

Growth of Muslims in the Subcontinent:

Book: "The first dynasty of Islam" by G.R. Hawting, 2000

First Wave:

first wave was only start of new civilization establishment

8th Century, Ummayyad Dynasty (661 ~ 750), Arabs

Background:

In 711 AD, Arab ship laden with riches attacked by pirates in Indus

Delta Area, Raja Dahir imprisoned people in that Arab ship. Hajjaj

Bin Yousaf was the Ummayyad governor of Iraq, he requested

Dahir to release the captives, which Dahir declined. For this Hajjaj

sent an expedition under Ubaidullah Bin Binhan, who was defeated

by Raja.

Conquest of Sindh:

* India was primarily conquered by Ummayyads in 1st wave of muslim rule in India

Again Hajjaj sent his son in law, Muhammad Bin Qasim Saqafi

(who was 17 at that time) with troops of 7,000. The expedition was

well planned, heavy army supplies were sent by sea and the

cavalry advanced by land through Baluchistan. Debal (in Sindh) was

first town captured, then Niron (near Hyderabad) and Raja Dahir

was defeated in 712 AD. ^{then Multan was conquered too.} M. bin Qasim was called back by new

Ummayyad Caliph, Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik to Iraq where he died at 20.

M. bin Qasim was first muslim ruler in the subcontinent and

that's why Sindh is known as Babul Islam (Gateway of Islam).

* Muhammad bin Qasim was hanged in 715 AD.

Initiatives:

- Relieved local people scorged by extra judicious rule of erstwhile Rajas.

- Espoused inter-religious harmony, religious freedom

- Southern and central parts of present Pakistan were under their jurisdiction

- Taxes were abolished, jizya imposed

- Sindh became center of knowledge, Mosques/madrassas constructed.

- Music and poetry flourished, mirrors/doms introduced in Indian architecture

- Beginning of new civilization "Indo-Muslim Civilization"

2nd - Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258), (1261-1517)
* Urdu is a Turkish word that means "Army".

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Second wave:

(997-1186)
Ghaznavi
10th century, Abbasid dynasty (997-1186), Turks

They were promoters of Islam in India.

Alptigin's son in law succeeded him in 977 AD.

Contribution of Sebuktigin: (1st muslim to move across Hyber Pass into the subcontinent)

Strengthened and expanded kingdom towards east of Indian border.

Sebuktigin died in 997 and was succeeded by his son, Mahmud.

Mahmud Ghaznavi: (998-1030) (was 21 in 998)

real name was Yamun ud-Daulah, and was entitled as Mahmud of Ghazna (which was capital of his Empire)

1st major campaign, was against Jairal, the Hindu ruler of Punjab

In 1001 AD, with 12000 horseman and 30,000 foot soldiers.

This turned his attention towards India, instead of Central Asia.

Mahmud launch total 17 campaigns against Hindu rulers.

between 1001 and 1026.

1025, most famous of Mahmud's raid on Hindu's Temple of Somnath.

1021, Annexed Punjab after defeating Tarnochalpal.

Development of Muslim rule for 1st time in Punjab.

Mahmud also invaded CATs (Central Asian Tribes)

80% of Iran and Pakistan were part of his Empire.

Impacts:

- Spread of Islam, Islam popularized as dominant religion. (saints played a vital role)

- Lahore became learning hub of Islam

- Hindus describe him as barbarian, Muslims present him as champion of Islam and Idol Breakers

- Overall ruled large parts of Iran, Afghanistan and much of Transoxiana and north western Indian Subcontinent

- First book on spirituality was published, "Kashaf ul Mahjoob" in Lahore by Syed Ali Hafveri, Al-Mosad Data Ganj Baksh.

- Land route established between Lahore and Muslim World.

- Inspiration for successors to establish Muslim sultanate in Northern India.

* Three famous slaves of the Sultan were Qutbuddin Aibak, Tajuddin Ildiz, Nasiruddin Qubacha. Who were appointed as governors of Delhi, Ghazni and Lahore

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Third Wave:

12th century, Ghurids dynasty (1149-1206), Afghans.

In mid 12th century Ghor declared independence from Ghaznavid Empire

1173: Capture of Ghor by Ghias-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam

Shah-ud-din Ghor (real name: Muizz uddin Sam) (1202-1206)

Was handed over Ghazni by his brother. (in 1173)

1175: Captured ^{Sindh} Multan and Veh through Gomal Pass, failed to capture Gujrat

1179: Captured Peshawar (through Khyber Pass)

1185: Captured Sialkot

1186: Captured Ghaznavid principality of Lahore by defeating last Ghaznavid king Ikhseu Malik. (uptil now Ghaznavid are of Punjab was captured, next was Hindu Raj)

1190-91: First battle of Tarnain b/w Rajputs led by Prithvi Raj Chauhan and Shahbuddin Ghauri was defeated, and he returned to Ghazni

1192: 2nd battle of Tarnain, Ghauri turned successful, captured Punjab

1194: other Rajput clans were defeated, Badami, Buda, Kanauj, Benaras captured

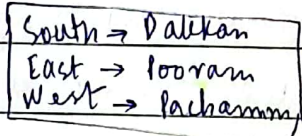
1195: Bayana and Gwalior captured (Mubin Balhian Khilji was appointed to look after Buda)

1193: Delhi was captured (Aibak was appointed as a governor here)

then: Bengal and Asam captured (Khilji Governor of Bengal)

1202: Demise of his brother Ghiyasuddin

1206: Assassination of Ghor, near Jhelum



Impacts:

- Unlike Ghaznavis, Ghauri showed more interest in South Asia and established permanent hold in the region, after him Turkish Slaves ruled the region
- Muslim rule established by Ghauris in South Asia lasted more than 7 centuries
- Though Muslims entered South Asia with the conquest of MBM Qasim and then with the annexation of Punjab with Mahmood Ghaznavi yet the real credit of establishment of Muslim rule in the region goes to Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Ghauri

Sultanate Period (1206-1526)

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Evolution of Muslim Tasawuf, language, culture. Date: --

Slave/Mamluk Dynasty: (1211-1290) (84 yrs) (Turks)

(Qutbuddin means leader of Din)

Qutbuddin Aibak: (1206-1210) (5 years) (Title: Lakh Baksh)

- Foundation of Delhi Sultanate was laid in the subcontinent
- Focused on strengthening of his position and the kingdom.
- Aibak shifted his capital from Ghazni to Lahore, Lahore to **Delhi**
- He was **first** independent muslim ruler of India.
- He died while playing **polo**, is buried in **Lahore** (Fell from horse)
- Began construction of mosques (Quwwat-ul-Islam, Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra) and **Qutab Minar**

Shamsuddin Altamash: (1210-1236) (26 yrs)

- Slave and son in law of Aibak, made Delhi Sultanate **stronger**
- Khilji took over Delhi from Altamash
- He was responsible for making Delhi Sultanate stronger.
- Reforms by Altamash:

New administrative structure

- 1- Organized Turkan-e-Chihalgani (Calisa) (ruling elite or nobility of period)
- 2- Divided his Empire into several pieces of land, called them "Iqtas"
- 3- Introduced silver coins called "tanka" and copper coins called "Jital"

(* Khawaja Qutbuddin Keutli (A) Amare Janara story) * 1221, Mongol Attack, Changer Kh

Razia Sultana: (1236-40)

- daughter of Altamash, 1st **lady Sultan** of India.
- Created misogyny in male dominated society, not allowed in Islam.
- **1240**: she was character assassinated and killed by her brother

Ghiyasuddin Balban: (1266-1287)

- Called himself "**Zill-e-Elahi**" (Shadow of God), encouraged prostration before kings
- Restored law and order, which were collapsed during Nasiruddin's reign.
- Greatest threat was rising power of Mongols, another **major** invasion were defeated.
- Introduced divine theory of kingship, was a very grandeur leader.

Khilji Dynasty: (1290-1320) (30 yrs) (Afghans)

Sultan Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji: (1290-96) (6 years)

- Came into throne at age of 70 yrs after removing infant Sultan Kaimur
- Won people's hearts through mildness and generosity, was initially hated

Sultan Mauddin Khilji: (1296-1316) (20 yrs)

- Was nephew and son in law of Jalaluddin, killed him in 1296.
- Conquered kingdoms of Gujrat, Malwa, Rajasthan from North, then south
- developed many reforms for revenue systems and administration
- His period is considered golden period of Khilji rule
- He used to call himself Second Alexander (Sikander-i-Sani)
- Balban's policy against Mongols, conquest of Gujrat, Pathanahor, Chittor, Malwa, Deccan

Tughluq Dynasty: (1320-1413) (93 yrs) (Turks)

Ghiasuddin Tughlaq: (1320-1325) (5 years)

- Originally known as Ghazi Malik, defeated Khusraw (who use to insult Islam) and assumed the title of "Ghiasuddin Tughlaq Shah"
- Concentrated on crushing Hindu Rajas, Conquered Bengal (no longer a part after Balban)
- Restored peace and order in kingdom, built fortified city of Tughlaqabad in Delhi.

Muhammad Tughlaq: (1325-1351)

- He was a son of Ghiasuddin and killed his father, introduced many projects.
- 1327 - Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri, to protect from invasion.
- Introduced token currency (Copper coins), mint in every house, discontinued
- Increased land revenue in Doab.

Feroz Shah Tughlaq: (1351-1388)

- Was cousin of M. Tughlaq
- Adopted appeasement policies, imposed "jizyah" and "iqtas", interest in public works
- Founded cities (Hissar, Ferozpur, Jajn pur, Firuzabad).
- Constructed dams, canals, sarais, mosques, madaris, fruit gardens (1200)

1398: Amir Taimur's Invasions (Coup de grâce)

- Taimur (Tamerlane) invaded subcontinent, shook Tughlaq dynasty
- Taimur was a **Mangol** king from Central Asia (mother: Mangol) (father: Turk)
- Was a very Ambitious ruthless person, used to burn 1st city at invasion.
- Ibn-e-Khaldoon and Amir Taimoor together made Samaraqand (Bukhara) ^(In Uzbekistan)
- Ibn-e-Khaldoon then lived with him till death as official state guest
- Usaan-ul-Ghaid (Hafiz) poet's stanza over Samaraqand and Bukhara
- He came destroyed, looted and went back (1398 Invasion)
- Known as "World conquerer, World Destroyer, killer of millions, Alexander the 2nd"

Syed Dynasty: (1414-1451)

Mhizar Shah: (1414-1421)

- Was a Taimur's Nominee to rule Delhi. Taimur made him governor of ^{Multan, Lahore, Depalpur}
- Mhizar was completely sovereign but established rule under Taimur ^{Roh}
- A lot of states and provinces of sultanate period declared their independence
- Sultanate was reduced to Sindh, western Punjab, western Uttar Pradesh.
- Mubarak Shah: (1421-1434), then Muhammad Shah, Mauddin Alam Shah
- Muslim Impact reduced in India, Political instability.

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526) (Afghans)

Bahlul Lodhi: (1451-1489) (Title: Sultan Abdul Muzaaffar Bahlul Shah Ghazi)

- He was governor of Sarhind, when Syeds became weak he occupied the ^{city} of Punjab and then Delhi, also managed to capture other nearby independent states.

Sikandar Shah (1489-1517) (real name: Nizam Khan) (Sikandar Lodhi)

- Established just administration in India, founder of 'Agra' (Capital: ^{Pelhi → Agra})

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)

- 1526: **First battle of Panipat** (Ibrahim Lodhi defeated by **Zaheer Uddin Babbar**)
- This was not only end of Lodhi Dynasty but also ended **320** yrs rule ^{of Sultanate}

Mughal Empire: (1526-1857)

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Zahiruddin Babur: (1526-1530) (Chugtai Turk)

- Was born in 1483, was from 5th generation of Tamerlane and 14th generation descendant of Genghis Khan
- 1504: Conquered Kabul and Ghazni, maintained "Kingdom of Kabul"
- 1511: Recaptured Samarkand
- 1512-1525: Many expeditions to India, none of them was fruitful
- 1525: Occupied Punjab
- 1526: Battle of Panipat b/w Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. Babur had 12000 soldiers whereas Lodi has 100,000 above army, still defeated.
- 5th expedition to India was a success, held control of Delhi and Agra
- 1527: Battle of Kanwar (for 1st time they fought against Rajputs, named it Jihad) Rana Sanga, leader of Rajputs of Mewar, was defeated at Khanwa
- 1529: Won battle against joint forces of Afghan and Sultan of Bengal
- 1530: died near Lahore due to failing health (age 47). Advised his sons to stay in India and make it their home.

Achievements:

- Introduced some Central Asian administrative institutions
- Established new mints in Lahore and Jaunpur
- Ensured safe and secure route from Agra to Kabul.
- Kingdom extended from Kabul to Kandhar in north-west to Bihar in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to Gwalior in South.
- Was a great poet too, his book "Tuzk-e-Baburi" → "Babur Nama"
- Babur was son of Shahmukh, Babur had two sons Humayun (India), Kamran Khan (Afghanistan)

Humayun: (1530-1540) and (1555-1556) (Babur's eldest son)

- 1535- Conquered Gujarat
- 1539- Battle of Chausa (Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah)
- 1540- Humayun was again defeated by Sher Shah, at Bilgram near Kanauj and went to Iran
- Sher Shah Suri: (1540-1545) (Suri Dynasty)
- real name: Farid Khan, was governor of East India

- revenue administration, justice to common man, tree planting, well and building of Sarai, roads laid.
- GT road b/w Delhi to Kabul, Kohat fort for protection
- Currency changed to Dam, finely minted silver coins.
- After death, sons (Akbar Shah Suri, Islam Shah Suri) were incompetent
- Humayun Again (1555-1556) (for 7 months)
- July 1555: Delhi and Agra recaptured, monarchy restored.
- Jan 1556: Died due to an accident

Jalaludin Akbar: (1556-1605) (Humayun's son) (Jalaluddin)

- Was 13 yr old when father died, had guardian Bahram Khan
- 1556: 2nd Battle of Panipat (Hindu leader Hemu was defeated)
- 1560: Akbar assumed direct power
- 1563: Pilgrimage Tax abolished "Zimmi"
- 1564: Jizya Tax (religious tax on young taxable non-Muslims) abolished
- 1582: Din-e-Elahi Introduced (He was fed up of fights b/w Hindu and Muslims)
- His central gov had 4 departments with minister in each, prime (wazir), Finance (diwan/wazir), paymaster (mir baksh), chief Justice (sadr al shariat)
- Overall extended the Mughal frontier, East → Bay of Bengal, North-west → Persian Border with Afghanistan, South → Gujrat, North → Deccan.
- Married Hindu rajput princess Jodha Bai (Jahangir's mother) and allowed his Hindu wives to practice their religion.
- Power sharing started with Hindus for the 1st time. ^{Governor of Kabul} Rana Man Singh
- Introduced "Sulah-i-Kul" → Universal Tolerance, no religious compulsion. Sikhism spread started, Baghti movement started
- Patronage of classic Indian arts (India's biggest musician → Tansen)
- On his secular policies Muslims responded → Reform movements started

Other Successors:

Jahangir (1605-1627) (Shelhu) (Saleem) (great and just king)

Shah Jehan (1628-1658) (Red Fort, and Taj Mahal for Mumtaz) (art and culture, Islamic orthodox)

Aurangzeb (1658-1707) (Islamic state in India)

Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1862) (No imperial interest) (was British prisoned 1857)

Foreign invasions: 1729: Invasion of Nadir Shah

1747-61: " " Ahmed Shah Abdali

1761: 3rd Battle of Panipat (Ahmed Shah Abdali won)

