

HISTORY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Unit-4

**Muslims in South
Asia Dehli
Sultanate**

**Answer the following questions
by choosing the best answer a,
b, c or d.**

1. In Debal, Raja Dahir's army was shocked and demoralized because of:
 - a. Budhists' alliance with Arabs
 - b. alliance of Jats
 - c. falling of red flag
 - d. use of catapults
2. Mehmud Ghaznavi attacked and invaded South Asia about:
 - a. 12 times b. 17 times
 - c. 19 times d. 23 times
3. Prithviraj was defeated in the battle of Tarain by:
 - a. Mehmud Ghaznavi
 - b. Muhammad Ghauri
 - c. Qutbuddin Aibak
 - d. Muhammad Bin Qasim
4. The tomb of Hazrat Lai Shahbaz Qalandar is in :
 - a. Lahore
 - b. Pakpattan
 - c. Schwan
 - d. Delhi
5. Many attempts were made to depose Razia Sultan from the throne because:
 - a. she was from a slave family

- b. she was against the minorities
- c. she was a very strict and stubborn ruler
- d. she was not ready to act like a puppet

6. Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated in the:

- a. first battle of Paniput
- b. second battle of Panipat
- c. third battle of Paniput
- d. fourth battle of Paniput

Answer:

- (1) (c) falling of red flag
- (2) (b) 17 times
- (3) (b) Muhammad Gauri
- (4) (c) Schwan
- (5) (d) She was not ready to act like a puppet.
- (6) (a) first battle of Paniput

**Answer the following questions
briefly.**

1. Briefly describe the role of Allauddin Khilji as a ruler.

Ans: Alauddin Khilji ruled as Sultan of Delhi from 1296-1316 AD. Alauddin Khilji ascended to the throne after eliminating the Sultan Jalal-ud-Din Feroz Khilji. As a ruler, he proved himself to be one of India's greatest warrior kings and one of the world's great military geniuses. During the reign of Alauddin Khilji, Mongols invaded India seven times, but Alauddin succeeded in defeating them every time. Alauddin Khilji planned to defend the empire by formulating a strong and systematic frontier policy, which proved to be very successful.

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The Mougols ceased thir aggression during the later years of Alauddin region.

2. What were the two most important achievements of Razia Sultan?

Ans: Razia Sultan succeeded her father as the heir of the throne instead of her brothers. This decision was met by opposition. Her rule lasted for about four years Her rule was successful in a limited sense as she was able to restore peace throughout the kingdom by diplomacy Her two most important achievements were;

- She brought many reforms to the administration. She was a skilled diplomat of her time.
- She bravely attacked the enemy territories and merged them with the sultanate to strengthen the Kingdom.

3. Enlist personal traits of Qutbuddin Aibak which made him founder of Slave Dynasty.

Ans: The Slave Dynasty was founded by Qutbuddin Aibak, a governor and one of the trusted officers of Sultan Muhammad Ghaurn.

Qutbuddin Aibak The Slave Dynasty was founded by Qutbuddin Aibak. He was born in Turkish tribe of Central Asia. He was captured and sold as a slave in his childhood. After passing through few hands finally he was purchased by Sultan Muhammad of Ghaurn. Because of his character and qualities. Sultan appointed him in charge of royal stable. Rising steadily, he became military commander. He ruled for four years. He built many

famous buildings, such as Quwwatul Islam Masjid at Delhi. As a ruler he was strict, but very just and pious. He showed kindness and tolerance to non-Muslim subjects of the country.

4. What, in your opinion were the three main factors responsible for the decline of Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: The Delhi Sultanate lasted for a period of 320 years from 1206 to 1526 AD. The decline started earlier and completed in 1526.

Causes of Downfall of Delhi Sultanate:

There were many factors behind this downfall. Few important ones are as under:

1. No law of succession made the transition to throne a matter of conflict. Death of a Sultan normally resulted in civil war.
2. Over the years, the empire had extended significantly. Without effective means of communication, it became difficult to keep effective control from the centre.
3. Poor administration of revenue led to wide-scale corruption in the state affairs. This ultimately weakened the sultanate.

5. What is message of Sufism?

Ans: Message of Sufism: Sufism is based on concept of love of Allah. Followers of Sufism search for closeness to God, knowledge, spiritual truth and ultimate reality through intuition and insight. Sufism promotes inner Purity, meditation, love and

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selfless devotion, charity, suppression of passions, and repentance of sins.

Answer the following questions in detail.

Answer in Detail:

1. Evaluate the role of Mehmud Ghaznavi and Sultan Muhammad Ghauri for paving the way of Muslim rule in subcontinent.

Ans: Mehmud Ghaznavi is considered among one of the mightiest kings in the Muslim history. He was born in 927 AD. Mehmud Ghaznavi became a king when he was about 26. Mehmud's major rule was in Afghanistan, but he added many areas of South Asia to his empire. Mehmud Ghaznavi attacked and invaded South Asia about seventeen times. Each time he emerged victorious because of his successful war strategies. His most well-known conquest was that of Somnath in 1024 AD. Somnath was a city in Gujrat, Kathiawar, and was ruled by a Hindu king Bhima I. This city was known for its famous temple where the Hindus used to worship their idols. Mehmud Ghaznavi launched a massive attack on Somnath in 1026 AD. Despite facing resistance from surrounding Rajput rulers, he conquered the city.

Impact of Mehmud Ghaznavi's victories:

- Mehmud's invasion played an important role in the spreading of Islam in India.
- India's enormous wealth was taken away to Ghazni.

- Mehmud's conquests paved the way for the Muslim conquest of India.
- The weaknesses of local Indian rulers were exposed and that made India more unstable.
- Sultan Mehmud Ghaznavi did not consolidate his empire by establishing any organized administration. Soon, the empire fell in the hands of his weak successors and gradually lost control of Indian territories.

Sultan Muhammad Ghauri:

The Ghauris belonged to Afghanistan. After the decline of the Ghaznavi's, they rose to power.

Muhammad Ghauri was the younger brother of the governor of Ghazna. He was determined to establish Muslim rule in South Asia. Sultan Ghauri started his military expedition by capturing Peshawar. After several years of attempts, he defeated the ruler of Punjab, Khusro

Malik, and annexed Punjab to the Muslim Empire. Historians agree that the battles of Tarain were the most difficult battles, Sultan Ghauri fought. It was because he had to fight against grand alliance of Rajput armies. The first Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191. Sultan Ghauri marched to Tarain where he faced Prithviraj Chauhan and several hundred Rajas with their armies. A tough battle ensued in which Sultan Ghauri was severely injured. As a result, he was forced to retreat.

2. How did the impacts of the battle of Tarain change the history of India?

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Ans: The battles of Tarain were the most difficult battles, Sultan Ghauri fought. It was because he had to fight against grand alliance of Rajput armies.

The first Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191. Sultan Ghauri marched to Tarain where he faced Prithviraj Chauhan and several hundred Rajas with their armies. A tough battle ensued in which Sultan Ghauri was severely injured. As a result, he was forced to retreat. According to historians, the second battle of Tarain, 1192AD is regarded as one of the turning points of Indian History.

Impacts off 2nd Battle of Tarain in 1192

Muslim occupation of India could never be wiped out.	Disunity of Indian princes was exposed.	The muslims were far superior to the Indian army in military skills and weapons.	The battle, of Tarain paved the way for foundation of the Muslims rule in India.
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Shortly after the heroic victory at Tarain, Sultan Ghauri chose Qutbuddin Aibak as his governor. Following his commands, Qutbuddin Aibak marched further and successfully conquered many other areas including Meerut, Delhi and Gwalior.

3. In your opinion who was the best ruler of Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: Although Alauddin Khilji proved himself to be one of India's greatest warrior and one of the world's great military commander but in my opinion Muhammad Bin Tughluq was the best ruler of Delhi sultanate. He was are of the most trusted Generals of

Alauddin Khilji. He also proved his skills by successfully defending against mongols. He ruled the sultanate skillfully and peace prevailed during his reign. He patronized literary men like Amir Khusrau. He also built a strong fort called Tughluqabad near Delhi.

During his rule the sultanate witnessed peak of prosperity. Muhammad Bin Tughluq was highly educated of all the preceding sultan's of Delhi.

4. Analyze the causes of downfall of Delhi Sultanate.

Ans: The Delhi Sultanate lasted for a period of 320 years from 1206 to 1526 AD. The decline started earlier and completed in 1526. There were many factors behind this downfall. Few important ones are as under:

1. No law of succession made the transition to throne a matter of conflict. Death of a Sultan normally resulted in civil war.
2. Over the years, the empire had extended significantly. Without effective means of communication, it became difficult to keep effective control from the centre.
3. Poor administration of revenue led to wide-scale corruption in the state affairs. This ultimately weakened the sultanate.
4. Nobles rebelled against weak rulers.
5. Regional states became very powerful in 15th century. They refused to pay revenue and thus

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made it difficult for the center to keep control on them.

6. Taimur's attack was a big blow to the rulers of Delhi and Babur's invasion proved to be last nail in the coffin of Sultanate.

Critical Thinking

- Q. What were the most important things which enabled Muslim rulers to establish Muslim Dynasties?**

Ans: Over a period of few hundred years, Islam spread from its place of origin in the Arab, all the way to modern Spain in the west and northern India in the east. Muslim Dynasties established through military conquests, trade, pilgrimage and missionaries. The important thing is that conquests were of practical nature, as fertile land and water were scarce in the Arab. Muslim dynasties were established with different, cultural, linguistic, and religious make up of the sub-continent.

- Q. In which ways was the rule of Razia Sultana and Muhammad bin Tughluq common?**

Ans: Razia Sultana was a fearless leader who wanted to govern according to her wishes. Her rule was short but successful like Muhammad bin Tughluq. They both ruled Sultanate successfully and peacefully.

Connect to Today

- Q. Keeping in view the message of Sufis, what should be done to create a peaceful atmosphere in the world?**

Ans: Sufism provided the spiritual momentum for the spread of Islam in

Subcontinent. In today's society a peaceful atmosphere can only be created by following the preaching's of Sufis and saints. They preached religious tolerance and love for humanity, brotherhood that we lack today.

Glossary

Subjugate:	conquer or defeat
Escalate:	worsen or heighten
Plundered:	Looted
Repulse:	Resist
Seized:	take hold of suddenly and forcibly
Armaments:	military weapons or equipment
Decline:	a gradual and continuous loss of strength, number, quality or value

Write down more words and their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

Words	Meaning
Consolidation	Physically stronger
Rebellions	Act of Resistance
Patronized	In a helpful way.
