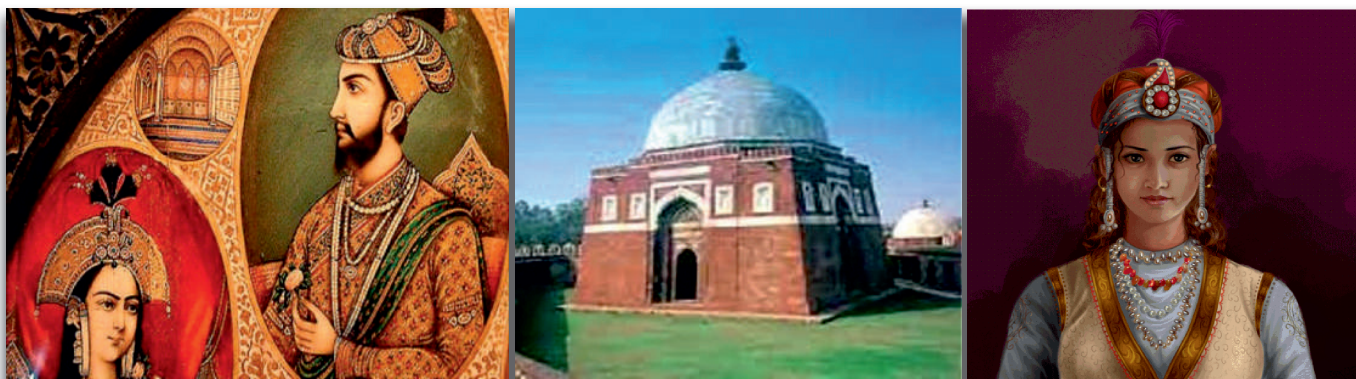


The Sultans of Delhi



The period from CE 1206 to CE 1526 is described as the period of the Delhi Sultanate. It was called the Sultanate period because the rulers of this period assumed the title of 'Sultans'. In this period there were five dynasties which ruled over northern India. They were the following :

EARLY TURKISH RULERS	1206 – 1290
Qutb-ud-din Aibak	1206 – 1210
Shamasuddin Iltutmish	1210 – 1236
Razia	1236 – 1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266 – 1287
KHALJI DYNASTY	1290 – 1320
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290 – 1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296 – 1316
TUGHLAQ DYNASTY	1320 – 1414
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320 – 1324
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324 – 1351
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351 – 1388
SAYYID DYNASTY	1414 – 1451
Khizr Khan	1414 – 1421
LODI DYNASTY	1451 – 1526
Bahlol Lodi	1451 – 1489
Sikandar Lodi	1489 – 1517
Ibrahim Lodi	1517 – 1526

SOURCES

Inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information about the Delhi Sultanate. Most valuable information is provided by 'histories' or *tarikh/tawarikh*, written in Persian language, the language of administration. The authors of *tawarikh* were learned men, administrators and courtiers who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance. But these had limitations because (i) the authors of *tawarikh* lived in Delhi and other cities (ii) they praised Sultans in the hope of rich awards (iii) they advised rulers on the need to preserve an 'ideal' social order based on 'birth' and 'gender'.

THE SLAVE DYNASTY (CE 1206 – CE 1290)

Qutb-ud-din Aibak

The first Sultan of the Slave dynasty was Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He was one of the generals of Muhammad Ghori. After Ghori's death Qutb-ud-din began to rule as an independent ruler. Qutb-ud-din was a very kind-hearted man. He was called as 'lakh-bakhsh' or the donor of lakhs. He built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar. It was later completed by his son-in-law, Iltutmish.



Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Delhi



Tomb of Iltutmish

Iltutmish

Qutb-ud-din was succeeded by Iltutmish. Iltutmish is considered as the consolidator of the Slave dynasty. He faced many problems but dealt with them with valour and intelligence. Iltutmish fought against the Turkish nobles and the Rajput rulers in the north.

He defeated the rulers of Ujjain and Ranthambhor and consolidated his position in the north-west. He annexed Bihar and Bengal to his empire. Iltutmish also defeated Muhammad Ghori's general, Qubacha. He refused shelter to



Qutub Minar, Delhi

the victims of Chenghiz Khan and saved his empire from Mongol attack. He completed the construction of the Qutub Minar started by Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He had many sons but he did not consider them capable and decided to crown his daughter Razia as the sultan. After his death the nobles crowned his son Rukh-nud-din Firozshah but he failed to manage the affairs of the kingdom. He was succeeded by Razia.

Razia Sultan

She was the daughter of Iltutmish and the only woman Sultan of Delhi. Her reign was full of problems as she faced many rebellions from the nobles of her dynasty. She wore a male attire and rode an elephant. She succeeded in establishing law and order in her empire. The nobles conspired against her and killed her in a battle. Razia lies buried in a grave in Turkman Gate as a great woman warrior of her times.

THE MASJID

A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic, a place where Muslims offer prayers to Allah. In a 'congregational mosque' (Jama masjid), Muslims offer prayers (*namaz*) together. The Imam leads the prayer and delivers sermon (*Khutba*) during the Friday prayer. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the *Qibla*. The Delhi Sultans built several mosques to demonstrate their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims. Mosques also helped to create a sense of community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct.



Begumpuri Mosque



Moth ki Masjid



Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque



Jamali Kamali Mosque

DID YOU KNOW?

Minhaj-i-Siraj thought that the queen's (Razia's) rule went against the social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be inferior to men. He therefore asked: "In the register of God's creation, since her account did not fall under the column of men, how did she gain from all of her excellent qualities?" On her inscriptions and coins, Razia mentioned herself as the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish.

Queen Rudramadevi (1262 – 1289) of Warangal changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended to be a man. Queen Didda of Kashmir (980 – 1003) was a very famous woman ruler. 'Didda' is derived from 'didi' or elder sister.

Ghiyasuddin Balban

Balban was the last important Slave king. He was also a very powerful ruler. He reorganised his army and fought against the local rulers. He defeated many of them. He defended his empire from the invasions of the Mongols. During his reign he made the Sultan's position supreme. He introduced the Persian custom of *sijdah* where the nobles had to kneel and touch the ground and salute the Sultan. This practice was not liked by the orthodox Muslims. Balban died of illness in 1287 and was succeeded by his grandson Kaikubad (1287-1290), a pleasure seeking monarch. He soon lost his throne and eventually died of paralysis. The throne of Delhi passed into the hands of the Khaljis.

KHALJI DYNASTY (CE 1290 – CE 1320)

Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji

The first ruler of the dynasty was Jalaluddin. He was not a strong leader. He adopted a lenient policy towards the Mongols. He was succeeded by Alauddin Khalji.

Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji was a very ambitious ruler. He wanted to conquer the whole of India. To achieve his aim, he quickly won over the nobles and soldiers by distributing gold from the treasury. He imposed many restrictions on the nobles. Nobles were not allowed to meet and have festivities without his permission. His spies were active everywhere.



The Alai Darwaza erected in 1311 by Alauddin Khalji is one of the earliest buildings in India to employ the Islamic principle of arched construction

Expansion of the Empire

Alauddin wanted to expand his empire. The first step in this direction was the conquest of Gujarat and Malwa. He tried to establish his control over Rajasthan by capturing the forts of Ranthambhor and Chittor. After the capture of Chittorgarh, it is said that Rani Padmini with all other Rajput women of the kingdom committed *jauhar*. Alauddin heard of this and ordered a slaughter of his enemies. Amir Khusrau, the court poet, who accompanied him on this expedition, records that 30,000 Rajputs died on that single day.



The Fort of Chittorgarh, Chittor

As a brilliant general, he conquered territories in quick succession. He launched campaigns in the Deccan led by Malik Kafur. He was the first Delhi Sultan whose army crossed the Vindhya mountains. Malik Kafur defeated the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. He then set forth in CE 1310 to attack the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and the Pandiyas of Mabar.

Alauddin did not bring all these territories under his direct control. Instead, he made all these rulers accept him as their suzerain. They had to pay huge amounts as tribute.

After Alauddin Khalji's death in 1316, a war of succession broke out. The last Khalji ruler, Khusrau Malik, was replaced by the Tughlaq Sultans.

Economic Measures

Alauddin wanted to conquer Deccan and Rajasthan. For this he needed a strong army. To maintain the army, he needed large revenues.

- To increase revenue collection he controlled the prices of all commodities, food grains, cattle, slaves etc.
- The Sultan made arrangements for the government to buy all excess non-perishable commodities.
- A strict watch was kept on buying and selling of commodities.
- Anyone found cheating was severely punished.
- Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled, and they were forced to pay taxes.

There were three types of taxes : (i) on cultivation called Kharaj which amounted to 50 per cent of peasant's produce (ii) on cattle (iii) on houses.

The revenue reforms made more money available to the king. With the help of the money, Alauddin was able to keep a permanent standing army. He imported horses and paid his soldiers in cash. A descriptive roll (*chehra*) was maintained for each soldier.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (CE 1320 – CE 1414)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Ghiyasuddin was the first ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was a capable military commander.



Alauddin's campaign into South India

He suppressed many rebellions and consolidated the empire. He was succeeded by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq succeeded his father Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. He was a very learned man. He had deep knowledge in Philosophy, Logic, Mathematics and Medicine. He knew several languages like Persian, Arabic and Turkish. He also knew Sanskrit.



Ibn-Battuta and Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq



Extent of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's Empire

The main source of information about his period are the records of a Moroccan traveller Ibn-Battuta. Ibn-Battuta lived in the court of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq for many years. He tells us that the king was a man of great ideas. He thought of many ambitious schemes. However, he did not implement his ideas properly. Therefore, his plans failed.

Transfer of Capital

Muhammad-bin Tughlaq decided to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad). There were two reasons behind this :

- Muhamamd bin Tughlaq thought that it would be a better place to administer and control the empire.

- The Mongols constantly threatened Delhi. Daulatabad would never have such a problem.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq instructed the entire population of Delhi to leave the city and move to Daulatabad. The people resented the idea of shifting to Daulatabad. The journey to Daulatabad was long and arduous.

Soon he realised that it was impossible to keep a check on the northern frontiers from Daulatabad. So he ordered the people to march back. The kingdoms of the Deccan saw this as the sign of a weak sultanate and began to assert their independence.

Taxation in the Doab

In order to increase revenue collection, the Sultan raised taxes on the peasants of the Doab region. Doab was facing a severe famine during this period. To raise taxes at such a time was a big mistake. Peasants abandoned their land. The Sultan had to finally withdraw his orders.

Introduction of Token Currency

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced token coins in brass and copper. These could be exchanged for silver coins at any time from the royal treasury. The copper and brass coins had the same value as the silver tanka. But he failed to check forgery. People started minting coins illegally. As a result trade suffered. Foreign merchants refused to accept the token currency. The Sultan had to give silver coins in exchange for forged coins. The treasury became empty.



Coins of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

Khurasan Expedition

In order to expand his empire, Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to conquer Khurasan. He mobilised a huge army and spent a large amount of money to equip it with weapons. Later, he hastily abandoned the expedition. The army that was raised was disbanded.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq became very unpopular because of his schemes. He lost the trust of the common people, the nobles and the ulema. Revolts broke out in Bengal, Gujarat and Warangal. The Sultan lost control of the empire. He died in 1357 of illness.

DID YOU KNOW?

Muhammad Tughlaq appointed Aziz Khummar (a wine distiller), Firoz Hajjam (a barber), Manka Tabbakh (a cook), Ladha and Pira (gardeners) to high administrative posts. Ziyauddin Barani, the famous chronicler, reported their appointments as a sign of the Sultan's lack of political judgement and his incapacity to rule.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

After the death of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq,

Firoz Shah Tughlaq became the Sultan. He realised that various measures adopted by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq had



Coins of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

displeased the ulema and the nobility. He therefore adopted some measures to appease the ulema and the nobles. He increased the salaries of the nobles and gave bigger jagirs to them. Soon the nobles and the ulema became very powerful and began to influence the policies of the kingdom.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced many welfare schemes for his people:

- He dug new tanks to store water for agricultural purposes.
- He repaired older tanks prepared by Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji.
- He dug canals from the rivers Yamuna and Sutlej. These canals irrigated a large area of land.

He constructed thirty mosques, forty buildings for educational institutions, hospitals, public baths, wells and bridges. New cities were also built during his reign.

Firoz was a deeply religious man. He withdrew taxes that were against the spirit of Islam. He removed all pictures from the walls of the palaces. He prohibited women from visiting the tombs of holy saints.

The death of Firoz Shah led to a war of succession. The last Tughlaq ruler Mahmud Nasir-ud-din ruled from CE 1395 - CE 1413. The invasion of Mongol ruler, Timur in CE 1398 sealed the fate of the Tughlaq dynasty. He invaded India and looted Delhi. He killed thousands of people. Before leaving Delhi, Timur appointed Khizr Khan as his deputy in India.

THE SAYYID DYNASTY(CE 1414 - CE 1451)

Khizr Khan conquered Delhi in 1414 and the rule of the Sayyid dynasty began. There were four Sayyid kings. Mubarak Shah succeeded his father. He was a man of vision. But the nobles were against him. Most of his time was spent in controlling his nobles. Muhammad Shah was

Mubarak Shah's nephew. During his reign the nobels became very powerful. The last ruler, Alau-din Alam Shah Sayyid, lost Delhi to Bahlol Lodi in 1451. With this the rule of the Sayyid dynasty came to an end.

THE LODI DYNASTY (CE 1451 - CE 1526)

Bahlol Lodi was the first ruler of the Lodi dynasty. He appointed loyal Afghan nobles as governors of important provinces. His sultanate stretched from Punjab to Bihar.



Tomb of Sikandar Lodi, Delhi

After his death, his son Sikandar Lodi proved to be a very capable ruler. He brought Jaunpur and Bihar under his rule. He introduced many public welfare measures. He was succeeded by Ibrahim Lodi who was the last ruler of the Lodi dynasty. Ibrahim Lodi ascended the throne in CE 1517. He failed to gain the support of Afghan nobles. Finally, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur, the ruler of Kabul, to invade India and overthrow Ibrahim Lodi. Babur with an army of 10,000 defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526. With the defeat of Ibrahim

Lodi, the Delhi Sultanate finally came to an end.

ADMINISTRATION AND CONSOLIDATION UNDER THE KHALJIS AND TUGHLAQS

A kingdom as vast as the Delhi Sultanate needed reliable governors and administrators to manage the affairs of the kingdom. Rather than appointing aristocrats as governors, they favoured their special slaves called *bandagan*. These slaves were very carefully trained since they were to occupy some of the most important offices in the kingdom. The sultans trusted and depended heavily upon them.

The Delhi Sultanate was divided into Subas or provinces, which were further divided into Shiqs. Each Suba was headed by a Muqti or governor. The Shiq was headed by a Shiqdar. The Shiq was further divided into Parganas and each Pargana consisted of several villages. Each Pargana was headed by an Amil. Some important people in a village included the Khuts and Muqaddams or the land owners and the Patwari or the village accountant.

The Sultanate rulers took great interest in looking after and maintaining their army as the army helped the Sultan to expand his kingdom and defend it. The army consisted of the infantry or foot soldiers, cavalry or horse soldiers, archers and elephants. Horses were usually imported from Arabia. Alauddin Khalji also maintained records of his soldiers known as "Chehra" and followed the practice of branding his horses known as "Dagh".

The Khaljis and Tughlaqs continued to use the *bandagan*. These *bandagan* were appointed as generals and governors. The patronage of these people by the Delhi Sultans also shocked many elites.

Like the earlier sultans, the Khaljis and Tughlaqs appointed military commanders as governors of territories. These lands were called 'iqtas'. Their holder was called 'iqtadars' or 'muqtis'. The duty of the 'muqtis' was to lead military campaigns wherever the sultan needed. In return for their services, the 'muqtis' collected

INFOBITS

- ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak the founder of the Delhi Sultanate was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, the Afghan ruler.
- ▶ Raziya Sultan was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- ▶ Amir Khusrav was the first writer to use Urdu as a medium of poetic expression.
- ▶ The Delhi Sultans granted *iqtas* or a part of land to military chiefs to maintain a given number of troops.
- ▶ Muhammad Tughlaq was considered as a 'mixture of opposite'.

the revenues from their Iqtas as salary. They also paid the soldiers from these revenues. Control over 'muqtis' was necessary if they were assigned 'iqtas' for a short period. So accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the 'muqtis'.

The nobles were of Turkish or Afghan origin. Powerful nobles held important positions of governors and commanders. The chief nobles headed various departments. The **Wazir** was the Prime Minister. He kept a record of revenue and expenditure. The **Qazi** was the king's advisor on religious matters. The **Ariz-i-Memalik** was the overall incharge of army.

Under Alauddin Khalji, the state brought the collection and assessment of land revenue under

its control. The right of the local chiefs to levy taxes were cancelled. They were forced to pay taxes. The sultan's administrators measured the land and kept accounts. There were three types of taxes :

- On cultivation called Kharaj, which amounted to about 50% of the peasant's, produce.
- On cattle and
- On houses.

Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of Delhi Sultans. It was difficult to control distant provinces. Even rulers like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq could force their control in these areas for only a short duration.

Ibn-Battuta

Ibn-Battuta, a 14th century traveller from Morocco, Africa, explained that chieftains sometimes "fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves. The chieftains live in these forests which serve them as ramparts, inside which are their cattle and their crops. There is also water for them within, that is, rainwater which collects there. Hence they cannot be subdued except by powerful armies, who, entering these forests, cut down the bamboos with specially prepared instruments."

Comparison of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq

Delhi was attacked twice : once in CE 1299 – CE 1300 and again in CE 1302 – CE 1303. As a defensive measure, against sudden invasions. Alauddin Khalji raised a large army.	The Sultanate was attacked in the early years of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's reign. The Mongol army was defeated. Muhammad Tughlaq was confident about the strength of his army and his resources to plan an attack on Transoxiana. He, therefore raised a large standing army.
Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.	Rather than constructing a new garrison town, the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Delhi-i-Kuhna) was emptied of its residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.
The soldiers had to be fed. This was done through the produce collected as tax from lands. Tax was fixed at 50 per cent of the peasant's yield.	Produce from the same area was collected as tax to feed the army. But to meet the expense of maintaining such a large number of soldiers, the Sultan levied additional taxes. This coincided with famine in the area.
The soldier's, had to be paid. Alauddin chose to pay his soldier's salaries in cash. The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi and it was thus feared that merchants would raise their prices. To stop this, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi.	Muhamad-bin-Tughlaq also paid his soldiers in cash. But instead of controlling prices, he used a "token" currency. This cheap currency could also be counterfeited easily.
Alauddin's administrative measures were quite successful and chroniclers praised his reign for its cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market.	Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's administrative measures were a failure. His campaign in Kashmir was a disaster. Meanwhile, his administrative measures created complications. The shifting of people to Daulatabad was resented. The raising of taxes in famine stricken Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion.

CASE STUDY

The Tughlaqs

The Tughlaq Dynasty started in CE 1320 in Delhi. The Tughlaqs were a family of Turkish origin. Ghiyasuddin was the first ruler of the dynasty. But it was his son and successor Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq under whom the empire grew.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

He was the eldest son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. He succeeded to the throne of Delhi after the death of his father in 1324. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from CE 1325 to CE 1351. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq wanted to expand his empire. In order to have control over both north and south India, he decided to move his capital to Daulatabad. Instead of first moving his offices there, he forcibly moved the entire population of Delhi to the new capital. The plan failed due to inadequate arrangements in Daulatabad. The capital had to be shifted back again to Delhi. The journey was long and difficult. A large number of people died. Ibn-Battuta writes: "When I entered Delhi, it was almost like a desert."

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq also introduced token currency for the first time in India. He issued 'token coins' in copper and brass. Very few people exchanged their gold and silver coins for the new copper ones. This plan of his too failed. It is said that after the plan failed, there were heaps of copper coins lying around the royal office for years.

Due to his follies, he became very unpopular with his subjects. He lost the trust of the common people and the ulema. Revolts broke out in Bengal, Gujarat and in other places. The Sultan died while campaigning in Sind. He was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty from CE 1351–CE 1388. Due to widespread unrest, Firoz's realm was much smaller than Muhammad's. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's various measures had displeased the ulema and the nobility. He won over the ulema by giving them grants of revenue, which gave him political power. He increased the salary of the nobles. He stopped all kinds of harsh punishments. He also lowered the land taxes that Muhammad had raised.

He was the first Muslim ruler to think of the material welfare of his people. Many rest houses, gardens and tombs were built. A number of madrasas were opened to encourage literacy. He set up hospitals for the free treatment of the poor. He provided money for the marriage of girls belonging to poor families. He built over 300 villages and dug five major canals for irrigation bringing more land under cultivation.

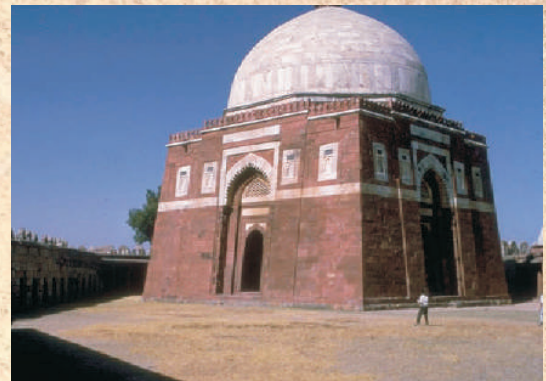
Hindu religious works were translated from Sanskrit to Persian. He had a large personal library of manuscripts in Persian, Arabic and other languages. He brought two Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topara, carefully wrapped in silk, to Delhi. He re-erected one of them in his palace at Firoz Shah Kotla.

He had about 180,000 slaves who had been brought from all over the country, trained in various arts and crafts. They, however, turned out to be undependable.

Firoz Shah's death led to many rebellions. His lenient attitude had weakened the Sultan's position. His successor Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II could not control the slaves or the nobles. The army had become weak. Slowly the empire shrank in size. Ten years after his death, Timur's invasion devastated Delhi.



Daulatabad



Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The period from CE 1206 to CE 1526 is called the Sultanate period.
- The important sultans of Slave dynasty were Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia and Balban.
- Alauddin Khalji was a very ambitious ruler. He wanted to conquer the whole of India.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a man of great ideas. But he did not implement his ideas properly.
- The Sayyids were short term rulers.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

GLOSSARY

SULTANS	: King, ruler
IQTA	: A piece of land given to a noble
LAKH BAKHSH	: Donor of lakhs
MASJID	: Mosque
TAWARIKH	: Histories

TIME TO LEARN

A. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

- Tawarikh were written in which language?
(a) Urdu (b) Persian (c) Sanskrit (d) Hindi
- Which is the correct chronology of the Delhi Sultanate?
(a) Slave dynasty, Khalji dynasty, Tughluq dynasty, Sayyid dynasty, Lodi dynasty
(b) Slave dynasty, Tughluq dynasty, Khalji dynasty, Lodi dynasty, Sayyid dynasty
(c) Khaljis, Sayyids, Lodis, Tughluqs, Slaves
(d) None of these
- Which Sultan was referred to as 'Lakh-bakhsh'?
(a) Razia (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (c) Balban (d) Iltutmish
- Ibn Battuta lived in the court of a Delhi Sultan for many years. Who was the Sultan?
(a) Alauddin (b) Balban (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (d) Feroz Tughlaq
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was not related to one of the measures mentioned below. Which is it?
(a) Transfer of capital (b) Introduction of token currency
(c) Market reforms (d) Khurasan expedition

B. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak | (a) Daughter of Iltutmish |
| 2. Kaikubad | (b) Token coins |
| 3. Tawarikh | (c) Slave king |
| 4. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq | (d) Persian language |
| 5. Razia Sultan | (e) Founder of Slave dynasty |

C. State whether the following statements are True or False

- Alauddin Khalji raised a strong army.
- The copper token currency was very successful.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced many welfare schemes for his people.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated in the First Battle of Panipat.
- Razia Sultan was supported by all as the ruler.

D. Fill in the blanks with the words given below

mosque Razia Sultan Qutub Minar Amir Khusrau Qutb-ud-din Aibak

- _____ was also called as 'Lakh Bakhsh'.
- Iltutmish completed the construction of the _____ started by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
- Masjid is the Arabic term for _____.
- _____ was the daughter of Iltutmish.
- _____ was the court poet of Alauddin Khalji.

E. Short answer type questions

1. Who was the greatest king of the Slave dynasty? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Why did Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shift his capital to Daulatabad?
3. What did Alauddin do to support his large army?
4. Mention any two welfare schemes of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
5. Who was Razia Sultan? Why did she fail as a Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate?

[HOTS]

F. Long answer type questions

1. Why was Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq called an 'ill-starred idealist'?
2. Explain various economic measures undertaken by Alauddin Khalji.
3. Describe the expansion of Delhi Sultanate under Alauddin Khalji.
4. Describe the taxation policy of Khaljis.
5. Describe the Deccan expedition of Alauddin Khalji.

[Value Based Question]

G. Source Based Analysis

1. Fakhri-Mudabbir wrote in the thirteenth century:
A king cannot survive without soldiers. And soldiers cannot live without salaries. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants. But peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy. This happens when the king promotes justice and honest governance.
 - Describe the relationship between the king and his subjects.
2. Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq appointed Aziz Khummar, a wine distiller, Firoz Hajjam, a barber, Manka Tabbakh, a cook, and two gardeners, Ladha and Pira, to high administrative posts. Ziyauddin Barani, a mid-fourteenth-century chronicler, reported their appointments as a sign of the Sultan's loss of political judgement and his incapacity to rule.
 - Why do you think Barani criticised the Sultan? Give your opinion.

H. Activity

- Find out whether there are any buildings/ monuments built by the Delhi Sultans in your town or district. Are there any other monuments of the Medieval Period? Describe some of these monuments, and draw their sketches.
- Imagine you are a soldier newly-recruited in Alauddin Khalji's army. Write a diary entry describing your life in army.

LIFE SKILLS

Razia was appointed the Sultan because she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. Yet she was dethroned after 4 years because her rule went against the 'ideal social order' created by God.

Do you think the gender distinction was justified? Should men and women be considered equal? Give your opinion.



MIND MAP

