

(Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

Delhi Sultanate

- Explain the reasons for Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's invasion of the subcontinent seventeen times.
- Outline the reasons why Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori invaded India.
- Trace the origins of the Mamluk Dynasty and describe their rule in the subcontinent.
- Describe some important contributions of Iltutmish as a ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- Explore how Khiljis took over the Delhi Sultanate.
- Describe the internal and external threats Khiljis had.
- Identify the most significant Khilji ruler and his greatest contribution to bring peace to the region.
- Explain how Tughlaqs replaced the Khiljis.
- Enlist some contributions of the Lodhi Rulers.

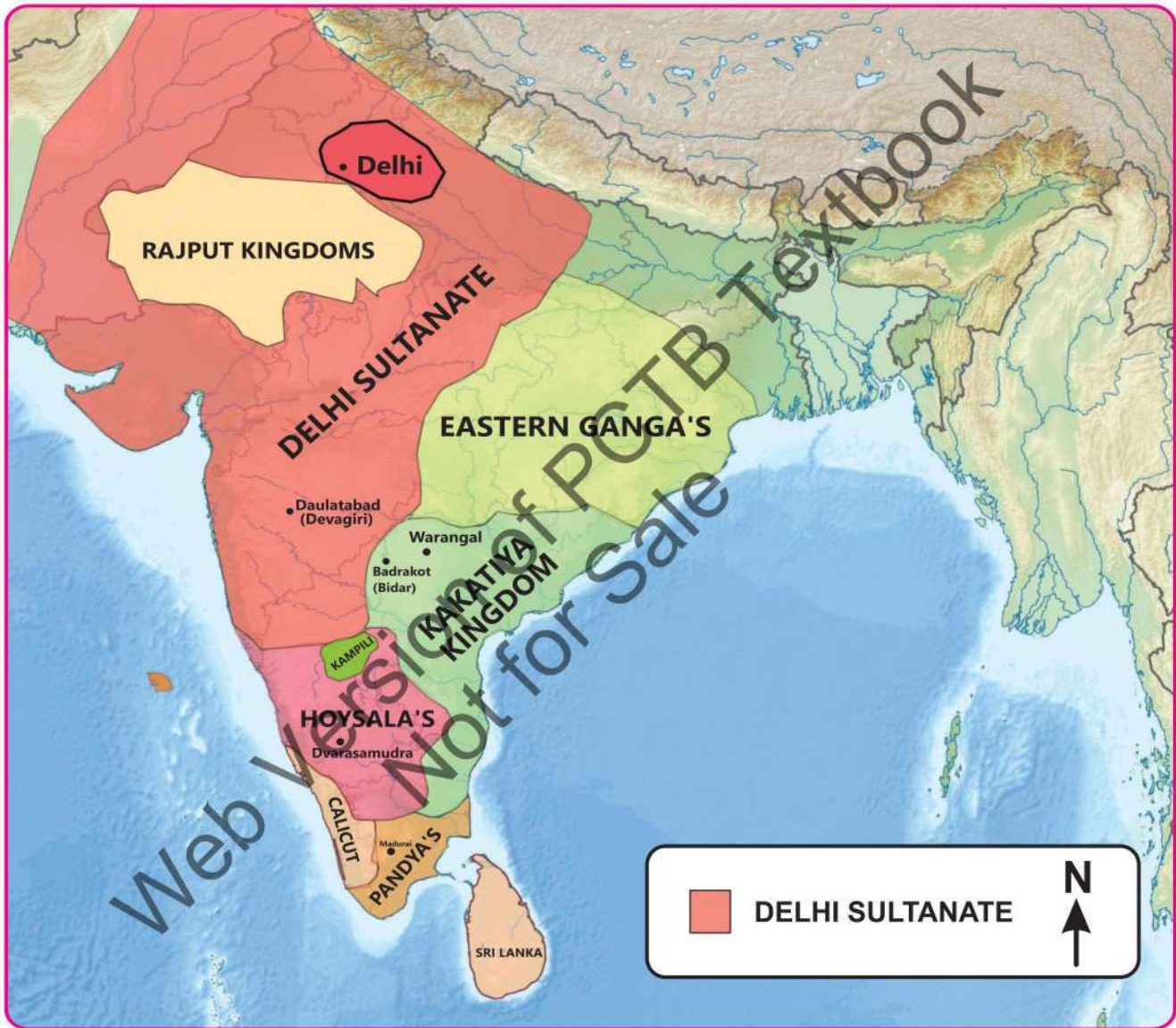
Mughal Empire

- Trace the origins of the first Mughal ruler Babar, and explore the reasons for his invasion of the subcontinent.
- Describe how the First Battle of Panipat marked the beginnings of the Mughal Era in the subcontinent.
- Explain the contributions of Babar.
- Explain some contributions of Humayun as a Mughal Emperor.
- Describe the greatest contribution of Sher Shah Suri with examples.
- Analyze why Akbar is considered the greatest Mughal ruler.
- Describe the historical significance of the Second Battle of Panipat in the establishment of the Mughal Era in the subcontinent.
- Enlist major enemies of Akbar and explain how he defeated them.
- Describe different achievements Jahangir made during his reign.
- Describe Nur Jahan's contributions in Jahangir's achievements.
- Describe some architectural achievements of Shah Jahan.
- Describe who Marathas were, and how they became the strongest enemy of the Mughals.
- Explain why Aurangzeb started to lose his power gradually.
- Describe Bahadur Shah Zafar's reign as the last Mughal Emperor.
- Explain how the British took over the subcontinent.
- Describe the challenges faced by Muslims in subcontinent.

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 CE)

Muslim rule was established in northern India under Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, who founded the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE under the Mamluk Dynasty. The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Dynasty based in Delhi. It ruled over large parts of south Asia for 320 years (1206–1526 CE). Five dynasties were included in the Delhi Sultanate sequentially:

1. Mamluk or Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 CE), after the death of Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE, the first dynasty of the Delhi sultanate was established.
2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 CE)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1413 CE)
4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 CE)
5. Lodhi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE)



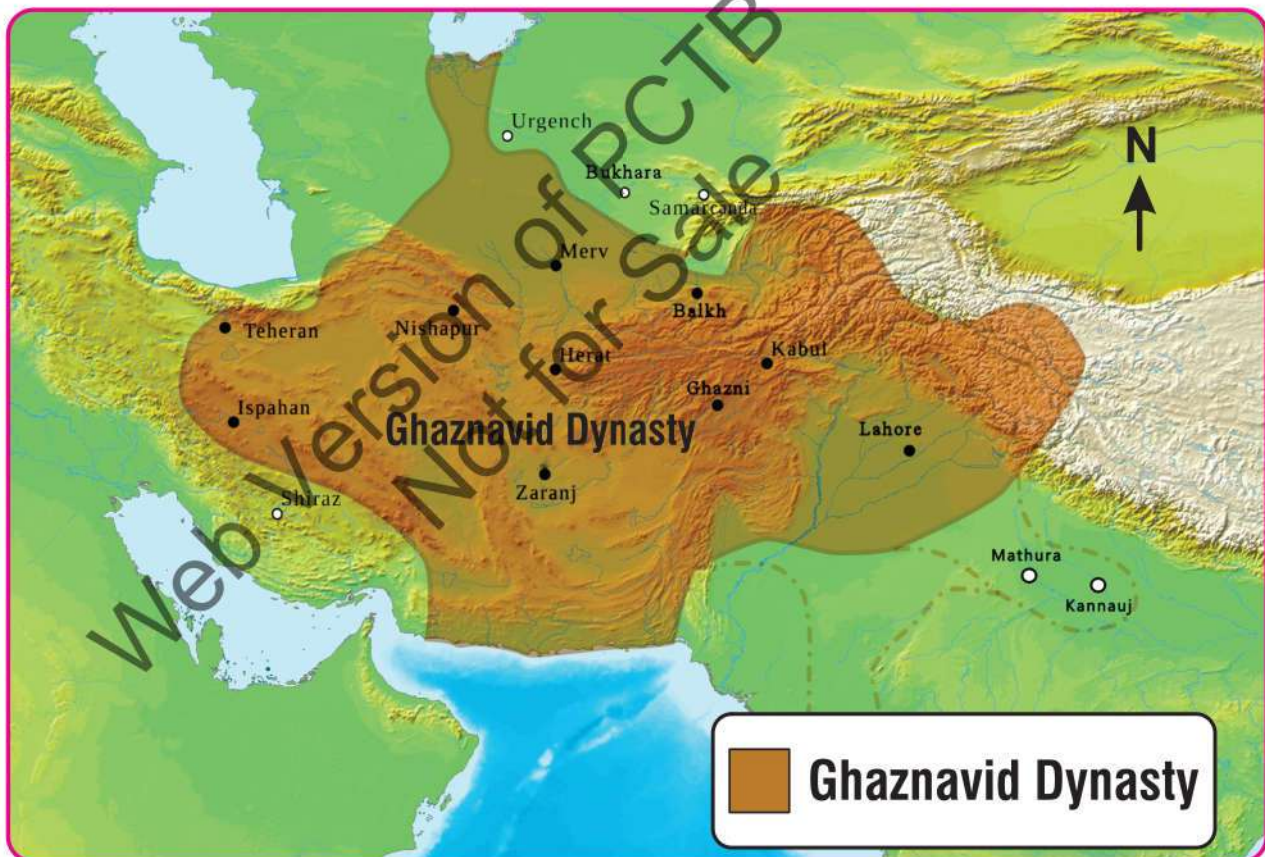
Map of Delhi Sultanate

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi

- Mahmood Ghaznavi (971-1030 CE) was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Ghazna. He was the son of Sabuktigin.
- Mahmood ruled from 998 to 1030 CE. He attacked subcontinent between 1000 and 1027 CE. Main reasons for Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's invasion of the subcontinent seventeen times are:
 - To make Ghazni a powerful force in Central Asian politics.
 - To expand his dynasty to a large part of Central Asia.



Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi

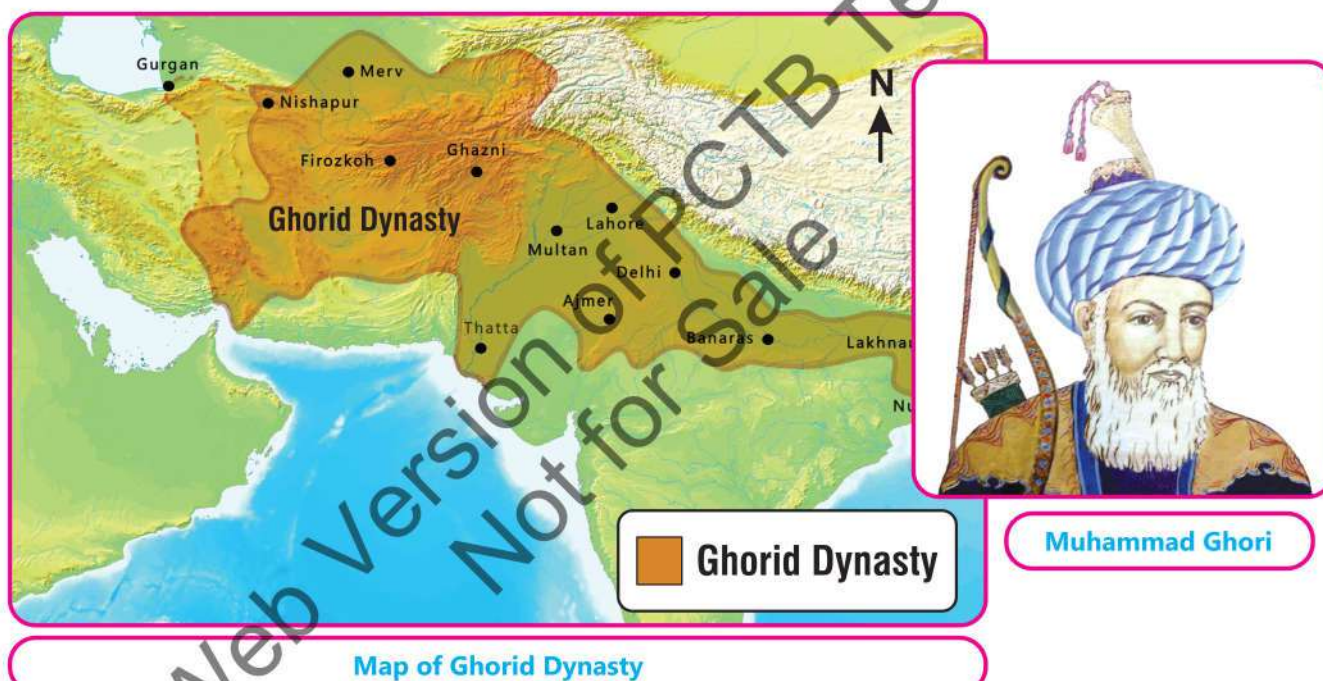


Map of Ghaznavid Dynasty

Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori

- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori (1173-1206 CE), was the Muslim ruler.

- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of Islamic rule in India. He was from the region of Ghor in Central Afghanistan. He was well aware of India's political, religious, social, and military weaknesses and also the enormous wealth and gold that India had.
- Many reasons have been given for the invasion of India by Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori. It is pointed out that he was a very ambitious and enterprising prince. He considered himself to be the heir to the Panjab which belonged to the Empire of Ghazni. Reasons of Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori for invading India are given below:
- Being a Muslim, he might like to conquer the Hindus of India and spread Islam in that country.
- Reasons of security also demanded that he must defeat Khusrau Malik, the ruler of the Punjab and the Karmathians of Multan.
- In 1173 CE, the Ghorids conquered Ghazni from the Ghaznevids.
- In 1186-7 CE he conquered Lahore. He ended the Ghaznevid Dynasty and brought the last of Ghaznevid territory under his control.



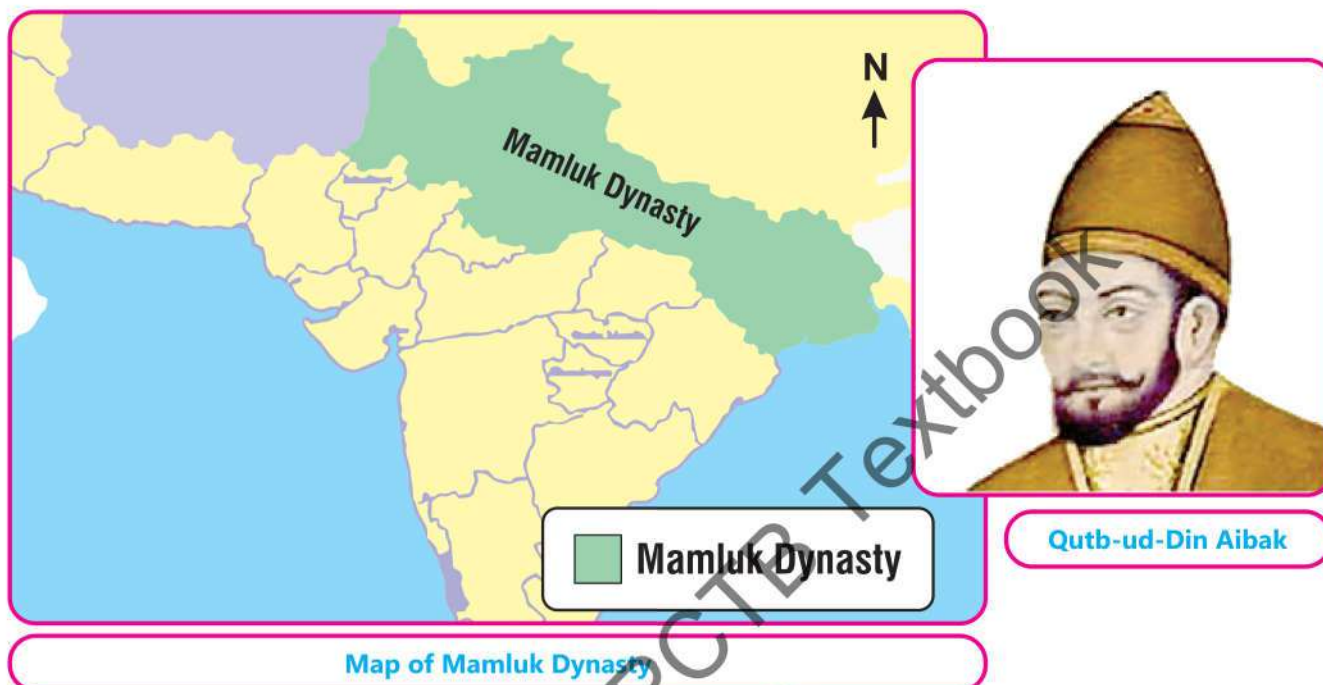
- In 1191 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori attacked the territory of Prithviraj Chauhan of Ajmer, but was defeated. He once again invaded the Kingdom of Ajmer.
- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori's army met Prithviraj Chauhan's army again at Tarain in 1192 CE. This time he was victorious and he captured Delhi.

Mamluk Dynasty (1206-1290 CE)

- In Arabic language, the word 'Mamluk', translated as 'one who is owned' meaning 'slave'. Since the Sultans of this dynasty were earlier slaves or were the sons of former slaves, the Mamluk Dynasty came to be known as the Slave Dynasty.
- The Mamluk Dynasty (Slave Dynasty) ruled over Delhi in the 13th century CE and was founded

by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, a Turk Mamluk slave-General of the Ghorid Dynasty.

- A soldier of slave origin who converted to Islam was called Mamluk. This dynasty was among the first few dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate.



- In 1206 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori, Sultan of the Ghurid Dynasty was assassinated. Since he had no children, his empire split into minor sultanates led by his former Mamluk Generals.
- The Mamluk Dynasty ruled from 1206 CE to 1290 CE.

Timeline of Mamluk Dynasty	
1206–1210 CE	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
1210–1211 CE	Aram Shah
1211–1236 CE	Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish
1236 CE	Rukn-ud Din-Feroz
1236–1240 CE	Razia Sultan
1240–1242 CE	Muiz-ud-Din Bahram
1242–1246 CE	Ala-ud-Din Masud
1246–1266 CE	Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud



Tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Lahore

1266–1287 CE	Ghias-ud-Din Balban
1287–1290 CE	Muiz-ud-Din Muhammad Qaiqabad

Contributions of Iltutmish as a Ruler

- Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish was a slave but brave soldier. He is said to be the greatest ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- He was the third Muslim Turk Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi. He was the third ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- Iltutmish organized the administration of the Sultanate, laying the foundation for its dominance over northern India until the Mughal invasion. He also shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi. He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital the two basic coins of the Sultanate period. He also built the Quwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi. Iltutmish stopped the Mongol's attack in 1221 CE led by the Mongol Emperor Chenghiz Khan and defended his dynasty.
- He completed the Qutb Minar which was started by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. He strengthened and expanded the Muslim Dynasty in northern India. Iltutmish was efficient as well as a capable military commander.
- He died in 1236 CE. He was succeeded by his daughter, Razia Sultan as the next ruler of Delhi.



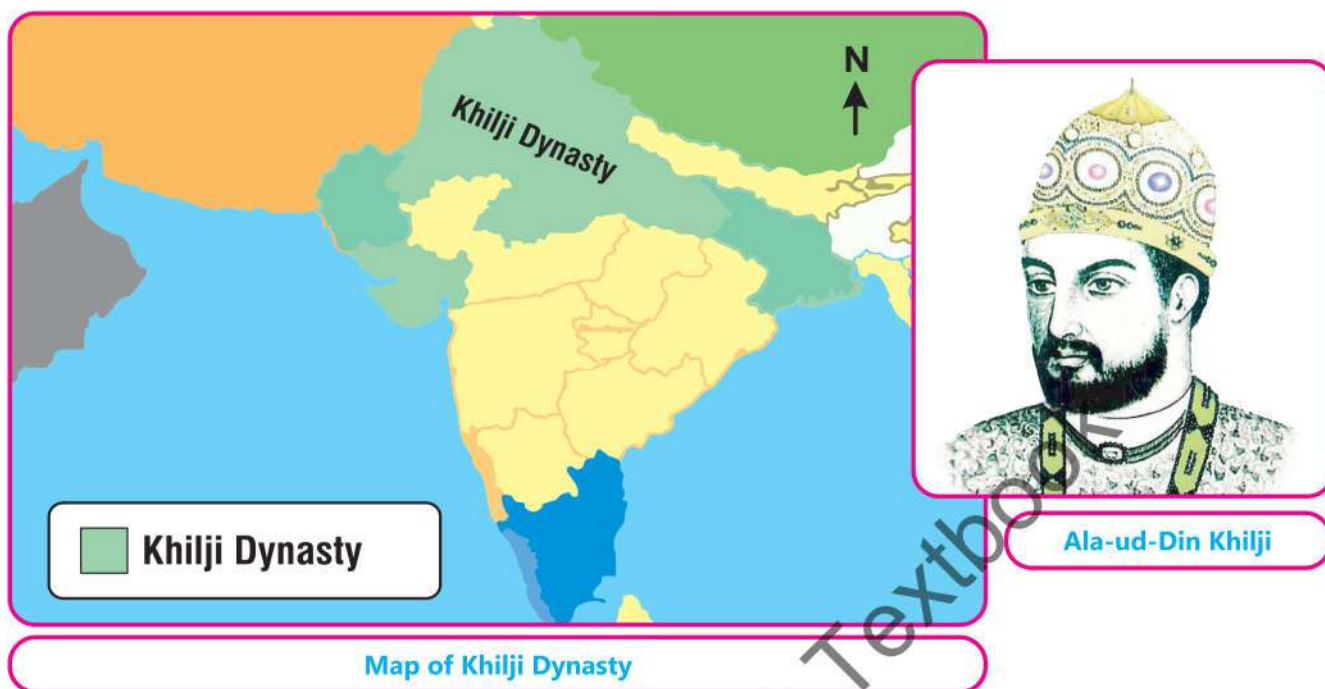
Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish

Do You Know?

- The Delhi Sultanate was stretched over large parts of south Asia for 320 years (1206–1526 CE).

Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 CE)

- The Khilji Dynasty was a Turk-Afghan Dynasty. It ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 CE and 1320 CE. It was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji (1220-1296 CE) and became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India.
- This dynasty is known for their conquests into the south of India, successfully defending the repeated Mongol invasions of India.
- Ala-ud-Din Khilji (1266-1316 CE) changed the tax policies to strengthen his treasury. The tax system introduced during the Khilji Dynasty had a long term influence on Indian taxation system and state administration.



- Ala-ud-Din Khilji issued a number of regulations to control the prices of various goods and necessities of life. The prices of all goods such as food grains, vegetables, fruits, cloth, etc. were fixed at cheap rates.

Do You Know?

- The Khilji Dynasty was established, when Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji overthrew the last of the Slave Dynasty rulers, Muiz-ud-din Muhammad Qaiqabad, the son of Bughra Khan.

Internal and External Threats Faced by Khiljis

- Mongols were a nomadic tribe of Central Asia. They lived in present day Mongolia. Basically, the Mongols were cattle herders and hunters. The Mongols made incessant invasions on Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Khilji Sultans.
- It weakened the Khilji Dynasty and endangered the safety of the country.
- The Mongols were chiefly plunderers. They made the country financially very weak by their constant invasions and plunders.
- During Khiljis' reign, the thefts and robberies had become common. A soft policy was followed by Sultan Jalal-ud-Din Firuz while dealing with thieves and robbers.
- The last Khilji ruler, Mubarak Shah, was murdered in 1320 CE and Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq became the first ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 CE).

Timeline of Khilji Dynasty

1290-1296 CE	Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji
1296-1316 CE	Ala-ud-Din Khilji
1316 CE	Shihab-ud-Din Umar
1316-1320 CE	Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak

Contributions of the Khilji Rulers

- Ala-ud-Din Khilji was the most significant Khilji Ruler. He was one of the most powerful Sultan of the Khilji Dynasty that ruled the Delhi Dynasty. He contributed a lot to bring peace in the region. Ala-ud-Din Khilji was the nephew and son in law of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji. When Jalal-ud-Din Khilji became the Sultan of Delhi, Ala-ud-Din was declared Amir-i-Tuzuk, which means Master of Ceremonies.
- He was the second ruler of the Khilji Dynasty. He assumed the throne in 1296 CE. He is known for the reforms in revenue and price policies. He brought several administrative changes during his reign.



Gold coinage of Ala-ud-Din



Jamat Khana Masjid, Delhi

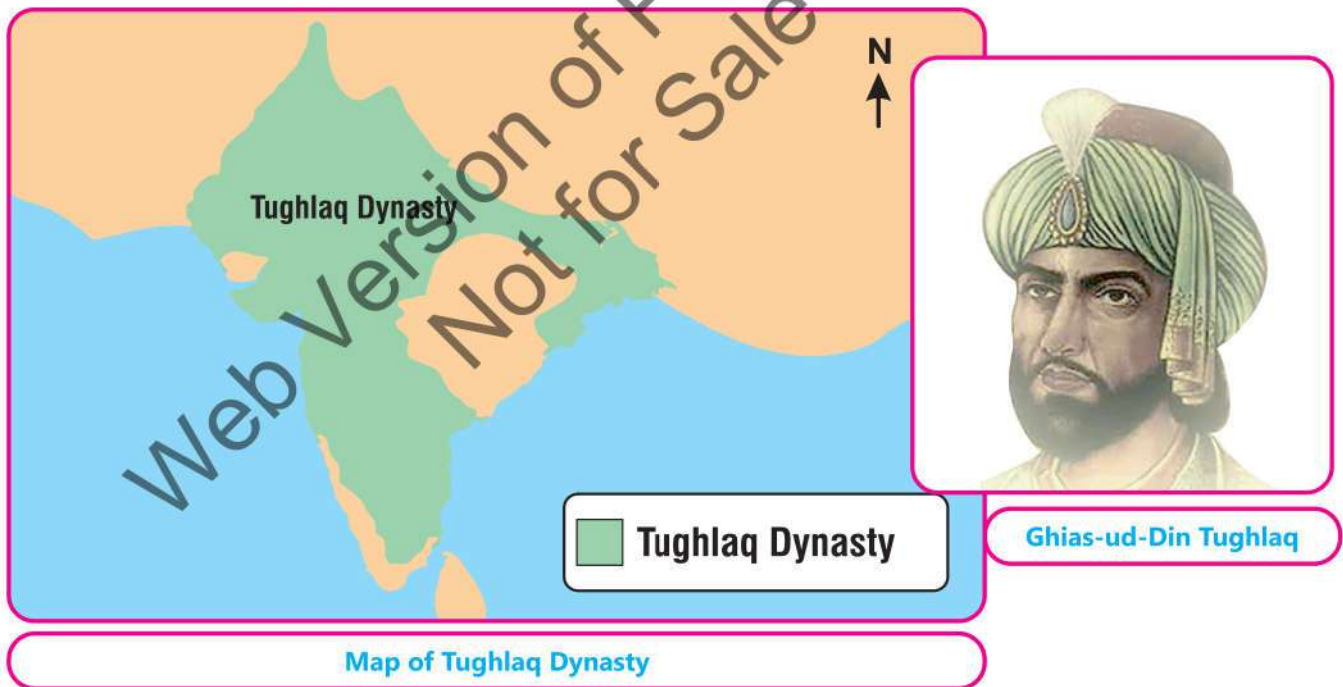
- Sultan controlled the transport of goods. He also issued gold and silver coins.
- Ala-ud-Din maintained a large standing army. Ala-ud-Din's Government maintained a descriptive roll of every soldier.
- He built up vast stores from which food grains could be issued at the time of need. He ordered to obtain land revenue in the form of food grains.
- All traders had to register themselves in a state office. No farmer, merchant or dealer was allowed to hoard grain or to sell it at a high price.
- The famous monuments built by Ala-ud-Din Khilji include the Alai Darwaza, the Siri Fort, Hauz Khas and the Jamat Khana Masjid in Delhi.

Ala-ud-Din Khilji's Contributions to Bring Peace in the Region

- Ala-ud-Din was not only a great military leader but a great administrator. He had taken several steps to bring peace to the region.
- He faced the largest number of Mongol invasions. In 1306 CE, Ala-ud-Din's forces defeated Mongol forces near the bank of Ravi River. He strengthened the forts and the military presence along the Mongol routes to India. He also implemented a series of economic reforms.
- He removed the unrest all over the country and established a state of peace. He eliminated the fear of thieves and robbers.
- He crushed the power of opponents to bring about peace in the country. He confiscated their excess amount of money and property
- He put a ban on social gatherings. Bodyguards were appointed by the Sultan himself and they remained under his direct control.
- Permanent soldiers were also recruited by the Sultan and they remained in the capital under his direct control.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 CE)

- The third and last ruler of the Khilji Dynasty in India was Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah.
- He was the weakest ruler and during his reign, all taxes and penalties were abolished.



- In 1320 CE in Delhi, Ghazi Malik assumed the throne under the title of Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq. The dynasty expanded its territorial reach through a military campaign led by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, and reached its zenith between 1330 CE and 1335 CE.
- Famous Sultan were Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Feroz Shah Tughlaq. This dynasty was ended in 1413 CE.

Contributions of the Tughlaq Rulers

- Tughlaq Rulers worked majorly in the development of infrastructure such as river, dams, canals, wells, bridges, reservoirs, schools, hospitals and rest houses, etc.
- They constructed towns like Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad.
- They introduced the copper currency system.
- They established Diwani-i-Kherat, and an Employment Bureau.
- During his reign, several Sanskrit books on medicine, science, and arts were translated into Persian language.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 CE)

Sayyid Dynasty was the fourth dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. It was established by Sayyid Khizr Khan, a former Governor of Multan. This dynasty lasted from 1414 CE to 1451 CE. It was replaced by the Lodhi Dynasty. The following four rulers of Sayyid Dynasty ruled for about 37 years:

1. Khizar Khan (1414-1421 CE)
2. Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 CE)
3. Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 CE)
4. Ala-ud-Din Shah (1445-1451 CE)

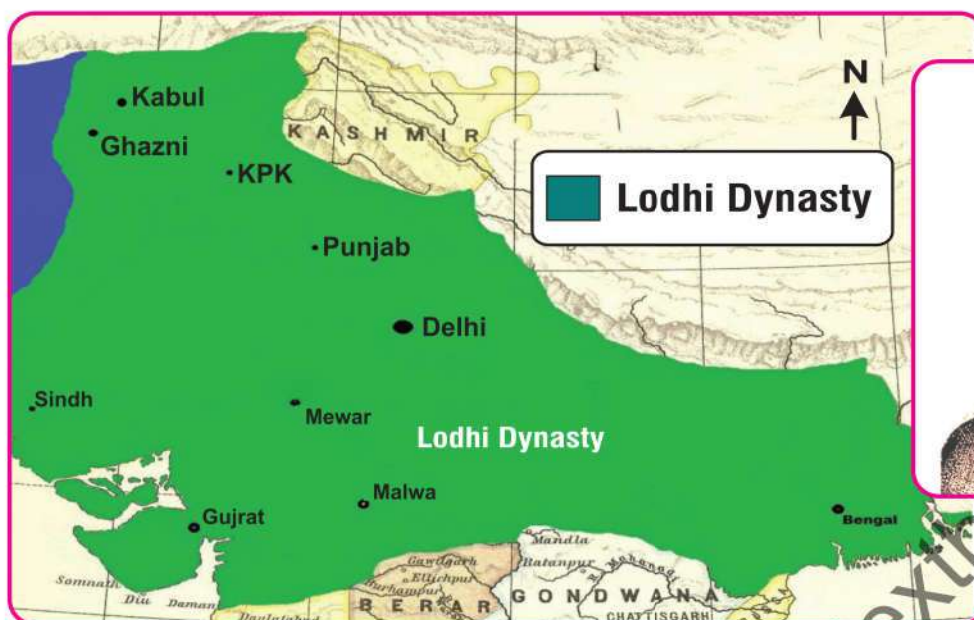
Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 CE)

The Lodhi Dynasty was an Afghan Dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 CE to 1526 CE. It was the fifth and final dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. It was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodhi. The following three rulers of Lodhi Dynasty ruled for about 75 years:

1. Bahlul Khan Lodhi (1451-1489 CE)
2. Sikandar Khan Lodhi (1489-1517 CE)
3. Ibrahim Khan Lodhi (1517-1526 CE)

Contributions of the Lodhi Rulers

- Lodhi Rulers conquered many territories including the powerful kingdom of Jaunpur.
- They extended their territories over Gwalior, Jaunpur and upper Uttar Pradesh.
- They managed to crush the revolts of his relatives.
- They established a just administration in India.
- They built a historical city of Agra.



Bahlul Khan Lodhi

Map of Lodhi Dynasty

- They were also good administrator. They were kind to his subjects.
- The Governors were ordered to receive Sultan Firman (order). They kept a check on nobles.
- They also made it compulsory that governors should submit their account of income and expenditure.
- Lodhis encouraged education among children. In each masjid, they appointed one scholar, one preacher and one teacher.
- Several scholarly works were translated from Sanskrit into Persian language. Lodhi rulers encouraged trade across their territories.
- During the Lodhis period, architecture made tremendous progress. Lodhis were great patrons of art, literature and music. They decorated the cities with splendid and huge forts and buildings.

End of the Delhi Sultanate

Ibrahim Khan Lodhi, was the last Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate, who became Sultan in 1517 CE after the death of his father Sikandar Khan Lodhi. Zaheer-ud-Din Babar defeated and killed him in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE. The death of Ibrahim Lodhi ended the Delhi Sultanate, and the Mughal Empire replaced it.



Ibrahim Khan Lodhi

Skills:

- Draw a timeline to show the seventeen attacks of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi.
- Differentiate between Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi and Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori's invasions.
- Find the location of the Delhi Sultanate in the modern world using a world map.
- Compare, and contrast, the policies of Tughlaq and Lodhi Rulers.
- Analyze the consequences of the defeat of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE.



Mughal Empire (1526-1857 CE)

The Mughal Empire was a Muslim Empire that ruled over subcontinent between 1526 CE and 1857 CE.

Babar-The First Mughal Ruler

Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483 –1530 CE), was the founder of the Mughal Empire in the subcontinent. He was a descendant of Timur (1336-1405 CE) and Genghis Khan (1162-1227 CE) through his father and mother respectively. He was also given the posthumous name of 'Firdaws Makani.' Babar was the eldest son of Umar Sheikh Mirza (1456–1494 CE), Governor of Fergana.



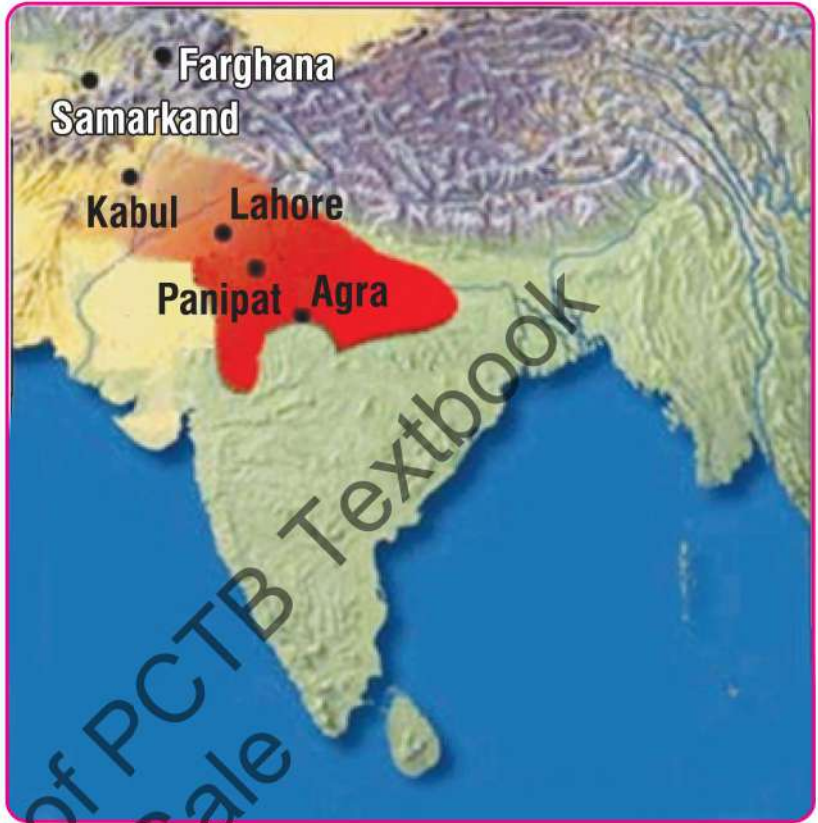
Zaheer-ud-Din Babar

Reasons for Babar's Invasion on the Subcontinent

- Babar wanted an empire in subcontinent. At that time northern areas of the subcontinent were under the control of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi. His Amirs and officials were annoyed because of his obstinate behaviour. The Governor of the Punjab, Daulat Khan Lodhi got so much irritated from Ibrahim Khan Lodhi that he invited Babar to attack the subcontinent.
- Ruler of Mewar Rana Sanga was also one of the persons who instigated Babar to invade subcontinent.
- They thought Babar would just overthrow Ibrahim Khan Lodhi and would return back but Babar defeated Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE and formed the Mughal Empire.
- Before Babar, the subcontinent was split up into many independent states. Babar's great achievement was that he crushed the independence of these States, subjugated them and built a significant empire. All this he accomplished in a short period of four years.

The First Battle of Panipat

- The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar and Ibrahim Khan Lodhi which took place in April 1526 CE in north India.
- Babar marched from Kabul to Indian territories and reached Sialkot without meeting any resistance.
- It was hard for Daulat Khan Lodhi to stand against Babar, so he at once showed his submission.
- Babar conquered the western territories of Punjab and then marched towards Delhi.
- Meanwhile, Ibrahim Lodhi assembled a large army and reached the battlefield of Panipat.
- Babar won the battle. After vanquishing Delhi, Babar entered into Agra as a conqueror.



Panipat, India

Do You Know?

- Panipat is an old town in Haryana area of India. It is 95 km north of Delhi and 169 km south of Chandigarh.

Reasons of Babar's Success

Reasons of Babar's success in the battle of Panipat are as under:

1-Organized Army

Army of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar was small in numbers but very well organized. Babar gave particular importance to ensure discipline in his army.

2-Technology of Cannon Balls Firing

- Babar was the first person who used the technology of firing projectiles through cannons.

- He had a specialized contingent in his army for this purpose who worked under the supervision of a master gunner.
- Presence of artillery in Babar's army was enough to prove him superior against his rivals.
- Due to artillery fires, Ibrahim Lodhi's elephants agitated and stampede his own soldiers. Consequently, Ibrahim Lodhi's main army was soon in disarray.

3-Military Strategy

- Babar used to lay out a detailed plan before any engagement. Before starting fight he would survey the surrounding area and analyze his own and enemy's military strength and weakness.
- To cover up his numerical inferiority, he used the array of carts as a defense line to stop the advance of the enemy.

4-Fighting Spirit of the Army

- Babar's army was far away from their homeland.
- A minor mistake would mean death and dishonour.
- This thought would fuel the fighting spirit of Babar's army.

Contributions of Babar

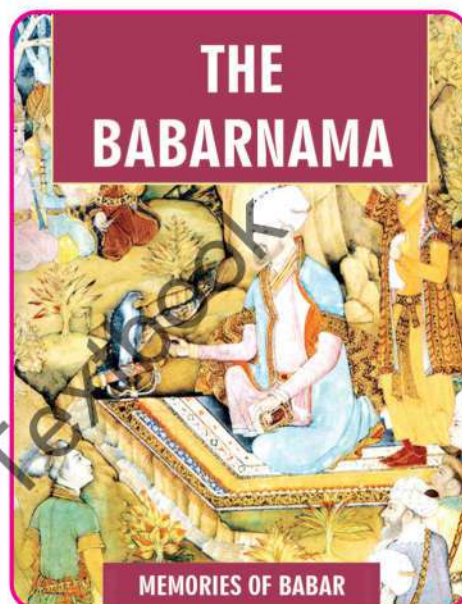
- After success at Khanwaha, Babar marched towards Chanderi where a General of Rana Sanga was making preparation to fight. Babar tried to manipulate him into obedience but failed. Consequently, Babar besieged the castle. Both sides fought valiantly but Babar came out victorious.
- After defeat in Panipat and the Battle of Ghagara, Afghans had also quickened their activities in Bihar and Bengal, where the brother of Ibrahim Lodhi had declared himself king. Babar defeated him at Ghagara.
- Babar made his capital in Agra and set about

Timeline of the Mughal Empire	
1526-1530 CE	Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
1530-1540, 1555-1556 CE	Humayun
1556-1605 CE	Akbar the Great
1605-1627 CE	Jahangir
1627-1628 CE	Shahryar
1628-1658 CE	Shah Jahan
1658-1707 CE	Aurangzeb Alamgir
1707 CE	Muhammad Azam Shah
1707-1712 CE	Bahadur Shah I
1712-1713 CE	Jahandar Shah
1713-1719 CE	Farrukhsiyar
1719 CE	Rafi-ud-Darajat
1719 CE	Shah Jahan II
1719-1748 CE	Muhammad Shah
1748-1754 CE	Ahmad Shah Bahadur
1754-1759 CE	Alamgir II
1759-1760 CE	Shah Jahan III
1760-1806 CE	Shah Alam II
1788 CE	Jahan Shah IV
1806-1837 CE	Akbar II
1837-1857 CE	Bahadur Shah Zafar II

ruling northern India but faced stiff opposition from Hindu Rajput princes who did not recognize his right to rule. Conflicts continued as Babar fought to retain his new empire. He won a major victory in March 1527 CE at the Battle of Khanwaha against the Rajput princes led by Rana Sanga.



Tomb of Babar, Kabul



Biography of Babar

- Babar had great interest in literature. He found time to write poetry and also wrote his biography titled Babarnama. Eventually, his memoir was translated into English and was titled 'Memoirs of Babar'.
- Babar established his rule after a long struggle. Hardly before getting some peace, he passed away in 1530 CE.

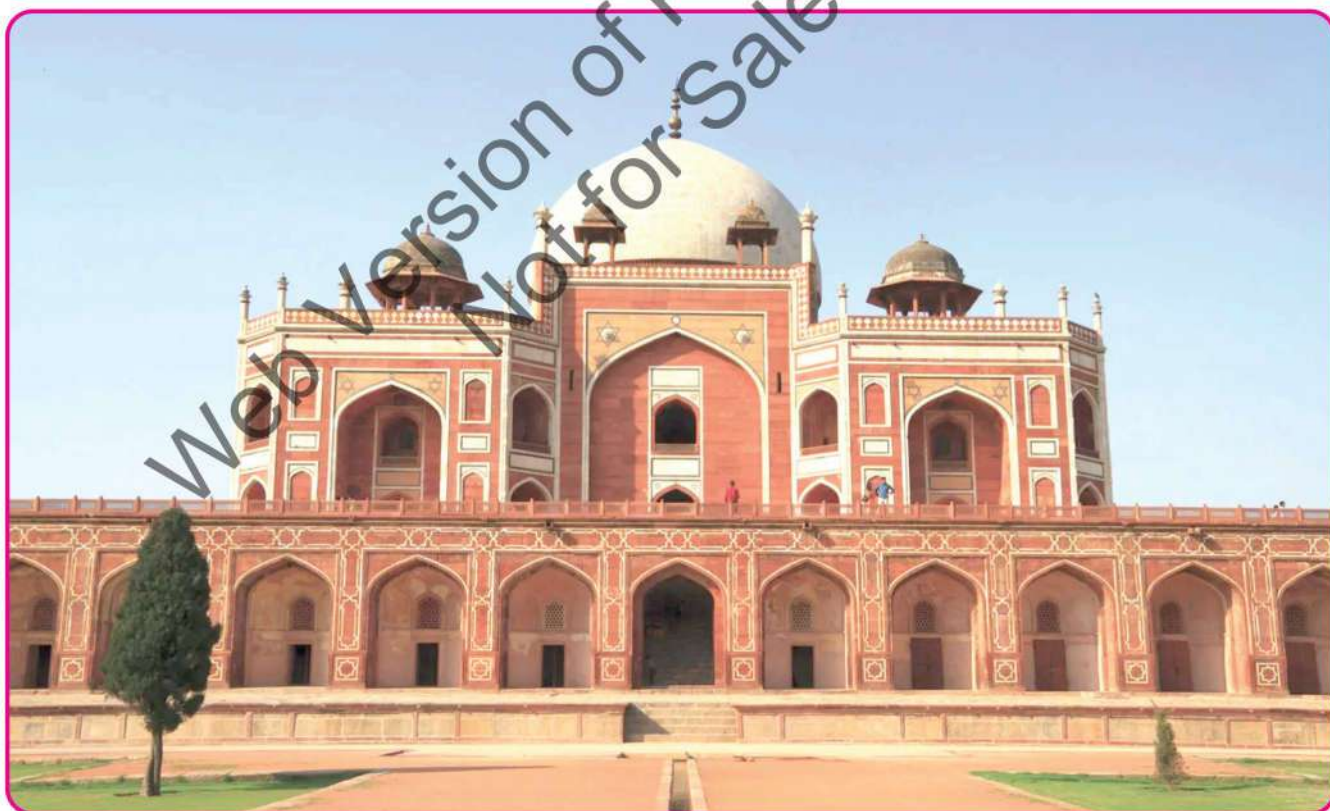
Humayun- The Second Mughal Emperor

- After the death of Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar, his son Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (1508-1556 CE) assumed the throne from 1530 CE to 1540 CE and again from 1555 CE to 1556 CE. He was born in Kabul, Afghanistan in 1508 CE.
- Babar gave special attention to his intellectual and practical training. Humayun's military career began with taking part in military expeditions along with his father.



Naseer-ud-Din Humayun

- Babar appointed him the Governor of Badakhshan when he was only 12 years old. Humayun had to face many administrative issues. Treasury was almost exhausted.
- Babar spent all the wealth in fighting against rebels, on conquests and on public works. Babar was a powerful ruler, whereas Humayun was relatively a weak ruler which changed the political scene.
- Babar had advised Humayun to be good to his brothers. Accordingly, Humayun divided his kingdom into four parts.
- Kamran Mirza was assigned the Governorship of Kabul and Kandahar. Other areas were entrusted to Askari Mirza and Hindal Mirza.
- In the divided kingdom, when Humayun was in hot waters, none of his brothers came to rescue him.
- In 1531 CE, Sher Shah Suri was a sovereign ruler of Bihar province. He began his activities against Humayun's Government.
- Humayun set off to crush the power of Sher Shah Suri. In 1539 CE, Sher Shah Suri and Humayun's armies fought. This battle was fought at Chausa.
- Humayun lost about 8,000 soldiers and many more drowned in the river Ganges. To escape from arrest, Humayun turned his horse toward the river. He fell down in water and was about to drown when a person named Nizam (Sakka) saved him.



Tomb of Mughal Emperor Humayun, Delhi

- Humayun reached Agra in a very bad condition. His family was held hostage by Sher Shah Suri. He sent them to Humayun with due honour. After winning the battle of Chausa, Sher Shah Suri was held in high esteem.
- After defeat Humayun reached Agra. Sher Shah Suri was following him. Humayun turned towards Delhi to escape arrest. Soon after Humayun's departure, Sher Shah Suri captured Agra. The stay in Delhi could be dangerous for Humayun. He saved his life by fleeing to Iran.
- Humayun kept away from India for fifteen years. During this period, India was ruled by a powerful and truly just King Sher Shah Suri and his successors.
- After the death of Sher Shah Suri, his successor Islam Shah Suri ascended the throne. He was a good administrator but a very cruel person.
- At Islam Shah's death, country was engulfed in anarchy. This situation was favorable to Humayun.
- In 1554 CE, Humayun captured Peshawar and after strengthening his position there, he advanced towards Lahore. Humayun captured Lahore in 1555 CE and then took Delhi. Thus Humayun regained his lost kingdom. He died in 1556 CE.

Contributions of Sher Shah Suri

- Sher Shah Suri (1486-1545 CE) ruled over the subcontinent from 1540 CE to 1545 CE and his successors from 1545 CE to 1555 CE.
- After the banishment of Humayun, Sher Shah Suri was the sole ruler of Bengal, Bihar, Jaunpur, Delhi and Agra. In order to make his kingdom safe and free of danger, he conquered Punjab which was then under the rule of Humayun's brother. Sher Shah Suri built a great fort on the bank of River Jhelum to control the Gakhars. He garrisoned the fort with 50,000 soldiers.
- In 1541-42 CE, after capturing Bengal and Malwa, Sher Shah Suri won many battles in Rajputana.
- In 1545 CE, Sher Shah Suri attacked the Fort of Kalinjar with full force. During war, a cannon ball fell into the repository of gun powder causing a great explosion. Sher Shah Suri was badly burnt and died. He was buried in Sasaram, Bihar.
- Sher Shah Suri was the first ruler of the subcontinent who laid down an administrative structure. He was the first



Sher Shah Suri

ruler who fully understood that a Government should have a popular base and without this, political and economic stability is impossible.

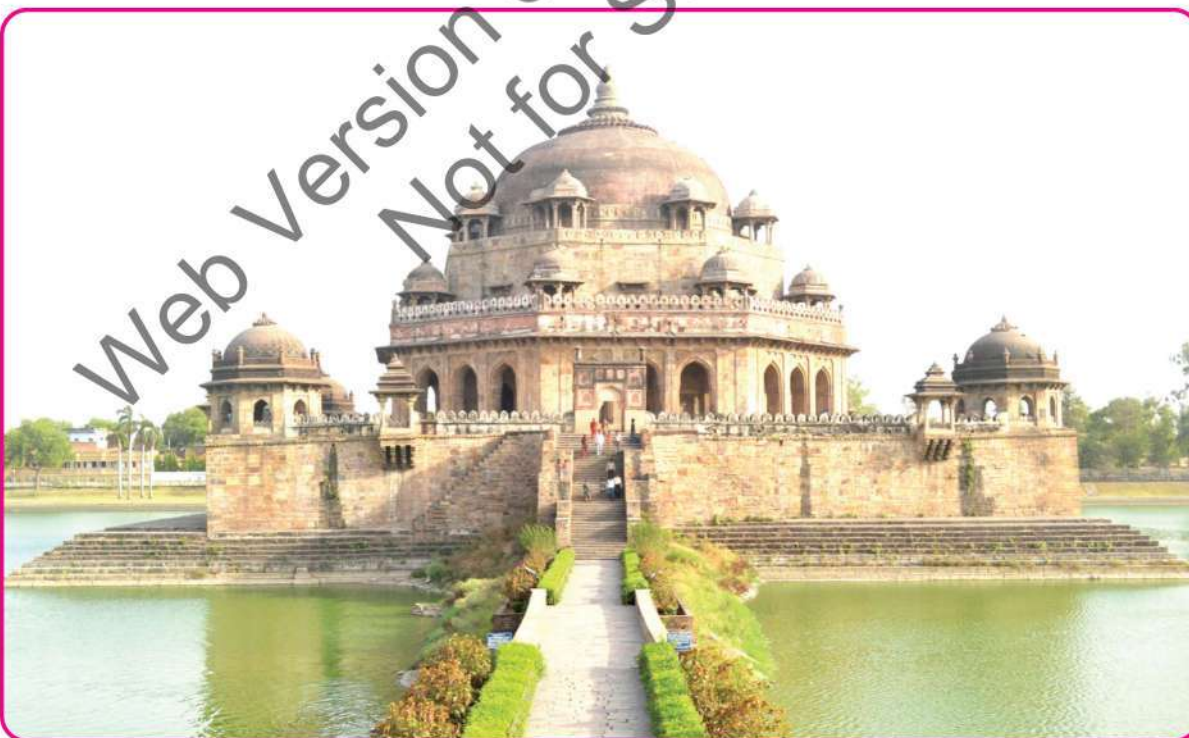
**Do
You
Know?**

- The real name of Sher Shah Suri was Farid Khan. He was founder of the Suri Dynasty in India. He introduced the currency of rupee.

- Sher Shah Suri managed his local affairs very intelligently and with a farsightedness. This created an environment of progress and wellbeing, and his government prospered administratively, politically and economically.
- All military and civil power was in the hands of Sher Shah Suri himself, and he used it both for the public welfare. His ministers were his assistants. He frequently consulted these ministers but decided everything himself. Sher Shah Suri paid special attention towards streamlining the currency system to solve the problems of payment in import and exports.

Timeline of Suri Dynasty

1540-1545 CE	Sher Shah Suri
1545-1553 CE	Islam Shah Suri
1553-1555 CE	Firuz Shah, Muhammad Adil Shah, Ibrahim Shah Suri, Sikander Shah



Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Sasaram, India

- Sher Shah Suri built a highway from Bengal to Kabul (now called Grand Trunk Road) for easy and safe travelling. He also constructed hospitals and schools to educate his people.
- He connected Agra with Banaras through a road and another was extended to Chitaur and Jaudhpur.
- Sher Shah Suri started from a humble status and through his capabilities became the ruler of the subcontinent.
- Most of his policies are proof of his caring nature for common people. He established many institutions of public welfare where free food was provided for the poor and the destitute all the time.

Akbar the Greatest Mughal Emperor

- Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar was born in 1542 CE. He ruled from 1556 CE to 1605 CE.
- After the death of Humayun in 1556 CE, Akbar was formally crowned. Akbar appointed his tutor Bairam Khan as in-charge of all Governmental matters.
- At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was only 14 years old. He is known as Akbar the Great.

Akbar's Reforms

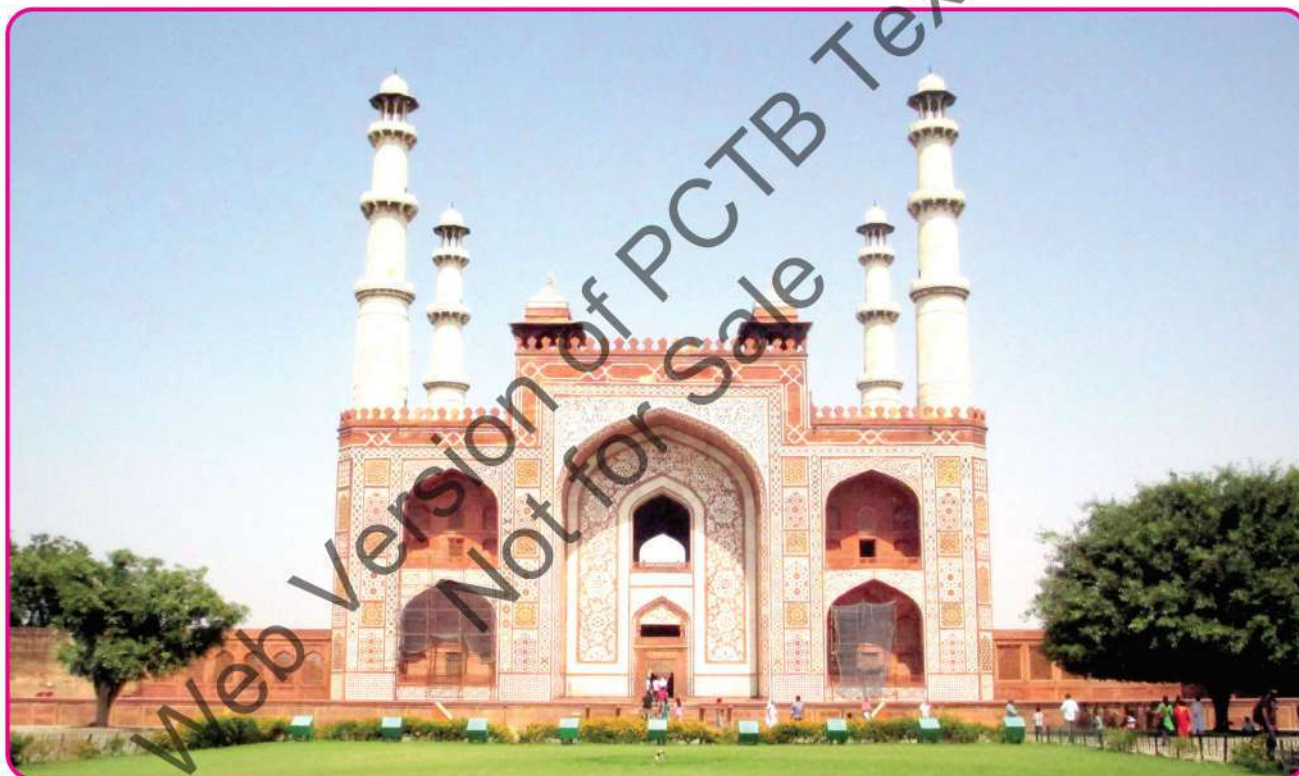
Reforms of Akbar the Great are described below:

- At the start of the reign, Akbar's government was economically weak. The revenue from most parts could not reach in treasury. He generated a system to collect revenue.
- Akbar replaced old feudal system with Mansabdari. According to this new system, every official whether civil or military, was assigned a special mansab.
- Akbar introduced a new religious policy "Din-i-Ilahi." He selected good principles from different religions of the subcontinent and combined them into "Din-i-Ilahi." This religious policy was enforced in 1582 CE. But Din-i-Ilahi spirited away soon after the death of Akbar. Mujaddid Alaf Saani's role was crucial in erasing it.
- In the reign of Akbar, Amber (Jaipur), Gondwana, Chittor, Bihar, Ranthambore and Kalinjar, Marwar, Gujrat, Bengal and Kabul, etc. areas were captured.
- Second Battle of Panipat was fought in 1556 CE.
- Akbar was in Kabul when he got the news that Hemu Baqal had captured Delhi and Agra.



Jalal-ud-Din Akbar

- Akbar ordered an army to march towards Delhi. One unit of army seized the control of artillery of Hemu, which caused a serious blow to his strength even before the start of real action.
- In 1556 CE, both armies arrayed against each other in the battlefield of Panipat. The fight commenced, and Hemu organized a major attack on Mughal troops which caused a great harassment to its right and left flanks.
- During the fight, an arrow hit Hemu's eye and he fell down from his howdah.
- In the end, Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar. Thus Mughals regained Delhi and Agra. Hemu's ambitions died with him, and Afghan power got weakened too.
- Afterwards, the remaining Afghans showed their allegiance. After strengthening his position in the capital, Akbar's Generals quickened their efforts to recover the lost territories, and conquered Gwalior and Jaunpur.
- In 1605 CE, Akbar died. Just before his death, he had appointed prince Saleem as his heir.



Tomb of Akber the Great, Agra, India

Major Enemies of Akbar

Akbar had to face enemies also. They were Sikandar Suri and Muhammad Shah Adil. They were Sher Shah Suri's nephews and claimed the throne of Delhi. After the Battle of Panipat, Akbar turned towards the Suri claimants to the throne. Sikandar Suri had taken shelter in the hill fortress of Mankot in Punjab. Akbar sent his forces there. Sikandar Suri sued for peace and surrendered the fort. Pratap Singh I, popularly known as Maharana Pratap, was a Hindu Rajput

King of Mewar another enemy of Akbar. He was titled as “Mewari Rana” and was notable for his military resistance against the expansion of the Mughal Empire. Akbar dealt with him politically and stopped his harmful activities.

Jahangir's Achievements

- In 1605 CE, Prince Muhammad Saleem on his accession to throne, adopted the title of Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (1569-1627 CE).
- He announced a general amnesty for all prisoners of war.
- A chain and bell was installed outside his royal palace so that anyone could appeal for justice directly to the emperor.
- He abolished the 'Tagma' and 'Meerwahi' toll taxes and the taxes that the subedars imposed on the people for their expenses.
- He ordered for the construction of masjids, sarais, and wells on the road-sides which reduced the dangers from the thieves and dacoits.
- He ordered that the property of the dead would be passed over to their legal heirs and the unclaimed property would go to the state, the income of which would be spent on public-welfare.



Mughal Emperor Jahangir



Tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, Lahore

- He banned the manufacturing and sale of the intoxicants although he himself was addicted to drinking.
- He ordered that the land-lords would not forcibly occupy the lands of the farmers.
- He constructed public hospitals and appointed Hakims (Physicians) in them.
- The Jagirs, known as 'Aima' and 'Madadgar', earlier granted to the religious and charitable institutions were allowed to remain with them.
- All the convicts, serving for longer periods, were released from the jails.
- In 1627 CE, Jahangir suddenly fell ill. He died in Kashmir and his tomb was built in Shahdara, near Lahore.

Noor Jahan

- Family of Empress Noor Jahan (1577-1645 CE) came from Iran and her real name was Mehr-un-Nissa.
- Her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg got an employment in the Court of Akbar and reached to the post of Teen Hazari.
- Akbar was pleased and appointed him as Diwan of Kabul. While residing there, Mehr-un-Nissa, at the age of 17, was wedded to a soldier named Sher Afgan Khan.
- Her husband got killed during a battle in Bengal and thus, Jahangir married with Mehr-un-Nissa.
- Jahangir gave her the title of "Noor Mahal," and sometime later amended this title to "Noor Jahan."
- Noor Jahan was considered an influential lady of the harem.
- She died in 1645 CE and was buried in Shahdara, near Lahore.



Empress Noor Jahan

Noor Jahan's Contributions and Jahangir's Achievements

Noor Jahan's contributions and Jahangir's achievements are given below:

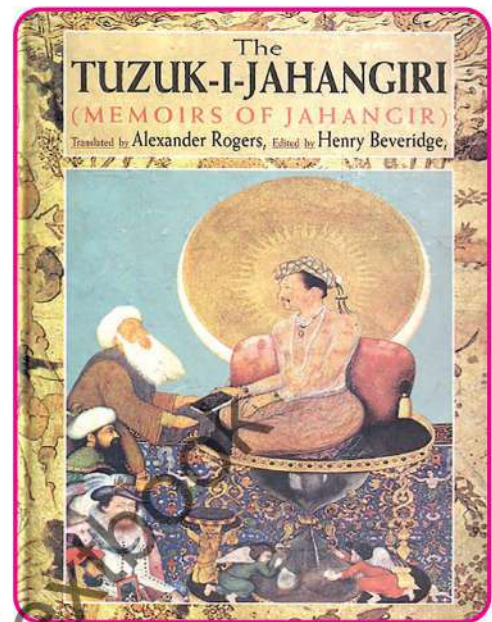
1- Poetry

- Jahangir was fond of Persian literature and poetry. He was famous for his understanding of natural sciences.
- His book "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" is valued very high in Persian literature. In the time of Jahangir, Persian language and literature prospered greatly.

- Noor Jahan too was a good poetess and had a good literary taste. She also had a deep knowledge of Persian language.
- Noor Jahan introduced different fashions and dishes in the subcontinent.

2- Paintings

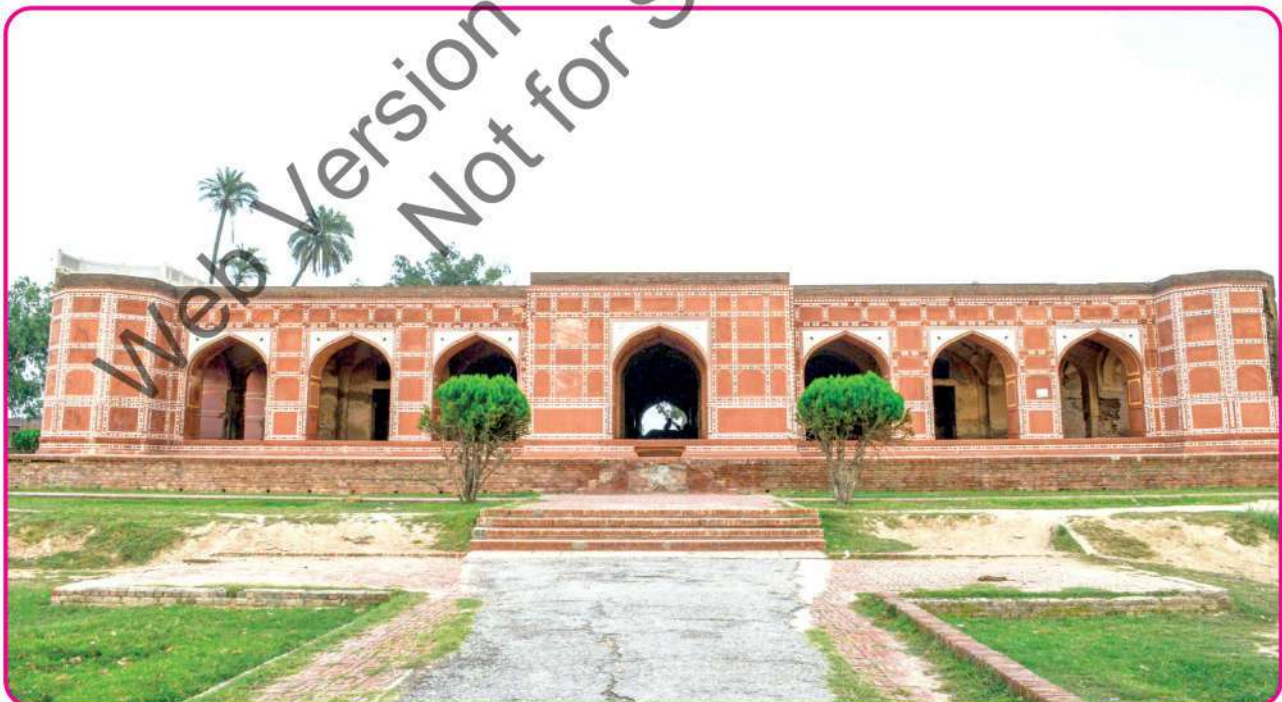
- Art of painting in the age of Jahangir prospered so much that there were specialist painters for painting the faces, dress and background.
- These painting were marvelous and as fantastic as some camera work. Noor Jahan also introduced various jewelry and dresses in the subcontinent.
- Mughal style of painting reached its height in the age of Jahangir owing to his personal interest and patronization.
- He used to keep a painter with him while travelling to instantly paint any rare or beautiful flower, bird or animal. His official painter Mansur was master of painting animal figures.



Biography of Jahangir

3- Architecture

- Jahangir was more interested in painting than architecture. Even then some beautiful buildings were built during his reign, for example Begum Shahi Masjid inside Masti Gate, Lahore.



Tomb of Empress Noor Jahan, Lahore

- He constructed a dormitory in Lahore Fort which is now being used as museum. Anarkali's tomb is also a beautiful building of that age where Jahangir's favourite wife Sahib-e-Jamal was laid to rest.
- Noor Jahan also built a magnificent tomb for her father and mother which is now known as Tomb of Etemad-ud-Daulah in Agra.
- Jahangir had a special taste for natural sceneries, so he constructed the gardens of Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh and Naseem Bagh in Kashmir.

4- Music

- In the time of Jahangir, many musicians were attached to the Emperor's Court and these included not only Indians, but also Persian and Kashmiri musicians. Jahangir was their great patron.
- In his book called 'Tuzk-e-Jahangiri', he described different music gatherings.

Architectural Achievements of Shah Jahan

- After Jahangir's death in 1627 CE, his son Shihab-ud-Din Muhammad Khurram commonly known as Shah Jahan (1592-1666 CE) became emperor.
 - Prince Khurram very quickly finished his formal education and turned towards art of warfare. He practised and mastered the arts of swordsmanship, archery, jousting, riding and firing with gun. He was acclaimed for his skills at a very young age.
 - He married with Arjamund Bano in 1612 CE. She was bestowed with the title of Mumtaz Mahal.
 - Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule because he received an extensive and prospering state from his father. There was complete peace and order in the state.
 - Shah Jahan was a learned and civilized person, as well as a dutiful and hardworking ruler. He was better than other rulers in respect of administration and dispensation of justice.
 - Trade and commerce, architecture and literature prospered during the reign of Shah Jahan. He eradicated non-Islamic rites and customs at his court. He introduced lunar calendar, and made special arrangements for the celebration of Islamic festivals. A short description of architecture in Shah Jahan's era is given as under:
1. Age of Shah Jahan was the culmination of Mughal culture and architecture. He built Taj Mahal as the tomb of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal at the bank of Yamuna River. Taj Mahal is



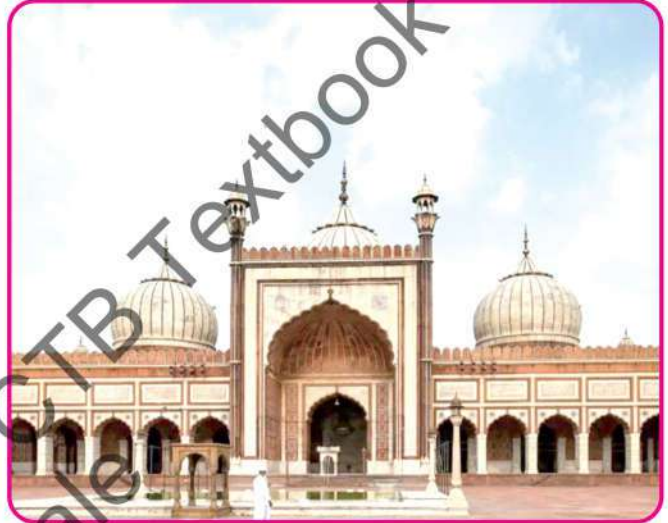
Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan

among the Seven Wonders of the World. It is entirely built with white marble stone. There is an extensive and exquisite garden around tomb.

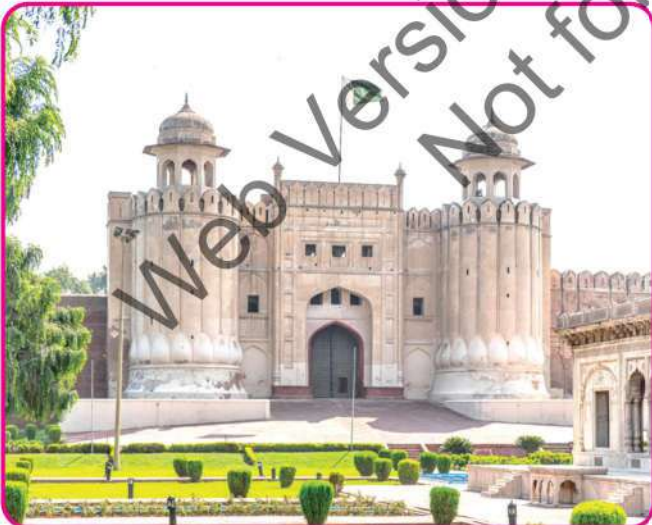
2. The Red Fort and Jamia Masjid were also built by Shah Jahan in Delhi. The buildings of Rang Mahal, Diwan-e-Khas and Diwan-e-Aam inside the fort were built with red marble stone. Shah Jahan also constructed the Jamia Masjid in Delhi.
3. Shah Jahan built Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, which is considered one of the most beautiful garden in the world. Jahangir's tomb, with four towers on four corners, was also completed in Lahore during the same period. An exquisite garden was planted around this tomb.



Taj Mahal, Agra



Jamia Masjid, Delhi



Shahi Fort, Lahore



Shalimar Gardens, Lahore

4. Very near to Jahangir's tomb, lies the tomb of Noor Jahan's brother Asif Jah. Its dome is of a bulb shape. Noor Jahan's tomb is also situated in Lahore.

5. In the age of Shah Jahan, Sheesh Mahal was built in the Shahi Fort, Lahore. Small pieces of mirror used in this building makes it a masterpiece. Near Sheesh Mahal lies the building of Nolakha Baradari where marble stone is engraved and studded with precious stones.
6. In the same period, Wazir Khan Mosque was constructed in Lahore which presents a fine example of mosaic work. Minarets of this masjid are unique in their shape and design. Influence of Persian architecture is evident in this building.
7. Shah Jahan constructed a beautiful masjid in Thatha, which has its dome decorated from inside with finely painted green borders.
8. Jahan Ara, daughter of Shah Jahan built a congregation masjid in Agra. Roof of this masjid is covered with three domes.

Shah Jahan died in 1666 CE and was buried in Taj Mahal, Agra.

Marathas, the Strongest Enemy of the Mughals

- Maratha, people of Maharashtra in India tried to consolidate their political power in southern India. Shivaji (1630-1680 CE) helped to organize Marathas. He formed a close knit group of Marathas and started causing unrest. In 1649 CE, he was powerful enough to defeat the royal troops of Bijapur and capture a fort. A large treasury found in this fort also helped him to enhance his military power.
- After this success, Shivaji captured other forts. Ruler of Bijapur struck a powerful blow and arrested the father of Shivaji. To save his father, Shivaji relinquished two forts as ransom and promised to live peacefully in future.
- In 1656 CE, Shivaji captured a Hindu state. In those days, Shah Jahan's health was deteriorating and his sons had begun tug of war to get the throne. Taking advantage of this situation, Shivaji stepped up his efforts and attacked many of the Mughal controlled areas. Aurangzeb, after assuming the power, sent an army which took back many forts through continuous attacks against Shivaji. Soon he was forced to surrender. Shivaji and his sons were brought to the royal court.
- Aurangzeb honored Shivaji's wishes by offering him many high positions. But he ran away and reached Deccan. During the next three years, he quietly consolidated his power and then proclaimed himself king in Rai Garh. After this, he seized control of the vast Karnataka territory. Shivaji ruled there for six years, and died in 1680 CE.
- Shivaji transformed unorganized Marathas into a disciplined political force who in future played an important role in Indian politics.
- After Shivaji, his son Sambhaji assumed the leadership of Marathas. He sought help from the Deccan states of Bijapur and Golconda and started damaging Mughal interests and political effectiveness in this area. In 1682 CE, Aurangzeb himself visited Deccan. He was well aware that Marathas power will not end until their helping states of Bijapur and Golconda were defeated. Therefore, he annexed these states and confronted the Marathas with full force. In 1689 CE, a General of Aurangzeb, Muqarab Khan arrested Sambhaji and had him executed.
- After the death of Sambhaji, his step brother Rajaram took the power. Aurangzeb ordered

to attack Maratha stronghold, Rai Garh. Rajaram fled from there in disguise. Aurangzeb's army laid a siege to the place. Meanwhile, Rajaram died and his widow Tarabai assumed the leadership. She tried to make peace with Aurangzeb who refused. In 1705 CE, Aurangzeb defeated her and conquered the territory.

- Nizam-ul-Mulk had kept Deccan safe from Marathas, but did not try to stop their activities in other areas. So they captured Gujrat, Bundelkhand, and some other areas. Royal army defeated them, but their power could not be crushed completely.

Aurangzeb Alamgir

- Aurangzeb Alamgir (1618-1707 CE) was the sixth emperor of Mughal Empire ruling from 1658 CE until his death in 1707 CE. Under his emperorship, the Mughals reached their greatest extent with their territory spanning nearly the entirety of south Asia. His early education and training was completed under learned scholars. He was taught Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi languages. He also excelled in art of war. He considered the kingship as a sacred responsibility and held himself accountable before Allah Almighty for all his doings. In his view, the royal treasury was trust of his people. He worked hard and dutifully to run his official affairs.
- Aurangzeb had a great passion for architecture. During his reign, he built a beautiful marble masjid in Red Fort of Delhi, now known as Moti Masjid. The Badshahi Masjid of Lahore was also built by him.



Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir

Aurangzeb Alamgir Started to Lose his Power Gradually

- When Aurangzeb finally became emperor, he captured Assam, Uch and Bihar through military action.
- The Rajput states formed an alliance on political basis. Rajput Raja of Mewar took active part to forge this alliance. Aurangzeb fought many battles after his accession to the throne. Finally, the Mughals annexed Mewar and also brought other Rajput territories under their control.
- During the reign of Aurangzeb, Sikhs created unrest in Punjab and Kashmir. Royal army responded and defeated them in many battles.



Badshahi Masjid, Lahore

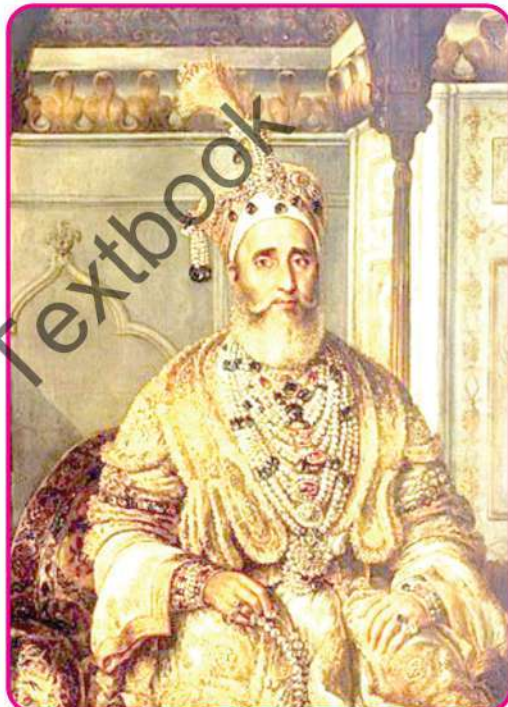
- In 1669 CE, Hindu Jats in the suburbs of Mathura revolted against Aurangzeb and started attacking the nearby areas. Aurangzeb sent his grandson Bedar Bakht to teach them a lesson. Bedar Bakht defeated the Jats.
- Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy was the beginning of the major downfall of his dynasty. He destroyed the Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda and waged a long, endless war for extermination against the Marathas.

Bahadur Shah Zafar's Reign as the Last Mughal Emperor

Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862 CE) became the twentieth and last Mughal Emperor. He was known as nominal emperor. People chose him as their emperor in 1857 CE at the time of War of Independence, but he was incapable of running the state. War of Independence concluded in November, 1858 CE. In 1858 CE, British sent him to Rangoon as prisoner. Thus the flickering lamp of Mughal Empire was blown off forever. He died in Rangoon in 1862 CE, and is buried there.



Tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar, Rangoon



Bahadur Shah Zafar

Skills:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of major events during the Mughal Empire.
- Analyze the political situation of Delhi Sultanate that helped Babar to conquer the subcontinent.
- Discover why Humayun took exile in Persia.
- Explore war strategies that Akbar adopted against his enemies leading to their defeat.
- Read relevant books, search from the Internet and gather information about the Persian impact introduced by Mughals in the art and culture of the subcontinent.



Bahadur Shah Zafar is also famous for his literary aspect. He was a good poet and patronized a number of poets. Poets like Mirza Ghalib and Ibrahim Zauq were attached to his court. Momin

Khan Momin and Mustafa Khan Shefta were also prominent poets of his literary gatherings.

The British Took Over the Subcontinent

War of Independence in 1857 CE was a crucial point in the history of the subcontinent, because of this war the people of this region struggled. After the failure of this war, there remained no challenge to the British rule. After war, British adopted a policy of uneven treatment against the Muslims.

The Challenges Faced by Muslims in Subcontinent

After War of Independence, the Muslims faced many challenges in the subcontinent. Some are mentioned below:

- The loss of political power of Muslim
- The ruin of their economic bases
- Threat to the annihilation of Islamic culture
- Muslims became landless
- Many Muslim had to lose their employment

The major impact and challenge was the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1858 which abolished the rule of British East India Company and marked the beginning of British Rule that bestowed powers in the hands of the British Government to rule India directly through its representatives.

Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ

Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ (1703-1762 CE) received his basic education from his father Shah Abd-ul-Rahim and learnt the Holy Quran by heart at the age of seven.

- He had a deep knowledge of the Holy Quran and Hadith. He wrote 51 books in Persian and Arabic. His most famous book is Hujatullah-il-Baligha. He adopted Quranic education and preaching as his mission. For this purpose, he translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which enabled a great number of people to understand and disseminate the meaning of Holy book.
- Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ started his movement at such a time when despair and hopelessness was widespread. He was well aware that Sikhs and Marathas were the worst enemies of the Muslims. He persuaded the Afghan King Ahmad Shah Abdali to attack India. He invited the Muslims to fight for Islam because they were engulfed in anarchy and conspiracies.
- He also carried on his services on religious front, as well as uniting the Muslims politically. His translation of the Holy Quran is known under the title of "فتح الرحمن في ترجمة القرآن". He was famous for his knowledge of Hadith. He wrote exegesis of 'Muwatta Imam Malik' in Persian and Arabic.
- Along with his political and religious services, Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ also tried to eradicate social evils from the society. Consequently, many reformist movements were started from Madrasah-i-Rahimiya.

Do You Know?

- Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in 1703 CE in Delhi. His name was Qutb-ud-Din Ahmad Waliullah and title Shah Waliullah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ. His father Shah Abd-ul-Rahim رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ was respected for his knowledge and piety. He founded the Madrasah-i-Rahimiya, an Islamic seminary located in Delhi, India.

- Through his teachings, the Muslims rejected un-Islamic customs and became true followers of Islam.

Haji Shariatullah and Faraizi Movement

- Faraizi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah (1781-1840 CE), was the most effective and popular movement of the Muslims in Bengal.
- Its main purpose was to encourage the Muslims to follow basic obligations of faith, like prayer, fasting, zakat and hajj. He tried to eliminate heresies and supported the farmers against suppressive behaviour of Hindu landlords.
- After him, his son Haji Muhammad Hassan also known as Dudhu Mian carried on this objective.
- He popularized the Faraizi Movement. Along with insistence on following of basic obligations, this movement also paid special attention towards cultivators' problems.
- Empowering effect of this movement encouraged the Muslims to raise their voice against the exploitation by Hindu landlords.

Skills:

- Explore Muslims' response to the challenging situation of the subcontinent.
- Evaluate the causes of the decline of the Muslims in the subcontinent as identified by Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ.
- Explore some aspects of the Faraizi Movement founded by Haji Shariatullah.



MAIN POINTS

1. The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Dynasty based in Delhi which ruled over large parts of south Asia for 320 years from 1206 CE to 1526 CE.
2. The Mamluk Dynasty founded by Qutb-uddin Aibak (1150-1210 CE) ruled over Delhi from 1206 CE to 1290 CE.
3. The Khilji Dynasty founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji (1220-1296 CE) ruled over Delhi from 1290 CE to 1320 CE.

4. The Tughlaq Dynasty founded by Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq ruled over Delhi from 1320 CE to 1413 CE.
5. The Sayyid Dynasty founded by Sayyid Khizr Khan ruled over Delhi from 1414 CE to 1451 CE.
6. The Lodhi Dynasty founded by Bahlul Khan Lodhi ruled over Delhi from 1451 CE to 1526 CE.
7. The Mughal Empire founded by Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483-1530 CE) ruled over India from 1526 CE to 1857 CE.
8. Sabuktigin's son Mahmood Ghaznavi (971-1030 CE) was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Afghanistan.
9. In 1186-7 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori conquered Lahore and ended the Ghaznevid Dynasty.
10. Iltutmish was the greatest ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty who stopped the Mongol Emperor Chenghiz Khan's attack in 1221 CE.
11. The Dehli Sultanate's rule came to an end with the defeat of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE.
12. Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483-1530 CE), was the founder of the Mughal Empire in the subcontinent.
13. Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (1508-1556 CE) was the second Mughal Empire from 1530 CE to 1540 CE and again from 1555 CE to 1556 CE.
14. Sher Shah Suri (1486-1545 CE) was the founder of Suri Dynasty who ruled over the subcontinent from 1540 CE to 1545 CE.
15. Sher Shah Suri built a highway from Bengal to Kabul now called Grand Trunk Road.
16. The Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar (1542-1605 CE) ruled over India from 1556 CE to 1605 CE.
17. The Mughal Emperor Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (1569-1627 CE) ruled over India from 1605 CE to 1627 CE.
18. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1592-1666 CE) ruled over India from 1627 CE to 1666 CE.
19. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1618-1707 CE) ruled over India from 1666 CE to 1707 CE.
20. The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862 CE) ruled over India from 1837 CE to 1857 CE.
21. Shah Waliullah Dehlavi (1703-1762 CE) was an Islamic scholar and reformer of the 18th century CE.
22. Faraizi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah (1781-1840 CE), was the most effective and popular movement of the Muslims in Bengal.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- i. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak founded the Delhi Sultanate in:
(a) 1204 CE (b) 1206 CE
(c) 1208 CE (d) 1210 CE
- ii. The First Battle of Panipat was fought in:
(a) 1520 CE (b) 1522 CE
(c) 1524 CE (d) 1526 CE
- iii. After Babar's death, the Mughal Emperor was:
(a) Humayun (b) Akbar the Great
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Jahangir
- iv. Seventh Wonder of the World 'Taj Mahal' was built by:
(a) Akbar the Great (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb Alamgir
- v. Faraizi Movement was a popular movement of the Muslims in:
(a) Kashmir (b) Bengal
(c) Punjab (d) Sindh

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

- i. Who was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Ghazna?
- ii. Where Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori was born?
- iii. Write three challenges faced by the Muslims after 1857 CE.
- iv. Which road was built by Sher Shah Suri?
- v. Who were the first and last ruler of the Mughal Empire?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. Explain the Tughlaq and Lodhi Dynasties.
- ii. Why did Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi invade the subcontinent for seventeen times.
- iii. Discuss origin of the Mamluk Dynasty and their rule in the subcontinent.
- iv. Describe the most significant Khilji ruler and his greatest contributions to bring peace to the region.
- v. Compare the contributions of Babar and Humayun as Mughal Emperors.
- vi. Discuss the contributions of Sher Shah Suri.
- vii. Describe the architectural achievements of Shah Jahan.

- viii. Describe Bahadur Shah Zafar's reign as the last Mughal Emperor.
- ix. Explain the challenges faced by the Muslims in the subcontinent.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- Use a world map to identify the location of Panipat first and second war.
- Examine, and discuss, the causes of the decline of Muslim in the subcontinent.
- Compare the social structure of Lodhi and Mughal Dynasties.
- Relate the causes of failure of the War of Independence to your classmates.



Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking Questions about Delhi Saltanate and Mughal Empire:

1. How did the Mamluks affect their society?
2. How did Lodhi Dynasty led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire?
3. What are the main features of the Sulh-i-Kul, the policy of Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great?
4. What modern day countries were part of the Mughal Empire?
5. What were the factors that led to the crises of Mughal Dynasty?
6. Why the people of the subcontinent could not succeed in the War of Independence 1857 CE?

Classroom Project



- Collect information (brief history, location, and pictures, etc.) about the famous architecture of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire. Make a chart and display in the classroom.