



History pdf for SSC AND PUNJAB STATE EXAMS

Delhi Sultanate

TUHGLAQ DYNASTY (1320-1414)

Tughluq dynasty emerged during the period of medieval India and was of Turk-Indian Origin. The Tughluq dynasty emerged in 1320 and ended in 1414 and was ruled by rulers like Ghazi Malik, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq, etc. India witnessed major changes in the domestic and foreign policies during the reign of the Tughluq dynasty.

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik (1320 – 1325 A.D.)

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty. He rose from

a humble origin. In 1320A.D. he ascended the throne.

Domestic and Foreign Policies

- Ghiyas-ud-din reinstated order in his empire.
- He gave more importance to postal arrangements, judicial, irrigation, agriculture, and police.
- He brought Bengal, Utkala or Orissa, and Warangal under his control
- The Mongol leaders who invaded North India were seized and confined by him.

He was the first Sultan who constructed canals for irrigation. He built Tughlaqabad city near Delhi.

End of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq rule

- In 1325 A.D. Ghiyas-ud-din was crushed to death under a wooden palace built by his cousin Juna Khan in Afghanpur near Delhi while attending an event for his victories in Bengal.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-1351 A.D.)

- In 1325 A.D. Juna Khan, the crown prince, sworn the title Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq stood for the administrative and political unity of India.
- In 1327 A.D. he captured Warangal.
- He was known for his innovative policies which were though initiated with good intentions but failed badly.

Domestic Policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

- 1 Increase in taxation in Doab
2. Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devgiri(1326-27)
3. Introduction of Token currency

3. Khurasan expedition

4. Qarachil expedition

- To fill the empty treasury, he raised taxes in the Doab region.
- Many people ran away to the forests to avoid heavy taxes due to which cultivation was neglected and severe food shortage occurred.
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri to protect his capital from Mongols and ordered the common people and government officials to shift to Devagiri, after many difficulties he ordered them to return to Delhi. In 1335.
- He introduced the bronze currency in place of silver currency system but failed due to counterfeiting of coins.

- The value of coins dropped; hence he had to withdraw the copper token currency.
- To conquer Khurasan, Iraq, and Transoxiana, he raised an army of 3,70,000 men.
- Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's national treasure had a great burden due to the policy of huge presents given to Tamashirin, the Mongol leader to avoid Mongol Invasion.
- Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's domestic policies were good but due to faulty implementation measures, they failed.
- He created a department of agriculture, Diwan –i- Amir-I Kohi. He advanced loan to the peasants known as sondhar.
- He was first sultan who created a famine code to save people from famine. He was innovative to introduce a different types of coins so he was known as Prince of Moneyers.
- He was most educated sultan. He had interest in subjects like philosophy, medicine, mathematics, religion, Persian and Urdu/Hindustani poetry. He was tolerant to all the religions. He maintained good relation with Jain saint Jin Sen Suri. He was the first sultan who participated in the festival of Holi.

Firoz Tughlaq (1351-1388 A.D.)

- Firoz Tughlaq was the son of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq's younger brother. He succeeded the throne. He was the son of Hindu mother.

Importance of Firoz Tughlaq in Medieval Indian History

He was known as benevolent sultan of Delhi

He withdrew all Taquavi (agricultural) loans granted by Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq.

He raised the salary of the revenue officers.

He brought to an end to 24 types of unlawful and unjust taxes.

He collected only four important taxes which were:

- Kharaj- 1/10 of the produce of the land
- Khams- 1/5 of the war booty
- Jizya-Poll Tax
- Zakat-Tax on Muslims for specific religious purposes

He constructed 150 wells, 100 bridges, and 50 dams, and also dug many irrigation canals. He introduced an irrigation tax named Haq –i-Sharb which was one tenth of the produce.

He constructed towns like Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad.

He levied Jizya on the Brahmins.

He established hospitals (Dar-ul-shafa), Marriage Bureau, (Diwani-i-kherat), and an Employment Bureau.

He also established Diwan-i-Istibqaq to give financial aid to the poor.

His generous measures and contributions to the affluence of the people.

Futuh-at-i-Firoz Shahi is an autobiography of Firoz Tughlaq.

He patronized scholar Zia-ud-din Barani.

During his reign, several Sanskrit books on medicine, science, and arts were translated into Persian known as Dalayat –i- Firozshahi.

Kutab- Feroz Shahi – a book which dealt with Physics

Foreign Policy

Firoz Tughlaq surrounded Bengal in 1353 A.D. and 1359A.D. He seized Jjinagar in Orissa.

He devastated the Jagannath Temple at Puri.

Later Tughlaqs – successors of Firoz

Mohammad Khan	1388 AD
Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq Shah II	1388 AD
Abu Baqr	1389-90 AD
Nasiruddin Muhammad	1390-94 AD
Humayun	1394-95 AD
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1395-1414 AD

End of Tughlug Dynasty

The successors of Firoz were not very strong or competent.

By the end of the 14th century, most of the territories became independent.

Only Punjab and Delhi remained under the Tughlaqs.

Timur's invasion took place during the Tughlug period.

Timur's Invasion (1398 A.D.)

- The fabulous wealth of India attracted Timur the ruler of Samarqand.
- During the period of Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Tughlaq, he invaded India.
- In 1398 A.D. Timur captured Delhi and caused the annihilation of the Tughlaq dynasty.

The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 A.D.)

Khizr Khan (1414- 1421 A.D.)

He was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty

He did not swear any royal title.

He was the Governor of Multan.

He took advantage of the disordered situation in India after Timur's invasion.

In 1414 A.D. he occupied the throne of Delhi.

He brought parts of Surat, Dilapur, and Punjab under his control.

But he lost Bengal, Deccan, Gujarat, Jaunpur, Khandesh and Malwa.

In 1421 he died.

Mubarak Shah Khizr Khan's son succeeded him.

Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 A.D.)

Mubarak Shah crushed the local chiefs of the Doab region and the Khokhars.

He is first Sultan ruler to appoint Hindu nobles in the court of Delhi.

He constructed “Mubarakbad” City on the banks of the river Jamuna.

Muhammad Shah Mubarak’s nephew succeeded him.

Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 A.D.)

He defeated the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlul Lodi the Governor of Lahore.

He conferred Bahlul Lodi with the title **Khan-i-Khanan** for help in defeating the ruler of Malwa.

Later Ala-ud-din Shah succeeded him.

Ala-ud-din Alam Shah (1445-1457 A.D.)

He was not a strong ruler.

Ala-ud-din Shah was removed from the throne by Bahlul Lodi in 1457 A.D. by Bahlul Lodi who was the Governor of Lahore. Delhi was captured by him and he was sent to Badaun.

Ala-ud-din Shah died in Badaun in 1478 A.D.

Lodi Dynasty (1451 to 1526)

Bahlul Lodi (1451 -1489 A.D.)

Bahlul Lodi was the founder of Lodi Dynasty.

Sultanate Period ended with Lodi Dynasty.

He was a wise statesman who knew his limits.

He took various measures to gratify his nobles.

Gwalior, Samthal, Sakit, Mewat was conquered by Bahlul Lodi.

He died in 1489 A.D.

To gain support and recognition, Bahlul Lodi never sat on the throne instead, he opted to sit on the carpet with his nobles.

Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 A.D.)

Sikandar Lodi was the son of Bahlul Lodi.

He swore the title Sikandar Shah and ascended the throne.

He set up a well-organized spy system.

He developed agriculture and industry.

He put severe restrictions on the Hindus.

Sikandar Lodi enjoyed “Shehnai” Music.

A work on music names “Lahjati-Sikandar Shahi” was created during his reign.

End of Lodi Dynasty (1517-1526 A.D.)

Sikhandar Lodi was succeeded by Ibrahim Lodi.

Ibrahim Lodi was stubborn and intolerant which were not good qualities in a ruler.

Nobles were killed cruelly and many nobles were humiliated by Ibrahim Lodi.

He also treated his son Dilwar Khan Lodi cruelly.

Invasion of India was done by Kabul ruler, Babur, at the behest of Daulat Khan, a very powerful noble from Punjab.

In the 1st battle of Panipat in the year 1526 A.D, Ibrahim Lodi faced defeat at the hands of Babur.



Chopra **E**ducationals