



DELHI SULTANATE FOR SSC AND STATE LEVEL EXAMS 2022

Khilji Dynasty(1290- 1320)

The Khiljis served under the Ilbari dynasty of Delhi. Malik Firuz was the founder of the Khilji Dynasty who was originally the Ariz-I-Mumalik appointed by Kaiqubad during the days of the decline of the Ilbari Dynasty.

Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji (1290-1296 A.D.)

He was the founder of Khilji Dynasty. He was the first sultan who decided that people should be the the basis of ruling. He was also called as “Clemency Jalal-uddin” as he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence.

He killed Qaiqubad and established the Khalji Dynasty. The most important event of his reign was the invasion of Devagiri in 1294 by his nephew and son-in-law, Ali Gurshap or Ala-ud-din Khalji

Khilji Dynasty was famous for Khilji Revolution, because for the first time Jalaluddin Khilji appointed Turks along with the non-Turks in the high post of administration.

He suppressed Malik Chhajju's revolt at Kara. He appointed Ala-ud-din Khilji as the Governor of Kara. Ala-ud-din was his son-in-law and also nephew.

He checked the monopoly of Turkish nobility and followed a policy of tolerance

Jalal-ud-din was treacherously murdered by Ala-ud-din Khilji in Kara

near Allahabad in 1296.



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Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316 A.D.)

In 1296 A.D. Ala-ud-din Khilji succeeded Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji and ascended the throne.

He was a great imperialist. He wanted to follow Alexander policy of conquering the world. So he took the title of Sikandar- i- sani (Second Alexander) and inscribed it on his coins.

Alauddin Khalji however dropped his plan of conquering the world after getting the advice from the Qazi of Delhi and he

decided to expanding his empire in India.



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Ala-ud-din Khilji Invasions in the North

Ala-ud-din Khilji conquered Gujarat. He purchased Malik Kafur in one thousand dinar during Gujrat campaign and he called Kafur as Hazar Dinari.

He captured Malwa, Chittor, Dhar, Mandu, Ujjain, Marwar, Chanderi and Jalor. He captured Ranthambore and killed Hamir Deva its ruler. The great scholar Amir Khusro had gone with Alauddin during his Chittor campaign.

Ala-ud-din Khilji Invasions in the the South

He was the first Sultan who attacked South India.

He sent his confidante and general Malik Kafur against the rulers of the south.



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Prataprudra-II of Warangal, Ramachandra Deva, the Yadava king of Devagiri, and Vira Ballala-III the Hoysala king were defeated.

His army reached up to Madurai in Tamil Nadu.

Ala-ud-din Khiliji's generals namely, Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan, Malik Kafur and Zafar Khan.

Zafar khan was known as Rustom of the age.

Domestic Policies of Alauddin Khilji

He needed to have a strong army for his successful military campaign, so he took a number of in army.

He was the first sultan who made an permanent standing army.

He was the first sultan who gave cash payment to his soilders.

He started the system of branding of horses(Dagh) and descriptive roster(Chehra) of individual soldiers to inhibit corruption.

He introduced the market control system for the benefit of his soilders.

He fixed the prices of necessary commodities which were below the normal market rates. Officers called Diwan-i-riyasat were appointed in the offices called Shahana-i-mandi to standardize the market.

Merchants should have to register themselves in the office (Shahana-i-mandi) before selling their goods at the fixed rates.



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Alauddin Khilji was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics.

He introduced a number of reforms in revenue administration. He was the first sultan who started taking land revenue on the basis of measurement of land.

Revenue was collected in cash and not in kind. He was the first sultan who started taking land revenue on the basis of measurement of land.

He constructed Alai Darwaza, the Palace of a thousand pillars (Hazar Sultan Mahal) the Fort of Siri, and Jamaat Khana Mosque in Delhi.

Alauddin Khilji died in 1316 A.D.



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