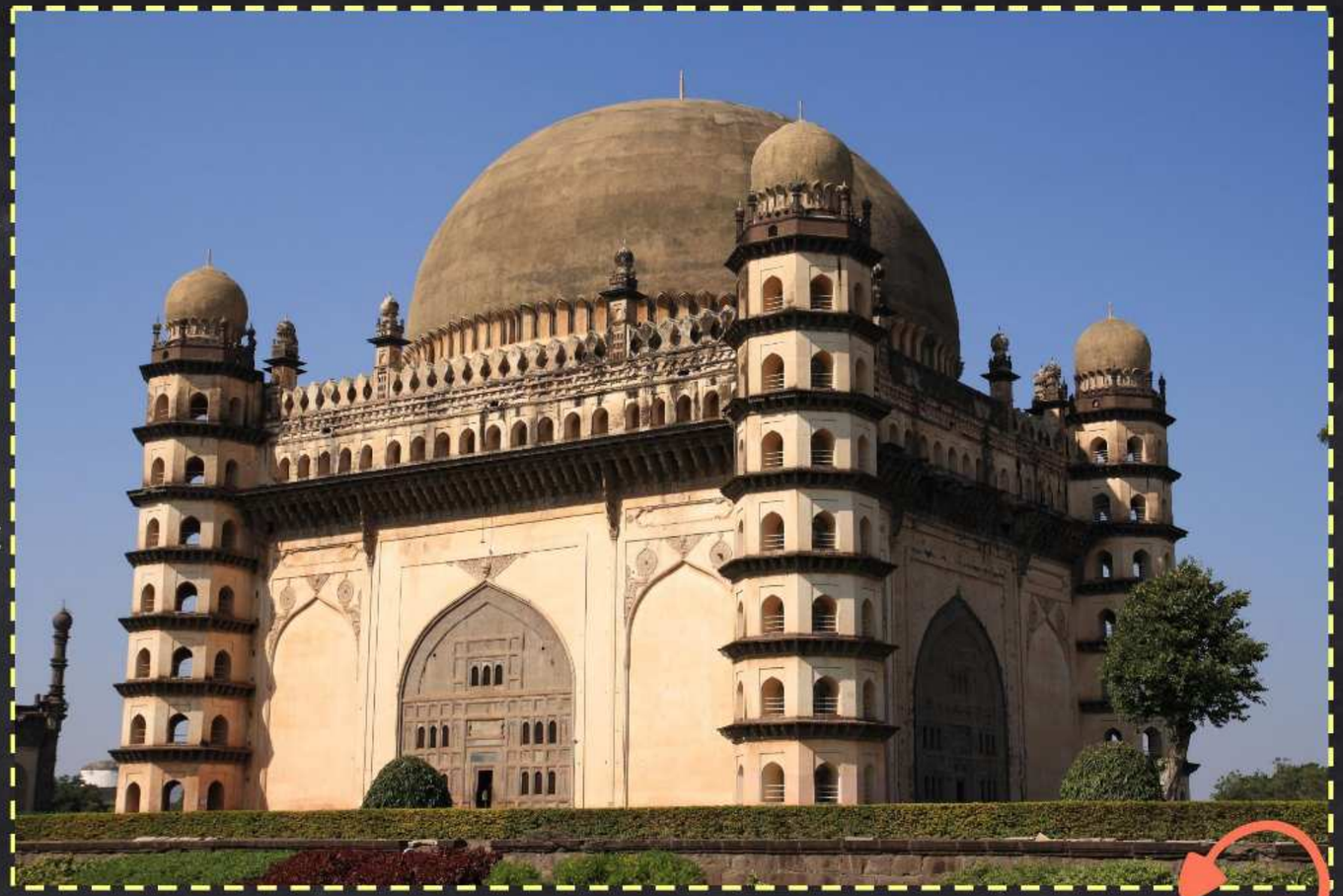
His reign is marked by significant architectural projects, including the construction of the Ibrahim Rauza, a stunning example of Indo-Islamic architecture.

- Bijapur - Adil Shahi

Muhammad Adil Shah [1626-1656]

Muhammad Adil Shah's reign saw a significant cultural renaissance, with advancements in art, music, and architecture.

Gol Gumbaj which is said to be the largest dome in the world is situated in Bijapur district of Karnataka. It is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah (1626–1656) the seventh Sultan of the Adil Shahi Dynasty.



GOLKONDA
Qutub Shahi

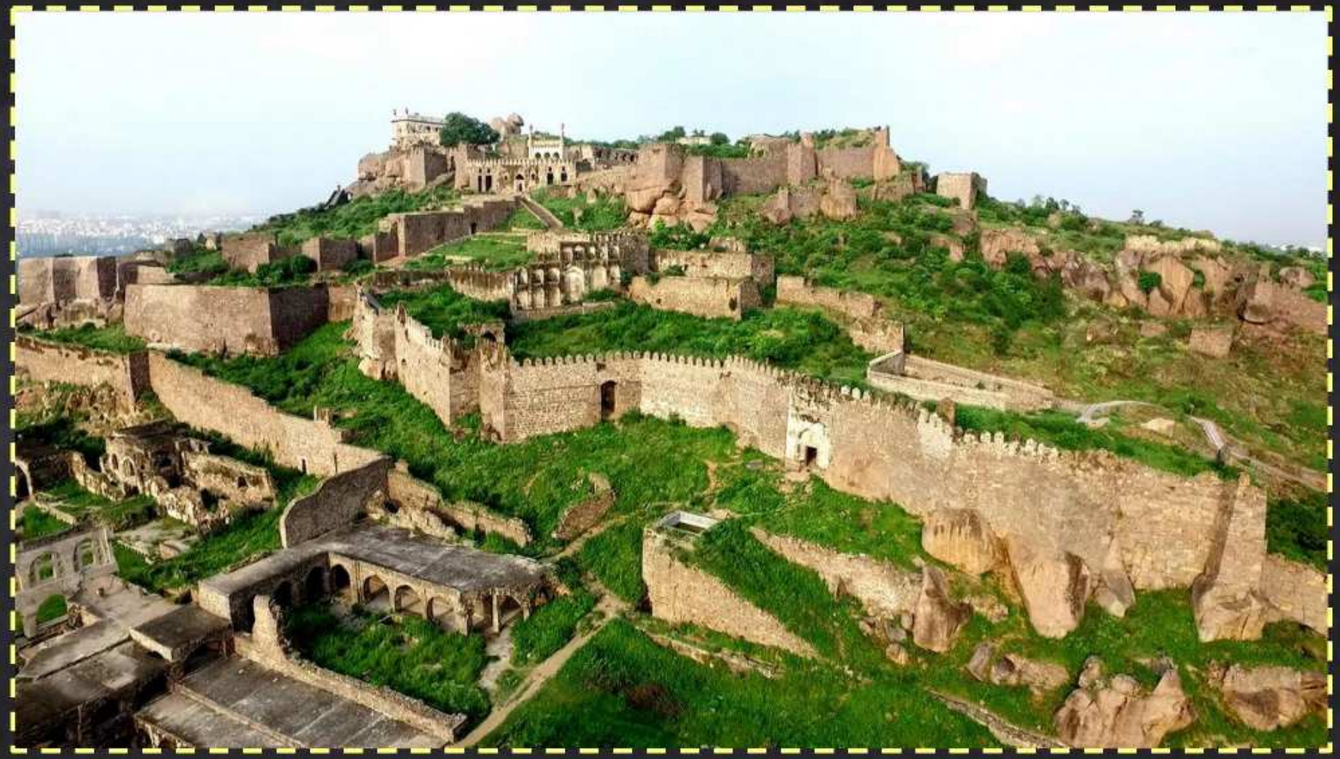
Golkonda Fort [Hyderabad]

Originally constructed as a mud fort by Raja Krishna Dev of the Kakatiya dynasty.

In **1495–1496, Sultan Quli Qutb Shah** received it as a Jagir and reconstructed it into a granite fort, renaming it Muhammed Nagar.

Under the Qutb Shahi dynasty, it became the capital of Golkonda, with Mohammad Quli Qutb Shah enhancing its grandeur.

Known for its acoustic architecture, it housed the Kohinoor diamond by the 17th century, with Fateh Darwaza serving as the fort's entrance.



VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE (1336-1650 AD)

HISTORY

Origin and Expansion

Foundation of the Empire

Founded in 1336 by Harihara I and Bukka after the decline of the Hoysala Empire.

Capital Shift

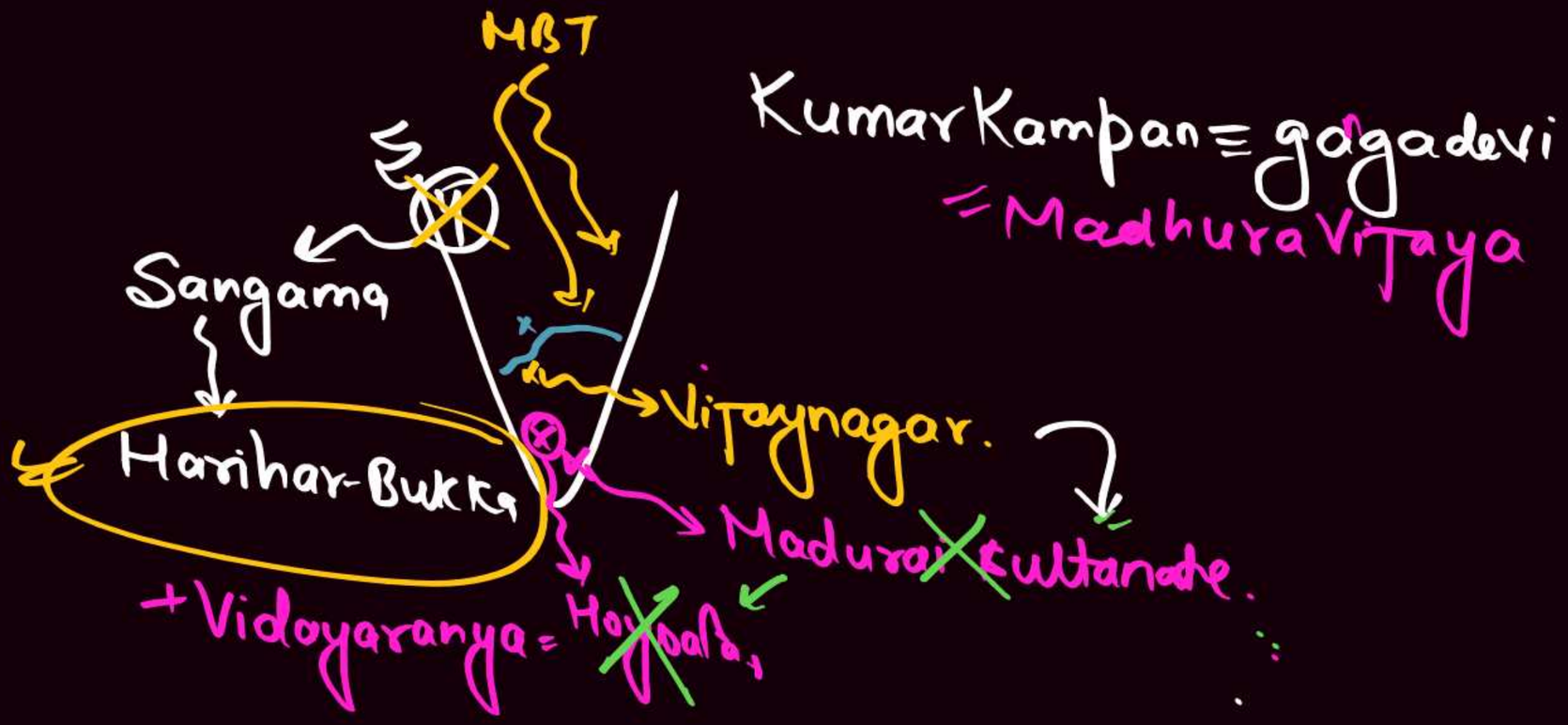
The capital shifted from Anegondi to Hosapattana renamed as Vijayanagara, located near Hampi on Tungabhadra.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Hampi, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986, derives its name from the goddess Pampadevi.

Key Figures

Vidyaranya, a revered Saiva saint, significantly contributed to the empire's establishment.


MBT
Sangama
Harihar-Bukka
Vijaynagar.
Madura
Sultanate.
+Vidyaranya = Ha
bala,
Kumar Kampan ≡ gangadevi
≡ Madhura Vijaya

SYMBOLS

Symbols & Titles:

Boar Emblem

The Boar (Varaha) emblem was adopted from the Chalukyas, symbolizing strength and vitality.

Coin = Janam

Regal Titles

The rulers titled themselves **'Hindu Suratrana'**, meaning Hindu Sultan, reflecting their governance.

Royal Orders

Rulers signed royal orders as 'Shri Virupaksha' in Kannada script, affirming their authority and cultural identity.

Titles of Nobility

Deccan Sultans referred to themselves as Ashvapati (lords of horses) while Vijayanagar Rayas were known as Narapati (lords of men).

EXPANSION

Territorial Expansion:

Conquests in Southern India

- Acquired Karnataka (Hoysala region)
- Coastal Andhra (from Gajapatis)
- Tamil Nadu (Tondaimandalam & Madurai).

Defeat of the Madurai Sultanate

Prince Kumara Kampana defeated Madurai Sultan (1370), ending Madurai Sultanate (Maduravijayam by Gangadevi)



CONFLICT

Vijayanagar-Bahmani Conflict

Control of Raichur Doab

The Raichur Doab region, located between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, was crucial for agricultural production and trade.

Monopoly over Horse Trade

Both empires sought dominance over the horse trade, particularly through the coastal ports of Goa, impacting military capabilities.

Krishna River as a Dividing Line

The Krishna River served as a natural boundary, influencing territorial disputes and military campaigns between the two powers.

Bahmani-Warangal Alliance

The alliance between the Bahmani Sultanate and Warangal effectively impeded the expansion efforts of the Vijayanagar Empire in the northern territories.

DYNASTY

Sangama Dynasty

Founding and Early Leaders

Founded by **Harihara I and Bukka I** in the 14th century, the Sangama dynasty established the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 after defeating the last Hoysala king.

Key Achievements

The dynasty is known for territorial expansion, including significant victories such as capturing vital regions in southern India and establishing a strong administrative system.



SANGAMA

Sangama Dynasty

Deva Raya I (1404–22)

Defeated by Firuz Shah Bahmani but later allied with Warangal.

Built a dam on Tungabhadra & Hiradra rivers for irrigation.

Nicolo Conti (Italian) visited in 1420.

Deva Raya II (1422–46)

Strongest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. Defeated Gajapatis of Odisha.

Employed Muslim cavalry according to Ferishta's account.

Abdur Razzak (Persia) visited in 1443.



Sangama Dynasty

Cultural Impact

Under the Sangama dynasty, the empire saw the infusion of diverse cultures through trade and interaction with foreign visitors, enhancing its artistic and architectural achievements.

Political Strategies

The Sangama rulers employed strategic alliances and military campaigns to expand their territory, establishing a strong foothold against neighboring kingdoms.

Decline and Succession

The dynasty weakened due to internal strife and external pressures, eventually leading to the rise of the Saluva dynasty, which succeeded the Sangama rulers.

SALUVA DYNASTY

Saluva Dynasty (1485–1505)

- **Saluva Narasimha 1485–1491** overthrew the Sangamas
- succeeded by two minors
  - Thimma Bhupala - 1491
  - Narasimha Raya II - 1491–1505
- Regency of **Narasa Nayaka**
- His son, Vira Narasimha, succeeded him as the regent and proclaimed himself as a ruler in AD 1506, thus inaugurating the third dynasty → Sangama
- He died in AD 1509 and his brother, Krishnadevaraya, succeeded him.
- Vira Narasimha later founded the Tuluva dynasty.

Vasco da gama landed at Calicut 1498

DYNASTY

Tuluva Dynasty

Krishnadevaraya's Reign

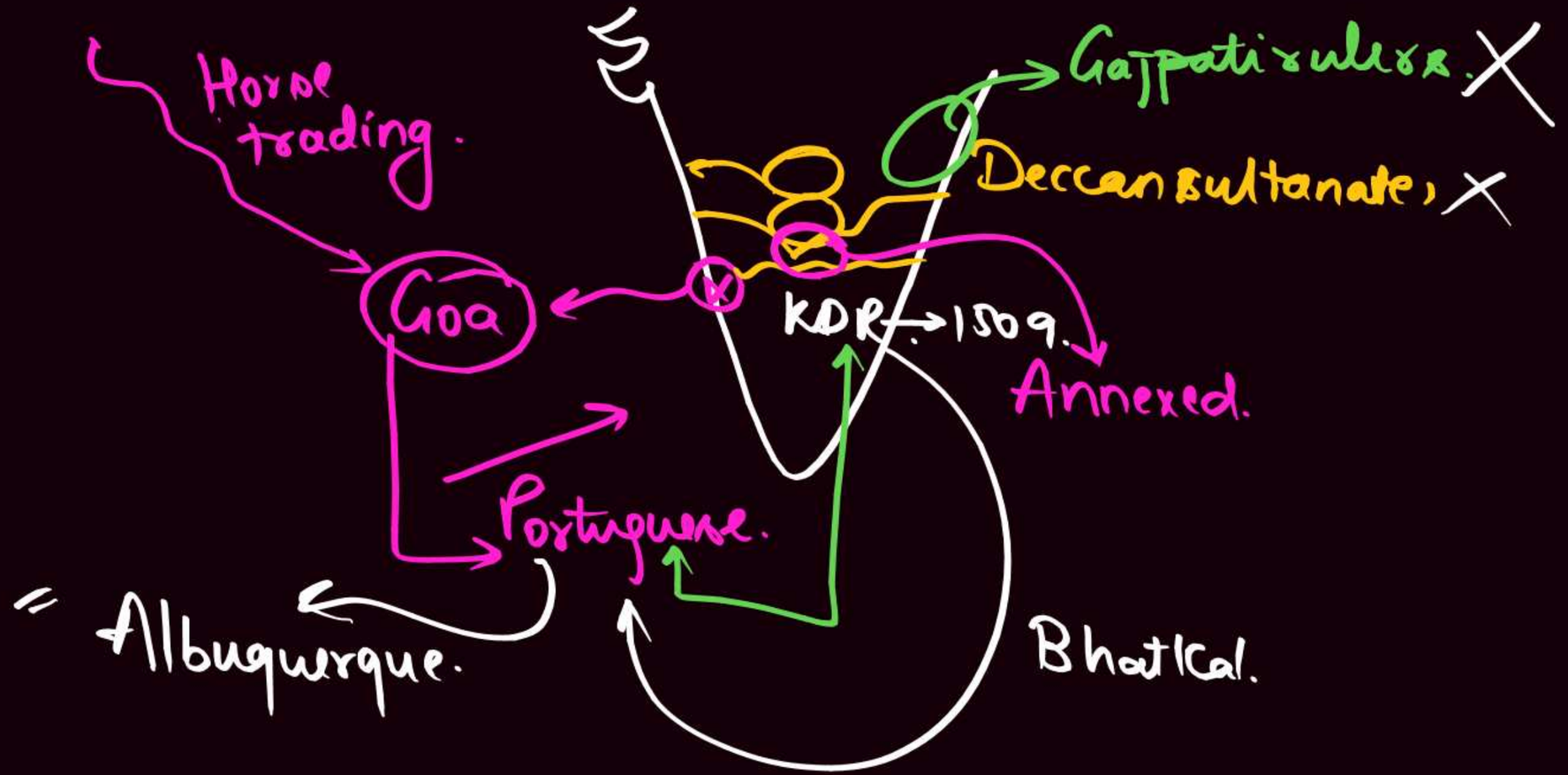
Krishnadevaraya (1509–29) was the greatest ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty, often referred to as 'Andhra Bhoja.' He led the empire to significant victories.

Military Achievements

Raichur Doab was captured in 1512, the Gajapatis were defeated in 1514, and the Bijapur Sultan was crushed in 1520.

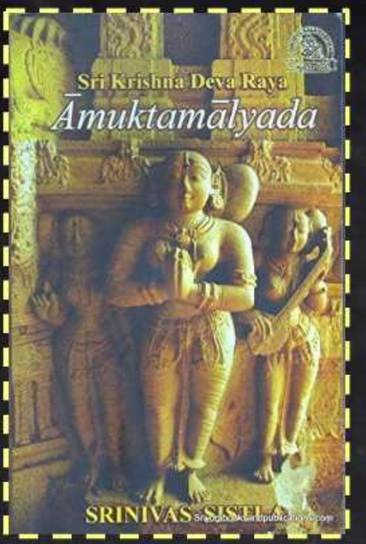
Cultural Contributions

Krishnadevaraya established the victory pillar at Simhachalam, allied with Portuguese Governor Albuquerque, and fortified trade in Bhatkal.


Horse trading.
Goa
Gajpati rulers.
Deccan sultanate,
KDR → 1509.
Annexed.
Portuguese.
Albuquerque.
Bhatkal.

Telugu Kannada Sanskrit

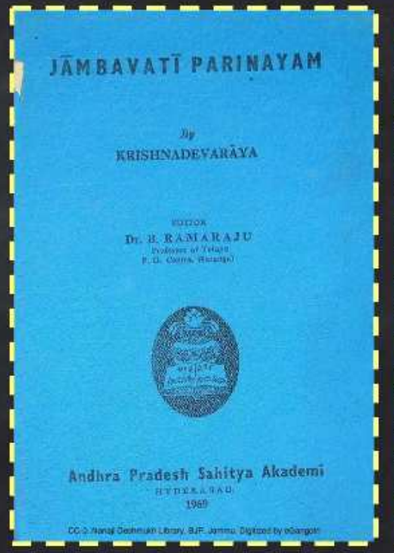
KRISHNADEVA RAYA (1509-29)

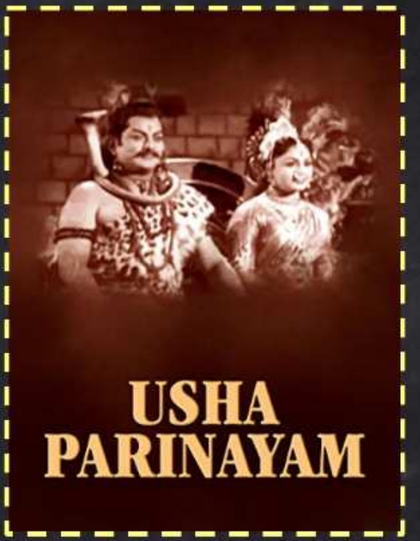


Patronage of Literature

- He encouraged Telugu literature, patronizing the Ashtadiggajas, and is famous for the Telugu poem 'Amuktamalyada.'
- He was a gifted scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit. His works include:
- Renowned Telugu poem Amuktamalyada (the story of Andal and a treatise stating the instance of Lord Vishnu in his dream)

- Madalasa Charita(Sanskrit),
- Satyavedu Parinaya (Sanskrit)
- Rasamanjari (Sanskrit)
- Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit),
- Krishna Deva Rayana Dinachari (Kannada)





Krishnadeva Raya (1509-29)

He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as Andhra Bhoja. Andhra Pitama, Abhinava Bhoja.

Ashtadiggajas - Eight eminent scholars were at his royal court.

1 - Allasani Peddana was the greatest; called Andhra Kavita Pitamaha.

Important works- Manucharitra and Harikatha Saram.

2- Tenali Ramakrishna - Panduranga Mahatyam

3 - Pingali Suranna -

- Garuda Puranam
- Prabhavathi Pradyumnam
- Raghava Pandaveeyam

Kalapurnodayam

4 - Dhurjati

5 - Nandi Thimmana

6 - Madayyagari Mallana

7 - Ayyalaraju Ramabhadrudu

8 - Ramarajabhushanudu

TULUVA DYNASTY

Tuluva Dynasty

Achyuta Deva Raya (1529–42)

Brother of Krishnadevaraya; retained power with Saluva Nayak's help.

Sadasiva Raya (1543–67)

Rama Raya (Aravidu clan) held real power.

Tactically played Deccan Sultanates against each other.

Tirumal Raya



DECLINE

Battle of Talikota (1565) Decline of Vijayanagar

Allied Deccan Sultanates Victory

Allied Deccan Sultanates, including Bijapur, Golconda, and Ahmadnagar, defeated Vijayanagar forces at the Battle of Talikota.

Execution of Rama Raya

Rama Raya, the commander of Vijayanagar, was executed during the battle, significantly impacting the leadership.

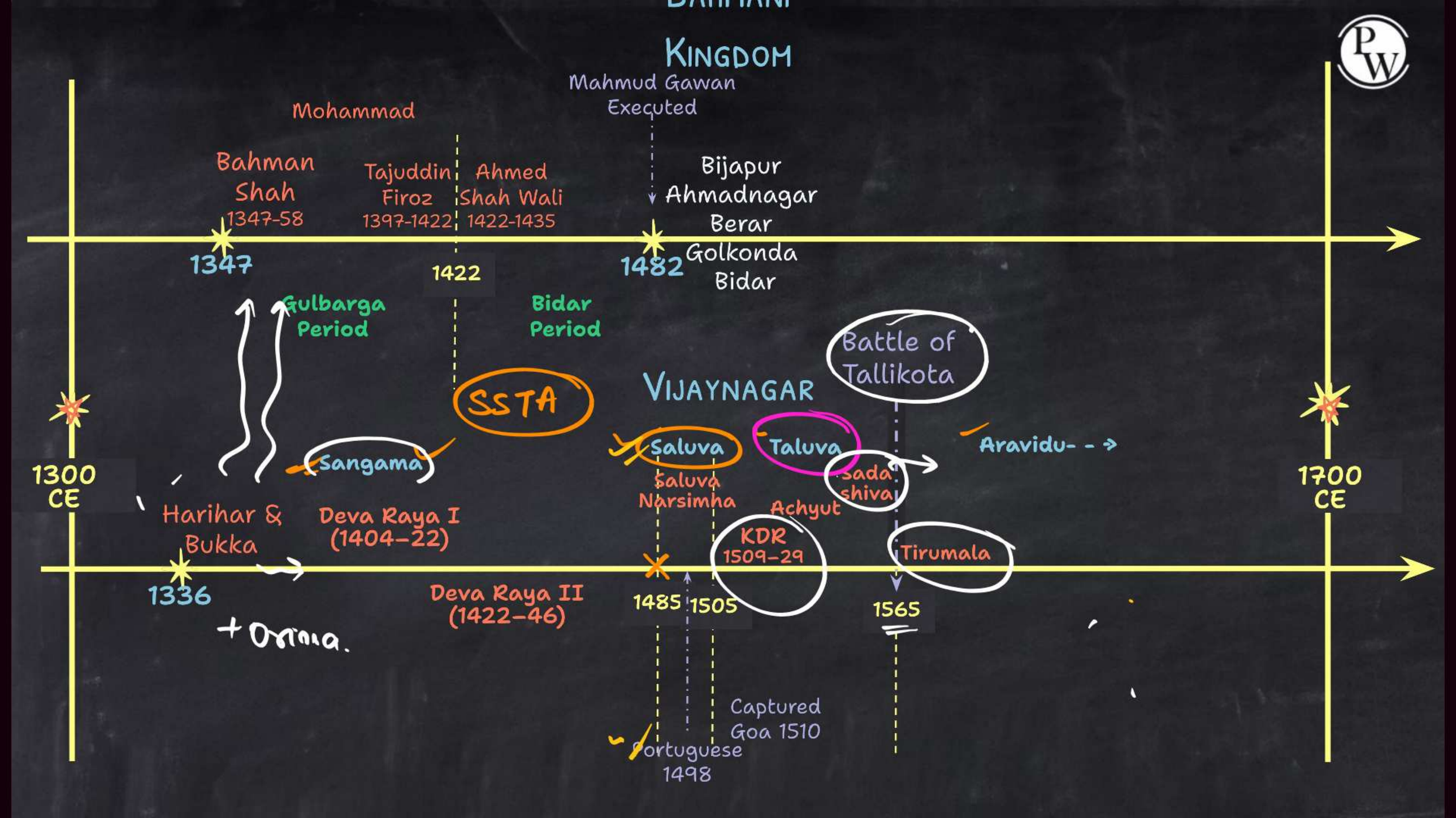
Plundering and Abandonment

Following the defeat, Vijayanagar was plundered and subsequently abandoned by its inhabitants.



Post-Talikota Developments

Sadasiva Raya escaped to Penugonda, while Tirumala, Rama Raya's brother, founded the Aravidu Dynasty in 1570.


BAHMANI KINGDOM
Mahmud Gawan Executed
Mohammad
Bahman Shah 1347-58
Tajuddin Firoz 1397-1422
Ahmed Shah Wali 1422-1435
Bijapur
Ahmadnagar
Berar
Golkonda
Bidar
1347
1422
1482
Gulbarga Period
Bidar Period
SSTA
Sangama
Harihar & Bukka
Deva Raya I (1404–22)
Deva Raya II (1422–46)
1336
+ Orissa.
VIJAYNAGAR
Battle of Tallikota
Saluva
Taluva
Aravidu- - →
Sadashiva
Saluva Narsimha
Achyut
KDR 1509–29
Tirumala
1485
1505
1565
1300 CE
1700 CE
Captured Goa 1510
Portuguese 1498

ADMINISTRATION

Administration of Vijayanagar Empire

Supreme Authority

The king held the highest authority, governing the empire with absolute power.

Council of Ministers

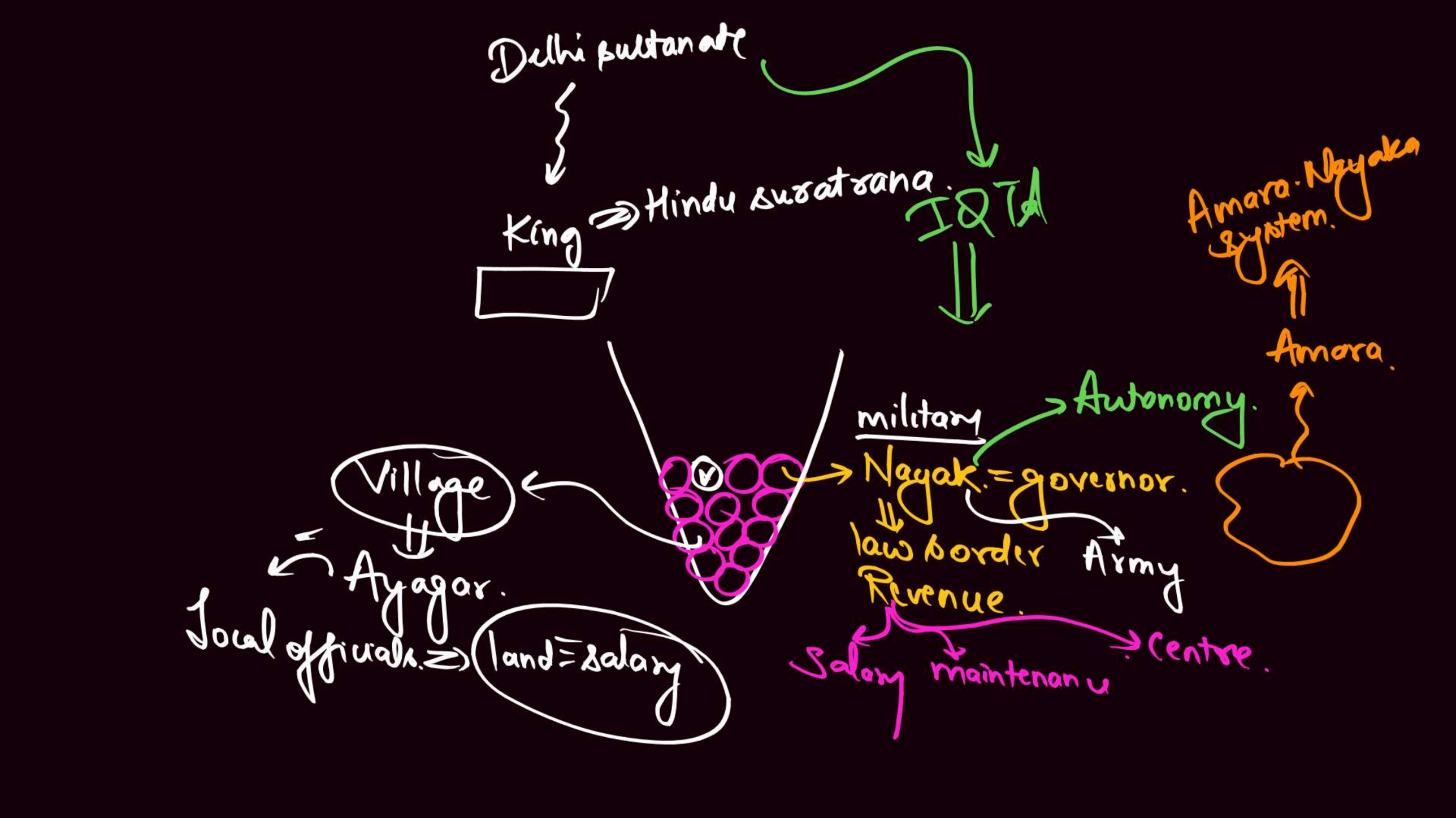
Key officials included the
Mahapradhani (Prime Minister)
Dalavay (Commander)
Rayasam (Accountant)
assisting in governance

Four-Tier Administration

The administrative framework comprised
Rajyas (provinces)
Nadu (districts)
Sthala (sub-districts)
Grama (villages)
ensuring localized governance.

Nayak System

Military chiefs, known as Nayaks, managed forts and lands, collected revenue for the king, and eventually became hereditary rulers.


Delhi sultanate
King ⇒ Hindu suratrana.
IQTA
Amara. Nayaka System.
Amara.
Autonomy.
military
Nayak. = governor.
law & order
Army
Revenue.
Salary
maintenance
Centre.
Village
Ayagar.
local officials ⇒ land = salary

SOCIETY

Ayagar System

The Ayagar system consisted of a 12-member official group at the village level.

Officials, known as Ayagars, were hereditary functionaries who were granted tax-free land.

No land sale or purchase was permitted without their approval.

SOCIETY

Society

Disparities in Wealth

Foreign travelers observed a stark contrast between the luxurious lifestyles of the elites and the pervasive poverty and slavery affecting the majority.

Impact of Warfare

Continuous warfare resulted in significant displacement and migration, altering the societal landscape and contributing to instability.

Roles of Women

Women in society exhibited diverse skills, including wrestling, astrology, accounting, and soothsaying, highlighting their integral roles.

Travelers

Foreign Travelers' Accounts:

Traveller	Country	Reign of
Ibn Battuta (1333–45)	Morocco	Harihara I
Nicolò de Conti (1420–21)	Italy	Deva Raya I
Abdur Razzak (1443–45)	Persia	Deva Raya II
Afanasii Nikitin (1470–74)	Russia	Muhammad Shah III (Bahmani)
Domingo Paes (1520)	Portugal	Krishnadevaraya
Fernao Nuniz (1535–37)	Portugal	Achyuta Deva Raya

ARCHITECTUR
E

Architecture of Hampi/Vijayanagar

15th-century Travelers

Travelers like Nicolo de Conti and Abdur Razzaq documented Hampi's architecture, noting its grandeur and strategic fortifications.

Fortification Details

Hampi featured seven defensive lines encircling the city with no mortar; walls protected agricultural land and showcased Indo-Islamic elements.

Urban Planning

The urban core included mosques and tombs designed like temple mandapas, reflecting religious diversity with multiple shrines.

Dravida

Distinctive Architecture Style

Provida Style characterized Hampi's structures, featuring heavy pillars and ornate gateways, blending functionality with aesthetic appeal.

Urban

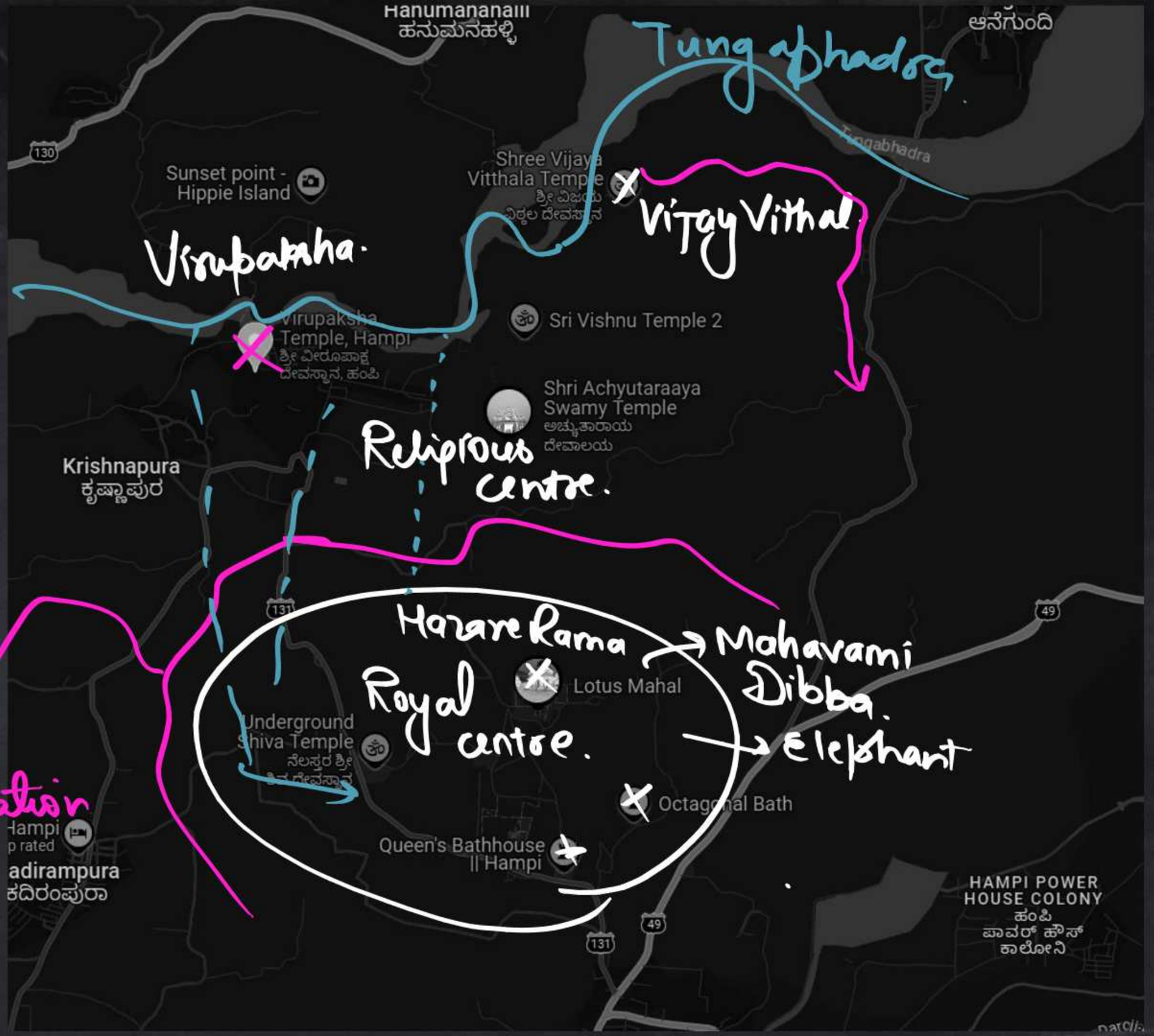
City Layout

The city of Hampi features a unique layout with distinct zones, including

a Sacred Centre for religious purposes and

a Royal Centre that served as the administrative hub.

4-7 walls => fortification



ARCHITECTUR
E

Architecture of Hampi/Vijayanagar

Hazara Rama Temple

The Hazara Rama Temple is notable for its detailed carvings depicting scenes from the Ramayana on its inner walls, showcasing the architectural brilliance of the time.







ARCHITECTURE

Architecture of Hampi/Vijayanagar

Water Resources

Kamalapuram tank is a significant water resource in the area. The extensive canal system, including the Hiriya canal fed by the Tungabhadra, was developed by the Sangama dynasty.

Royal Centre Buildings

Mahanavami Dibba stands as the highest point in the Royal Centre, utilized for royal rituals, particularly during the Mahanavami festival or Dussehra.





ARCHITECTURE

Kalyan mandap.

ARCHITECTURE OF HAMPI/VIJAYANAGAR

Pampa – Virupaksha.

musical pillar

Virupaksha Temple

Dedicated to Shiva, this temple served as the kingdom's guardian deity and was expanded by Krishnadeva Raya upon his accession.

Raya Gopuram.

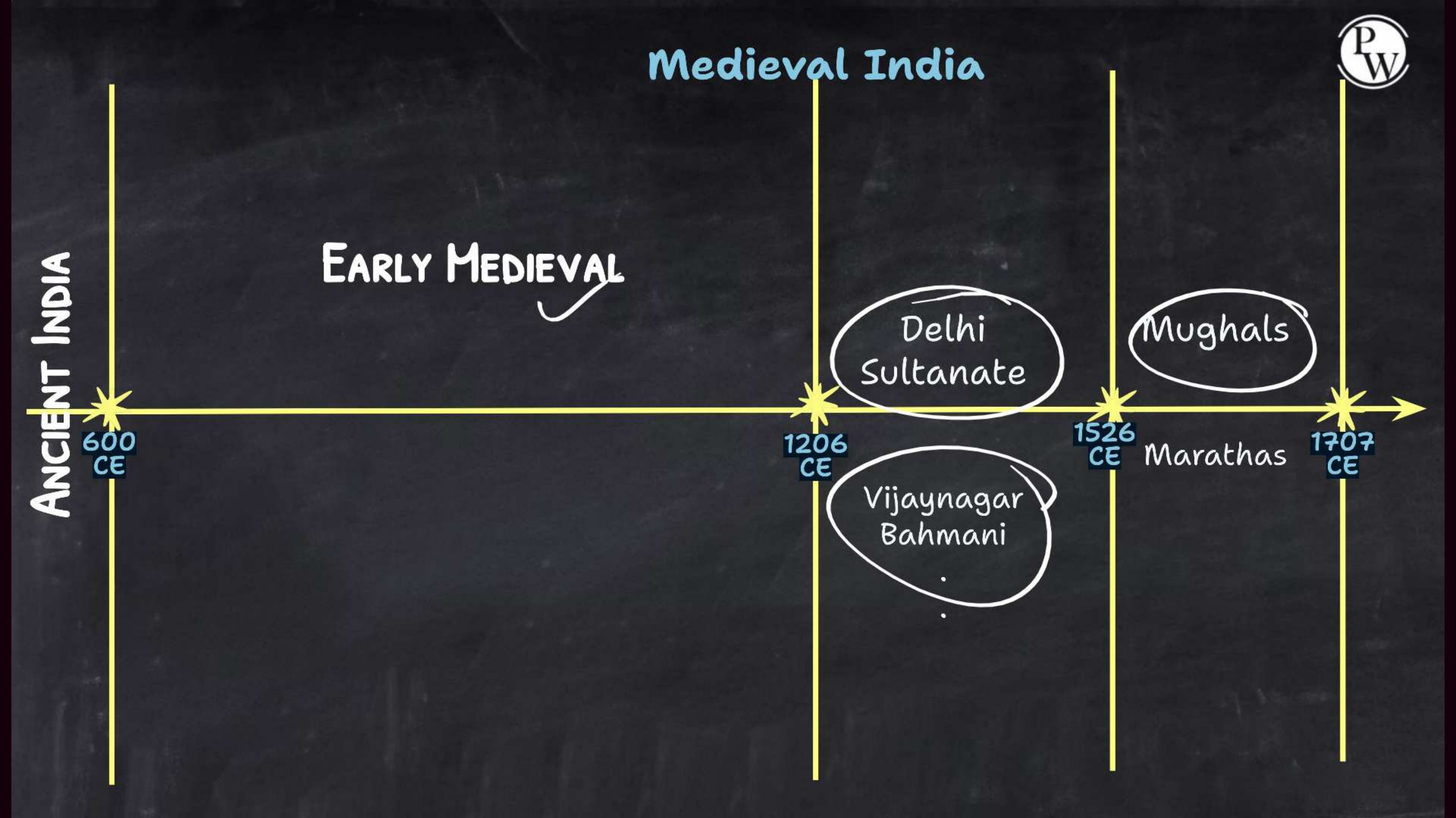


Vitthala Temple

Built in the 15th century by Devaraya II, this temple is notable for its stone chariot and musical pillars, representing the culmination of Vijayanagara temple architecture.



4 - Mughal Empire


Medieval India
Ancient India
Early Medieval
600 CE
1206 CE
1526 CE
1707 CE
Delhi Sultanate
Mughals
Marathas
Vijaynagar
Bahmani



Babur [1526-1530]

Ancestry and Early Life

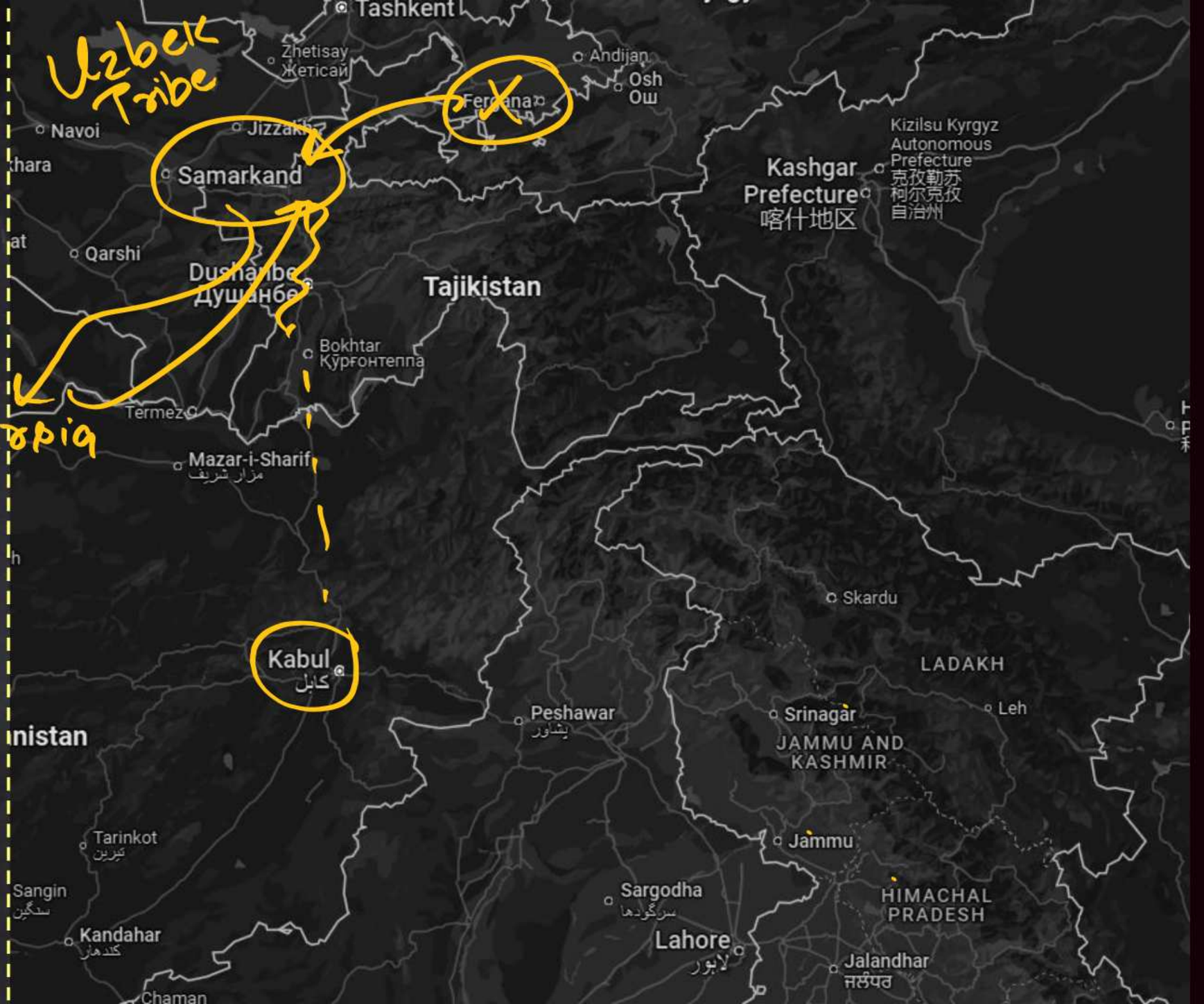
Babur's ancestry traces back to Turko-Mongol conquerors:

Timur through his paternal lineage and

Mongol ruler Chengiz Khan through his maternal lineage.

Conquest of India

Babur succeeded his father as ruler of Fergana and, facing financial constraints and threats from Uzbeks, turned to India as a strategic refuge after conquering Afghanistan.





Political Support and Strategy

With support from rulers like Daulat Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga, Babur conquered unstable territories in India, claiming Punjab based on ancestral rights.



Foundation of Empire

Babur united Kabul and Qandhar with Northern India, establishing a centralized empire and facilitating foreign trade, integrating India into trans-Asian networks.

Canon → firepower.

Babur [1526-1530]



1526

First Battle of Panipat

Fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, leading to Babur's conquest of Delhi and Agra to establish his rule.

1527

Battle of Khanwa

Fought between Babur's forces and a coalition led by Rana Sanga, Mahmud Lodi, and Hasan Khan Mewati. After this victory, Babur assumed the title of Ghazi.

1528

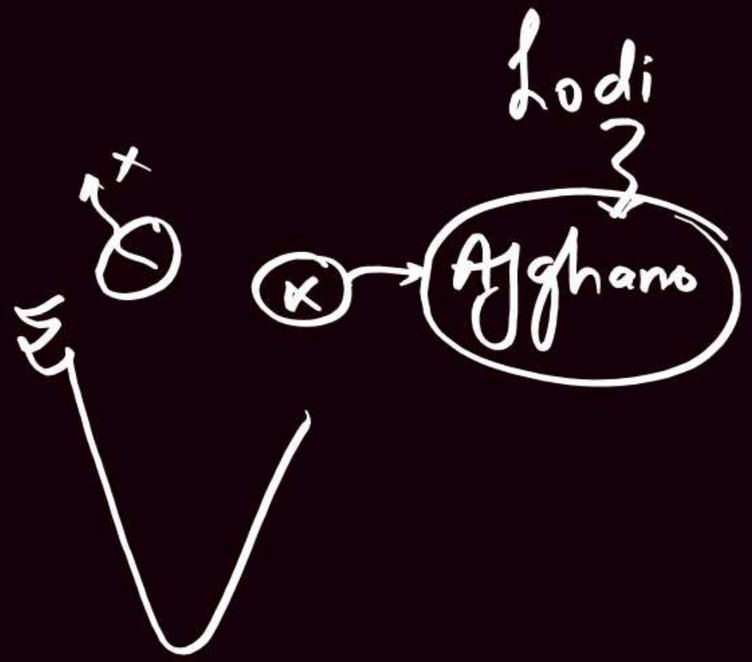
Battle of Chanderi

Babur achieved victory over Medini Rai of Chanderi in Malwa.

1529

Battle of Ghagra

Babur's final battle against Mahmud Lodi and Nusrat Shah along the Ghagra River. He passed away in 1530 during his journey from Agra to Lahore.


Lodi
Afghans

MILITARY AND WARFARE

Babur [1526-1530]



Use of Gunpowder

Babur effectively utilized gunpowder in warfare, marking a significant advancement. Cannons played a crucial role in the outcome of the First Battle of Panipat.



Tulughma System

He introduced the Tulughma system during the First Battle of Panipat, dividing the army into multiple units to enhance mobility and effectiveness.

ARCHITECTURE

BABUR [1526-1530]





Char Bagh Layout

Introduced the Char Bagh (Persian-style garden layout), showcasing symmetrical designs and water features.

Literary Contributions

Authored **Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama)**, his autobiography, written in Turkish, expressing admiration for Indian landscapes.

Turkic

Persian

Mosque Construction

Constructed mosques in Panipat and Sambhal, reflecting his architectural influence in the region.

Religious Views

Maintained an open-minded approach towards different faiths despite being an orthodox Sunni,
devoted to **Naqshbandiyya Sufi Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar.**



Jan 5, 1531, Babur died near Lahore on his way to Kabul
Tomb at Kabul



HUMAYUN [1530-1540, 1555-1556]

KEY EVENTS

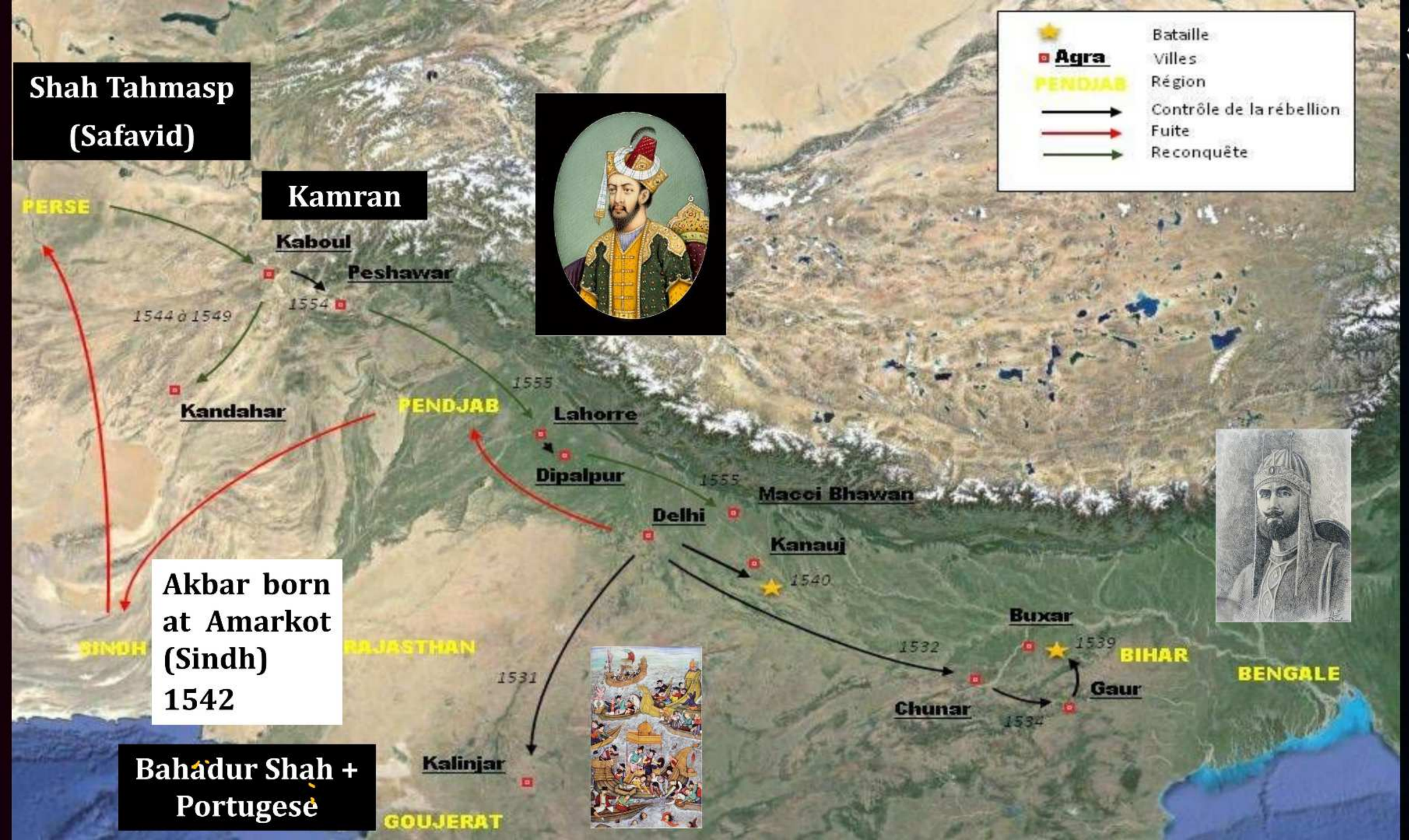


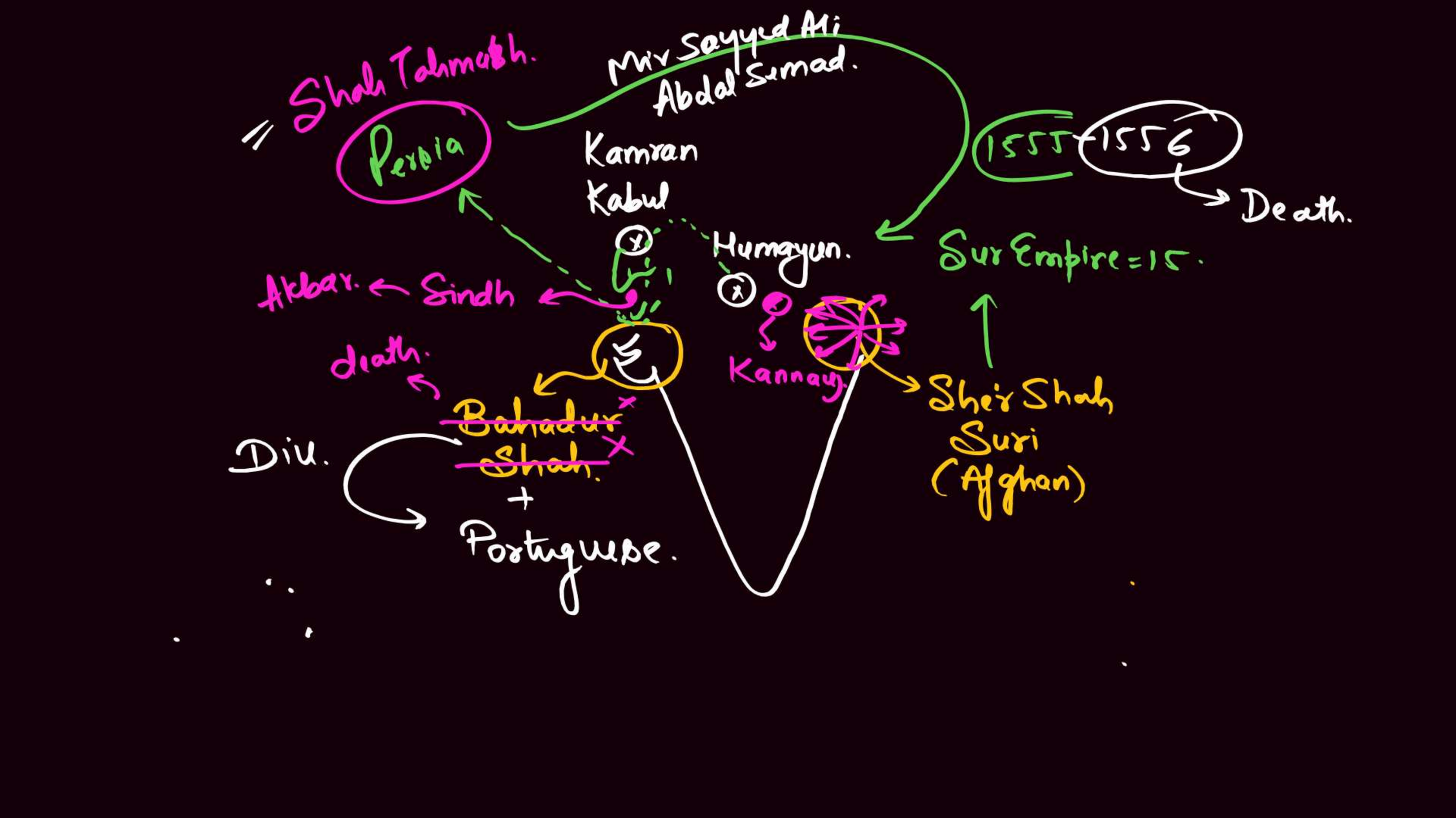
HUMAYUN [1530-1540, 1555-1556]

Kamran. ⊗

Humayun succeeded Babur but faced challenges due to an unconsolidated administration, financial instability, and the growing influence of the Afghans in eastern India.

His brother Kamran controlled Kabul, Qandhar, and Punjab, leading to fragmented authority and governance difficulties.


Shah Tahmasp (Safavid)
Kamran
PERSE
Kaboul
Peshawar
1554
1544 à 1549
Kandahar
1555
PENDJAB
Lahorre
Dipalpur
1555
Macci Bhawan
Delhi
Kanauj
1540
Akbar born at Amarkot (Sindh) 1542
SINDH
RAJASTHAN
1531
Kalinjar
Bahadur Shah + Portugese
GOUJERAT
Buxar
1539
BIHAR
BENGALE
1532
Gaur
Chunar
1534
Bataille
Agra
Villes
PENDJAB
Région
Contrôle de la rébellion
Fuite
Reconquête


Shah Tahmasb.
Persia
Mir Sayyid Ali
Abdal Samad.
1555
1556
Death.
Kamran
Kabul
Humayun.
Sur Empire = 15.
Akbar.
Sindh
death.
Kannauj
Bahadur Shah.
Sher Shah Suri (Afghan)
Diu.
+
Portuguese.

MAJOR CONQUESTS

Humayun [1530-1540, 1555-1556]



Siege of Chunar (1532)

Humayun defeated the Afghans at Dardah and later besieged Chunar Fort, which was strategically significant as the gateway to eastern India.

Battle of Chausa (1539)

Humayun suffered a significant defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Suri and narrowly escaped the battlefield.

Surrender of Diu (1535)

Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat, sought Portuguese military assistance against Humayun. In return, he surrendered Diu to the Portuguese, marking the beginning of Portuguese control over the region.

Battle of Kannauj (1540)

Sher Shah Suri decisively defeated Humayun, leading to the establishment of an independent Sur dynasty.

EXILE AND RETURN

Humayun [1530-1540, 1555-1556]



Humayun's Exile

After his defeat, Humayun left India and sought refuge in Amarkot (Sindh, Pakistan), where his son **Akbar was born in 1542.**

Support from Iran

Humayun later traveled to Iran and received military assistance from Safavid ruler Shah Tahmasp, which was crucial for his return.

Weakening of Sur Dynasty

During this period, the Sur dynasty in India was weakening, providing Humayun an opportunity to reclaim his throne.

Reclaiming Delhi

In 1555, with the support of Bairam Khan, Humayun defeated the Afghans and reclaimed Delhi, but died in 1556 after falling from the staircase of his library.

ARCHITECTURE

HUMAYUN [1530-1540, 1555-1556]





City of Dinpanah

Built a new city in Delhi named Dinpanah.

Mosque Construction

Constructed the Jamali Mosque and the Mosque of Isa Khan in Delhi.



Humayun's Tomb

His wife, Hamida Banu Begum, commissioned the construction of Humayun's Tomb.

Mughal Painting

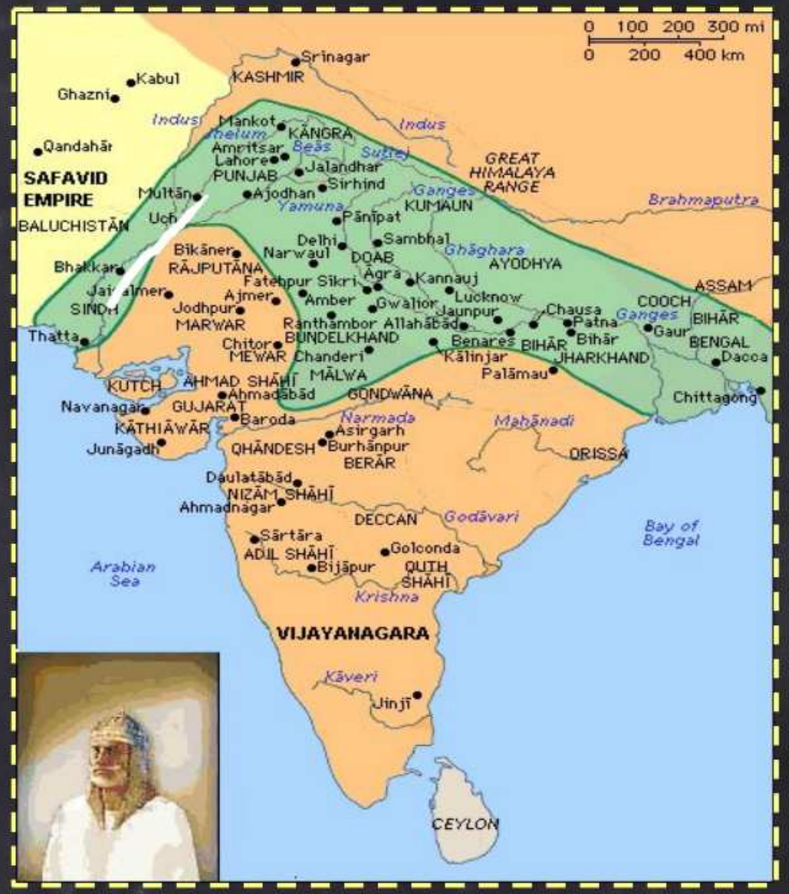
During his exile in Persia, Humayun laid the foundation of Mughal painting.

Sher Shah Suri & Sur Empire [1540-1555]

CONTRIBUTIO
N

Sher Shah Suri
1540-1545





Contribution

Farid, later known as Sher Khan, was the son of Hasan Khan, a Jagirdar during the Lodi rule. He earned the title of Sher Khan after killing a tiger.

Conquests

Established the second Afghan Empire in India.

Major Conquests

Malwa and Ranthambore (1542), Raisen (near Bhopal) (1543), Chittor (1544), Kalinjar (Banda district, Uttar Pradesh) (1545).

Legacy

While besieging the Kalinjar fort in 1545, Sher Shah died in an accidental gunpowder blast. Islam Shah (1545-1553) and Adil Shah Suri (1555) were the last rulers of the Sur dynasty.

ADMINISTRATION

Sher Shah Suri 1540-1545



Delhi Sultanate.

Centralized Government

Established a highly centralized government with key ministers overseeing various departments.

Key Ministers

- Diwan-i-Wizarat (Wazir) – in charge of revenue and finance.
- Diwan-i-Ariz – oversaw the army.
- Diwan-i-Rasalat – handled foreign affairs.
- Diwan-i-Insha – managed communications.

Administrative Divisions

The empire was divided into Sarkars, each governed by a Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge).



Village Structure

The village (Mauza) was the basic revenue unit, with hereditary chiefs collecting taxes and serving as intermediaries between the state and peasants.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

Sher Shah Suri 1540-1545



Revenue System

Introduced a flexible revenue system based on the crop-rate (Ray) method. State demand was fixed at one-third of the average yield per bigha, considering soil quality.

Payment Methods

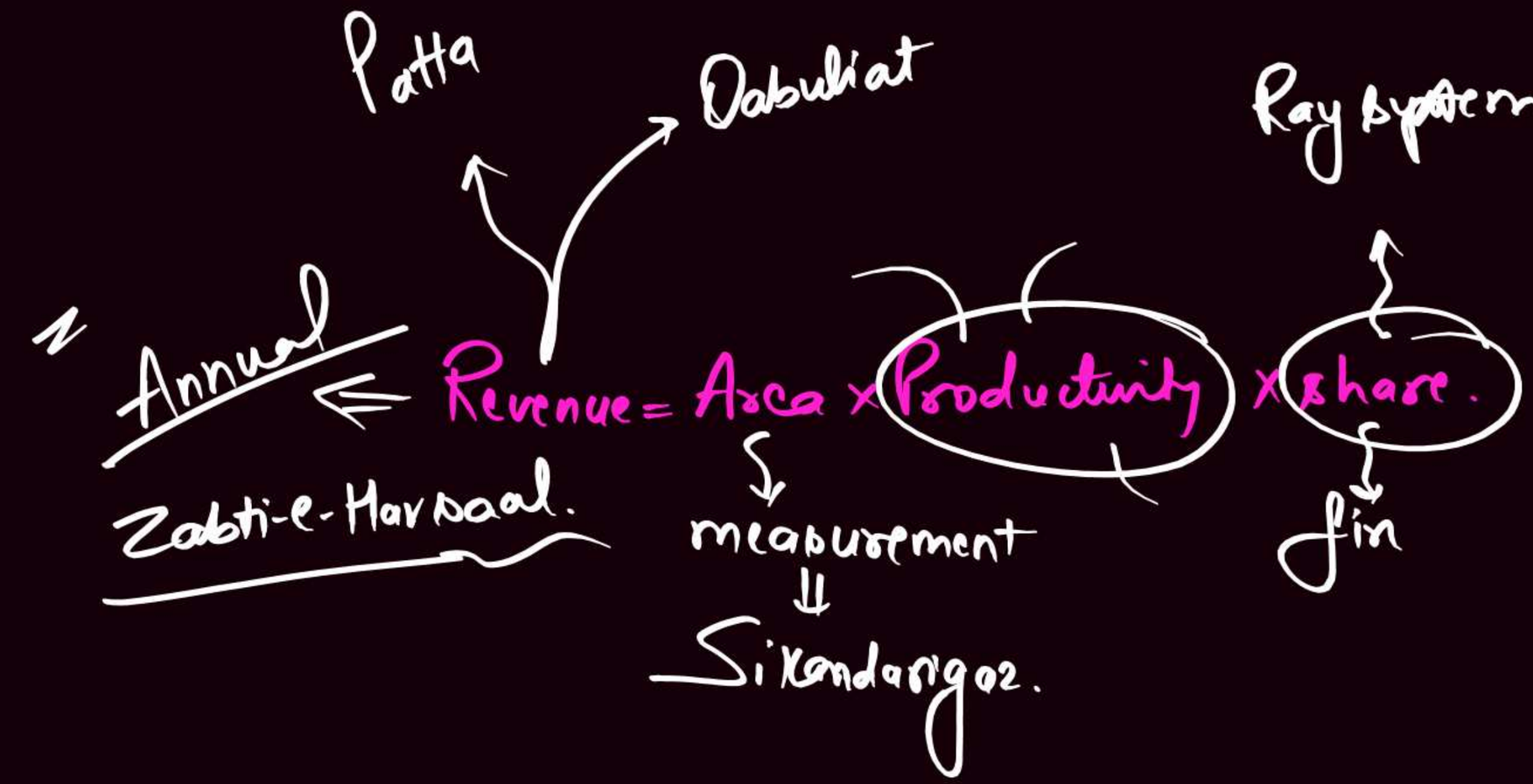
Payment could be made in cash, based on current market rates. A cess of 2.5 seers per bigha was levied to guard against famine and natural calamities.

Documentation for Peasants

Issued Patta (recording area sown, crop type, and tax details) and Qabuliyat (agreement deed) to peasants.

Judicial System

An orthodox Sunni, known for impartial justice, punishing even oppressive nobles and relatives. Provided charity on a large scale and granted stipends to the destitute.


Patta
Dabuliat
Ray system.
Annual
Revenue = Area x Productivity x share.
Zabti-e-Harsaal.
measurement
Sikandargoz.
fix

MILITARY AND TRADE REFORMS

Sher Shah Suri 1540-1545



Trade Reforms

Streamlined trade imposts and collected taxes only at points of entry and sale.

Coin Standardization

Standardized the metal content in gold, silver, and copper coins.

Silver Rupiya Coin

Issued the silver Rupiya coin, weighing 178 grains.



Weights and Measures

Introduced a system of uniform weights and measures to facilitate trade.

ARCHITECTURE

Sher Shah Suri 1540-1545



Restoration of Grand Trunk Road

Restored the Grand Trunk Road (Uttarapatha of ancient times), extending from Tamralipti in Bengal to Purushpur in Peshawar.

Constructed a new walled city in Delhi, known as Purana Qila (Old Fort).



Construction of Sarais

2 Icon

Built Sarais (rest houses) along trade routes for travelers and merchants.

Mausoleum in Bihar

Built his own mausoleum in Sasaram, Bihar.





Akbar
(1556-1605 CE)

BIOGRAPHY

Akbar (1556-1605 CE)

Birth & Coronation

Born in 1542 at Amarkot during Humayun's exile. Crowned at 13 in 1556 at Kalanaur, Punjab.

Final resting place: Sikandra, near Agra.



Bairam Khan

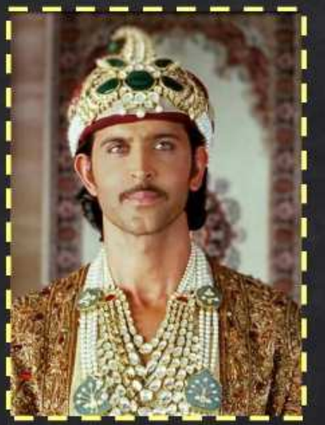
Tutor of Akbar, regent (1556-1560)

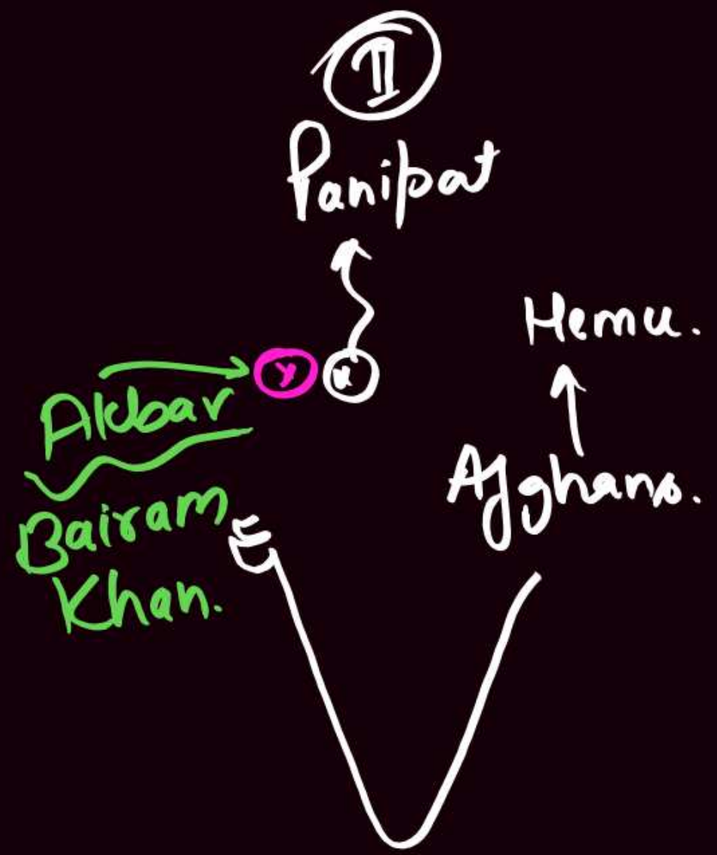
Defeated Hemu at the Second Battle of Panipat (1556). Dismissed due to arrogance; later assassinated.



Significance of Akbar's Reign

Akbar is known for his efforts to integrate diverse cultures within his empire and for establishing a centralized administrative system.




II
Panipat
Hemu.
Afghans.
Akbar
Bairam
Khan.

CONQUESTS

Akbar (1556-1605 CE)



Second Battle of Panipat (1556)

Defeated Hemu, solidifying Akbar's power in northern India.

Malwa and Gondwana (1561-1564)

Mansabdar.

Defeated Baz Bahadur in Malwa and overcame Rani Durgavati's resistance in Gondwana.

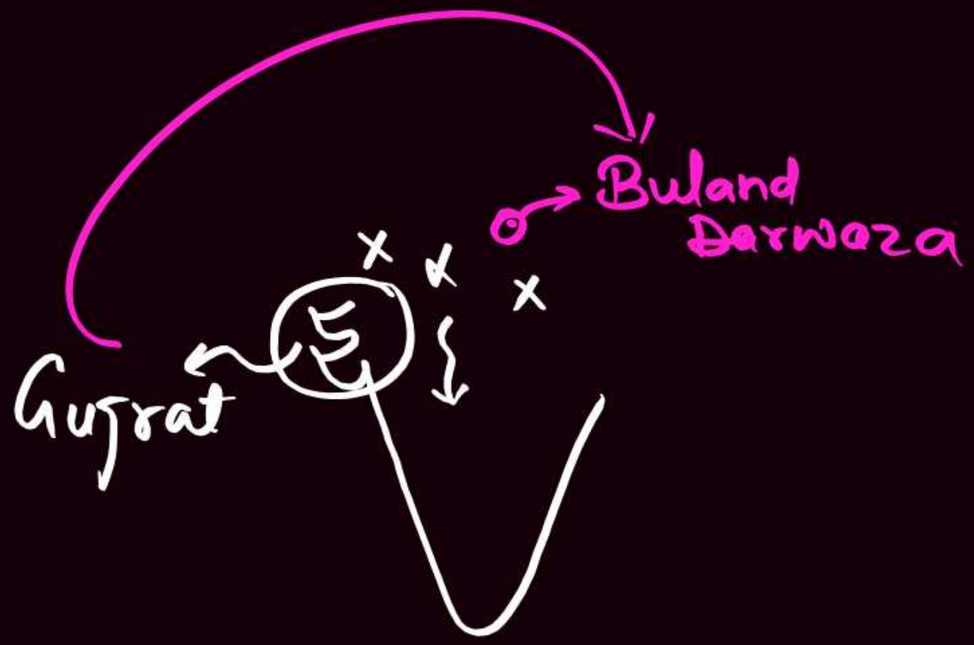
Chittor

Mewar and Gujarat (1568-1573)

Captured Chittor in Mewar; several Rajput states surrendered, followed by defeating Muzaffar Shah in Gujarat.

Deccan Expansion (1591-1600)

Captured Khandesh, Berar, and parts of Ahmednagar, expanding the empire into the Deccan region.


Buland
Darwaza
Gujrat

CONQUESTS

Battle of Haldighati 1576





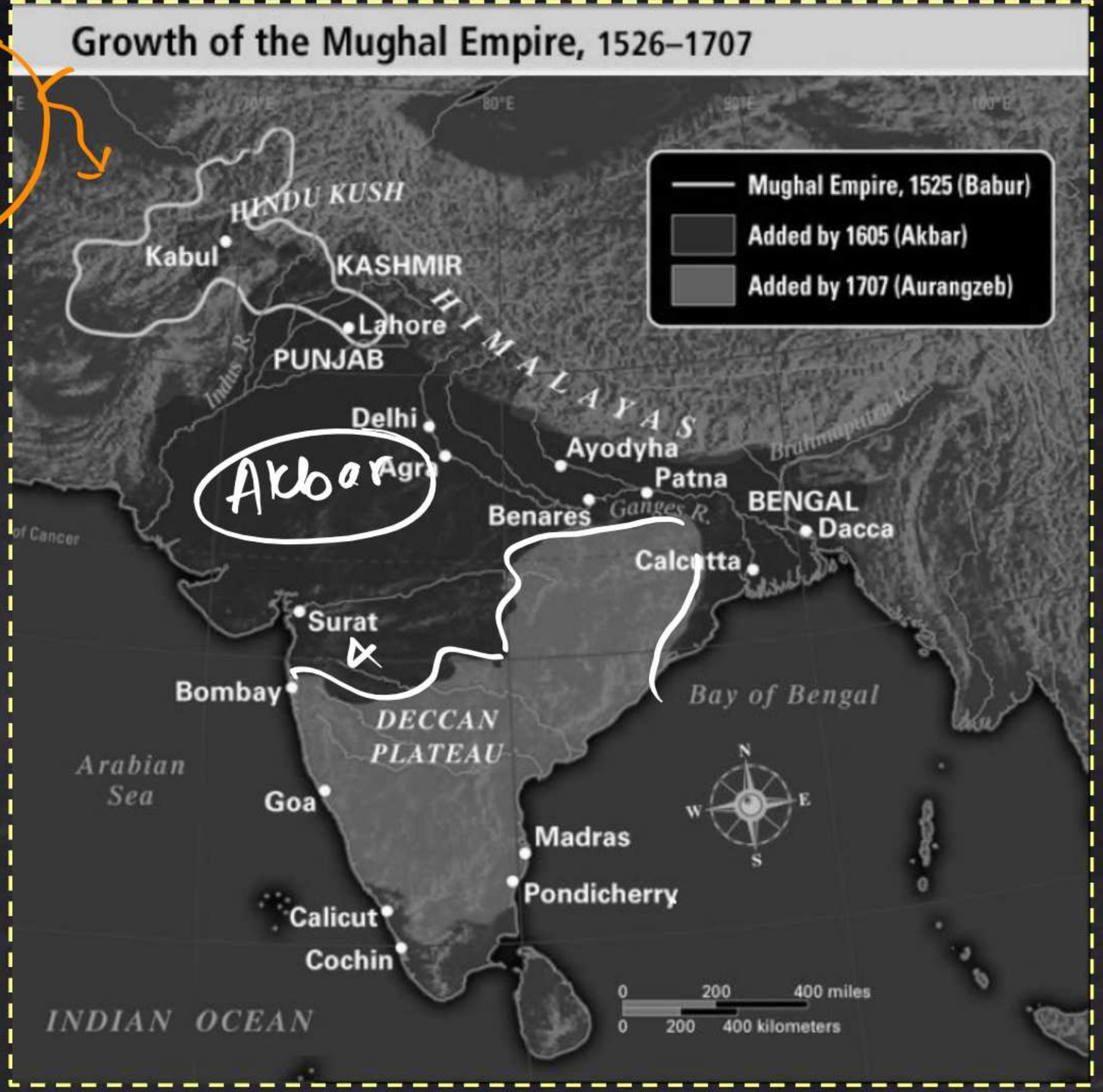


- Mewar put up a fierce defence under Rana Uday and his son Rana pratap.
- Rana Pratap
  - Succeeded Rana Udai Singh 1572
  - Persuaded by Akbar
    - Mansingh/Bhagwandas/Todar mal
- Sent Amar Singh to pay homage to Akbar with Bhagwandas = no agreement
- Akbar sent Raja Man Singh (Won)
  - Battle at Haldighati
  - Rana + Hakim Khan sur + Bhils
  - Rana pratap was defeated but he did not submit
  - Fled but later continued Guerrilla warfare



Abdulla Khan Uzbek

Growth of the Mughal Empire, 1526–1707



ADMINISTRATION

Administration



Central Administration

Wazir (Diwan-i-Ala) headed the revenue department, managing finances and land revenue.

Military Management

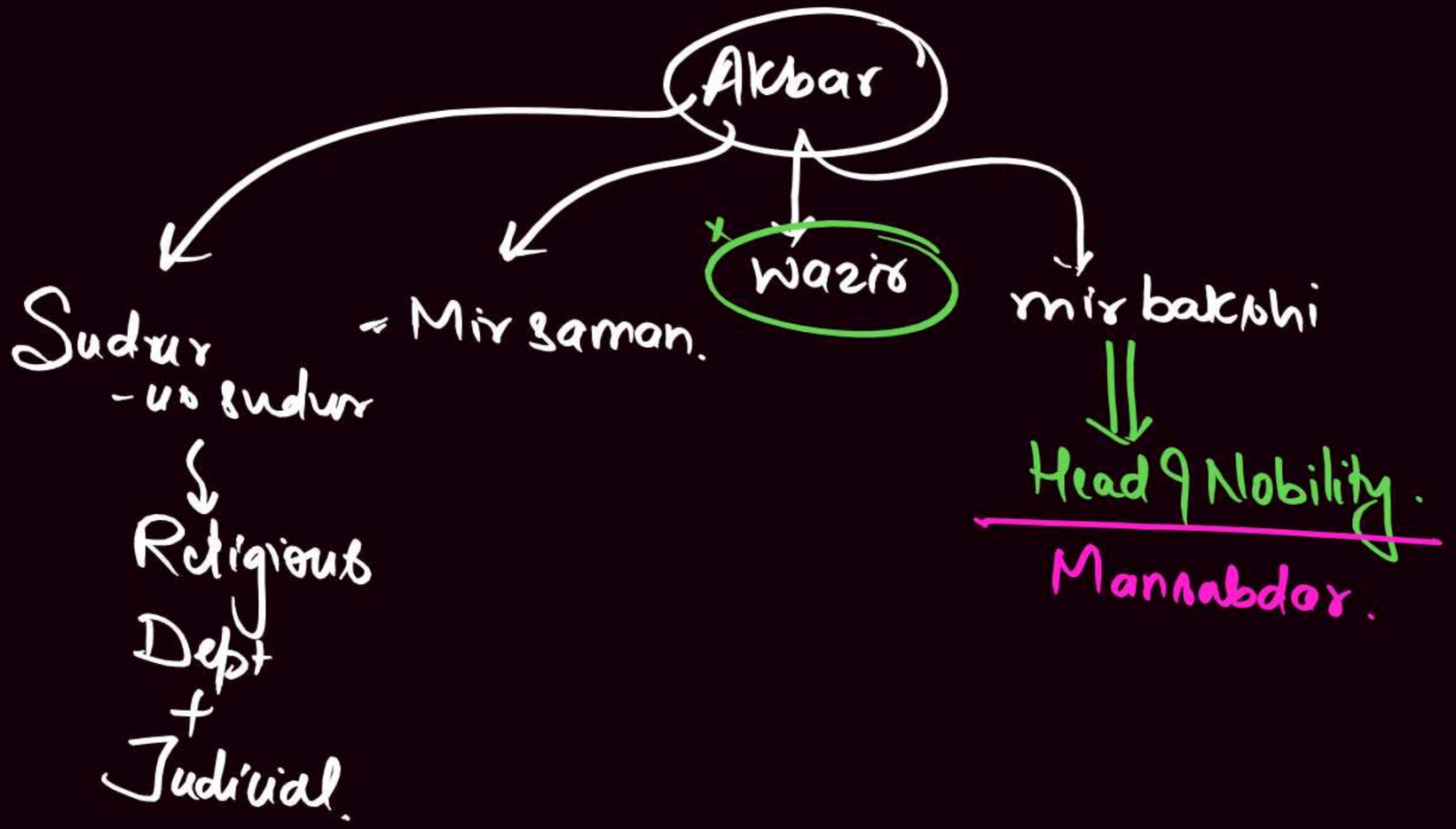
Mir Bakshi was responsible for military and intelligence affairs, overseeing the empire's defense and security.

Household Oversight

Mir Saman managed the imperial household and workshops (karkhanas), ensuring the production of goods and services.

Religious Affairs

Sadr-us-Sudur led religious and charitable affairs, influencing religious policies and philanthropic activities.


Akbar
Sudrus
- us sudur
Religious
Dept
+
Judicial.
- Mir saman.
Wazir
mir bakshi
Head of Nobility.
Mansabdar.

ADMINISTRATION

Mansabdari System



Mansabdari System

A rank-based military and administrative hierarchy established to ensure effective governance and loyalty.

Zat

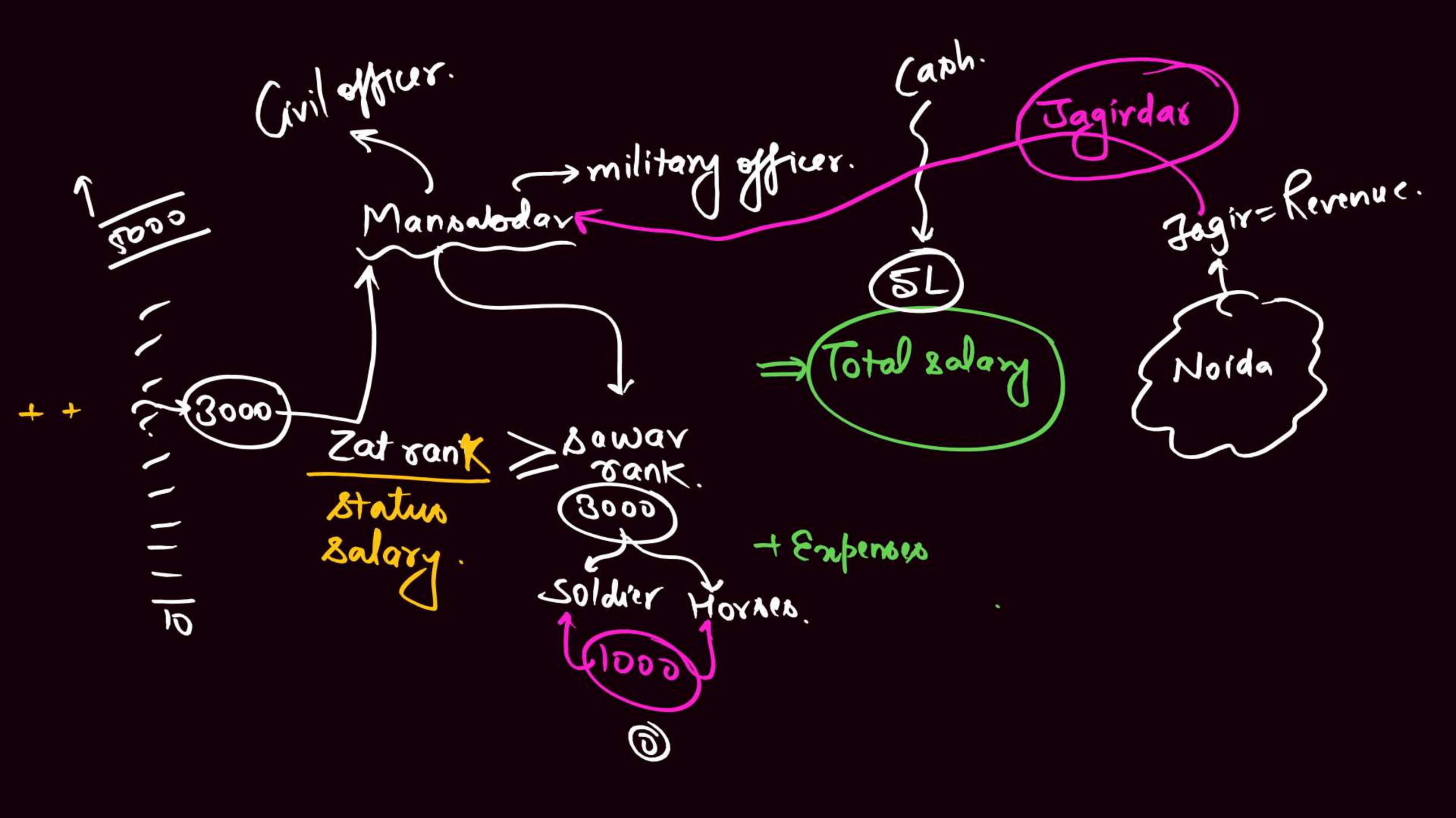
Zat determined the rank, salary, and prestige of the Mansabdar, influencing their position in the empire.

Sawar

Sawar indicated the number of cavalrymen a Mansabdar was required to maintain, reflecting their military obligations.

Jagirs

Jagirs were land grants assigned to Mansabdars, which were not hereditary, ensuring control remained with the crown.


Civil officer.
military officer.
Mansabdar
Cash.
Jagirdar
5000
5L
Total salary
Jagir = Revenue.
Noida
3000
Zat rank
Status
Salary.
≥
Sawar
rank.
3000
Soldier
Horses.
+ Expenses
1000
10

Navratan



Abul Fazl

A prominent historian and the author of the Akbarnama, documenting Akbar's reign.

Ain-i-Akbari

Faizi

Renowned poet and elder brother of Abul Fazl, known for his Persian poetry.

Birbal

A witty courtier, celebrated for his intelligence and problem-solving skills.

Tansen

A legendary musician, credited with creating several new ragas and enhancing Indian classical music.

Raja Man Singh

A valiant general and trusted military leader, instrumental in expanding Akbar's empire.

Todar Mal

The finance minister who reformed the revenue system, ensuring economic stability.

Abdur Rahim Khan i Khana

Poet, translated Baburnama into persian

Son of Bairam Khan

Mulla do pyaza

Advisor and Wazir

Fakir Aziao Din

A sufi mystic

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

Raj system

REVENUE

Area × Productivity × Share.

1/3



Ilahi gaz.

Zabt/Zabti System

Standardized land measurement with revenue set at one-third of the total produce.

Dahsala System (1580)

Revenue assessment based on the 10-year average yield of crops.





Land Classification

Categorized into Polaj (yearly cultivated), Parati, Chachar, and Banjar (fallow lands).

Revenue Collection Methods

Included Batai (crop-sharing), Kankut (estimated yield), and Nasaq (previous assessments).

RELIGIOUS POLICIES

Religious Policy



Abolished Jizya & Pilgrimage Tax

In 1563-64, Akbar abolished the Jizya tax on non-Muslims and pilgrimage taxes, promoting economic relief and social harmony.



Widow Remarriage & Sati Prohibition

Akbar allowed widow remarriage and prohibited the practice of forced Sati, enhancing women's rights and social justice.

Ibadat Khana (1575)

The Ibadat Khana was established for religious debates among scholars of different faiths, fostering interfaith dialogue.

Din-i-Ilahi (1582)

Din-i-Ilahi was a syncretic faith introduced by Akbar, emphasizing monotheism and religious tolerance, aiming for unity among different religions.



ARCHITECTUR
E

Architecture



Agra Fort

Agra Fort is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, known for its stunning red sandstone architecture and historical significance.



Lahore & Allahabad Forts

Both Lahore and Allahabad Forts reflect the grandeur of Mughal architecture, featuring intricate designs and strategic layouts.



Fatehpur Sikri

Fatehpur Sikri, a UNESCO site, includes Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, Panch Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, and Salim Chisti's tomb.



LITERATURE & ART

Art & Literature



Akbar Nama & Ain-i-Akbari

Written by Abul Fazl, these texts offer a detailed account of Akbar's reign and administration.

Translations of Important Texts

Key translations include the Mahabharata (Razmnama) and Leelavati, a mathematics text, enhancing cultural exchanges.

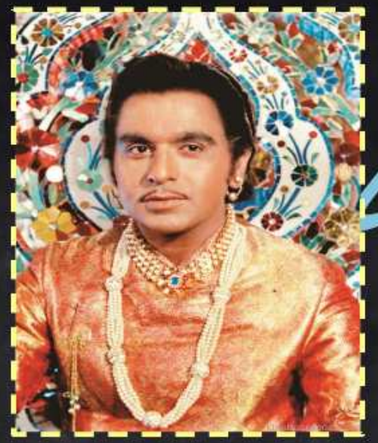
Yogvashista-Panipath

Maktab Khana

This translation bureau in Fatehpur Sikri facilitated the translation of significant works into Persian.

Artistic Contributions

Prominent artists like Daswant and Basawan contributed to Akbar's Hamzanama manuscript; Muhammad Husayn Kashmiri was notable for calligraphy.



JAHANGIR [1605-1627]

CONTRIBUTIO
N

JAHANGIR [1605-1627]

Nur Jahan

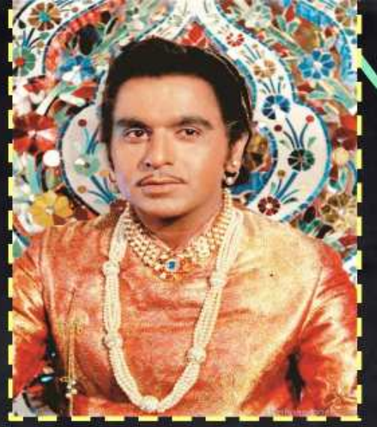
+Shah Jahan



- Nur-ud-din Jahangir, known as 'Salim' after Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, was born to the Rajput princess Mariam-uz-Zamani (also known as Jodha Bai). His final resting place is in Lahore.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

JAHANGIR [1605-1627]



Suppression of Rebellion

Jahangir successfully suppressed a rebellion by his son Khusrau, who was backed by Guru Arjan Dev. This led to the capture of Khusrau and the execution of Guru Arjan Dev.

Campaigns in Bengal and Mewar

In Bengal, Jahangir tamed the Afghan rebel Usman Khan. He also brought Rana Amar Singh of Mewar to terms through a military campaign led by his son Khurram.

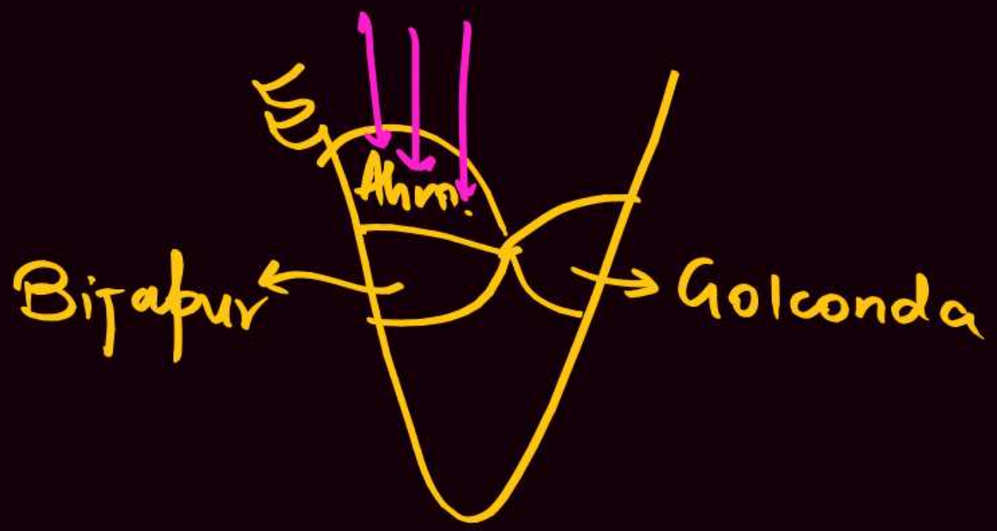


Deccan Region Stalemate

Ahmad Nagar declared independence under Malik Ambar in 1608. Throughout Jahangir's reign, Mughal territory in the Deccan remained unchanged.

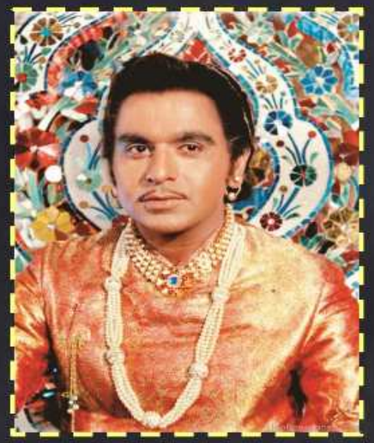
Foreign Relations and Influence

Two Englishmen visited his court: William Hawkins in 1608, and Sir Thomas Roe in 1615, who successfully established a British factory in Surat.


Ahmednagar
Bijapur
Golconda

ADMINISTRATION

JAHANGIR [1605-1627]



2 3hr.

Duh-Aspah-Sih-Aspah System

He introduced the "duh-aspah-sih-aspah" system, a modification of the Mansabdari system, which allowed a Mansabdar to maintain a larger cavalry without raising his zat rank.

Mansabdar → Zat, Sawar

Trooper Classifications

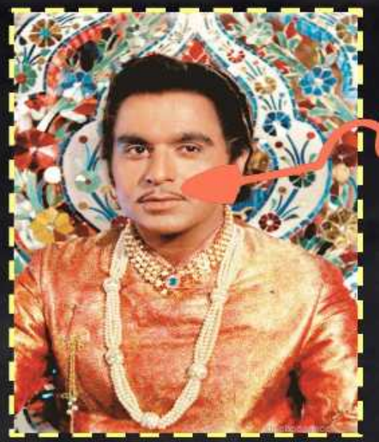
Duh-aspah - a trooper with two horses. Sih-aspah - a trooper with three horses.

Recognition of Marathas

He was the first monarch to recognize the Marathas as a significant force in the Deccan and sought to win them over. This policy was continued by Shah Jahan.

ARCHITECTURE

JAHANGIR [1605-1627]



Moti Masjid

He built the Moti Masjid in Lahore, a prime example of Mughal architecture with intricate details and grandeur.



Shalimar Garden

He constructed the Shalimar Garden in Kashmir, renowned for its terraced layout and beautiful water features.



Zanjir-i-adal

He established the Zanjir-i-adal (chain of justice) at Agra Fort, providing a facility for those seeking royal justice.

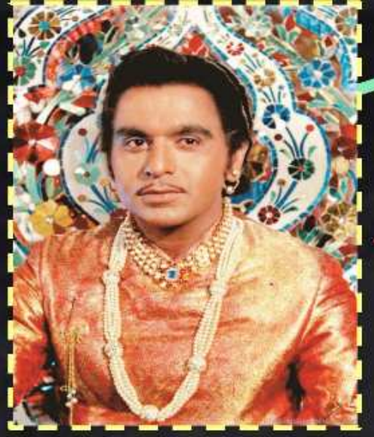


ART, LITERATURE, AND RELIGION

JAHANGIR [1605-1627]

22.





Art Innovations

Jahangir was particularly interested in portraiture and introduced the use of halos in portraits. The Muraqqas, individual paintings mounted in albums, became popular during his reign.

Notable Painters

Eminent painters in his court included Aqa Riza Abdul Hasan (Nadir-ul-Zaman), Ustad Mansoor (Nadir-ul-Asra), a leading nature painter, Bishan Das

Influence on Western Art

Jahangir's influence extended to the Dutch painter Rembrandt, who drew inspiration from Mughal miniatures.

Literary Contributions

Jahangir wrote his autobiography, **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri**, in Persian, highlighting his interest in arts and scientific accuracy in depicting flora and fauna.



Shah Jahan
1628-1658 CE

MAJOR EVENTS

Shah Jahan
1628–1658 CE



Ascension to the Throne

Following Jahangir's death in 1627, Shah Jahan assumed the throne in Agra with the support of nobles and the military.



Major Military Campaigns

In 1629, he defeated Shivaji's father, Shahaji, in the Khandesh region.

Defeats and Challenges

Attempted to seize Balkh from the Uzbegs but was unsuccessful; lost Qandahar to the Safavids.

ADMINISTRATION

Expenses ↑

Shah Jahan
1628–1658 CE



Increase in Mansabdars ↑

There was an exceptional increase in the number of mansabdars, consuming more than three-fourths of the revenues of the state.

Armory Neglect

Neglected vital aspects of the armory, took little interest in developing better firearms, and made no investments in the science of ordnance.

Change in Submission Practices

The highest form of submission, Sijda (complete prostration), was replaced with Chahar Taslim (mode of salutation done four times) and Zaminbos (kissing the ground).

Orthodox Religious Policy

Followed an orthodox religious policy, reflecting the influence of revivalist forces within Islam, notably the Naqshbandi Sufis.

ARCHITECTURE

Shah Jahan
1628–1658 CE



Architectural Zenith

The Mughal Empire reached its architectural zenith under Shah Jahan.

Taj Mahal Construction

In 1631, he started the construction of the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, completed in 1648.

Notable Architects

Ustad Isa and Isa Muhammad Effendi were the chief architects, while Ismail Khan designed the dome of the Taj Mahal.

Mosque and Fort Constructions

Mosque-building flourished, with notable constructions like Moti Masjid in Agra and Jama Masjid in Delhi. Fort-building reached its pinnacle with the Red Fort in Delhi.







LITERATURE

Shah Jahan 1628-1658 CE

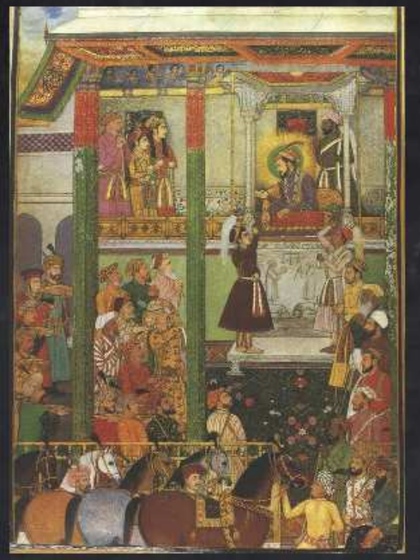


Shah Jahan Nama

Inayat Khan authored 'Shah Jahan Nama,' an unillustrated chronicle of Shah Jahan's reign.

Badshah Nama

His court historian Abdul Hameed Lahori authored 'Badshah Nama,' an illustrated official history of his reign.



Literary Contributions

Both works are essential for understanding the cultural and political landscape of Shah Jahan's era.

WAR OF SUCCESSION

Red fort @ Agra

SHAH JAHAN 1628-1658 CE



Aurang — Succession Conflict

A fierce war of succession took place among Shah Jahan's sons.

Dara Shikoh — Aurangzeb's Victory

Aurangzeb emerged victorious, and his three brothers, including Dara Shikoh, were killed.

Shah Suja. — Shah Jahan's Imprisonment

Shah Jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life in Agra.

Murad. — War of Deorai

This was the final war between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh, in which Aurangzeb was victorious.

LEGACY

Dara Shikoh



Dara Shikoh's Influence

Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was known for his liberal approach to Islam and his efforts to bridge Hinduism and Islam.

Literary Contributions

He authored significant works, including **'Majma-ul-Bahrain' and 'Sirr-i-Akbar',** emphasizing the unity of religions.

Translations of Texts

Dara Shikoh translated important Hindu texts like the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita from Sanskrit to Persian, fostering cross-cultural understanding.

Cultural Impact

His endeavors helped promote a syncretic culture in the Mughal Empire, reflecting a blend of Islamic and Hindu philosophies.



Aurangzeb
1658-1707 CE

Religious policy

MUGHAL EMPIRE

Aurangzeb
1658-1707 CE



Ascension to the Throne

Aurangzeb, also known as Alamgir ('World Conqueror'), ascended the Mughal throne in 1658.

Reign Overview

His reign lasted for fifty years, divided into two phases focusing on different territories.

Later Years

After 1681, Aurangzeb moved to the Deccan following a rebellion by his son, Prince Akbar, and died in Ahmad Nagar in 1707.

+ Mansabdar

14500.

1800

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

Rachit Borthakur.

AURANGZEB 1658-1707 CE



Battle of Saraighat (1671)

Aurangzeb conducted military expeditions against the Ahoms.

North India Revolts

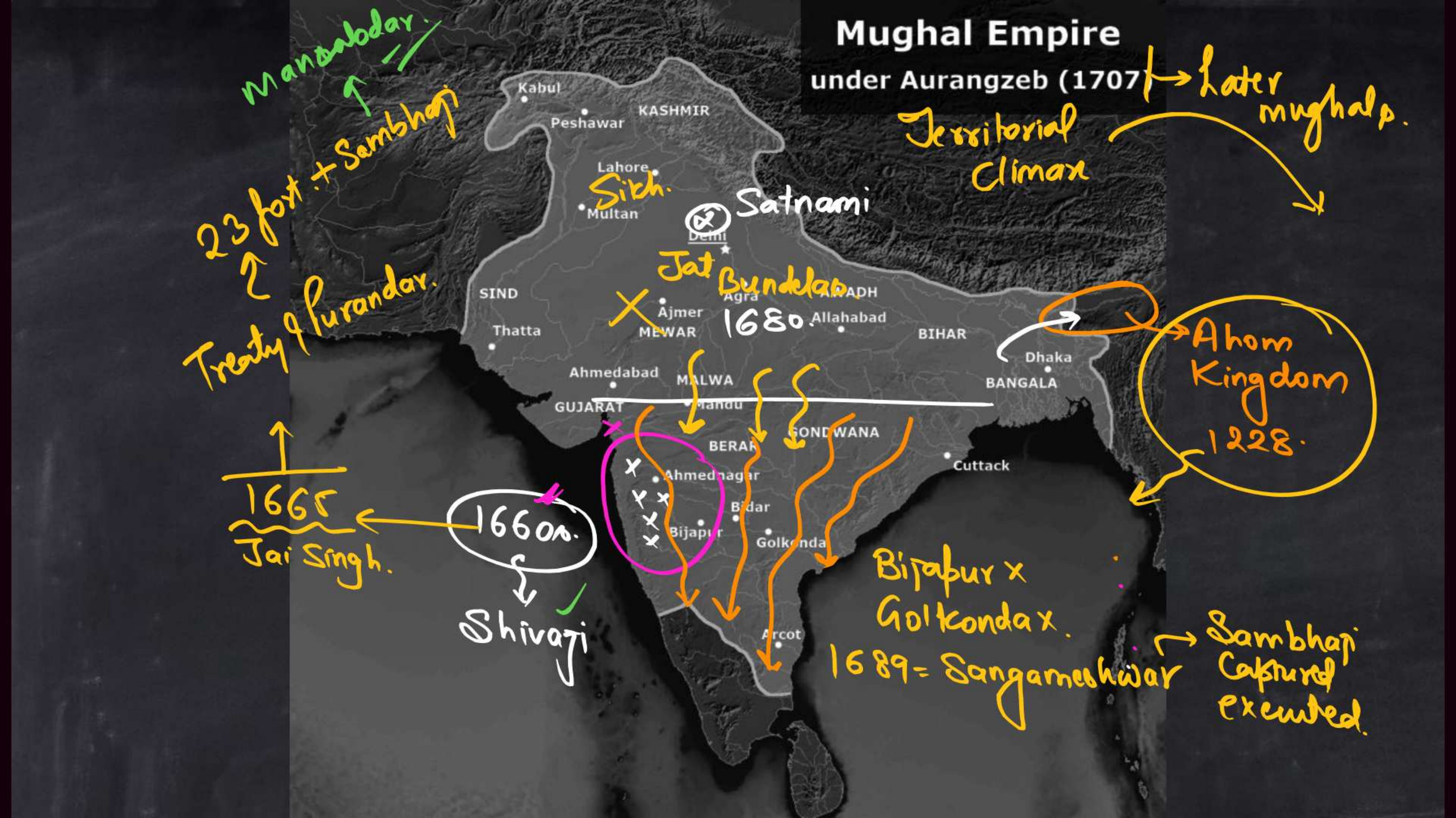
The Jats in Mathura revolted in 1669 with limited success, Satnamis in Haryana (1672) and Sikhs (1675) were crushed; Marwar faced rebellion post-Jaswant Singh's death (1678); Mewar's rebellion concluded with a peace treaty in 1681.

Deccan Campaigns

Sikandar Adil Shah of Bijapur was defeated in 1686; Golkonda fell in 1687 after Abul Hasan Qutub Shah's defeat.

Resistance from Shivaji

Mughal forces faced stiff resistance from Shivaji through guerrilla warfare until his death in 1680, which continued under his sons until Aurangzeb's death.


Mughal Empire
under Aurangzeb (1707)
Later mughals.
Territorial Climax
Mansabdar.
23 fort + Sambhaji
Treaty of Purandar.
Kabul
Peshawar
KASHMIR
Lahore
Sikh.
Multan
Satnami
Delhi
Jat
Bundelas
1680.
SIND
Agra
AWADH
Ajmer
MEWAR
Allahabad
Thatta
BIHAR
Dhaka
Ahom Kingdom
1228.
Ahmedabad
MALWA
BANGALA
GUJARAT
Mandu
GONDWANA
BERAR
Cuttack
Ahmednagar
Bidar
Bijapur
Golkonda
1665
Jai Singh.
1660s.
Shivaji
Arcot
Bijapur x
Golkonda x.
1689 = Sangameshwar
Sambhaji Captured executed.

AURANGZEB
1658–1707 CE



RELIGIOUS VIEWS

Muhtasib

Jaziya + Pilgrimage Tax.

Marginalization of Non-Muslims

Enforced a strict religious policy that marginalized non-Muslims, leading to various uprisings.

Tuladan. ✗

Significant Uprisings

Key rebellions included the Jat Rebellion (1669, 1685) and the Satnami Rebellion (1672).

Sikh Rebellion

Executed the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, in 1675, which incited Sikh rebellion.

Religious Policies

Prohibited court music, drinking of wine, and opium use. Reinstated Jizya and pilgrimage tax on Hindus.

NOBILITY

AURANGZEB
1658-1707 CE



Heredity Priority

Sons and descendants of Mansabdars (Khanazadas) formed nearly half of the nobility.

Inclusion of Hindus

The number of Hindu officials was the highest during his reign.

Marathas as Mansabdars

Composed nearly 17% of the nobility.

Indian Muslims (Shaikhzadas)

Constituted around 12%.

ARCHITECTURE

Aurangzeb
1658-1707 CE



Bibi Ka Maqbara

Built a mausoleum for his wife Rabia-ud-Daurani in Aurangabad, known as Bibi Ka Maqbara or 'The Second Taj.'

Moti Masjid

Constructed Moti Masjid inside the Red Fort.

Badshahi Mosque

Built Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.

Architectural Influence

These structures reflect the Mughal architectural style, combining elements of Persian and Indian designs.







ART & LITERATURE

AURANGZEB
1658-1707 CE



Musical Accomplishments

Despite being perceived as averse to music, he was an accomplished Veena player.

Literary Patronage

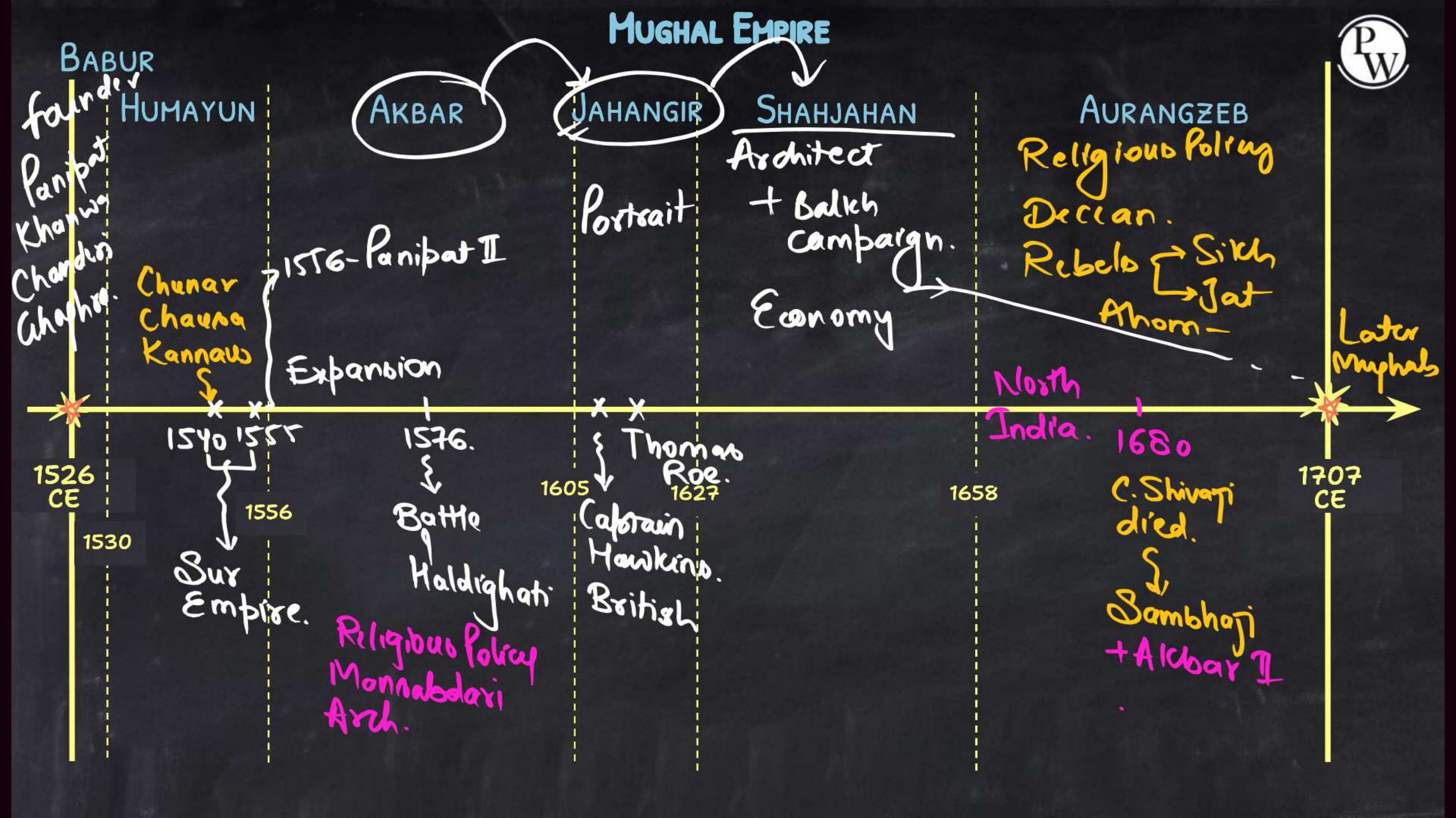
Patronized Ishwar Das Nagar, author of **Fatuhat-i-Alamgiri**, detailing Aurangzeb's reign.

World conqueror.

Notable Literature

Nuskha-i-Dil Khusha, written by Bhimsen Burhanpuri, a Bundela officer in Mughal service, was composed during his reign.

MUGHAL EMPIRE



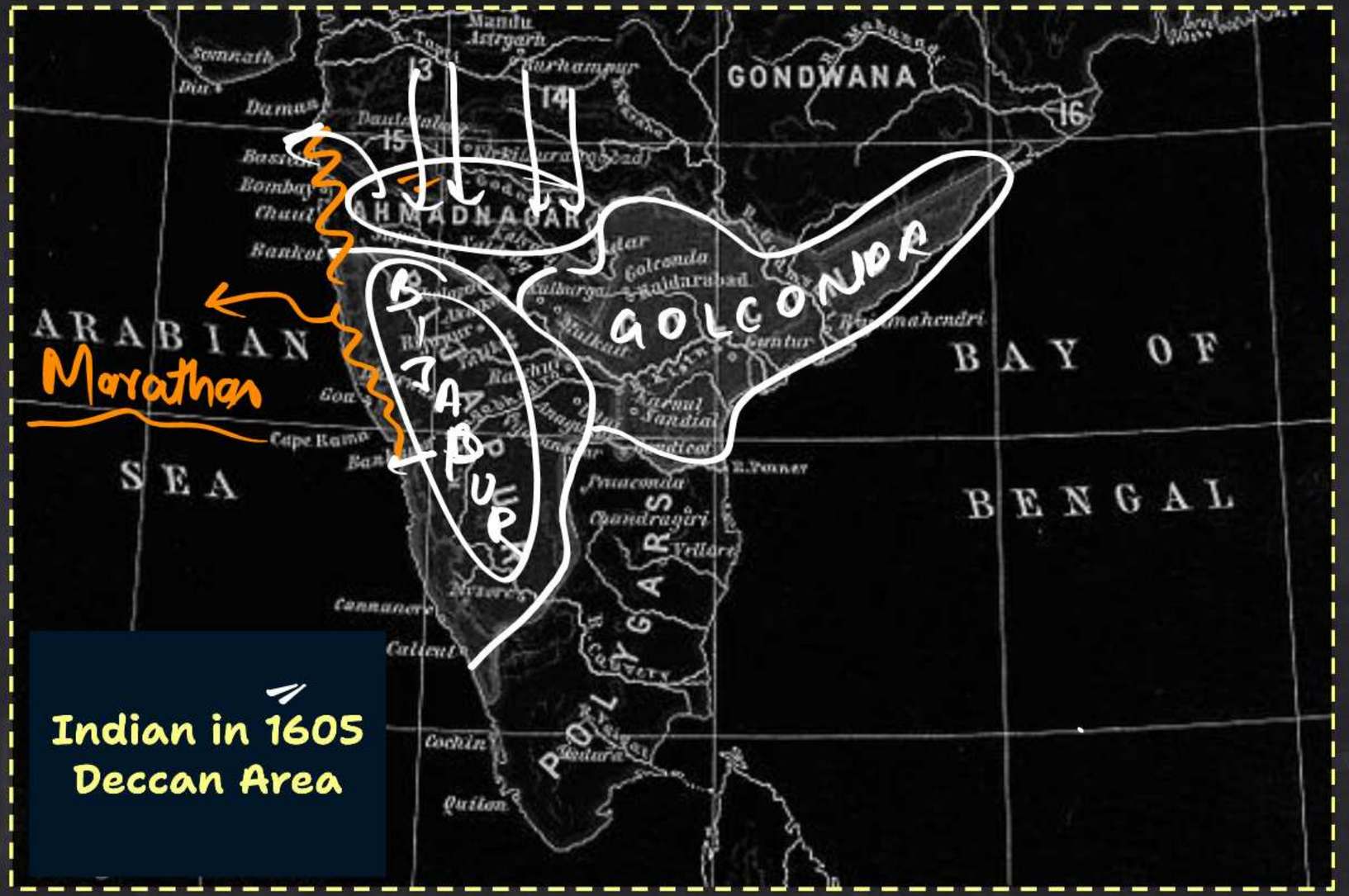
5-
The Marathas


5-
The Marathas

MARATHAS

Background of Marathas





MARATHAS

Curilla

Marathas

Origins of the Marathas

A mix of various agrarian castes who gained prominence through military service traditions, earning land grants in return.

Military Service

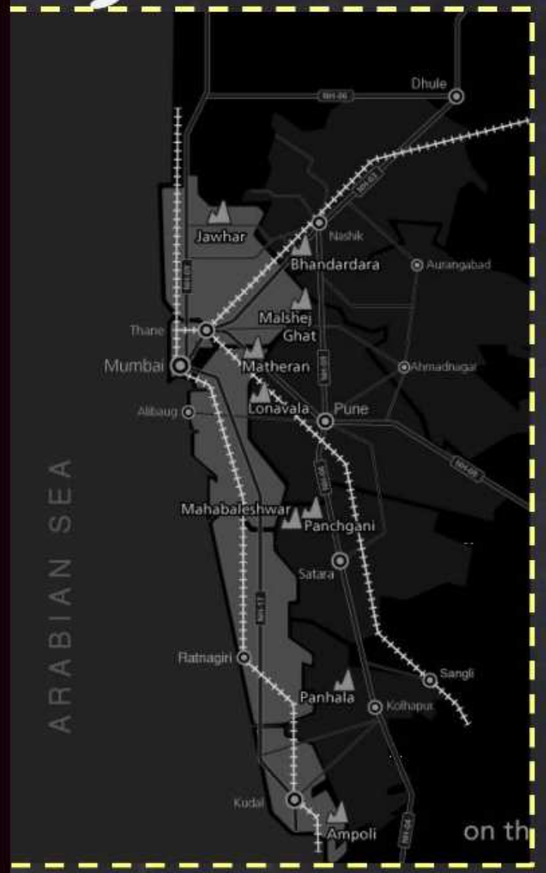
Served in the armies of the Bahmani kingdom and its successor states, used by Bijapur rulers like Ibrahim Adil Shah to counterbalance other military units.

held mansabs and jagirs.



MARATHAS

Rise of Marathas



Region and Terrain

The Marathas resided in the strategically defensible **Konkan** region, known for its rugged mountains and secluded valleys.

Character and Skills

They had a legacy of military valor, excelling in **guerrilla warfare,** surprise attacks, and adaptive combat tactics.

Bhakti movement

Saints like **Tukaram**, **Ramdas**, and **Eknath**, through their Marathi hymns, fostered a unified societal bond.

Political Factors

The **decline of Bijapur and Golconda**, coupled with the exhausting Deccan wars, enabled Shivaji to consolidate the fragmented Marathas.

BACKGROUND

Shahji Bhonsle (1594 - 1664)

Early Life

Son of Maloji Bhosale, Raja of Verul, a general in the court of Adilshah, sultan of Bijapur.

Shahaji inherited the **Pune and Supe jagirs,** under the **Ahmadnagar** Sultanate.

Shah Jahan

During the Mughal invasion of Deccan, he joined the Mughal forces and served Shah Jahan for a brief period.

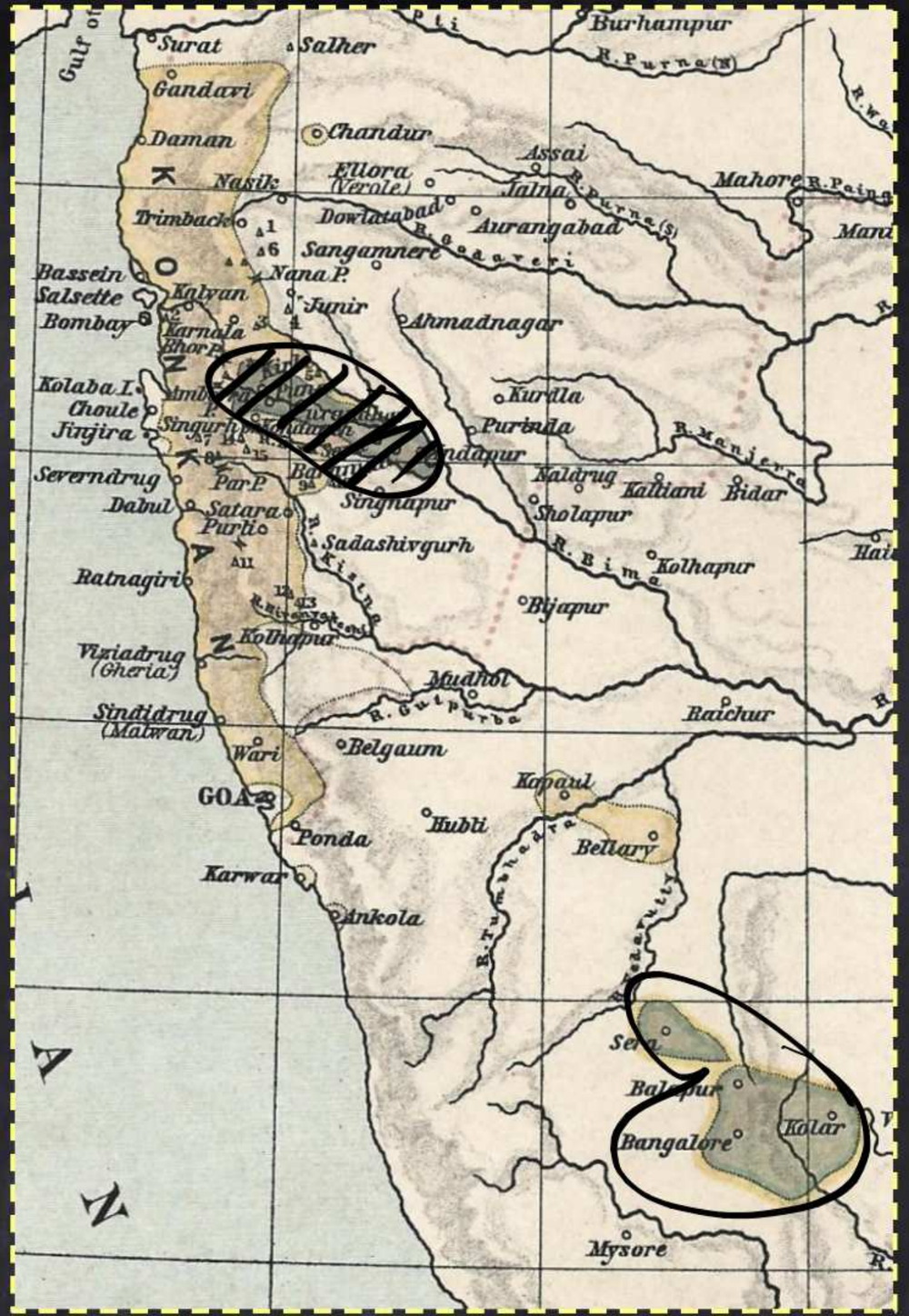
Bijapur Sultanate

After being deprived of his jagirs, he defected to the Bijapur Sultanate in 1632 and regained control over Pune and Supe.

In 1638, + jagir of Bangalore, after Bijapur's invasion of Kempe Gowda III's territories. became the chief general of Bijapur

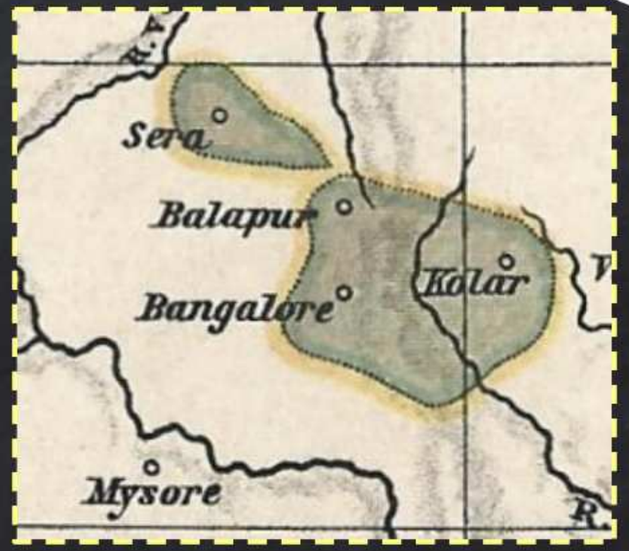
maratha state

created the maratha state before this marathas did not have any well-established states





left the Poona jagir to neglected wife Jijabai and minor son Shivaji



Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1627-1680 CE)



Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1627-1680 AD)



Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, was born in 1627 and is renowned for his military tactics and innovative governance. He successfully established a kingdom that resisted both Mughal expansion and the oppression of the Bijapur Sultanate. His reign, marked by the promotion of regional culture and administration, laid the foundation for a powerful and independent Maratha state, which endured beyond his death in 1680.

BACKGROUND

SHIVAJI (1627-1680 AD)





Early Life

Shivaji was born in **Shivneri Fort** near Junnar to Shahji Bhonsle and Jijabai.

He was deeply influenced by saints like **Tukaram and Ramdas**, the latter being his spiritual guide.

Military Conquests

1646: Captured Torna Fort from the Bijapur Sultan and later rebuilt **Raigad Fort.**

Secured the forts of

- **Baramati**
- **Indapura**
- **Purandhar**
- **Kondana.**

BACKGROUND

Shivaji (1627-1680 AD)



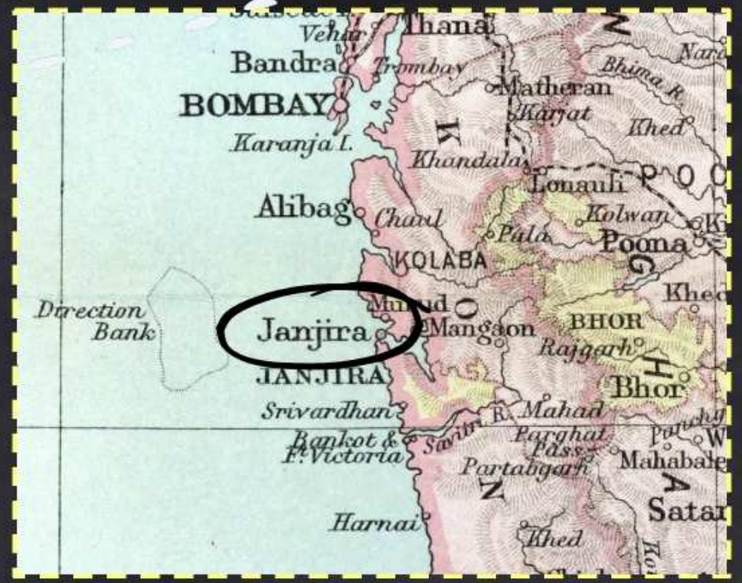


Prominent Victories

1656: Gained prominence by defeating the Maratha chief of Javali (Satara district), taking control of the Maval region, and constructing **Pratapgarh Fort**, paving the way for expansion.

BACKGROUND

Shivaji (1627-1680 AD)







Naval Development

Built a fleet to challenge the **Sidis of Janjira**, who controlled key ports and had a formidable navy. However, he couldn't overpower them due to ineffective artillery.



Shivaji Maharaj vs Bijapur

1659

Confrontation Against Bijapur Adil Shah II & Afzal Khan

Shivaji attacked northern Konkan during Aurangzeb's withdrawal. Adil Shah II sent General Afzal Khan, who desecrated Hindu sites like Pandharpur.

Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and seized Panhala Fort.

+ Expansion into Konkan & Kolhapur

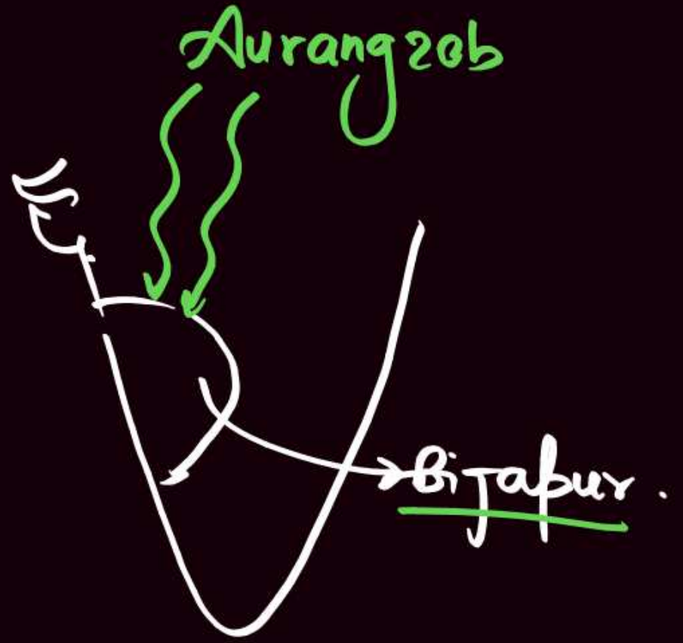


1660

Raigad Fort

Shivaji captured Raigad Fort, later capital of the Maratha Empire, serving as a strategic military base.




Aurangzeb
Bijapur.


Mughal Empire
Babur
Humayun
Akbar
Jahangir
Shahjahan
Aurangzeb
North India.
1526 CE
1530
1556
1605
1627
1658
Shi
1665
1680
1707 CE
Treaty of Purandar



Shivaji Maharaj vs Aurangzeb



1658 — Aurangzeb's Ascendancy

appointed **Shaista Khan** as governor of the Deccan to subdue Shivaji, capturing Pune and Chakan.

1663 — Raid on Pune

Shivaji launched a daring raid on Shaista Khan's camp in Pune, forcing Aurangzeb to recall him.

1664 — Plunder of Surat

Shivaji plundered Surat, a key Mughal port, prompting Aurangzeb to send **Raja Jai Singh** to counter him.

1665 — Treaty of Purandar

surrendered 23 forts
Mansabdar to Sambhaji
assist against Bijapur.
Mughals acknowledged Shivaji's claim over parts of Bijapur.

1666 — Visit to Mughal Court

Jai Singh convinced Shivaji to visit the Mughal court in Agra, where he was humiliated and placed under house arrest, but he escaped.

1670 — Reclamation of Jagir

Aurangzeb reclaimed part of Shivaji's jagir in Berar.
In retaliation, Shivaji reclaimed forts ceded in the Treaty of Purandar and **plundered Surat** again.

1672 — Battle of Salher

The Marathas won vs Mughals at the Battle of Salher, near Nashik.

+ Coronation at Raigad



Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1627-1680 AD)

Haindava Dharma Dharak

Coronation at Raigad

1674- crowned at Raigad, title 'Chhatrapathi', marking the beginning of the Rajyabhisheka Saka



Proclamations

Swaraj ⇒ foreigners.

He declared himself 'the protector of cows and Brahmins' (gobrahmance pratipalak) and 'the upholder of dharma' (dharma parayena).

Alliances

married into some of the leading maratha family

In 1677, Shivaji, aiming to counter the Mughal and Bijapur powers, formed an anti-Mughal, anti-Bijapur alliance with Golconda and launched campaigns, ravaging territories in Berar, Khandesh, Baglan, and Bijapur.

Cultural and Administrative Changes

He replaced Persian with **Marathi** as the court language and commissioned the **Raj-Vyavahar Kosh**, a Sanskrit dictionary.

Modi Script



Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1627-1680 AD)

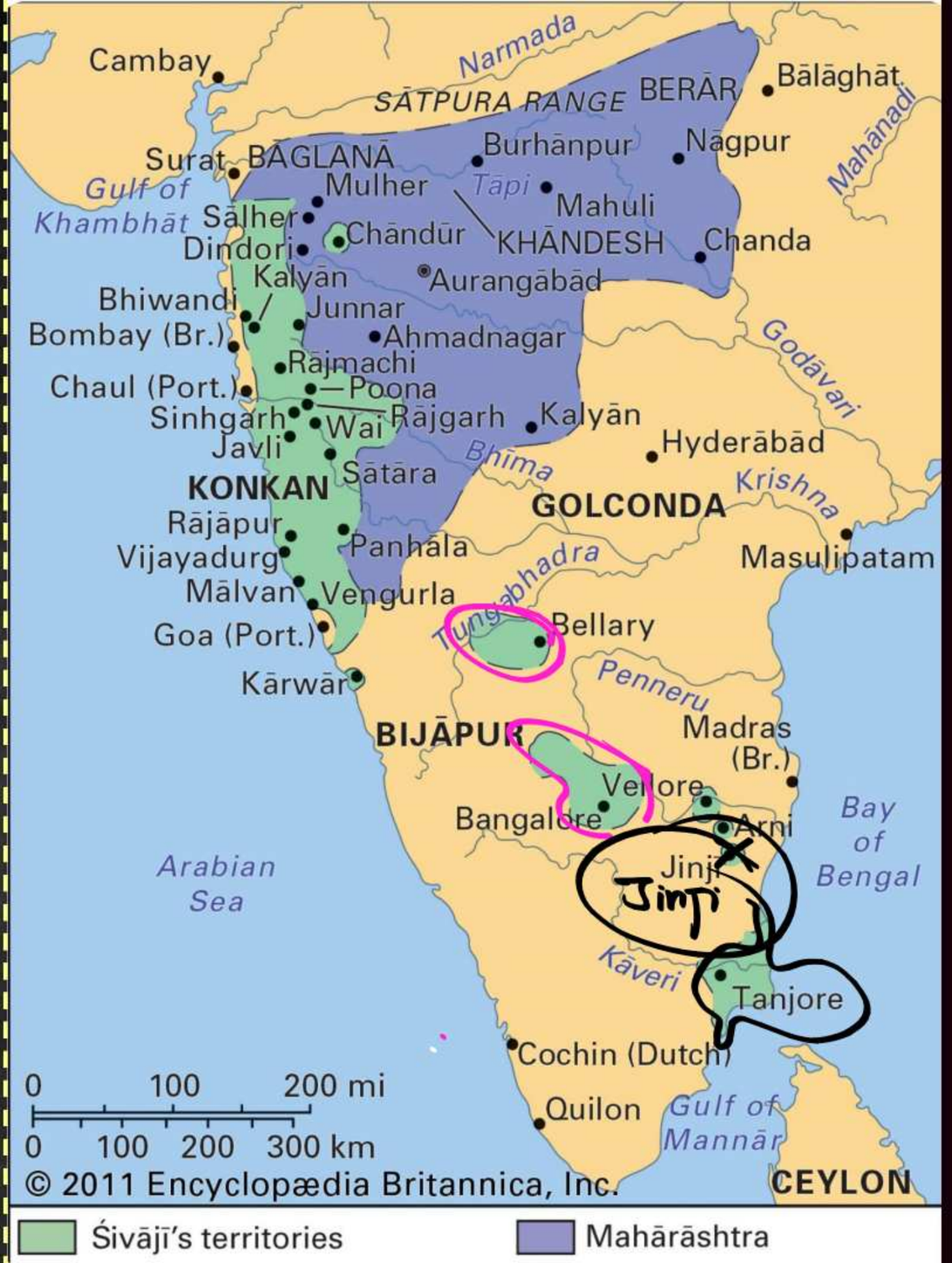
1676 Karnataka expedition

helped by two brothers Madanna and Akhanna at Hyderabad

Control of Thanjavur

Conquered Senji and Vellore, allowing his half-brother Venkoji (Ekoji) to govern Thanjavur, with Senji serving as a secondary defense line.

1680 - Shivaji Maharaj passed away



Marathas After Shivaji Maharaj (1680+)





Marathas After Shivaji

1680

Shambhaji Maharaj

Shambhaji, the son of Shivaji, succeeded him

Supported Akbar II rebel son of Aurang

1681

Aurangzeb Deccan Expedition

Aurangzeb reached Deccan in pursuit of his son Akbar II

1686 - 87

Annexation

1686 Bijapur ✗

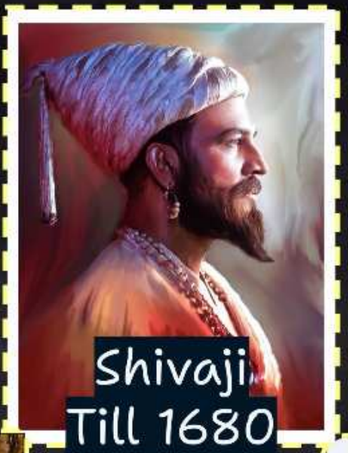
1687 Golkonda ✗

1689

Battle of Sangameshwar

Sambhaji captured and executed which unleashed maratha sardars



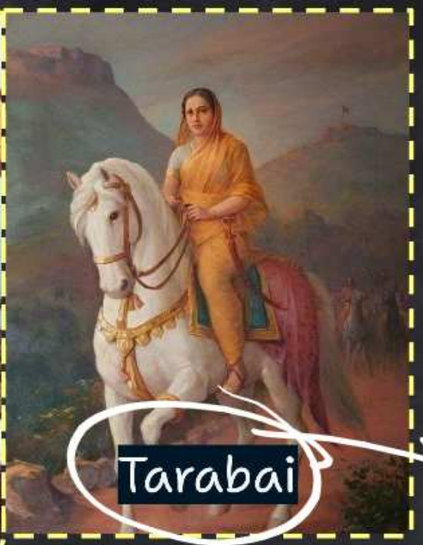

Shivaji
Till 1680




Yesubai


Sambhaji
1680-89


Rajaram
1689-1700


Tarabai → Regent

Shivaji II
1700-07


Sahu
1707-49

Jail → Released

Peshwas

RESISTANCE

Marathas After Shivaji



Rajaram's Leadership

Rajaram, Shivaji's second son, took over and continued resistance against Aurangzeb, demonstrating resilience in leadership.

Guerrilla Warfare

Despite being besieged, Rajaram escaped to Jinji (Senji) and adopted guerrilla warfare tactics to outmaneuver the Mughals.

Decentralization of Forces

The Marathas decentralized their movement, with individual commanders raising armies and collecting chauth (tribute) in Gujarat and the Deccan.

Tara Bai's Regency

In 1700, after Rajaram's death, his wife Tara Bai declared her son Shivaji II as king and herself as regent, continuing the Maratha legacy.

Maratha Administration

ADMINISTRATION

Chattrapati

Central Government

Shivaji established an advisory council called 'Ashta Pradhan Mandal' comprising eight key ministers.

Every minister, except Nyayadhish and Pandit Rao, led military expeditions and commanded armies.

Position	Role
Mukhya Pradhan (Peshwa)	Prime minister, responsible for state welfare, officiated for the king in his absence.
Amatya/Mazumdar	Finance minister.
Walkia-Nawis (Mantri)	Maintained records of the king's activities and court proceedings.
Summant (Dabir or Foreign Secretary)	Advised on war, peace, and diplomacy.
Sachiv (Shuru Nawis)	Managed correspondence with the king and checked accounts of Parganas.
Pandit Rao (Danadhyaksha)	Oversaw religion, ceremonies, and morality.
Nyayadhish	Chief justice responsible for civil and military justice.
Sari Naubat (Senapati)	Commander-in-chief.

ADMINISTRATION

Central Government

Administrative Departments

There were eighteen administrative departments, each overseen by different ministers.

Royal Decree Approval

Every royal decree required approval and seals from the King and Peshwa, along with endorsements from four other key ministers.

Adnyapatra

Adnyapatra, a royal edict in Modi script by Ramchandra Pant Amatya, documented Shivaji's ideals, principles, and state administration policies.

Control Over Landed Families

Shivaji controlled influential Maratha landed families (Deshmukhs) by expanding crown land.

ADMINISTRATION

Provincial Government

Leadership Structure of Swaraj {Kingdom}

Provinces (Prants) were headed by a subedar, karkun (or mukhya desbadhikari).

Tarafs were led by a havaldar, karkunoa paripatyagar.

Mauza was the smallest unit, with a sarsubedar supervising multiple prants.



Officers and Responsibilities

- Each subedar had eight subordinate officers: diwan, mazumdar, fadnis, sabnis, karkhanis, chitnis, jamadar, and potnis.
- A sarsubedar supervised multiple prants
- The tradition of granting jagirs was replaced with cash payments to officers.
- Officials had control only over the revenue of a place, not the people.
- None of the offices were hereditary.

REVENUE

Revenue Administration

Kathi System

The revenue system followed Malik Amber's Kathi system, where land was measured by Rod or Kathi.

Farmer-Friendly Policies

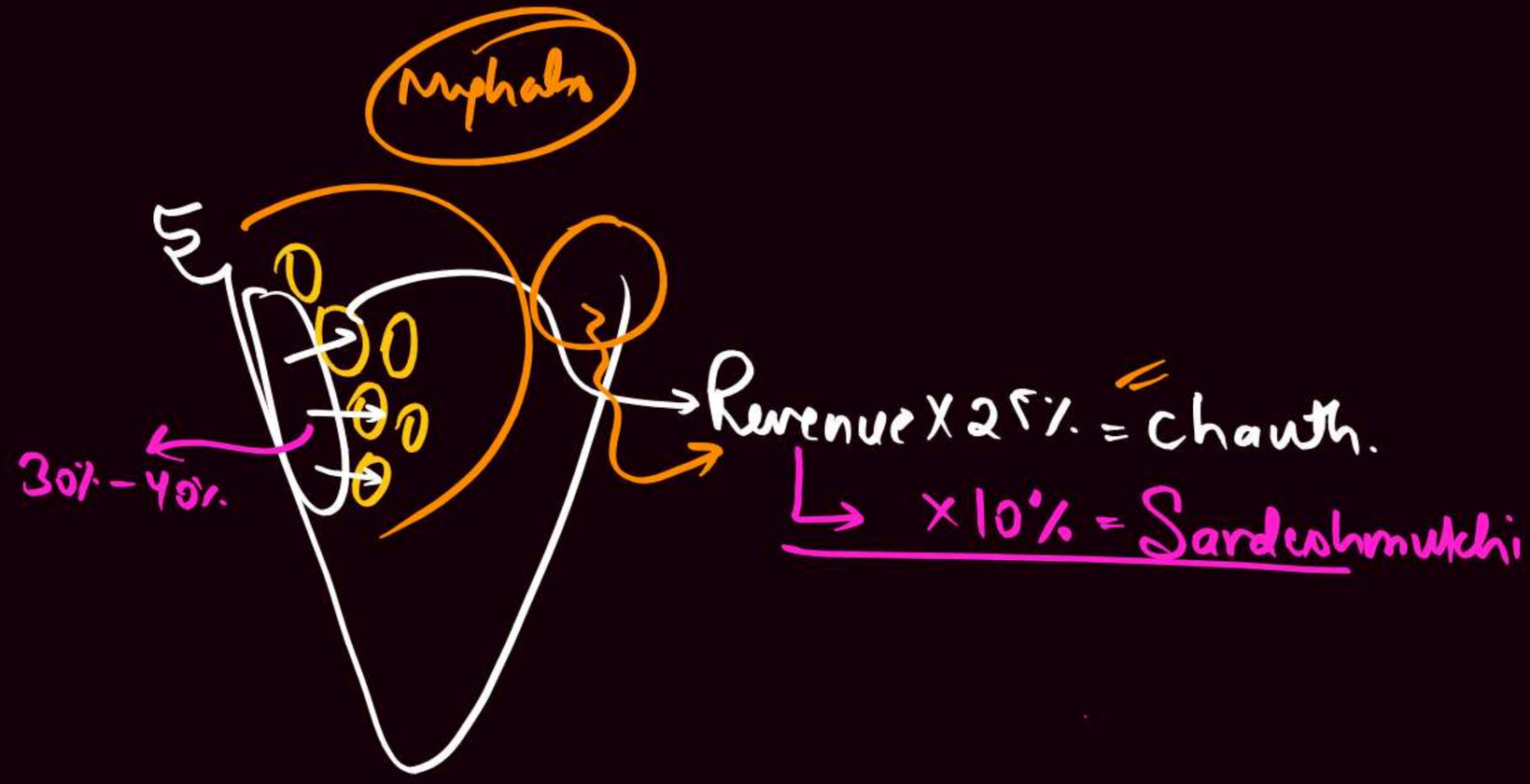
Shivaji's system was farmer-friendly, with lands assessed diligently and a fixed state demand of 30% (later 40%) of the gross produce.

Aid During Famines

During famines, the government provided repayable aid and agricultural loans to peasants.

Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Chauth: One-fourth of the revenue from conquered districts.
Sardeshmukhi: Additional 10% tax collected as Shivaji's right as Sardeshmukh.


Mughals
30% - 40%.
Revenue X 25% = Chauth.
↳ X 10% = Sardeshmukhi

MILITARY

Military Organisation

Guerrilla Warfare

The Marathas excelled in guerrilla warfare and used innovative weapons like Bagh naka (tiger claws).

Infantry Composition

Highly mobile and light; Mavli (foot soldiers) played a key role.
Peasants served as part-time soldiers during exigencies.

Military Hierarchy

Naik (corporal): Led nine soldiers.
Havildar (sergeant): Led 25 horsemen.
Jamaladar: Supervised five havildars.
Hazari: Commanded ten jamaladars.

Cavalry Divisions

Bargirs: Soldiers mounted on state-provided horses.
Shiledars: Mercenary horsemen who provided their own horses.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial System

Rudimentary Justice System

The justice system was rudimentary, with no formal courts established to handle legal matters.

Role of Panchayats

Panchayats were responsible for managing disputes within villages, acting as local adjudicators.

Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were often guided by ordeals and smritis, which were traditional and customary laws.

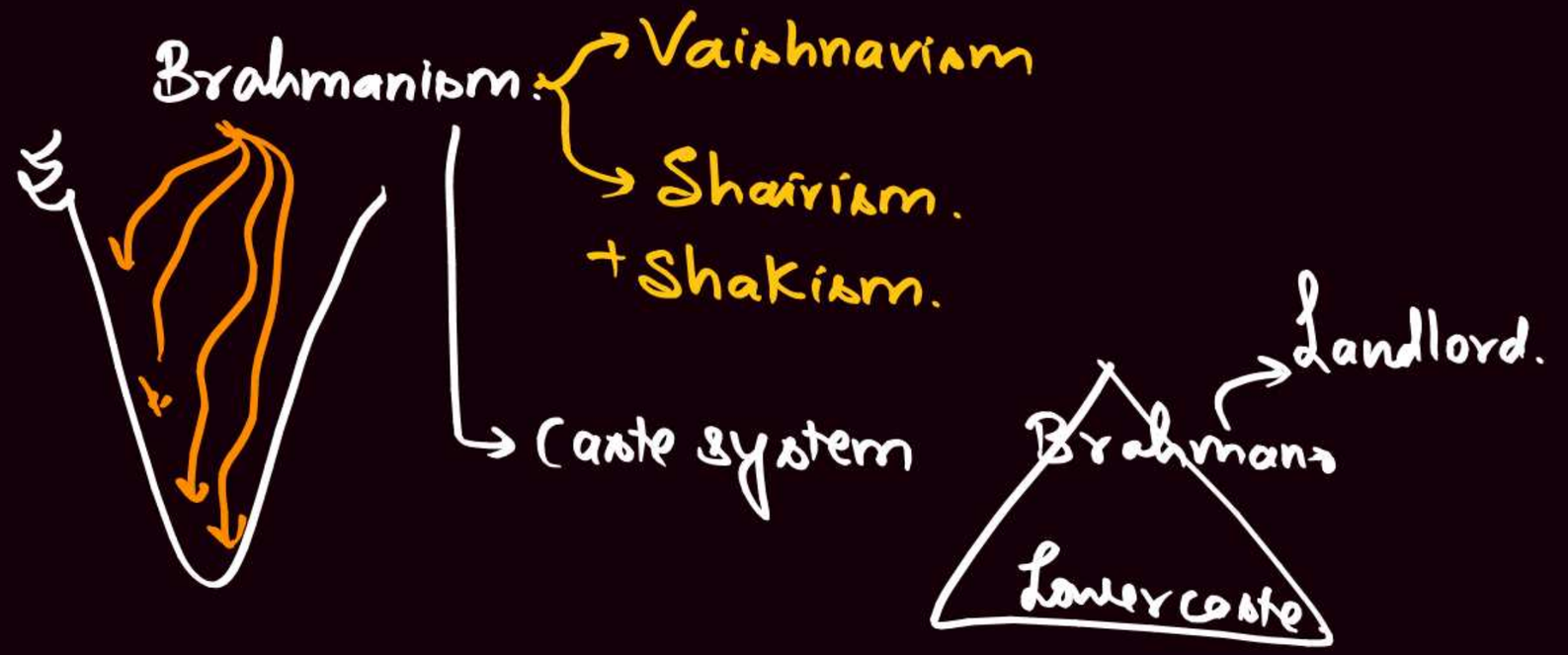
both civil and criminal appeals were heard by the Nyayadhish.

Final Court of Appeal

The Hazir Majlim served as the final court of appeal

6-
Bhakti & Sufi

BHAKTI MOVEMENT


Brahmanism
Vaishnavism
Shaivism.
+Shakism.
Caste system
Landlord.
Brahmans
Lower caste

OVERVIEW

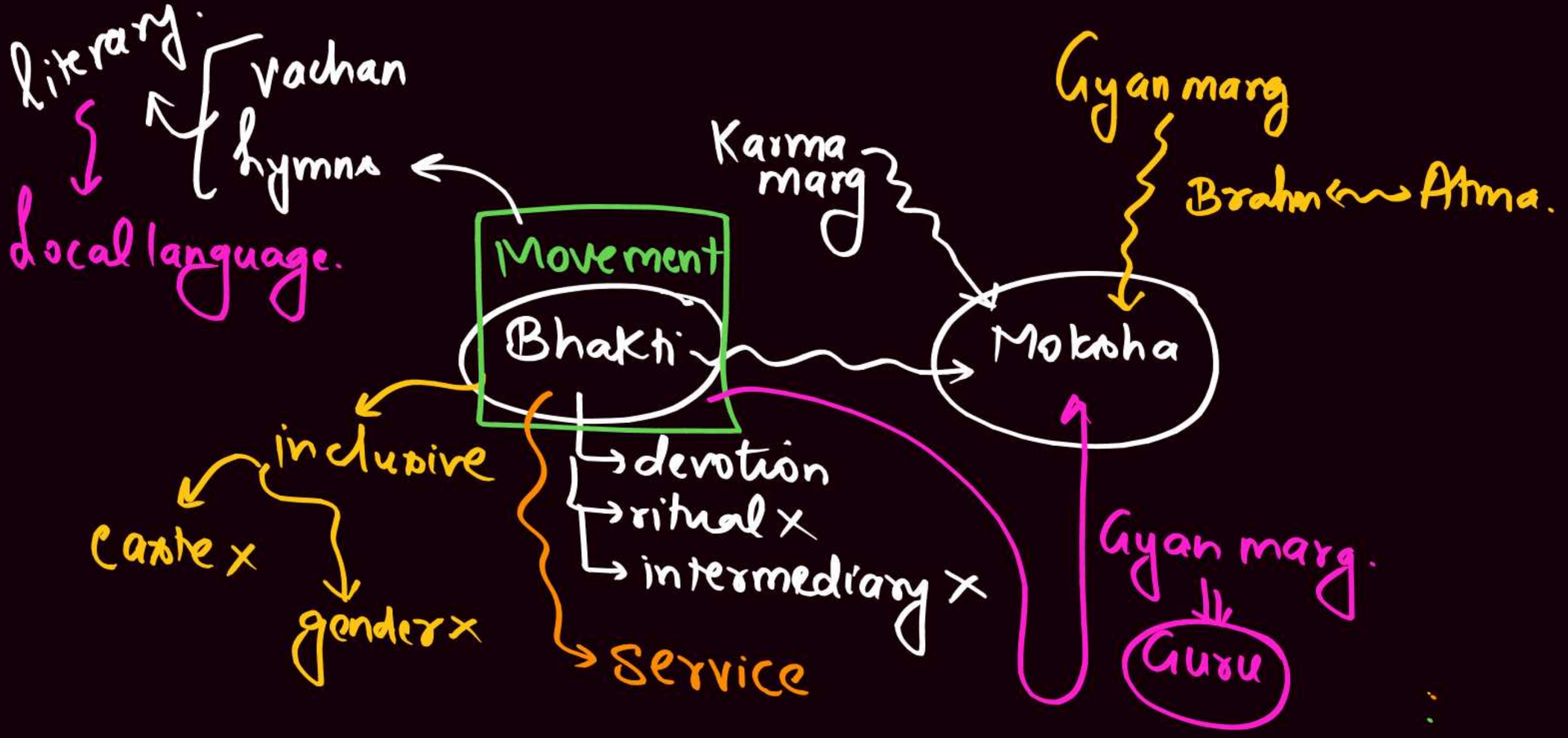
BHAKTI MOVEMENT

The term Bhakti is derived from the Sanskrit root word "Bhaj," meaning to serve, and is defined as "devotion" or passionate love for the Divine.

It is centered on the relationship between the devotee and a personal god.

The Bhakti Movement brought about revolutionary changes in moral, social, and political perspectives in the Indian subcontinent between the 8th and 18th centuries AD.




literary
vachan
hymns
local language.
Movement
Bhakti
Karma marg
Gyan marg
Brahm ⇝ Atma.
Moksha
inclusive
caste x
gender x
devotion
ritual x
intermediary x
Service
Gyan marg.
Guru

LITERATURE

Sources to Study the Bhakti Movement

Literary Works

Gita Govinda by Jayadeva depicts the love between Krishna and Radha

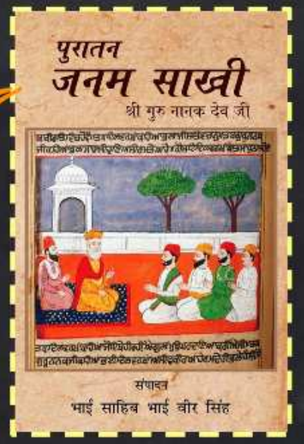


Hymns

Alvars' Tamil hymns express the emotional devotion to deities, highlighting the significance of regional languages.

Hagiographies

Janam-Sakhi is based on the life of Guru Nanak, providing insights into his teachings and impact.



Oral Traditions

Burra Katha, a Telugu storytelling art form of Andhra Pradesh, preserves and narrates the stories of Bhakti saints.

CAUSES

Causes for the Birth of Bhakti Movement

Superstitious Beliefs

Superstitious beliefs among Hindus made the religion complex, leading to confusion and dissatisfaction among followers.

Social Inequality

The caste system, untouchability, and inequality caused dissension among different sections of society, alienating the oppressed.

Attraction of Islam

Islam's unity of God and brotherhood attracted the oppressed masses, offering an alternative to the prevailing social structures.

Response by Religious Leaders

Religious leaders preached pure devotion (Bhakti) to counter religious intolerance, fanaticism, and bigotry, promoting inclusivity.

BHAKTI MOVEMENT

Main Features of the Bhakti Movement

Monotheism

Preached monotheism, emphasizing the oneness of God.

Salvation through Devotion

Salvation, or freedom from the cycle of birth and death, could be attained only by deep devotion and faith in God.

Critique of Rituals

Criticized idol worship, ritualism, pilgrimages, and fasts.

Role of the Guru

Emphasized the guru as a guide and preceptor for spiritual growth.

PROPONENTS

Early Proponents

Alvars (Devotees of Vishnu)

Nammalwar,
Tirumangai Alwar,
Andal
Perialwar
were prominent Alvars,

known for their deep devotion and poetic contributions to the worship of Vishnu.

Nayanars (Devotees of Shiva)

Appar,
Sundarar,
Thirugnana Sambandar
Manickavachakar were key Nayanars

celebrated for their passionate hymns dedicated to Shiva.

Language and Culture Impact

Both groups preached in local languages, significantly influencing temple culture and making spiritual teachings accessible to the common people.

Caste System Challenge

Alvars and Nayanars opposed the caste system, advocating for inclusivity and drawing support from artisans, farmers, and marginalized castes.

BHAKTI MOVEMENT

EARLY PROPONENTS

Alvars.

Nalayira Divyaprabandham

Compiled in the 10th century by Nathamuni, this collection is often referred to as the Tamil Veda, showcasing the depth of devotion in Tamil literature.



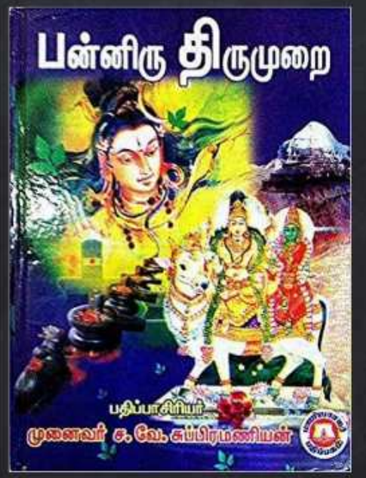
Thiruppavai and Nachiar Tirumozhi

Composed by Andal, these works highlight the emotional and spiritual connection between devotees and the divine, emphasizing devotion to Vishnu.

Nayanarr.

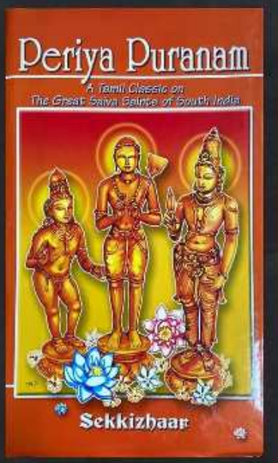
Panniru Tirumurai

This is a compilation of 12 volumes of Saiva literature, representing the contributions of various saints and their devotional



Periyapuranam

Written by Sekhizhar, this text narrates the life stories of the Nayanars, showcasing their devotion and the impact of their spiritual journeys.



CHOLA

Chola Relations with Bhakti Tradition



Royal Patronage

Bhakti hymns opposed Buddhism and Jainism to gain royal patronage.

Support for Traditions

Chola rulers funded Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions, constructing temples for Vishnu and Shiva.

Notable Temples

Example: Shiva temples at Chidambaram, Thanjavur, and Gangaikondacholapuram.

Promotion of Tamil Hymns

Cholas promoted the singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns (Nayanars) in temples.

TRADITION

Veerashaiva/Lingayat Tradition

Founder and Historical Context

founded by **Basavanna**, a minister of the Kalachuri ruler Bijjala II in the mid-12th century.



Core Practices

Followers worship Shiva in the form of a linga, which is worn in a silver case, and they revere Jangamas, the wandering monks.

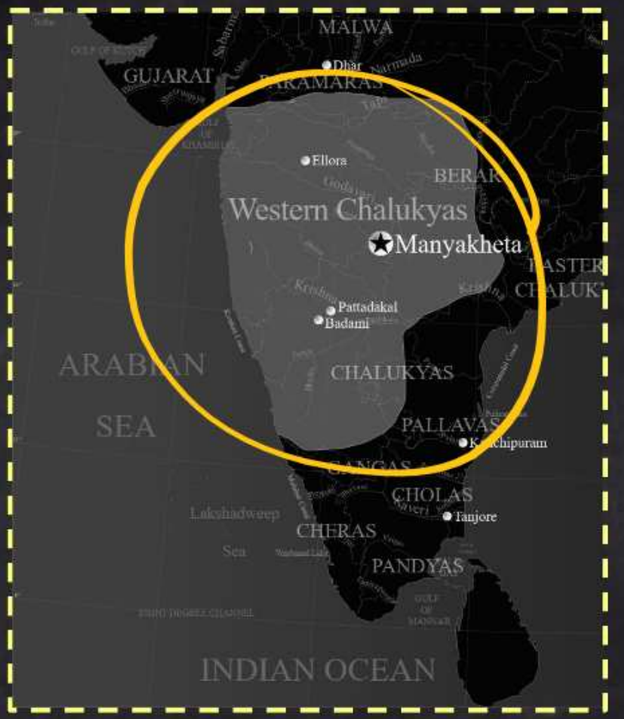


Beliefs and Doctrinal Stance

rejects idolatry, discourages temple visits, and opposes the Pancha Sutakas.

Literary Contributions

The tradition is known for its **Vachanas**, devotional verses written in Kannada by both male and female followers.



Shankaracharya

Advait ⇒ Brahm ⇐⇒ Atma. ⇒ Gyan ⇒ Moksha

Maya

Ramanuja.

Vishisht Advaita = Brahm = Atma.

Brahm → Attributes → World. Maya x.

Vallabhacharya.

Shuddh Advaita.

Brahm = Atma.

PROPONENTS

Adi Shankaracharya (788-820 AD)



Philosophy

Sanskrit

Born in Kaladi, Kerala, he initiated philosophical Bhakti discourse in **Sanskrit.** Propounded the theory of **Advaita** Vedanta (Non-Dualism), rooted in Vedanta or Upanishadic philosophy.

Monastic Organization

Focused on the organization of monasteries and preservation of Sanskrit scriptures. Established monasteries in

- **Sringeri,**
- **Dvaraka,**
- **Badrinath, and**
- **Puri**

headed by Brahmin pontiffs.

Equality in Worship

Emphasized equality between Saiva and Vaishnava worship within Vedic traditions. A 12-foot statue of him stands in Kedarnath



PROPONENTS

Ramanuja (1017-1137 AD)



A Southern reformer who traveled to Northern India. Propounded **Vishistadvaita (Qualified Monism)**, challenging Adi Shankaracharya's monist ideology.

Core Practices

Extended the doctrine of Bhakti beyond the varnashrama system and influenced temple authorities to allow entry to marginalized groups.

His teachings were based on the Upanishads and Bhagavad Gita.

Legacy

Head of the Srirangam monastery

later succeeded by his disciple **Ramanand.**

Statue of Equality

The Statue of Equality in Hyderabad commemorates his 1000-year anniversary.



PROPONENTS



VALLABHACHARYA (1479-1531 AD)

Founder of **Pushtimarg** (Path of Grace), emphasizing Vatsalya Bhakti (child Krishna devotion).

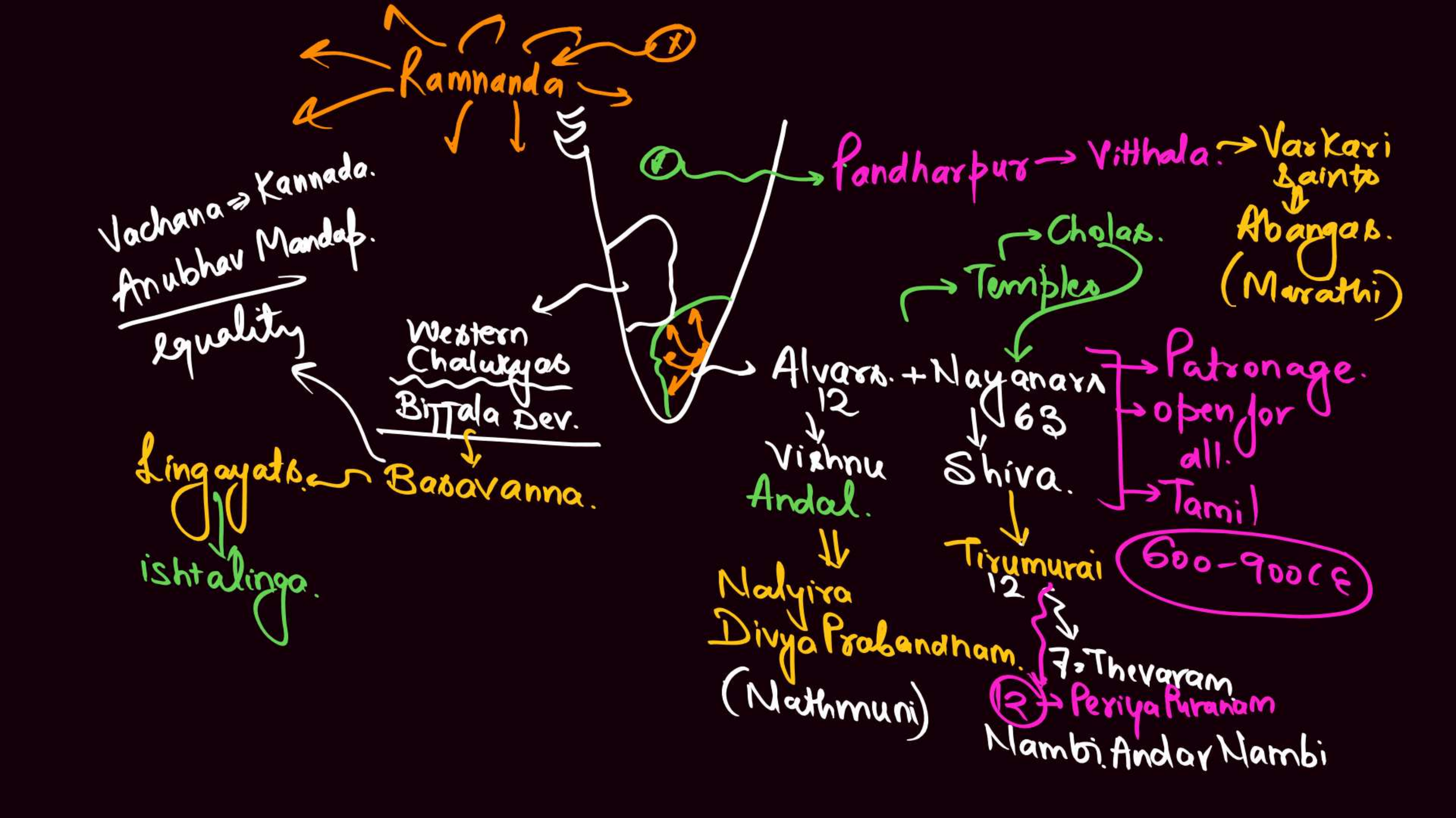
Propounded **Shuddadvaita (Pure Non-Dualism)**

established 84 Pushtimarg seats.

Sur Das

Blind bard of Agra, disciple of Vallabhacharya. Devoted to Krishna, wrote Sur Sagar, Sur Saravali, and Sahitya Lehari. His poetry focuses on Krishna's childhood (Baal Lila).




Ramnanda
Vachana ⇒ Kannada.
Anubhav Mandap.
Equality
Western Chalukyas
Bijjala Dev.
Basavanna.
Lingayats.
Ishtalinga.
Pandharpur → Vitthala.
Varkari Saints
Abangas. (Marathi)
Cholas.
Temples
Alvars. 12
+ Nayanars 63
Vishnu
Andal.
Shiva.
Patronage.
open for all.
Tamil
600-900 CE
Nalyira Divya Prabandham.
(Nathmuni)
Tirumurai 12
7. Thevaram
12. Periya Puranam
Nambi Andar Nambi

PROPONENTS

Pandharpur Movement

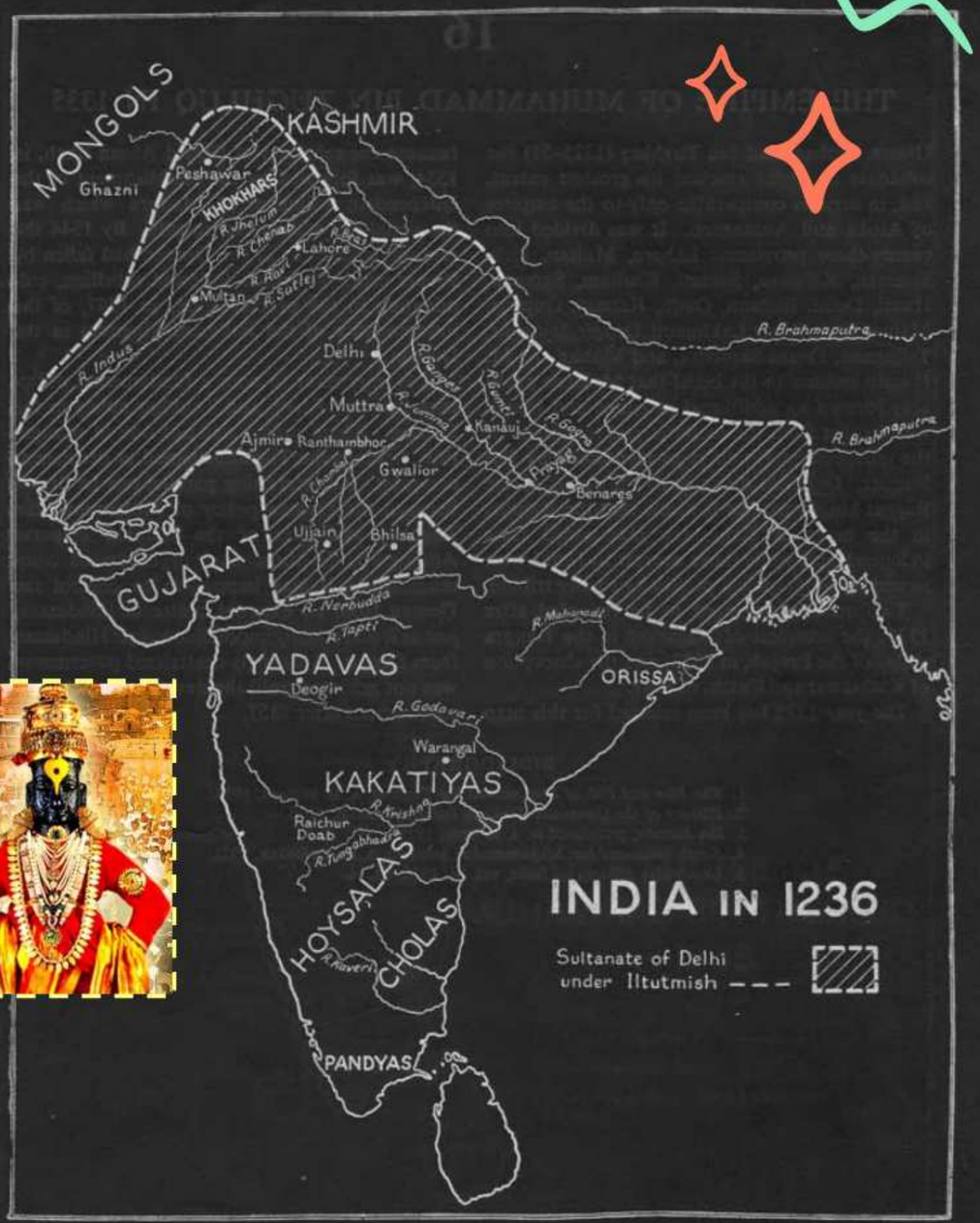
Varkari Sect

Devoted to Lord Vitthala, emphasized an annual pilgrimage to Pandharpur, Maharashtra. Notable Vaishnava poet-saints include Jnaneshwar, Namadeva, Eknath, and Tukaram.

Contribution to Bhakti Literature

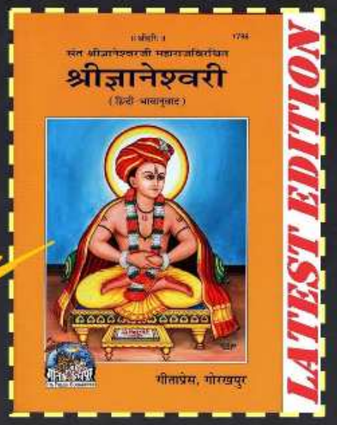
The works of these saints significantly enriched devotional literature, promoting spiritual accessibility and emotional connection to the divine.





PROPONENTS

Pandharpur Movement



Jnaneshwar (1275-1296 AD)

Revered Vishnu as Vithoba/Krishna.
Translated the Bhagavad Gita into Marathi as Jnaneshwari.



Namdeva (1270-1350 AD)

Came from a tailor's family, popularized the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra. Associated with the Varkari Sect, devoted to Lord Vitthala. Wrote abhangs in Marathi and Hindi, some included in the Guru Granth Sahib.

Janabai (1258-1350 AD)

A poet-saint from Maharashtra, disciple of Namadeva. Wrote over 300 poems, highlighting caste oppression and women's struggles.



Pandharpur Movement

PROPONENTS

Tukaram (1608-1649 AD)

Marathi saint, contemporary of Shivaji. Composed Abhangas, emphasizing formless devotion and Hindu-Muslim unity. Rejected Vedic sacrifices, idol worship, and caste distinctions.



Guru Ramdas (1608-1681 AD)

Spiritual guide to Chhatrapati Shivaji. Preached equality before God and was a visionary nation-builder.



Bahinabai (1628-1700 AD)

Marathi poet-saint, wrote Abhangas portraying women's daily lives. Her poetry is autobiographical, reflecting on marriage and devotion to Vithoba. Despite being Brahmin, she revered Tukaram (a lower-caste saint), prioritizing Bhakti over caste norms.



PROPONENTS

RAMANANDA (1400-1470 AD)



Background

a disciple of Ramanuja, propagated Vaishnavism in Hindi. He established a sect devoted to Rama and Sita, replacing Vishnu with Rama.

Caste System Rejection

He rejected the caste system, emphasizing equality before God. His teachings welcomed followers from all backgrounds.

Influential Disciples

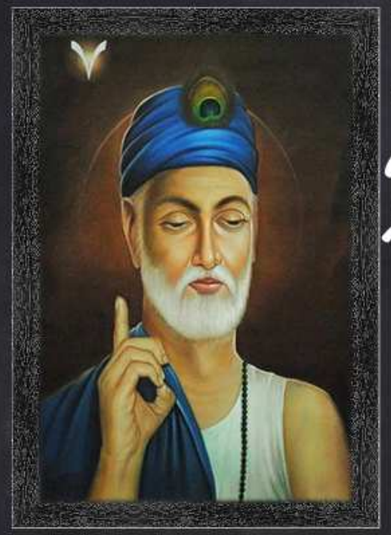
Notable disciples included Kabir, Ravidas, and Padmavathi. Ramananda famously stated: "Let no man ask a man's sect or caste."

PROPONENTS

NON-SECTARIAN

Kabir (1398-1448 AD)

A weaver from Varanasi, influenced by Swami Ramananda and Sufi Shaikh Taqi. Blended Sufi and Hindu traditions, advocating monotheism and rejecting idol worship and the caste system.



Bijak.

Bani Utterances

Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1538 AD)

+9 Guru

- Born in Nankana Sahib, emphasized Nirguna Bhakti (formless Absolute – 'Rab').
- Rejected rituals and scriptures, focusing on Divine Name recitation (Shabad Kirtan) and founded Sikhism.



Other Sikh Gurus

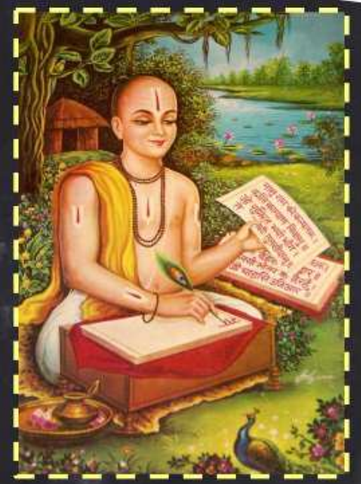
2 Guru Angad developed the Gurmukhi script; Guru Arjan compiled the Adi Granth Sahib, incorporating Bhakti and Sufi poetry; Guru Gobind Singh expanded the Guru Granth Sahib, defining Sikhism's Five Ks.

VAISHNAVISM

PROPONENTS Meerabai

Tulsidas (1532-1623 AD)

Popularized Rama Bhakti through his Hindi rendition of Ramayana. Notable works: Ramcharitmanas, Vinay Patrika, Dohavali, Gitavali. Contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir.



Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1485-1533 AD)

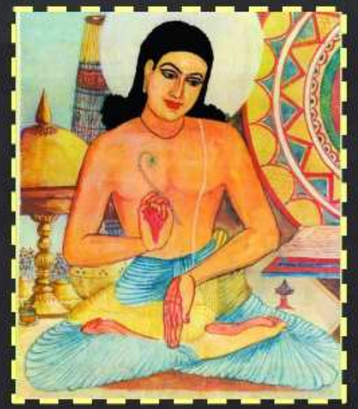
Bengali saint devoted to Krishna, promoted Sankirtan (public devotional singing). Led a revivalist movement in Bengal and Odisha, rejecting caste inequalities.



Shankaradeva (1499-1569 AD)

Champion of Vaishnavism in Assam, promoting Naam Kirtan (chanting God's name).

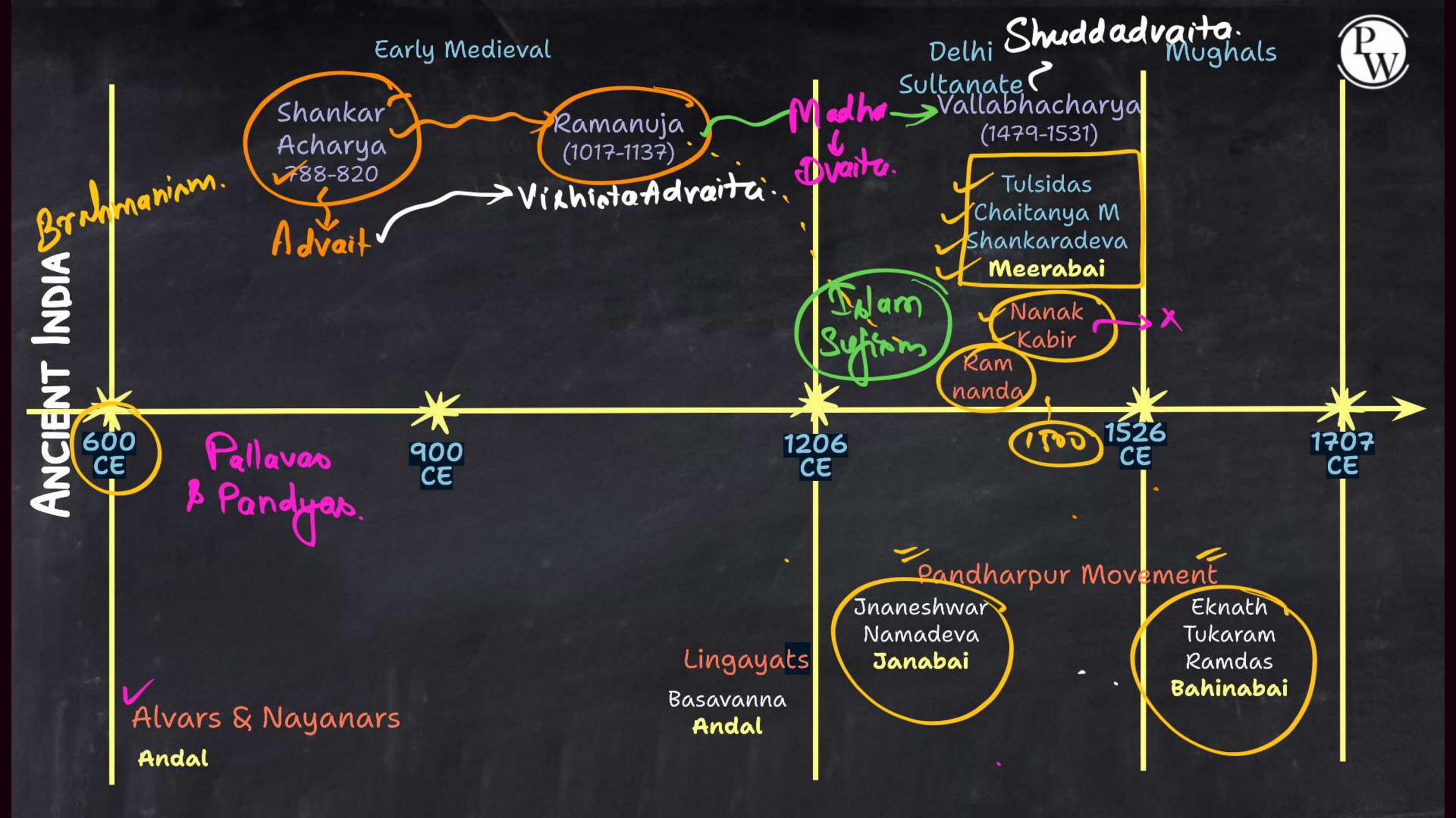
Established Satra (monasteries) and Naam Ghar (prayer halls). Wrote Kirtana-Ghosha (in Brajavali language).



Mirabai (1498-1546 AD)

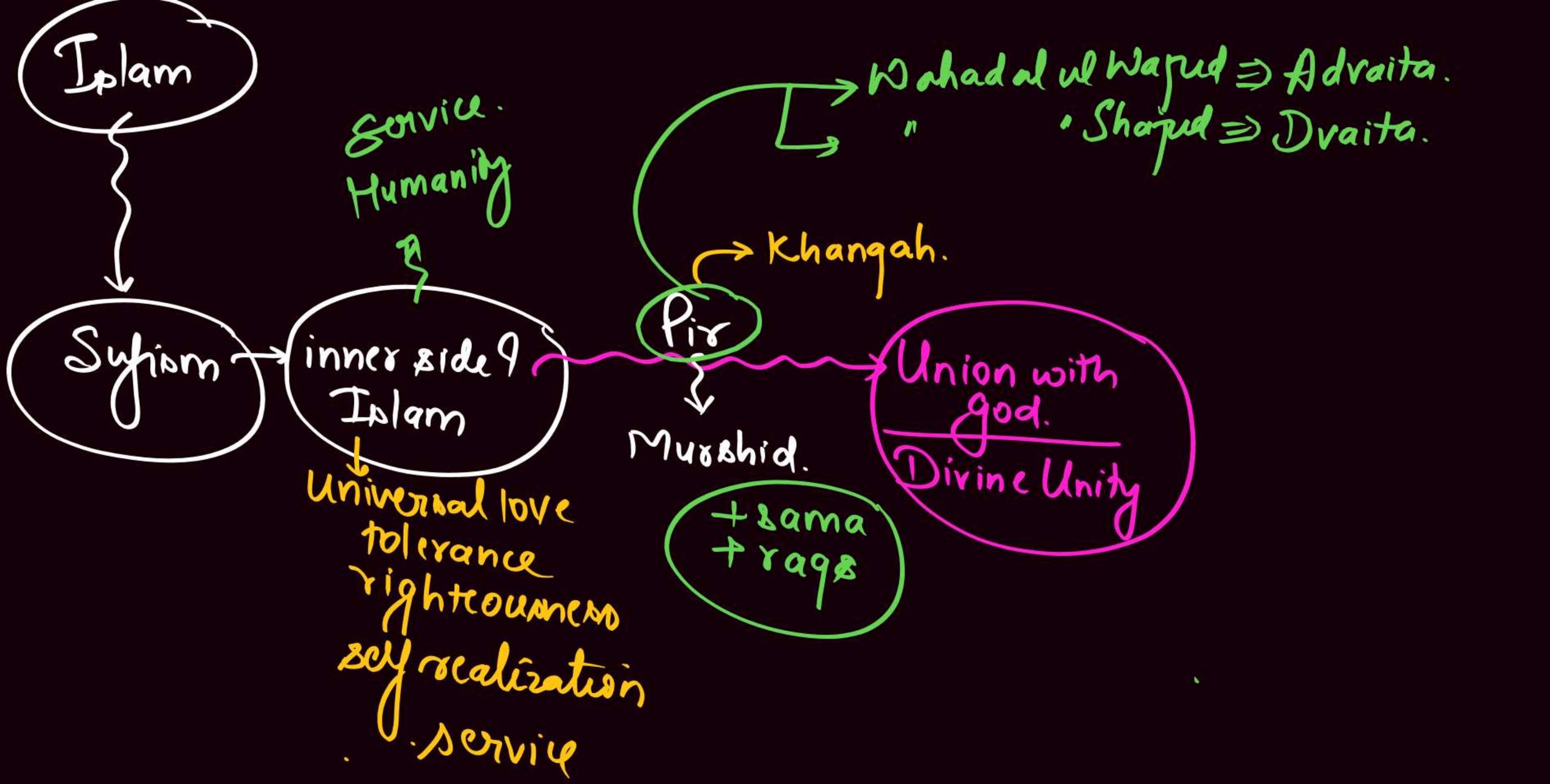
Born in Merta, Rajasthan, married into Mewar royalty, but abandoned marital duties for Bhakti. Devoted to Krishna, composed intensely emotional songs. Disciple of Raidas, a leather worker, rejecting caste norms.




Early Medieval
Delhi Sultanate
Mughals
Shuddadvaita.
ANCIENT INDIA
Brahmanism.
Shankar Acharya
788-820
Advait
Ramanuja
(1017-1137)
Vishista Advaita.
Madhva
Dvaita.
Vallabhacharya
(1479-1531)
Tulsidas
Chaitanya M
Shankaradeva
Meerabai
Islam Sufism
Nanak
Kabir
X
Ram nanda
600 CE
900 CE
1206 CE
1526 CE
1707 CE
Pallavas & Pandyas.
Pandharpur Movement
Jnaneshwar
Namadeva
Janabai
Eknath
Tukaram
Ramdas
Bahinabai
Lingayats
Basavanna
Andal
Alvars & Nayanars
Andal

SUFI MOVEMENT

SUFI MOVEMENT


Islam
Sufism
inner side of Islam
Service.
Humanity
Universal love
tolerance
righteousness
self realization
Service
Pir
Khanqah.
Murshid.
+ sama
+ raqs
Wahadat ul Wajud ⇒ Advaita.
" Shajud ⇒ Dvaita.
Union with god.
Divine Unity

SUFISM

SUFI MOVEMENT

Definition of Sufism

Sufism, known as tasawwuf in Islamic texts, is the mystical dimension of Islam, focusing on a deeper, personal communion with God.

Origins of the Term

The word 'Sufism' might derive from 'suf' (wool), referring to the garments Sufis wore, 'safa' (purity), or 'suffa', a platform near the Prophet's mosque for devoted followers.

Spread to India

The Sufi movement spread throughout the Muslim world with missionary zeal, entering India through trade and successive Muslim invasions.

First Sufi in India

Shaikh Ali Hujwari OF Data Gunj was the first reputed Sufi in India, known for his book **Kashful-ul-Mehjub**, emphasizing worship, love, knowledge, and purification.

Main Principles of Sufism

Divine Reality (Haqiqat)

Direct communion with divine reality (Haqiqat) is possible by traversing the Sufi path (Tariqa) under a spiritual guide (Pir or Murshid).

Progression of the Disciple

Disciple (Murid) progresses through stages by practicing self-mortification, Zikr (recollection of God's name), and contemplation.

Sama and Mystical Ecstasy

Sufis organized Sama (impassioned musical recital) to induce mystical ecstasy.

Role of the Khanqah

The Khanqah (hospice) was the center of Sufi activities.

Personal Spirituality

Emphasized personal spirituality over rituals, seeking a deeper connection with God through meditation, chanting, and Qur'anic interpretation.

Tawakkul

Believed in Tawakkul (complete trust in God's plan).

LITERATURE

Sources to Study the Sufi Movement

Malfuzat

Conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi.

Maktubat

Letters written by Sufi masters addressed to their disciples.

- Maktubat-i Imam Rabbani **(Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi)** contrasted with Akbar's liberal views.

Tazkiras (Biography)

- **Siyar-ul-Auliya** by Mir Khwurd Kirmani (first Sufi tazkira in India, focused on Chishti saints).
- **Akhbar-ul-Akhyar** by Abdul Haqq Muhaddis Dehlavi (1642), glorifying spiritual genealogies.

SUFISM

Orders of Sufism (Silsilahs)

Chishtiya Order

Founded in the 12th century, the Chishtiya Order emphasizes love, tolerance, and open-mindedness in spiritual practice.

Qadriya Order

Established by **Abdul Qadir Gilani**,

this order is known for its focus on the love of God and the importance of personal devotion.

Suhrawardi Order

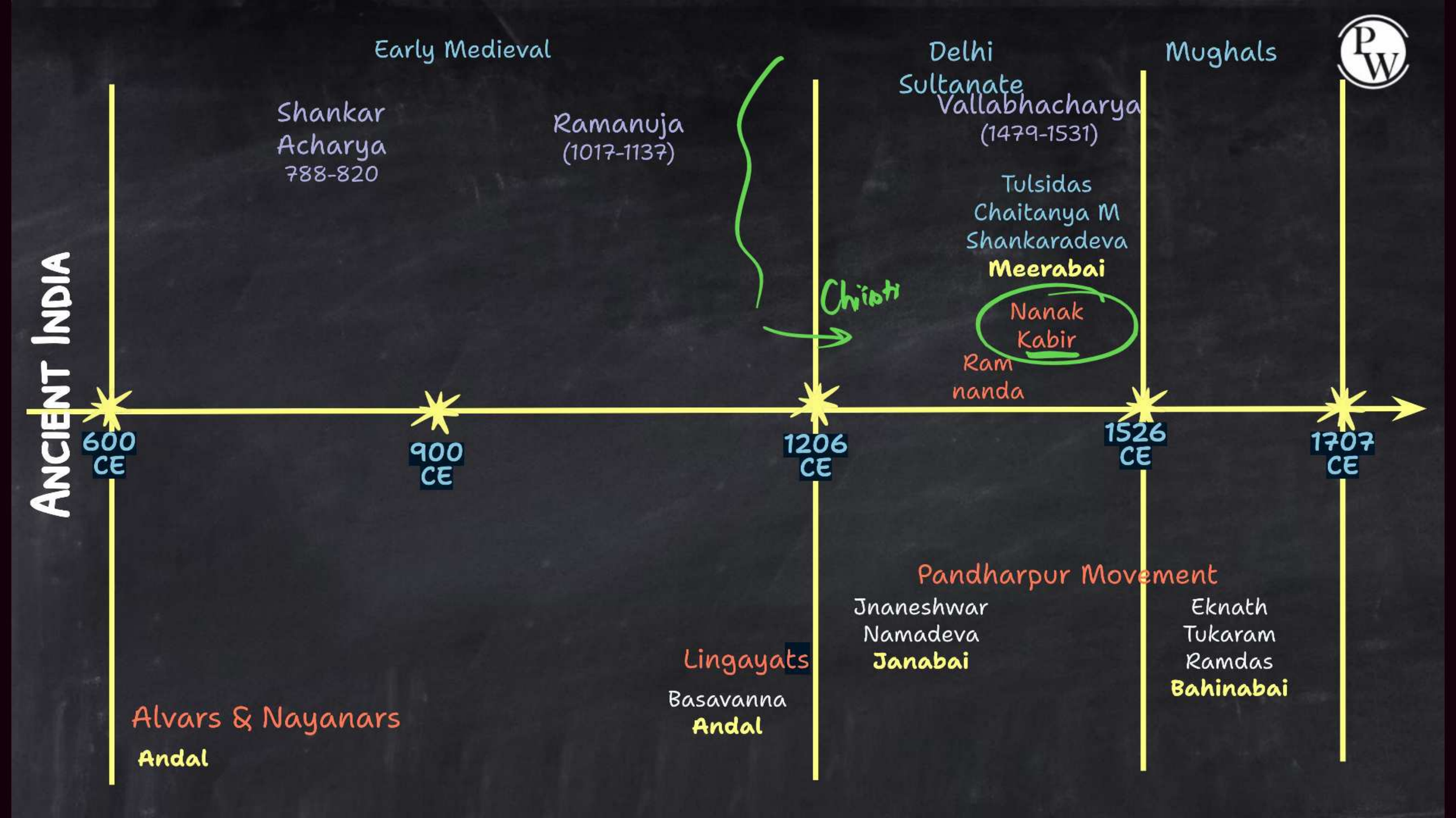
Founded by **Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi**

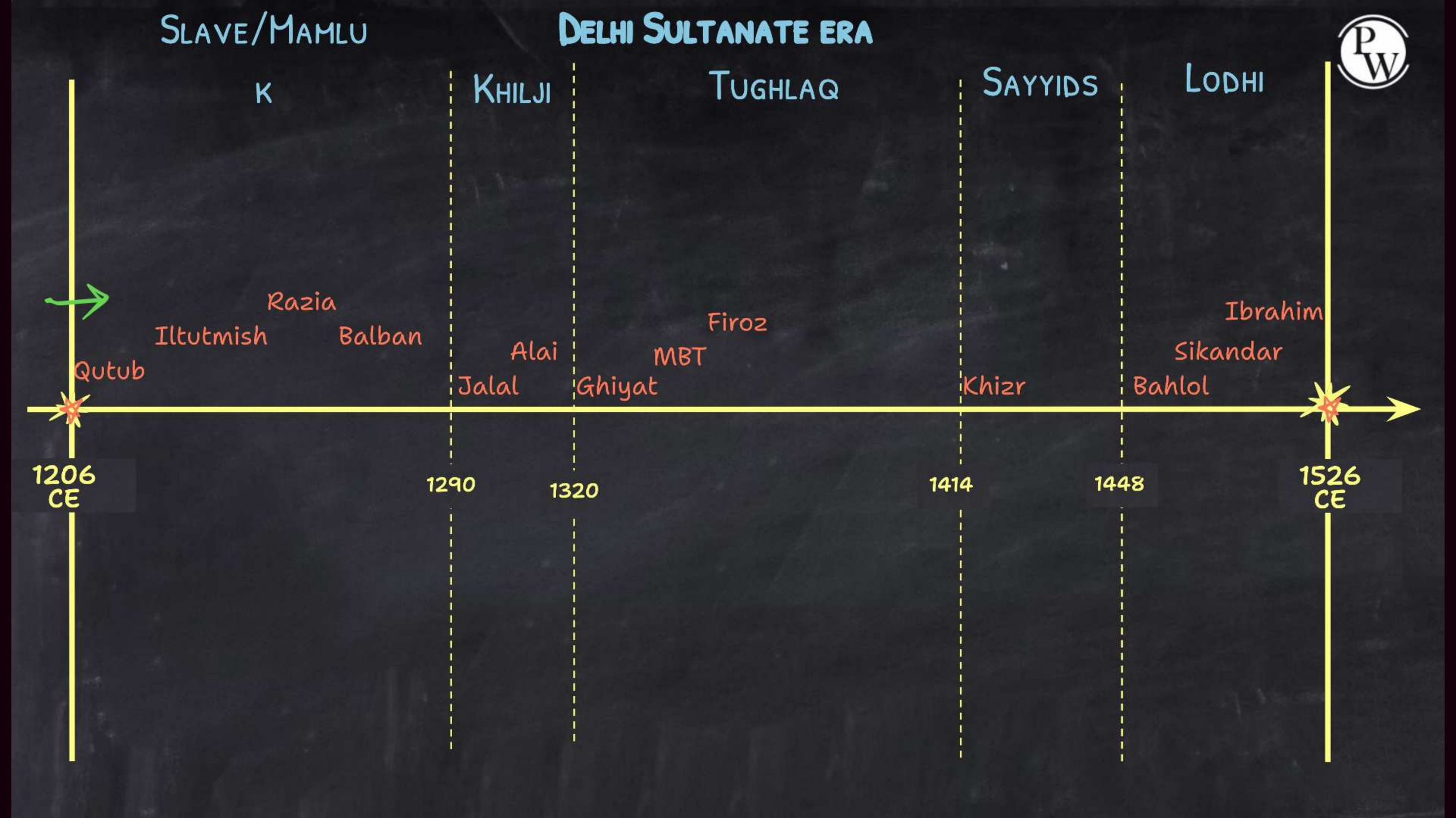
this order combines Sufi mysticism with legalistic practices, emphasizing strict adherence to Islamic law.

Naqshbandiya Order

Originating in Central Asia

focuses on silent dhikr (remembrance of God) and is known for its emphasis on **inner spirituality.**


Ancient India
Early Medieval
Delhi Sultanate
Mughals
600 CE
900 CE
1206 CE
1526 CE
1707 CE
Shankar Acharya 788-820
Ramanuja (1017-1137)
Chishti
Vallabhacharya (1479-1531)
Tulsidas
Chaitanya M
Shankaradeva
Meerabai
Nanak
Kabir
Ram nanda
Alvars & Nayanars
Andal
Lingayats
Basavanna
Andal
Pandharpur Movement
Jnaneshwar
Namadeva
Janabai
Eknath
Tukaram
Ramdas
Bahinabai


Delhi Sultanate era
Slave/Mamluk
Khilji
Tughlaq
Sayyids
Lodhi
Qutub
Iltutmish
Razia
Balban
Jalal
Alai
Ghiyat
MBT
Firoz
Khizr
Bahlol
Sikandar
Ibrahim
1206 CE
1290
1320
1414
1448
1526 CE

ORDERS

Orders of Sufism (Silsilahs)

Chishtiya Order



- Founded in India by **Khwaja Moin-Uddin Chishti**, who migrated from Central Asia with Muhammad Ghori in 1192 and settled in Ajmer.
- Emphasized devotional **music** as a path to God.
- Adapted to local customs, incorporating Indian devotional traditions.
- The **Khanqah** was central to social life.
- Famous followers od this order include Amir Khusrau and Ziyauddin Barani.

Major Teachers of the Chishti Silsila

Sufi Saint	Important Points	Location of Dargah	Time
Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti	Came during Ghori's conquest	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1143–1235
Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	Qutb Minar dedicated to him	Delhi	1173–1235
Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar	Guru Granth Sahib includes his hymns	Ajodhan (Pakistan)	1178–1271
Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	Witnessed reign of 7 Delhi Sultans	Delhi	1238–1325
Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi	Also known as Roshan Chirag-e-Delhi	Delhi	1274–1337

MAJOR TEACHERS OF THE CHISHTI SILSILA

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya



Disciple of Baba Farid

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was a prominent disciple of Baba Farid, continuing the spiritual legacy of his teacher.

Guidance to All

He guided both common masses and aristocrats, emphasizing equality and universal love.

Humanitarian Efforts

Provided food and shelter to all, embodying the Sufi principles of compassion and service.

Cultural Contributions

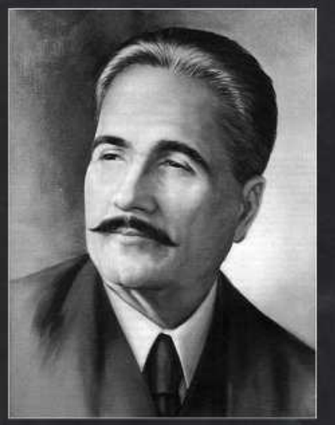
Amir Khusrau, his disciple, introduced Qaul (hymn) in Qawwali, blending Persian, Hindavi, and Urdu.

ORDERS

Orders of Sufism (Silsilahs)

Qadriya Order

- Founded by **Abdul Qadir Jilani.**
- Introduced in India in the 14th century.
- Notable figures include Miyan Meer and Dara Shikoh.
- Emphasized **Wahdat-ul-Wujood (unity of existence).**
- Associated poets include Hasrat Mohani and Muhammad Iqbal.



ORDERS

Orders of Sufism (Silsilahs)

3 Suharwardi Order

- Founder: **Shaikh Shahabuddin Suharwardi Maqtul.**
- Introduced Nur (light) doctrine into Sufism.
- Popularized in India by **Bahauddin Zakariya.**
- Unlike Chishtis, Suharwardis believed in accumulating wealth for social service.

ORDERS

Orders of Sufism (Silsilahs)

Naqshbandi Order

- Founder: **Khwaja Baha-ul-din Naqshband.**
- Introduced in India with **Babur's** invasion.
- More puritanical than other orders.
- Traced lineage to Abu Bakr.
- Advocated imposing Jaziya on Hindus.
- Notable figures:
  - Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (criticized Akbar's Sulah-e-Kul and Deen-e-Ilahi)
  - Shah Waliullah.

SUFISM

Sufism

Sufis and the State

Chishti Sufis maintained austerity but not political isolation. Rulers granted land and funds to Sufi shrines. For example, Ghiyasuddin Khalji (Malwa) funded Khwaja Muinuddin's shrine.

Courtly Positions

Some Sufis accepted courtly positions. Bahauddin Zakariya received the title Shaikh-ul-Islam from Iltutmish.

Akbar's Engagement

Akbar frequently visited Ajmer Dargah and built a mosque there. Delhi Sultans sought Sufi approval to counterbalance Ulema, with Muhammad bin Tughlaq being the first to visit Ajmer Dargah.

Bhakti and Sufi Interaction

Chishti Sufis interacted with Nathpanthi Yogis, translating yogic texts and fostering Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis. They used Hindavi language and composed mystical poetry, such as Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padmavat.

7-

Through the eyes of travellers

Major Teachers of the Chishti Silsila

Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Qutb Minar is dedicated to him, symbolizing his importance in the Sufi tradition.

Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar (Baba Farid)

His hymns are included in the Guru Granth Sahib, indicating his influence on Sikhism.

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Witnessed the reign of seven Delhi Sultans, emphasizing the integration of Sufism in governance.

Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi

Also known as Roshan Chirag-e-Delhi, he was a prominent disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya.

Timeframes

Moinuddin Chishti (1143–1235), Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (1173–1235), Baba Farid (1178–1271), Nizamuddin Auliya (1238–1325), Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi (1274–1337).



7-

Through the eyes of travellers

CONTRIBUTIONS

AL-BIRUNI (KITAB-UL-HIND)

Birth and Early Life

Born in 973 AD in Khwarizm, which is in present-day Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

Linguistic Skills

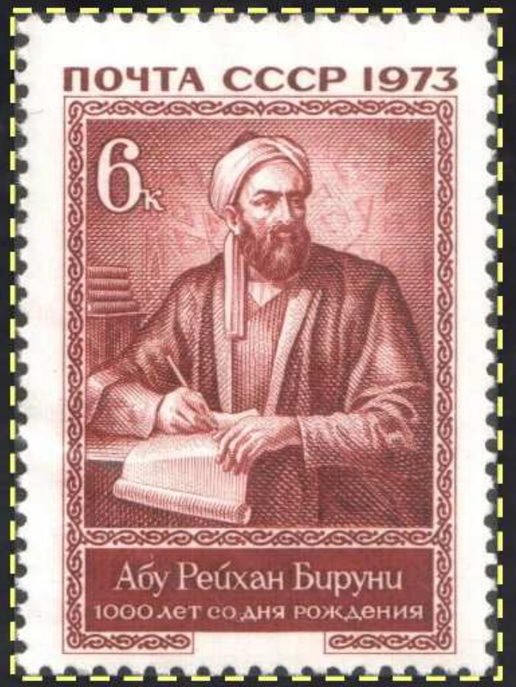
Demonstrated proficiency in multiple languages including Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Sanskrit.

Migration and Influence

Migrated to Ghazni in 1017 following Sultan Mahmud's invasion of Khwarizm, influencing his later works.

Exploration and Studies in India

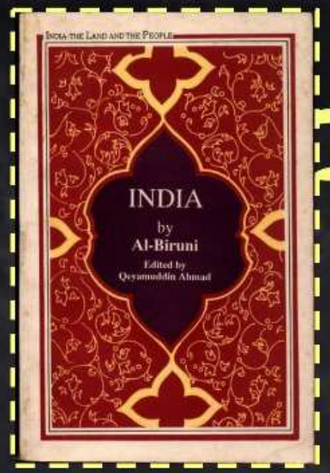
Traveled through northern India, extensively studying Sanskrit and Indian culture, contributing to cross-cultural knowledge.







AL-BIRUNI (KITAB-UL-HIND)



Overview of Kitab-ul-Hind

A comprehensive **Arabic** text covering religion, philosophy, astronomy, alchemy, social customs, laws, and metrology, with observations on the caste system.

Foundational Texts

Based on Vedas, Puranas, Bhagavad Gita, **Patanjali's** works, and Manusmriti, comparing it with Persia's four-category social structure.

Caste System Analysis

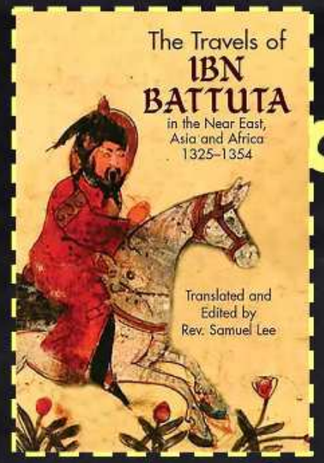
Accepted the rigid Brahmanical caste system but criticized pollution concepts, recognizing the economic role of **Antyajas** (those outside the system).

Origin of 'Hindu'

Derived from an Old Persian word for the region east of the Indus River, initially without religious connotation, later adopted by Arabs and Turks.

TRAVELS

IBN BATTUTA (RIHLA)



Introduction

Born in Tangier, Morocco, Ibn Battuta is renowned for his extensive travels documented in 'Rihla', which offers a glimpse into 14th-century Indian society.

Travel Philosophy

Ibn Battuta prioritized experiential knowledge gained through travel over traditional book learning, emphasizing direct engagement with diverse cultures.

Significant Journeys

His travels included regions such as Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman, and East African trading ports, showcasing his extensive explorations.

Exploration in India

Arriving in Sind in 1333, he served as a qazi under Muhammad bin Tughlaq and undertook a diplomatic mission to China in 1342.

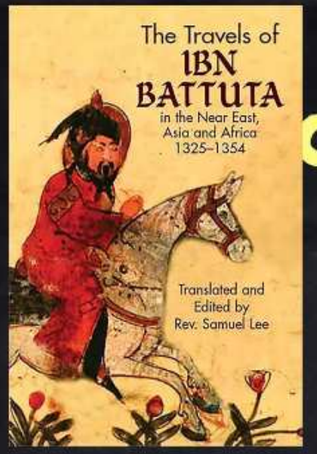




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TRAVELLERS

IBN BATTUTA (RIHLA)



Travel Routes

Ibn Battuta traveled extensively in India, visiting cities like Delhi, Daulatabad, and others, documenting the cultural and economic conditions during his journey.

Cultural Observations

He noted the vibrant bazaars that served as cultural hubs, featuring mosques, temples, and public performances, reflecting the rich diversity of Indian society.

Economic Insights

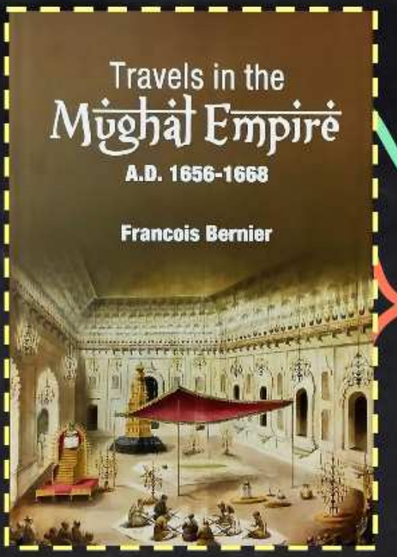
Battuta highlighted the flourishing trade networks, with Indian textiles gaining popularity in inter-Asian markets and the efficient postal system facilitating commerce.

Social Conditions

His writings also touched on social structures, including the commonality of slavery and its role in economic exchanges and royal practices.

OVERVIEW

FRANÇOIS BERNIER (TRAVELS IN THE MUGHAL EMPIRE)



Introduction

François Bernier was a French physician and traveler who served in the Mughal Empire from 1656 to 1668.

Observations on Society

Bernier noted the contrast between Eastern and Western societies, particularly regarding social structures and customs.



Women's Roles

He observed that women in Mughal India participated in trade and agriculture and were not restricted to domestic spaces.

Land Ownership

Bernier remarked on the absence of private land ownership in Mughal India, contrasting it with European norms.

INFLUENCE

FRANÇOIS BERNIER (TRAVELS IN THE MUGHAL EMPIRE)

Influence

Influenced Montesquieu's concept of oriental despotism.

Social and Economic Conditions

Artisans: Lacked incentives due to state-controlled profits.

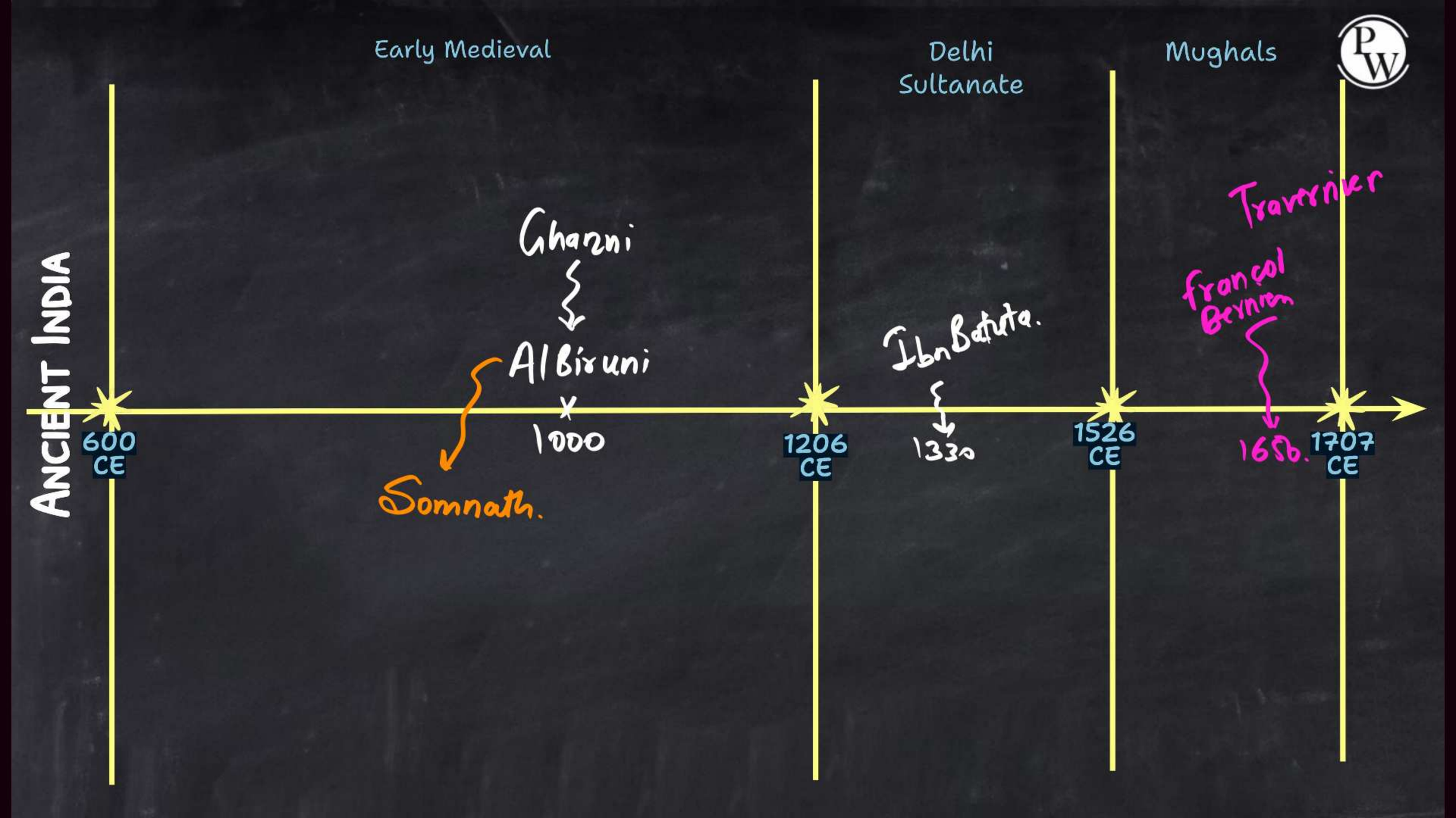
Manufacturing Decline

Despite a wealthy merchant class, manufacturing faced decline.

Types of Towns

Manufacturing centers, trade hubs, ports, sacred sites, and pilgrimage destinations.


Town.
Camp town


Early Medieval
Delhi Sultanate
Mughals
Ancient India
Ghazni
Al Biruni
1000
Somnath.
600 CE
1206 CE
Ibn Batuta.
1330
1526 CE
Travernier
Francol Bernier
1658.
1707 CE

TRAVELS

Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (France)



Profession

Gem trader and traveler.

Famous for

Tavernier Blue diamond (bought in 1666).

Described

Indian diamonds and mines in detail.

Legacy

His writings provided crucial insights into the diamond trade and Indian gemology.

Period	Timeline	Related Rulers	Travelers (Country)
10th	914-928	Rashtrakuta, Gurjara-Pratihara	Al-Masudi (Iraq)
	973-1048	Mahmud of Ghazni	Al-Biruni (Uzbekistan)
	940-1019	-	Firdausi (Iran) - "Homer of the East" → Shahnama.
13th	1227	Slave Dynasty (Sultanate)	Minhaj-us-Siraj (Iran)
	1292-93	Pandyas	Marco Polo (Italy)
14th	1304-77	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Ibn Battuta (Morocco)
15th	1420	Deva Raya II (Vijayanagar)	Niccolò de' Conti (Italy)
	1440s	-	Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi (Uzbekistan)
	1469	Bahmani	Afanasii Nikitich Nikitin (Russia)
16th	1518	Vijayanagar	Duarte Barbosa (Portugal)
	1520	Krishnadevaraya	Domingo Paes (Portugal)
	1536-1600	Akbar	Antonio Monserrate (Spain)
17th	1600-67	Shah Jahan	Peter Mundy (England)
	1605-89	Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb	Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (France)
	1620-88	Aurangzeb	François Bernier (France)


THANK
YOU