

DELHI SULTANATE

MAMLUK, KHILJI, TUGHLAQ,
SAYYID, AND LODI DYNASTIES

(1206 – 1526 CE)



MAMLUK
DYNASTY
(1206 – 1290)



KHILJI
DYNASTY
(1290 – 1320)



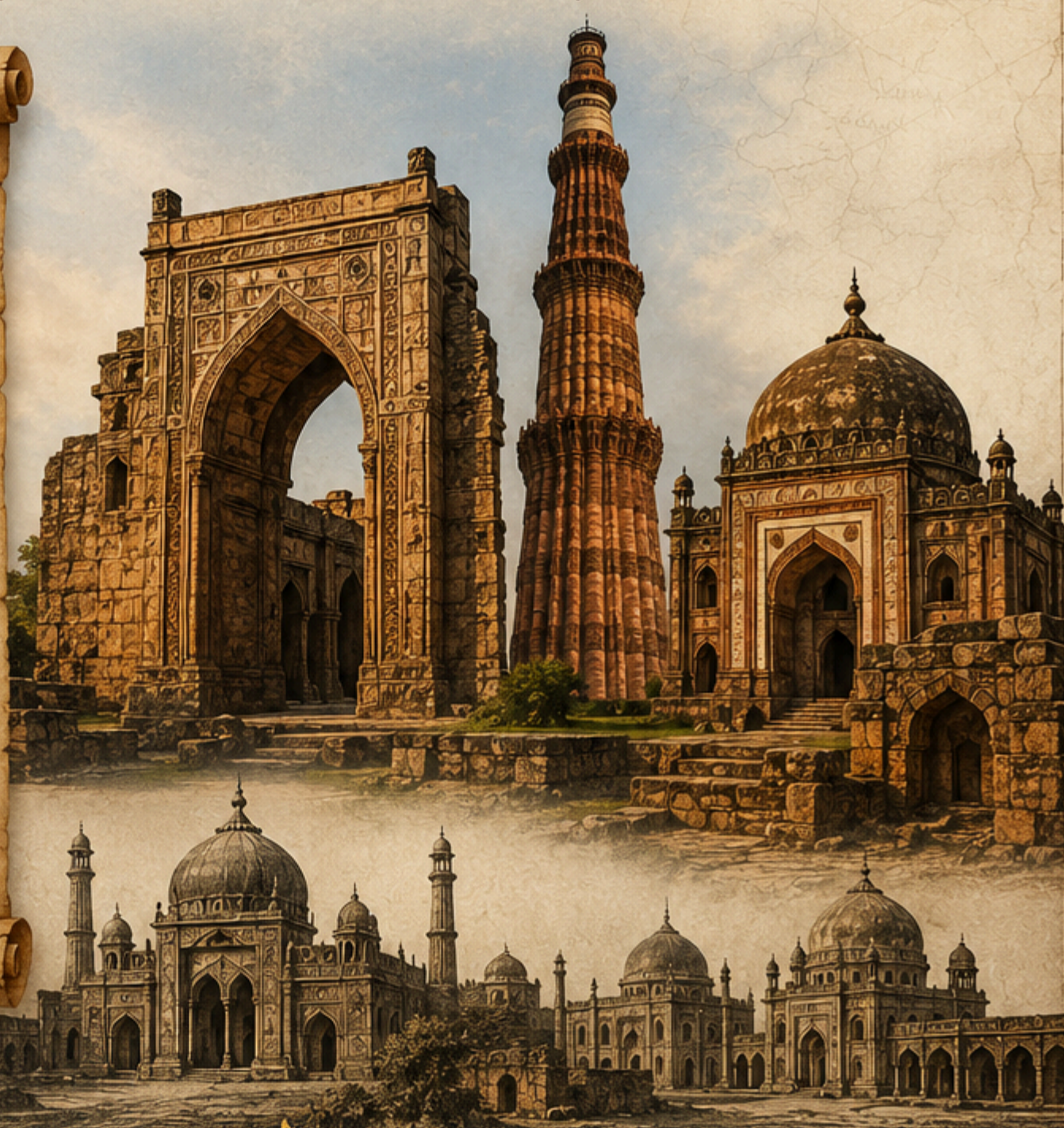
TUGHLAQ
DYNASTY
(1320 – 1414)



SAYYID
DYNASTY
(1414 – 1451)



LODI
DYNASTY
(1451 – 1526)



A LEGACY OF POWER, ADMINISTRATION
ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



INTRODUCTION

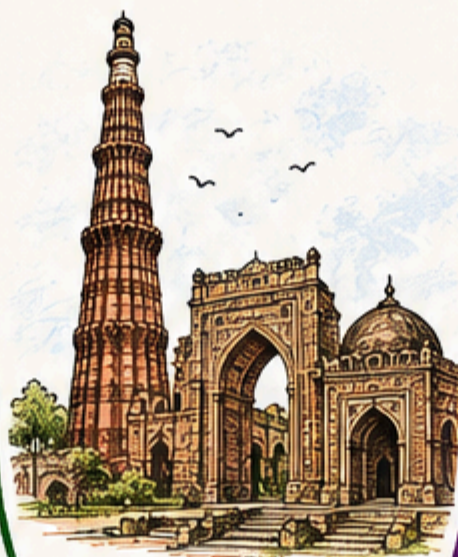
1. Meaning

- The Delhi Sultanate was the period of Muslim rule in India, established in 1206 CE and lasted till 1526 CE.
- It was the first lasting Muslim kingdom in India.



2. Timeline

- 1206 CE: Establishment by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
- 1526 CE: Ended with the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat.



Introduction

3. Five Dynasties

- Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty (1206 – 1290 CE)
- Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320 CE)
- Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 – 1414 CE)
- Sayyid Dynasty (1414 – 1451 CE)
- Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526 CE)



4. Significance

- It laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India.
- Introduced a centralized administration.
- Brought new architectural styles, art, literature and culture.
- Played an important role in the economic and social development of the country.



5. Political Importance

- Established strong and centralized monarchy.
- Developed an efficient system of administration and revenue.
- Maintained a large standing army and intelligence system.



6. Cultural Importance

- Promoted Indo-Islamic culture and traditions.
- Persian became the official language.
- Encouraged literature, music, and learning.



7. Architectural Importance

- Introduction of new architectural styles like arches, domes, minarets and mosques.
- Important monuments: Qutub Minar, Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Alai Darwaza, Tughlaqabad Fort, etc.



8. Economic Importance

- Improvement in agriculture through irrigation.
- Development of trade and commerce.
- Introduction of new crops and techniques.



9. Legacy

- The Delhi Sultanate created the base for Mughal Empire.
- Its administrative system, culture and architecture had a lasting impact on Indian history.



In Short

The Delhi Sultanate was a crucial period in Indian history that brought political unity, cultural richness and administrative advancements, shaping the future of the subcontinent.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



1. THE MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)

The Mamluk Dynasty was the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1206 CE. It laid the foundation of Muslim rule in India and established the base for future dynasties.

1. ORIGIN

- The term 'Mamluk' means slave.
- Mamluks were slaves (mostly Turks) who were trained in military and administrative skills.
- They were loyal to their masters and rose to power due to their ability and loyalty.



2. FOUNDATION

- After the death of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE, his trusted slave and commander Qutb-ud-din Aibak took control of Delhi.
- He established the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty.
- His rule marks the beginning of the Delhi Sultanate.



3. RULERS OF MAMLUK DYNASTY

Ruler	Reign Period
Qutb-ud-din Aibak	1206 – 1210
Aram Shah	1210
Iltutmish	1211 – 1236
Raziya Sultan	1236 – 1240
Muiz ud-din Bahram Shah	1240 – 1242
Alauddin Masud Shah	1242 – 1246
Nasir ud-din Mahmud	1246 – 1266
Ghiyas ud-din Balban	1266 – 1287
Kaiqubad	1287 – 1290

4. IMPORTANT RULERS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206–1210):** Founded the dynasty. He built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi and started the construction of Qutub Minar.
- Iltutmish (1211–1236):** Real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He consolidated the territories, introduced the Iqta system and established the Delhi Sultanate on a strong base.
- Raziya Sultan (1236–1240):** The first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. She was a capable and just ruler.
- Ghiyas ud-din Balban (1266–1287):** The most powerful ruler of the Mamluk dynasty. He strengthened the monarchy and central administration.

5. ADMINISTRATION

- Strong central administration was established.
- The Iqta system was introduced and developed.
- Diwan-i-Wizarat, Diwan-i-Arz and other departments were organized.
- Law and order were maintained with strict discipline.



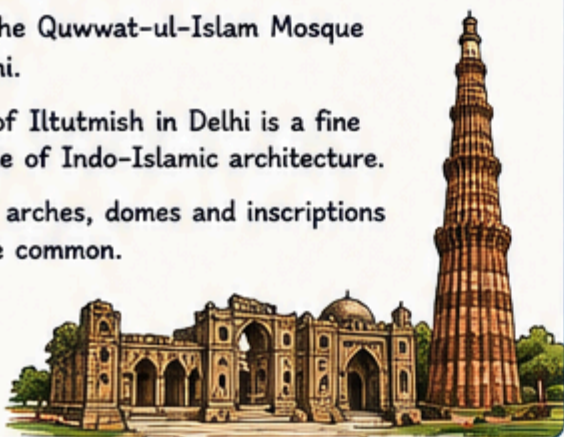
6. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Mamluk rulers successfully defended India from external invasions.
- They defeated the Mongol threat during Iltutmish and Balban's reign.
- The army was well organized and loyal.



7. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak started the construction of Qutub Minar.
- Built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi.
- Tomb of Iltutmish in Delhi is a fine example of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- Use of arches, domes and inscriptions became common.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

- Established the foundation of Muslim rule in India.
- Introduced Turkish administrative traditions.
- Developed a strong centralized administration.
- Promoted Indo-Islamic culture and architecture.
- Strengthened the economy through Iqta system.



9. DECLINE

- Weak successors after Balban.
- Nobles (Chahalgani) became powerful and created instability.
- Internal conflicts and conspiracies led to the decline.
- The dynasty ended in 1290 CE with the assassination of the last ruler, Kaiqubad.



IN SHORT

The Mamluk Dynasty (1206–1290 CE) was the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate. It established strong administration, promoted architecture and defended the kingdom from external invasions.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



1. THE MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)

A. QUTBUDDIN AIBAK (1206 – 1210 CE)

Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty. He was the first Sultan of Delhi and laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate.



1. EARLY LIFE

- Qutbuddin Aibak was born a Turk in Central Asia.
- He was sold as a slave in his childhood.
- He was purchased by Qutb-ud-din Aibak's master, Muhammad Ghori, the ruler of Ghor.
- Aibak rose to become one of Ghori's most trusted and capable generals.



2. RISE TO POWER

- After the death of Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE, Aibak returned to India.
- The Turkish nobles in Delhi proclaimed him the Sultan of Delhi.
- Thus, he founded the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty and became the first Sultan of Delhi.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- Established the foundation of a strong central administration.
- Iqta system was continued and strengthened.
- Appointed loyal officers in different provinces.
- Maintained law and order and ensured peace and stability.
- Laid the basis of future administrative systems.



4. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Successfully consolidated Turkish rule in India.
- Defeated and subdued many rivals and rebellious chiefs.
- Laid the foundation of Turkish military strength in North India.
- Secured Delhi and its surrounding areas.



5. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Qutbuddin Aibak is a great patron of architecture.
- Started the construction of the Qutub Minar (1199 CE), which was completed by his successors.
- Built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi (begun by Aibak).



6. OTHER WORKS

- Encouraged education and learning.
- Supported scholars, poets and theologians.
- Promoted Indo-Islamic culture and traditions.



7. SIGNIFICANCE

- Founded the Delhi Sultanate.
- Established Turkish rule in India.
- His rule marks the beginning of the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty.
- Laid the foundation of a strong administration and military system.
- His architectural works are lasting symbols of Indo-Islamic culture.



8. DEATH

- Qutbuddin Aibak died in 1210 CE while playing Chaugan (polo).
- He was buried in the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi.
- He was succeeded by his son-in-law Aram Shah.



9. COINS

- Aibak issued coins in the name of Muhammad Ghori.
- Coins were struck in silver (tanka) and copper (jital).
- Inscription on coins reflects Islamic traditions.



IN SHORT

Qutbuddin Aibak (1206–1210 CE) was the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Mamluk Dynasty. He established strong administration, defeated rivals, and began the construction of magnificent monuments like Qutub Minar and Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



1. THE MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)

B. SHAMSUDDIN ILTUTMISH (1211 – 1236 CE)

Shamsuddin Iltutmish was one of the greatest rulers of the Mamluk Dynasty. He strengthened the Delhi Sultanate and laid the foundation for its stability and expansion.



1. EARLY LIFE

- Iltutmish was born in a Turkish family in Central Asia.
- He was sold as a slave and brought to India.
- He was bought by Qutbuddin Aibak and rose to become one of his most trusted commanders.
- After Aibak's death, Iltutmish came to power in 1211 CE.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- After the death of Qutbuddin Aibak (1210 CE), Aram Shah became the ruler.
- Due to his weak rule, Iltutmish with the support of nobles, took control in 1211 CE.
- He established his authority and became the real ruler of Delhi.



3. IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Consolidated the Delhi Sultanate and extended its territories.
- Defeated the Yildiz (Ghori) claimants.
- Subdued Rajputs of Ranthambore, Gwalior, and other regions.
- Conquered Bengal and made it a part of the Sultanate.
- Reduced the power of rebellious nobles (chahalgani).



4. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- Strengthened the central administration.
- Organized the Iqta system efficiently.
- Introduced the system of "Dagh" (branding of horses) and "Chehra" (inspection of soldiers) to prevent fraud in army.
- Appointed capable and loyal officers in different provinces.



5. ECONOMIC REFORMS

- Reforms in the Iqta system increased the state revenue.
- Encouraged agriculture and trade.
- Introduced silver coin "Tanka" as a standard currency.
- Copper coin "Jital" was also issued for daily transactions.



Tanka (Silver)

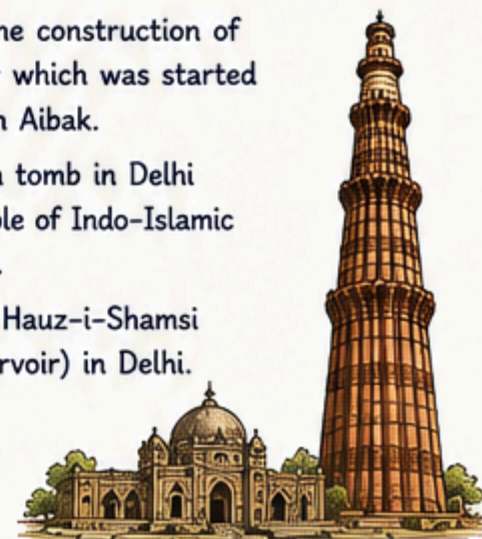


Jital (Copper)



6. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Qutbuddin Aibak.
- Built his own tomb in Delhi (a fine example of Indo-Islamic architecture).
- Constructed Hauz-i-Shamsi (a large reservoir) in Delhi.



7. RELATIONS WITH THE CHURCH

- Iltutmish established friendly relations with the Church.
- In 1229 CE, Pope Gregory IX sent a letter and officials recognizing him as the ruler of Delhi.
- This gave him international recognition and prestige.



8. SUCCESSION AND FAMILY

- Iltutmish was a wise ruler and wanted capable successors.
- He tried to appoint his daughter Razia Sultan as his successor.
- After his death, succession disputes led to instability in the Sultanate.



9. DEATH AND LEGACY

- Iltutmish died in 1236 CE.
- He is considered the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He strengthened the administration, economy and military of the Sultanate.
- His reforms and policies laid the strong foundation for future rulers.



IN SHORT

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211–1236 CE) was a great ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty. He strengthened the Delhi Sultanate through his administrative reforms, military victories, economic policies and architectural works. His reign brought stability and prosperity to the Sultanate.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



1. THE MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)

C. RAZIA SULTANA (1236 – 1240 CE)

Razia Sultana was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
She was intelligent, brave and a capable administrator.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Razia was the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish was impressed by her intelligence and abilities.
- He declared her as his heir instead of his sons.
- She received education in politics, administration, warfare and statecraft.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- After the death of Iltutmish in 1236 CE, Razia was chosen as the ruler.
- Nobles opposed her accession because she was a woman.
- She took the throne with courage and determination.
- Thus, she became the first woman Sultan of Delhi.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- Razia proved to be a good and efficient ruler.
- She listened to the problems of her subjects.
- She continued her father's policies and maintained peace and order.
- She gave importance to merit and ability, not to birth.
- She appointed capable persons in important positions.



4. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- She led the army personally in several battles.
- She suppressed rebellions in different parts of the kingdom.
- She was a brave and skilled horse rider.



5. CHALLENGES AND OPPOSITION

- Many nobles could not accept a woman ruler.
- They conspired against her.
- Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda, rebelled against her.
- She had to face opposition from the nobles, especially the Turkish nobles.



6. FALL AND CAPTURE

- She went to suppress the rebellion of Altunia.
- In return, he defeated and captured her.
- She was later imprisoned.
- Altunia claimed that he would marry her.



7. DEATH

- Razia Sultana was killed in 1240 CE.
- According to some accounts, she was murdered by Altunia's men.
- Her death ended her short but remarkable rule.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

- Razia Sultana was the first and only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- She proved that women were capable of ruling and administration.
- She is remembered for her courage, intelligence and just rule.
- She is an important symbol of women empowerment in Indian history.



9. LEGACY

- Razia's rule was short, but she left a lasting impact.
- Her life inspires women leadership and equality.



- She is remembered as a brave, wise and just ruler.
- Her story is a part of the rich history of the Delhi Sultanate.



IN SHORT

Razia Sultana (1236–1240 CE) was the first and only woman Sultan of Delhi. She was a capable ruler who faced strong opposition from nobles and lost her life in a rebellion. Her courage and ability make her a remarkable figure in Indian history.



Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



1. THE MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)

D. GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN (1266 – 1287 CE)

Ghiyasuddin Balban was one of the greatest rulers of the Mamluk Dynasty. He strengthened the Delhi Sultanate through his strong policies and reforms.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Balban was born in a Turkish noble family in Central Asia.
- He was sold as a slave and brought to India.
- He was purchased by a noble named Ulugh Khan.
- He served under Sultan Iltutmish and rose through hard work, loyalty and ability.
- He held many important positions before becoming the Sultan.



2. RISE TO POWER

- He was a trusted and able commander under Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud.
- He became Naib-i-Mamlakat (deputy king) due to his loyalty and capable administration.
- After Nasiruddin Mahmud's death in 1266 CE, Balban became the Sultan of Delhi.



3. ADMINISTRATION AND REFORMS

- Established a highly centralized and absolute monarchy.
- Introduced the policy of "Zill-i-Ilahi" (Shadow of God) to emphasize the divine right of kings.
- Enforced strict court etiquette and ceremonies to maintain royal dignity.
- Appointed capable and loyal officials.
- Strengthened the intelligence and spy system.
- Introduced the "Diwan-i-Arz" for military department.



4. MILITARY REFORMS

- Maintained a large standing army.
- Conducted regular reviews of the army (Arz-i-Mamalik).
- Branding of horses (dagh) and descriptive roll (chehra) system to prevent fraud.
- Built strong frontier forts to defend against Mongol invasions.
- He successfully repelled Mongol attacks and kept the frontiers secure.



5. JUSTICE AND DISCIPLINE

- He was very strict in maintaining law and order.
- Punished nobility and officials for corruption and disloyalty.
- Believed that justice and fear of punishment are the basis of a strong kingdom.
- No one, including nobles, was allowed to disobey the king.



6. POLICIES FOR NOBILITY

- Crushed the power of the Chahalgani (group of forty nobles).
- Did not allow inter-marriage among nobles' families.
- Confiscated the private lands of rebellious nobles.
- Kept the nobles under strict control to strengthen the monarchy.



7. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Built several forts and strongholds like Mewat, Multan, Sunam, and others.
- Strengthened the fort of Delhi (Lal Kot).
- Some parts of the present-day Qila-e-Kuhna are attributed to him.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

- He is considered the real founder of the strong and stable Delhi Sultanate.
- His reforms laid the foundation for the future rulers.
- He made the monarchy powerful, disciplined and respected.
- His rule brought peace, order and security to the kingdom.



9. DEATH AND LEGACY

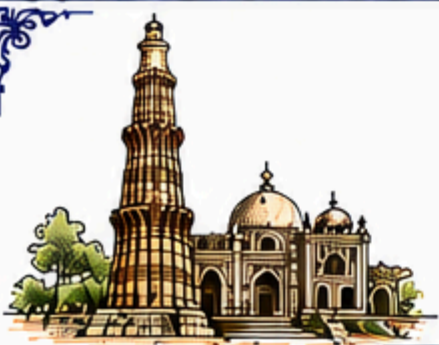
- Ghiyasuddin Balban died in 1287 CE.
- He left behind a strong, centralized and well-organized kingdom.
- His policies and system were followed by his successors.
- He is remembered as a wise, strict and great ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.



IN SHORT

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266 – 1287 CE) was a great Mamluk ruler who strengthened the Delhi Sultanate through strict administration, military reforms and strong policies. He established a powerful monarchy and ensured peace and security in the kingdom.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



2. THE KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320 CE)

The Khilji Dynasty was the second dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. It was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji in 1290 CE and lasted till 1320 CE.

1. OVERVIEW

- The Khiljis were of Turk-Afghan origin.
- They overthrew the Mamluks and established their rule.
- The dynasty gave strong and able rulers like Alauddin Khilji.
- Their rule was marked by expansion, administrative reforms and economic prosperity.



2. RULERS OF KHILJI DYNASTY

Ruler	Reign Period
Jalaluddin Khilji	1290 – 1296
Alauddin Khilji	1296 – 1316
Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah	1316 – 1320
Khusrau Khan (short rule)	1320



3. IMPORTANT RULERS

- Jalaluddin Khilji (1290–1296): Founder of the dynasty; a just and kind ruler.
- Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316): Greatest ruler of the dynasty; expanded the empire and introduced many reforms.
- Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah (1316–1320): Mild and indulgent; power fell into the hands of courtiers.
- Khusrau Khan (1320): A Hindu convert; ruled only for a short time before the rise of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND REFORMS

- Alauddin Khilji introduced strict administrative and economic reforms.
- Centralized administration and spies (Ghiyasuddin Barani praised it).
- Introduced Diwan-i-Wizarat, Diwan-i-Arz, Diwan-i-Riyasat.
- Enforced strict rules to control prices and suppress corruption.



5. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Alauddin Khilji built a large standing army with branding of horses and chehra system.
- Conquered Gujarat, Malwa, Ranthambore, Chittor, Siwana, Jalore, Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra and Madurai.
- Repelled Mongol invasions successfully.
- His general Malik Kafur led many successful campaigns in South India.



6. ECONOMIC REFORMS (ALAUDDIN KHILJI)

- Introduced price control policy to check inflation.
- Fixed prices of essential commodities.
- Established government markets and warehouses.
- Strict measurement and quality control of goods.
- Resulted in the prosperity of peasants and success of military campaigns.



7. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- Promoted Indo-Islamic culture.
- Patronized scholars, poets and artists.
- Amir Khusrau (though more associated with later period) flourished under the patronage of the Sultanate.
- Persian became the official language.



8. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Alai Darwaza (built by Alauddin Khilji) in Delhi.
- Extension of Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque.
- Siri Fort (new capital) built by Alauddin Khilji.
- Hauz-i-Alai (reservoir).



9. DECLINE OF THE DYNASTY

- After Alauddin Khilji's death, weak rulers could not control nobles.
- Court intrigues increased.
- Khusrau Khan usurped the throne.
- In 1320, Ghiasuddin Tughlaq overthrew Khusrau Khan and founded the Tughlaq Dynasty.



IN SHORT

The Khilji Dynasty was a powerful and progressive period of the Delhi Sultanate. It witnessed territorial expansion, strong administration, economic reforms and rich cultural growth under the leadership of able rulers.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



2. THE KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320 CE)

A. JALALUDDIN KHILJI (1290 – 1296 CE)

Jalaluddin Khilji was the founder of the Khilji Dynasty.
He was a kind-hearted and just ruler who focused on peace and prosperity.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Jalaluddin Khilji was born in a Turkish family.
- He was the nephew and son-in-law of Sultan Iltutmish.
- He held several important positions during the reign of Sultan Iltutmish.
- He was a capable and experienced administrator.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- The last Mamluk ruler, Khusrau Khan, was overthrown in 1290 CE.
- Jalaluddin Khilji seized power with the support of the nobles.
- He became the first ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- He was chosen for his justice, kind nature and good relations with the nobles.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- Jalaluddin was known for his simple and just administration.
- He showed kindness towards the people and was lenient in nature.
- He relied on consultation with nobles for decision-making.
- He maintained peace and stability during his short reign.



4. POLICIES AND REFORMS

- He followed a policy of conciliation and tolerance.
- He forgave many enemies and appointed them to important posts.
- He reduced taxes in some regions to gain the trust of the people.
- He focused on the welfare and prosperity of his subjects.



5. MILITARY AFFAIRS

- He maintained a strong army to protect the kingdom.
- He kept a balance between military strength and peace.
- He avoided unnecessary wars and focused on internal security.
- Frontier areas were kept safe from external threats.



6. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- He was known for his generosity and humble nature.
- He respected scholars, saints and religious persons.
- He promoted literature and learning.
- His court was a centre of cultural activities.



7. DEATH

- Jalaluddin Khilji was murdered in 1296 CE by his ambitious nephew Alauddin Khilji.
- Alauddin invited him to Karra (near Manikpur) under the pretext of a meeting and killed him.
- His death marked the end of his gentle and kind rule.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

- He laid the foundation of the Khilji Dynasty.
- He is remembered as a just, kind and tolerant ruler.
- His short reign (1290–1296 CE) was peaceful and prosperous.
- He gained the trust of the people through his good governance.



IN SHORT

Jalaluddin Khilji (1290–1296 CE) was the founder of the Khilji Dynasty.
He was a kind, just and tolerant ruler who focused on peace, welfare and prosperity.
His short reign was marked by good administration and respect for the people.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



2. THE KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320 CE)

B. ALAUDDIN KHILJI (1296 – 1316 CE)

Alauddin Khilji was one of the greatest rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. He expanded the empire, introduced important reforms and maintained a strong administration.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Alauddin was born in a Turkish noble family.
- He was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- He gained military experience as the governor of Kara and later of Devagiri.
- He was ambitious, brave and a skilled commander.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- He killed his uncle Jalaluddin Khilji in 1296 CE at Kara.
- He then seized the throne of Delhi.
- He faced opposition initially but established his authority firmly.
- He became the most powerful ruler of his time.



3. EXPANSION OF THE EMPIRE

- Conquered Gujarat (1299 CE).
- Conquered Ranthambore (1301 CE).
- Defeated the Rajputs and took Chittor (1303 CE).
- Defeated the Yadavas and captured Devagiri (1308 CE).
- Conquered Malwa (1305 CE).
- Conducted successful campaigns in the Deccan.



4. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- Centralized administration and reduced the power of nobles.
- Introduced the Diwan-i-Wizarat, Diwan-i-Arz, Diwan-i-Riyasat.
- Spies were appointed in all provinces to check corruption.
- Imposed strict rules to maintain law and order.
- Strengthened the army with branding of horses and descriptive roll (chehra).



5. ECONOMIC REFORMS

- Introduced market control to check inflation.
- Fixed prices of commodities.
- Established government markets (shahna-i-mandi).
- Strict measurement and quality control of goods.
- Hindered the hoarding and black marketing.



6. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Maintained a large standing army of about 4,75,000 soldiers.
- Well-equipped and well-disciplined army.
- Successfully repelled Mongol invasions several times.
- Frontier forts were strengthened to protect the empire.



7. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- Promoted Indo-Islamic culture.
- Patronized scholars, poets and artists.
- Amir Khusrau praised his rule.
- Encouraged Persian literature and music.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

- Alauddin Khilji was a great administrator, commander and reformer.
- His reforms laid the foundation of a strong and centralized state.
- He expanded the empire to its maximum extent.
- He strengthened the economic and military power of the Sultanate.



9. PERSONAL LIFE AND DEATH

- He was intelligent, strict and determined.
- He did not believe in pardoning enemies.
- He died in 1316 CE due to illness.
- His reign succumbed by his son, Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah.



IN SHORT



Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



3. THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)

The Tughlaq Dynasty was the third dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. It is known for its powerful rulers, ambitious projects and administrative experiments.

1. OVERVIEW

- The Tughlaqs were originally Turks of Central Asian origin.
- The dynasty was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1320 CE.
- They ruled for about 94 years (1320–1414 CE).
- The dynasty saw both strong leaders and internal challenges.
- The Tughlaqs are known for their ambitious but sometimes unrealistic policies.



2. IMPORTANT RULERS

Ruler	Reign Period
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320 – 1325
Muhammad bin Tughlaq	1325 – 1351
Firuz Shah Tughlaq	1351 – 1388
Tughlaq (II)	1388 – 1389
Abu Bakr Shah	1389 – 1390
Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah (III)	1390 – 1394
Mahmud Shah Tughlaq (III)	1394 – 1413
Nasiruddin Nusrat Shah (IV)	1413 – 1414



3. IMPORTANT RULERS IN DETAIL

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320–1325): Founder of the dynasty; a just and capable ruler.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–1351): One of the most ambitious rulers; known for his experiments and far-reaching policies.
- Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388): A kind-hearted and practical ruler; focused on welfare and public works.



4. ADMINISTRATION AND POLICIES

- Centralized administration with a powerful Sultan.
- Strict control over the provinces.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced the Diwan-i-Wizarat, Diwan-i-Arz and Diwan-i-Riyasat.
- Firuz Shah simplified the tax system and reduced the burden on peasants.
- Maintained a large standing army.



5. ECONOMIC MEASURES

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency to overcome the shortage of silver.
- Tried to shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- Introduced reforms in land revenue and measurement.
- Firuz Shah dug canals, built dams, wells and gardens to promote agriculture.



6. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq strengthened the army and built strong fortresses.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq expanded the empire to the Deccan, Gujarat, Sindh and parts of South India.
- Firuz Shah led several successful campaigns in Bengal, Odisha, Jajnagar and Nagarkot.



7. PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad Fort near Delhi.
- Firuz Shah constructed many canals, bridges, madrasas, sarais and mosques.
- He restored the Ashokan pillar at Topra and Firozabad.
- Built the city of Firuzabad (near Delhi).



8. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- Firuz Shah was known for his welfare measures and love for the people.
- He abolished some harsh taxes and promoted education.
- Patronized scholars, poets and religious persons.
- Persian remained the official language.



9. DECLINE OF THE DYNASTY

- After Firuz Shah's death, weak rulers came to power.
- The empire was divided among nobles and governors.
- Frequent rebellions and invasions weakened the dynasty.
- Timur's invasion in 1398 CE dealt a fatal blow to the Tughlaq rule.



IN SHORT

The Tughlaq Dynasty was a time of great ambition, bold experiments and large-scale public works. While some policies failed, their contributions to administration, agriculture and architecture left a lasting legacy in Indian history.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



3. THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)

A. GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320 – 1325 CE)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
He was a just, capable and practical ruler who laid the foundation of a strong empire.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was born in 1277 CE.
- His real name was Ghazi Malik.
- He belonged to a Turkic family of the Tughlaq clan.
- He rose to prominence during the reign of Alauddin Khilji.
- He served as a governor in several important provinces.
- He was brave, experienced and highly respected.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- Alauddin Khilji died in 1316 CE.
- The Khilji dynasty weakened after his death.
- Ghiyasuddin led a successful campaign against the rebellious Malik Kafur (governor of Deogiri).
- He established his authority and proved his loyalty and capability.
- In 1320 CE, he was chosen as the Sultan and founded the Tughlaq Dynasty.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- He was a just and fair ruler.
- He appointed capable and honest officials.
- He maintained strict law and order.
- He was accessible to his people and listened to their problems.
- He reduced the burden of taxes on the people.



4. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- He strengthened the army and improved the system of espionage.
- He built strong forts and improved defensive measures.
- He defeated the Mongol threats and protected the empire.
- He captured several important areas and brought stability to the kingdom.



5. PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

- He built the famous Tughlaqabad Fort (near Delhi) in 1321 CE.
- The fort was large, strong and well-planned.
- He constructed several canals, roads and bridges.
- He also built mosques, sarais and towns.



6. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- He was religious and generous.
- He respected scholars, saints and religious persons.
- He promoted education and Islamic learning.
- He maintained peace and harmony in the society.



7. PERSONALITY AND QUALITIES

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was brave, practical and a good administrator.
- He was simple in his lifestyle and disciplined in nature.
- He was a man of integrity and kept his promises.
- He was strict with criminals but kind to the



8. DEATH

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq died in 1325 CE under mysterious circumstances.
- A wooden pavilion built for him by his son, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, collapsed during his return from Bengal.
- It is believed to have been a conspiracy to kill him.



IN SHORT

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was a capable and just ruler who laid the strong foundation of the Tughlaq Dynasty. His good administration, military strength and public works earned him respect and stability for the empire.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



3. THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)

B. MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ (1325 – 1351 CE)

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was one of the most ambitious rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. He was a great scholar and a visionary, but his impractical policies led to widespread discontent.



1. EARLY LIFE

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was born in 1300 CE (some say 1290 CE).
- His father was Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- He was highly intelligent, well-educated and well-versed in many subjects like theology, philosophy, medicine, mathematics and literature.
- He was ambitious and had a broad vision.
- He ascended the throne in 1325 CE after the death of his father.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- He succeeded his father, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, in 1325 CE.
- He had to face many challenges like rebellions, economic problems and administrative difficulties.
- Despite opposition, he established his authority and ruled a vast empire.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- He believed in a highly centralized administration.
- He appointed capable officials and spies to maintain control.
- He was strict in implementing rules and maintaining law and order.
- He tried to reduce the power of the nobles.



4. IMPORTANT POLICIES AND EXPERIMENTS

- **Token Currency:** Introduced brass and copper tokens as currency due to shortage of silver. It failed due to counterfeiting.
- **Capital Transfer:** Shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad to unite the empire. The plan failed and caused suffering to people.
- **Tax Reforms:** Increased land revenue to increase state income, but it was too harsh.
- **Doab Policy:** Increased taxes in the Doab region between Ganga and Yamuna, which led to famine.
- **Market Reforms:** Tried to control prices of goods and pay high salaries to soldiers. The plan could not last long.



5. MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

- He expanded his empire to a great extent.
- Conquered Gujarat, Malwa, Sindh, Kashmir, parts of South India and the Deccan.
- He tried to control rebellions in many parts of the empire.
- His army was large but maintaining it was costly.



6. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- He was a great scholar and patron of learning.
- He wrote a book "Kitab-ul-Hind" on India.
- He was open-minded and believed in religious tolerance.
- He encouraged scholars, doctors and philosophers.



7. REASONS FOR FAILURE OF POLICIES

- His policies were ahead of his time but not practical.
- Lack of proper planning and preparation.
- Harsh taxes and strict rules caused suffering to the people.
- Rebellions and natural calamities created more problems.
- The token currency and capital transfer plans were not properly implemented.



8. DEATH

- He died in 1351 CE in Sindh while returning after suppressing a rebellion.
- His death brought instability in the empire.
- He is remembered as a brilliant but unlucky ruler.



IN SHORT

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a highly intelligent and ambitious ruler with a vision for a strong and united empire. However, his impractical policies, strict taxation and lack of proper planning led to failures and discontent during his reign.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



3. THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)

C. FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ (1351 – 1388 CE)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a wise, kind-hearted and practical ruler.
He focused on the welfare of the people, public works and administrative reforms.

1. EARLY LIFE

- Firoz Shah was the cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- He was born in 1309 CE.
- He was intelligent, religious and well-educated.
- He had knowledge of Persian, Arabic, theology and law.
- He showed interest in administration from a young age.



2. ACCESSION TO THE THRONE

- He came to power in 1351 CE after the death of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- He adopted a peaceful policy and avoided unnecessary wars.
- He worked to restore stability and win the trust of the people.
- He ruled for 37 years (1351–1388 CE), the longest reign of the Tughlaq dynasty.



3. ADMINISTRATION

- He followed a policy of mercy and justice.
- He simplified the administrative system.
- He appointed honest and capable officials.
- He was accessible to the people and listened to their problems.
- He reduced many oppressive taxes.



4. PUBLIC WORKS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- He constructed many canals to irrigate the land.
- He built dams, wells, tanks, bridges, serais, mosques and madrasas.
- He restored the Ashokan pillar at Topra and brought it to Delhi.
- He established the city of Firozabad (near Delhi).
- He started a department for the maintenance of public works.



5. ECONOMIC REFORMS

- He introduced tax reforms and reduced the burden on the people.
- He granted tax-free lands to scholars, religious institutions and the poor.
- He encouraged agriculture and trade.
- He started the Diwan-i-Khairat to help the needy, widows and orphans.



6. MILITARY POLICY

- He maintained a moderate and defensive army.
- He avoided expansionist wars.
- He focused on the protection of borders and internal peace.
- He discouraged slavery and reduced the number of slaves in the army.



7. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- He was religious and pious.
- He promoted education and encouraged scholars.
- He translated Sanskrit books into Persian.
- He was known for his kindness, charity and love for the people.



8. PERSONALITY AND QUALITIES

- He was kind, gentle and compassionate.
- He was hardworking and sincere.
- He led a simple life.
- He had a deep sense of responsibility towards his subjects.



9. DEATH

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq died in 1388 CE.
- He was buried in the Firoz Shah Kotla complex in Delhi.
- He is remembered as one of the most benevolent rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.



IN SHORT

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a just and welfare-oriented ruler.
His focus on public works, agriculture, education and kindness towards the people made his reign peaceful and prosperous.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



3. THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)

D. INVASION OF TIMUR (1398 CE)

The invasion of Timur in 1398 CE was a turning point in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. It weakened the already declining Tughlaq dynasty and paved the way for its collapse.

1. BACKGROUND

- By the late 14th century, the Tughlaq dynasty was weak.
- Political instability, rebellions and economic troubles had already damaged the empire.
- Timur (Tamerlane), the ruler of Samarkand, was a powerful conqueror.
- He decided to invade India to plunder its wealth.



2. TIMUR'S INVASION

- Timur invaded India in 1398 CE through the Khyber Pass.
- He defeated the forces of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq near Delhi.
- Timur entered Delhi and captured the city.
- He ordered a massacre and plundered the city for several days.
- He carried away immense wealth, artisans and skilled people to Samarkand.



3. IMPACT ON DELHI SULTANATE

- The invasion devastated Delhi and its surroundings.
- The economy was ruined and agriculture was disturbed.
- Many artisans, scholars and craftsmen were taken to Samarkand.
- The authority of the Tughlaq dynasty collapsed.
- Provincial governors became independent.



4. CONSEQUENCES

- Delhi Sultanate never recovered from this shock.
- It marked the beginning of the end of the Tughlaq rule.
- Power shifted to regional kingdoms.
- It created a power vacuum in North India.
- This paved the way for the rise of the Sayyid Dynasty (1414 CE).



5. TIMUR'S RETURN

- Timur did not stay in India for long.
- After plundering Delhi, he returned to Samarkand in 1399 CE.
- He did not try to rule India, his aim was only to plunder wealth.



6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Timur's invasion was more destructive than any previous invasion.
- It weakened the Delhi Sultanate permanently.
- It changed the political scenario of North India.
- It is considered a turning point in medieval Indian history.



7. DID YOU KNOW?

- Timur is claimed to have killed nearly one lakh people in Delhi.
- He took away so much wealth that Delhi remained in ruins for years.
- His invasion influenced his future descendant Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire.



IN SHORT

Timur's invasion in 1398 CE devastated Delhi and weakened the Tughlaq dynasty beyond repair. It marked the end of the dynasty's real power and opened the door for new political changes in India.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



4. SAYYID DYNASTY (1414 – 1451 CE) & LODI DYNASTY (1451 – 1526 CE)

After the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyids ruled for a short period. The Lodis followed and ruled for a longer period until the arrival of the Mughals.

SAYYID DYNASTY (1414 – 1451 CE)



OVERVIEW

- Founded by Khizr Khan (1414 CE) after the death of Timur.
- Sayyids claimed to be descendants of Prophet Muhammad (through Sayyid lineage).
- They ruled for 37 years (1414–1451 CE).
- Their power was weak and they controlled only Delhi and its nearby areas.



RULERS

- Khizr Khan (1414 – 1421 CE)
 - Founder of the dynasty.
- Mubarak Shah (1421 – 1434 CE)
 - Continued his father's policies.
- Muhammad Shah (1434 – 1445 CE)
 - Weak ruler, faced many challenges.
- Alam Shah (1445 – 1451 CE)
 - Last Sayyid ruler.
- His death marked the end of the Sayyid Dynasty.

KEY FEATURES

- Limited territory and resources.
- Depended on powerful nobles.
- Economic condition was weak.
- Could not control corruption and rebellions.



IMPORTANT FACTS

- The Sayyid rulers tried to restore peace and stability.
- They followed a simple lifestyle and were just in rule.
- They could not expand their kingdom.
- Bahlul Lodi, a powerful noble, overthrew the last Sayyid ruler, Alam Shah, in 1451 CE.



LODI DYNASTY (1451 – 1526 CE)



OVERVIEW

- Founded by Bahlul Lodi in 1451 CE.
- Lodi rulers were Afghans (Pathans).
- They ruled for 75 years (1451–1526 CE).
- Their kingdom was larger and more stable than the Sayyids.



RULERS

- Bahlul Lodi (1451 – 1489 CE)
 - Founder of the dynasty.
 - Expanded the kingdom and brought many nobles under control.
- Sikandar Lodi (1489 – 1517 CE)
 - Strong and able ruler.
 - Promoted agriculture, trade, art, literature and administration.
 - Founded the city of Agra (1504 CE).
- Ibrahim Lodi (1517 – 1526 CE)
 - Last Lodi ruler.
 - His rule was unpopular among nobles (Afghan chiefs).

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strengthened the administration.
- Maintained law and order.
- Encouraged farming and trade.
- Promoted learning, literature and culture.



END OF THE DYNASTY

- Ibrahim Lodi faced rebellion from many Afghan nobles.
- He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE.
- This battle marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.



COMPARISON: SAYYID vs LODI DYNASTY

Aspect	Sayyid Dynasty	Lodi Dynasty
Period	1414 – 1451 CE	1451 – 1526 CE
Founding Ruler	Khizr Khan	Bahlul Lodi
Origin	Sayyids (claimed descent from the Prophet)	Afghan (Pathans)
Territory	Limited – mostly Delhi and nearby areas	Large – Delhi, Agra, Punjab, Bihar and more
Strength	Weak and dependent on nobles	Stronger and well-organized
Achievements	Tried to restore peace and justice	Promoted administration, agriculture, trade, art, literature and culture
End	Overthrown by Bahlul Lodi	Defeated by Babur in 1526 CE



CAUSES OF DECLINE (OVERALL)

- Weak rulers and internal conflicts.
- Dependence on nobles.
- Frequent rebellions.
- Economic problems.
- Invasions by foreign powers like Timur.



IMPORTANT IMPACTS

- Laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire.
- Promoted art, architecture and culture.
- Encouraged trade, agriculture and urban development.
- Left a rich legacy in Indian history.



IN SHORT

The Sayyids ruled for a short period with limited power, while the Lodis built a stronger kingdom. However, internal conflicts during Ibrahim Lodi's rule led to the end of the Delhi Sultanate in 1526 CE.





Delhi Sultanate:

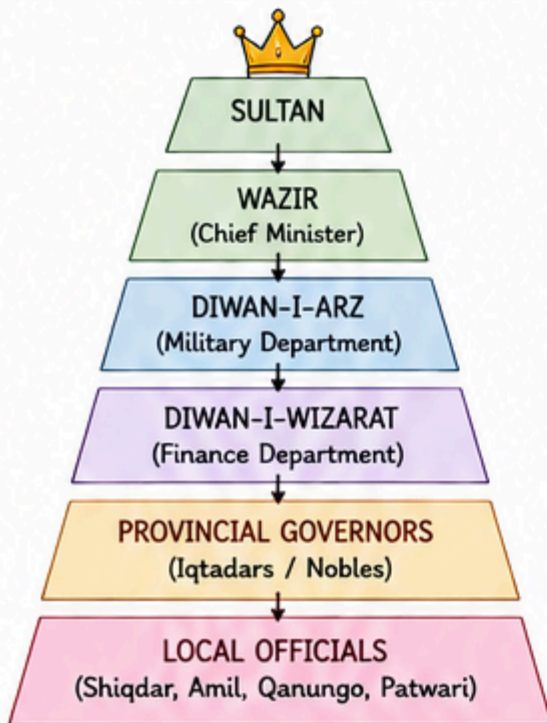
Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



5. ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMY, AND ARCHITECTURE

The Delhi Sultanate built a strong administrative system, developed a planned economy and left behind a rich architectural heritage.

A. ADMINISTRATION



- The Sultan was the supreme authority.
- The administration was centralized but adapted to local needs.
- Important departments (Diwans) managed different functions.
- Iqta system was used to give land revenue to nobles in lieu of their service.
- Provincial administration included governors, military officers and revenue officials.
- A well-organized spy system kept a check on officials and nobles.

KEY FEATURES

- ◆ Centralized authority of the Sultan
- ◆ Efficient bureaucracy
- ◆ Iqta system for revenue and military support
- ◆ Use of spies for maintaining control and law & order
- ◆ Combination of Persian traditions with Indian practices



B. ECONOMY

REVENUE SYSTEM

- Land was the main source of revenue.
- Land revenue (Kharaj) was generally 1/3rd to 1/2 of the produce.
- Other sources: Jizya (tax on non-Muslims), Zakat, Khums, customs duties, taxes on trade, market fees, etc.
- Alauddin Khilji introduced strict revenue measures and market control.

AGRICULTURE

Main occupation; use of well, canals and tanks for irrigation.

TRADE & COMMERCE

Internal and external trade flourished.

INDUSTRY & CRAFTS

Development of textiles, metalware, pottery, paper, leather, etc.

MARKET CONTROL

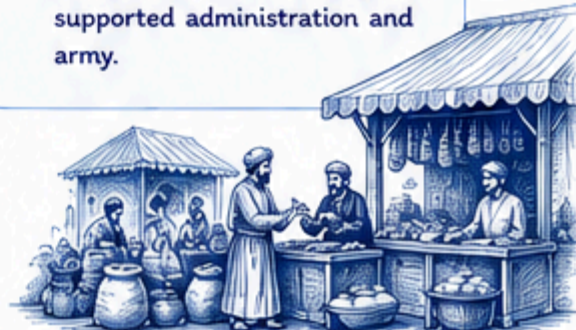
Alauddin Khilji controlled prices of essential goods and fixed salaries of soldiers.

COINS & CURRENCY

Use of silver tankas and copper jitals. Standard weights and measures were used.

KEY POINTS

- ◆ Economy was mainly agrarian.
- ◆ State control over prices and markets (especially by Alauddin Khilji).
- ◆ Encouragement to trade, crafts and industries.
- ◆ Well-developed revenue system supported administration and army.



C. ARCHITECTURE

FEATURES

- Blend of Indo-Islamic style.
- Use of arches, domes, minarets and calligraphy.
- Use of red sandstone, marble and rubble masonry.
- Development of forts, mosques, mausoleums, madrasas, tanks and gardens.

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS



QUTB COMPLEX
(Delhi)

Started by Qutbuddin Aibak, completed by Iltutmish.



ALAI DARWAZA
(Delhi)

Built by Alauddin Khilji. A fine example of true arch and dome.



TUGHLAQABAD FORT
(Delhi)

Built by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. Strong and massive fort.



FIRUZ SHAH KOTLA
(Delhi)

Built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq with palaces, mosques and stepwell.



LODI GARDEN
(Delhi)

Tombs of Lodi rulers. Excellent domes and garden layout.

SIGNIFICANCE

- ◆ Reflected the power and glory of the Sultanate.
- ◆ Served religious, social, political and defensive purposes.
- ◆ Laid the foundation of Mughal architecture.



IN SHORT

The Delhi Sultanate's strong administration, efficient economy and magnificent architecture made it one of the most important periods in Indian history.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



REMEMBER

- ✓ Small facts
- ✓ Build strong memory
- ✓ High scores!

MAMLUK (SLAVE) DYNASTY (1206 – 1290 CE)



Foundation of Delhi Sultanate. Qutbuddin Aibak was the first Sultan.

KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 – 1320 CE)



Expansion of empire. Alauddin Khilji was the most powerful ruler.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 CE)



Known for reforms and experiments. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a great thinker but impractical.

SAYYID DYNASTY (1414 – 1451 CE)



Weak dynasty claimed descent from the Prophet (Sayyids of Barha).

LODI DYNASTY (1451 – 1526 CE)

Afghan rulers, strong central authority. Last dynasty before Mughal Empire.

- **First Battle of Tarain (1191):** Defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan by Muhammad Ghori.



- **Qutbuddin Aibak (1206–1210):** Founder of Mamluk Dynasty and first Sultan of Delhi.



- **Iltutmish (1211–1236):** Real founder of the Sultanate. Introduced Iqta system; built Hauz-i-Shamsi.



- **Razia Sultan (1236–1240):** First and only woman ruler of Delhi Sultanate.



- **Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316):** Greatest ruler of Khilji Dynasty. Expanded empire and strengthened administration.



- **Market Reforms by Alauddin Khilji:** Controlled prices, market, and salaries of soldiers; prevented hoarding and corruption.



- **Malik Kafur:** His general. Conquered Deccan regions and brought great wealth to the empire.



- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–1351):** Known for bold experiments like Token Currency, Capital Transfer and Doab Tax.



- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388):** Built canals, rest houses, mosques and promoted agriculture.



- **Invasion of Timur (1398):** Sacked Delhi and weakened the Tughlaq Dynasty.



- **Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451):** Ruled for 37 years. Founded by Khizr Khan.



- **Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526):** Founded by Bahlul Lodi. Afghan rule in Delhi.



- **Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526):** Last Sultan of Delhi. Defeated by Babur in First Battle of Panipat (1526).



- **Iqta System:** Land revenue system in which revenue from a territory was assigned to officials.



- **Important Cities:** Delhi, Siri, Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah, Firozabad, Agra (founded by Sikandar Lodi).



- **Architecture:** Use of arches, domes, minarets and red sandstone; development of Indo-Islamic architecture.



- **Qutub Minar:** Built by Qutbuddin Aibak, completed by Iltutmish.



- **Alai Darwaza:** Built by Alauddin Khilji; beautiful example of Islamic architecture.



- **Important Books:** Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (by Ziauddin Barani), Futuh-us-Salatin (by Isami).



- **Language & Culture:** Persian was the court language. Blend of Indian and Persian culture developed.



ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



AIBAK
(Started the Sultanate)



ILTU
(Made it Strong)



RAZIA
(Only Woman Sultan)



ALAUDDIN
(Reforms & Expansion)



MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ
(Big Ideas, Bold Experiments)



FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ
(Built Canals, Promoted Farming)

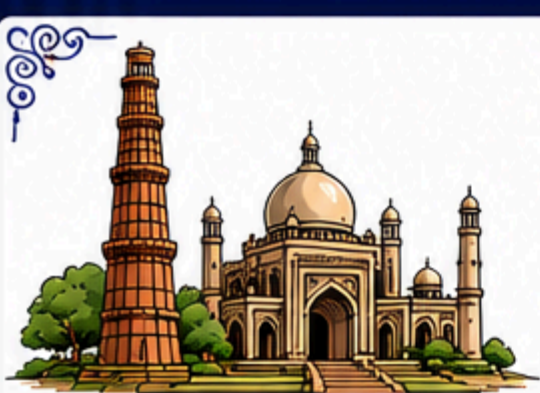


SAYYID
(Weak but Claimed Lineage)



LODI
(Last Before Mughals)





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



MCQs

Page 1

1



Who was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Qutbuddin Aibak
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Bahlul Lodi

✓ Answer: (b) Qutbuddin Aibak

📖 Explanation:

Qutbuddin Aibak, a former slave general of Muhammad Ghori, laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE and became its first Sultan.

2



Which Sultan is known as the “second founder” of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Balban
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

✓ Answer: (a) Iltutmish

📖 Explanation:

Iltutmish consolidated the Sultanate, introduced the Iqta system on a firm basis and strengthened administration. Therefore, he is called the “second founder” of the Delhi Sultanate.

3



Which battle established the power of Alauddin Khilji in North India?

- a) First Battle of Tarain
- b) Battle of Hansi
- c) Battle of Kili
- d) Battle of Panipat (1526)

✓ Answer: (c) Battle of Kili

📖 Explanation:

Alauddin Khilji defeated Raja Jait Singh of Devagiri in the Battle of Kili (1296 CE), which established his power in North India.

4



Who shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Sikandar Lodi

✓ Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

📖 Explanation:

Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri) in 1327 CE, but later brought it back due to difficulties.

5



Who built the city of Firozabad?

- a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- b) Bahlul Lodi
- c) Iltutmish
- d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

✓ Answer: (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

📖 Explanation:

Firoz Shah Tughlaq built the city of Firozabad (near Delhi) in 1354 CE and also constructed many canals, buildings and madrasas.



Exam Tip: Remember key rulers, their major achievements, important battles, administrative measures and architectural works for better scoring in exams.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



MCQs

Page 2

6



Who introduced token currency in the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Iltutmish

✓ Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

📖 Explanation:

Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency (copper coins) to control the shortage of silver, but it could not succeed due to counterfeiting and lack of trust.

7



Which Sultan is known for extensive irrigation works and construction of canals?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Sikandar Lodi

✓ Answer: (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

📖 Explanation:

Firoz Shah Tughlaq constructed many canals from the Yamuna and Sutlej rivers for irrigation, which increased agricultural productivity.

8



Who built the fort of Tughlaqabad?

- a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Balban

✓ Answer: (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

📖 Explanation:

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320–1325 CE) built the fort of Tughlaqabad as his capital, which lies in present-day Delhi.

9



Which dynasty was the last ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate before the Mughals?

- a) Sayyid Dynasty
- b) Lodi Dynasty
- c) Tughlaq Dynasty
- d) Khilji Dynasty

✓ Answer: (b) Lodi Dynasty

📖 Explanation:

The Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE) was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. Ibrahim Lodi was its last Sultan, who was defeated by Babur in 1526 CE.

10



In which battle did Ibrahim Lodi lose and the Delhi Sultanate came to an end?

- a) First Battle of Tarain
- b) Battle of Hansi
- c) Battle of Panipat (1526)
- d) Battle of Kili

✓ Answer: (c) Battle of Panipat (1526)

📖 Explanation:

Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE, marking the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire.



Exam Tip: Focus on key rulers, their achievements, important events, administrative measures and architectural contributions.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



MCQs

Page 3

11



Which Sultan is known as the “Builder of Firozabad”?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Sikandar Lodi



Answer: (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq



Explanation:

Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded the city of Firozabad (near Delhi) in 1354 CE and built many public works including canals, mosques, madrasas and hospitals.

12



Which Sultan introduced market reforms and price control?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq



Answer: (a) Alauddin Khilji



Explanation:

Alauddin Khilji introduced strict market control, fixed prices of goods, and regularised salaries of soldiers to maintain a strong and efficient administration.

13



Which experiment introduced by Muhammad bin Tughlaq failed miserably?

- a) Introduction of token currency
- b) Capital transfer to Daulatabad
- c) Land revenue reforms
- d) All of the above



Answer: (d) All of the above



Explanation:

Muhammad bin Tughlaq's experiments like token currency, capital transfer to Daulatabad and land revenue reforms failed due to poor planning and implementation.

14



Whose tomb at Sikandra (Agra) is a fine example of Lodi architecture?

- a) Ibrahim Lodi
- b) Sikandar Lodi
- c) Bahlul Lodi
- d) Allauddin Lodi



Answer: (b) Sikandar Lodi



Explanation:

The tomb of Sikandar Lodi at Sikandra (Agra) is an excellent example of Lodi architecture, built with a square plan and octagonal shapes.

15



Who was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty?

- a) Khizr Khan
- b) Muizzuddin Bahram Shah
- c) Alauddin Alam Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodi



Answer: (a) Khizr Khan



Explanation:

Khizr Khan, a noble of Timur, founded the Sayyid Dynasty in 1414 CE after the decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty and became the Sultan of Delhi.



Exam Tip: Remember important rulers, their achievements, reforms, battles, and architectural works with dates for better scoring.





Delhi Sultanate:

Mamluk, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi Dynasties (1206 – 1526 CE)



MCQs

Page 4

16



Who built the Jahanpanah city in Delhi?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

✓ Answer: (a) Alauddin Khilji

📖 Explanation:

Alauddin Khilji built the city of Jahanpanah (meaning “refuge of the world”) in 1311 CE to protect Siri and Qila Rai Pithora.

17



Which language was used in the court and administration of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Persian
- c) Prakrit
- d) Arabic

✓ Answer: (b) Persian

📖 Explanation:

Persian was the official language of the Delhi Sultanate for administration, court records, and correspondence.

18



Which dynasty introduced the ‘Iqta System’ in the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Mamluk Dynasty
- b) Khilji Dynasty
- c) Tughlaq Dynasty
- d) Sayyid Dynasty

✓ Answer: (a) Mamluk Dynasty

📖 Explanation:

The Iqta System was introduced during the Mamluk period. Under this system, land revenue was assigned to officials in lieu of salary.

19



Which dynasty is associated with the construction of the Bara Gumbad (large dome) at Lodi Gardens?

- a) Sayyid Dynasty
- b) Lodi Dynasty
- c) Tughlaq Dynasty
- d) Khilji Dynasty

✓ Answer: (b) Lodi Dynasty

📖 Explanation:

The Bara Gumbad at Lodi Gardens, Delhi, was built during the Lodi Dynasty (15th–16th century CE).

20



Which battle marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire?

- a) Battle of Tarain (1192)
- b) Battle of Kili (1296)
- c) Battle of Hansi (1320)
- d) First Battle of Panipat (1526)

✓ Answer: (d) First Battle of Panipat (1526)

📖 Explanation:

Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat on 21 April 1526, which marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.



Exam Tip: Practice previous year questions, revise dynasty wise timelines, important rulers, reforms, battles, and architectural works regularly.





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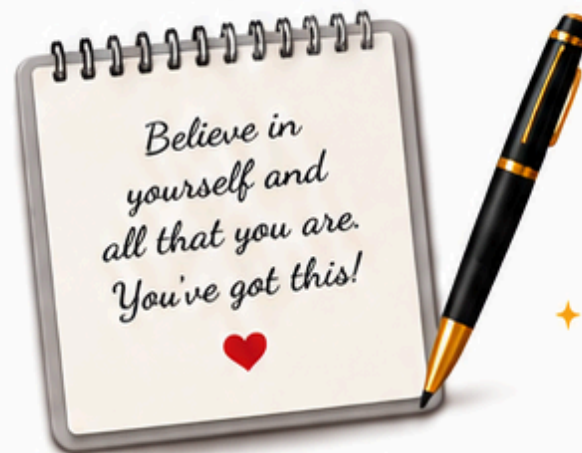
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