

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Q:01:-

Muslim Role In The Sub-Continent, Its Downfall And Efforts for Renaissance?

Introduction :-

The Advent of Islam in the Sub-Continent is a unique feature of the world, because it brought an interaction b/w Arab and Indians. This interaction was later called towards the formation of Indo-Muslim civilization, which brought many changes all over the world through their exchange of knowledge. This interaction was not a sudden event, rather it was a gradual process taking place in many centuries. Various philosophical interpretative appeal, "Religion is a blend of revelations and indigenous culture?"

Before the emergence of Islam, Arab and Indians had established economic ties and trade relationship. Because of Merchants, Arab knew the trade routes all

Do not use these highlighters

over the world. As far as Indian - Arab trade route was concerned, the Arab Traders and Merchants used to go to Yemen from the Indian Ports, from Yemen to Syria through land, from Syria Ports to Egypt and Egypt to Southern Europe through shipping. This trading contact was dated back before Islam.

Before the emergence of Islam, the Arab Traders had settled along "Malabar". They were performing their social, cultural, political practices. But after arrival of Islam, these Arabs converted into Muslims and began spending their lives according to the guidance of Islam. Malabar became a centre of Muslims activities. Now Arab's temporary residences were converted into permanent residences, which was an advent of Muslim culture in sub-continent. Therefore, Indo-Arab Trade relationship became an invisible force for the spread of Islam.

Expanding Wave OF Muslim Conquests:-

The Islamic Empire witnessed many geographical changes during the Umayyad period. During the Region of Umayyad

Caliph **Walid Bin Abdul Malik**, Hajjaj Bin Yousaf the Governor of Eastern Provinces, Raja Dahir, the Sind Ruler. Muslim Traders living in Ceylon died, The ruler of Ceylon sent their grieving Families, including widows and orphans, to Baghdad via sea route. This caravan was looted by Sindhi Pirates, the muslim Families were taken as prisoners. Hajjaj demanded the imprisoned Muslim families back along with punishment for the Pirates. However, Dahir replied that "He Does Not Enjoy Any Control Over The Pirates."

Hajjaj sent two expeditions to ^{rescue} Muslim Families, which failed in their missions. Ultimately, Hajjaj decided to take a huge revenge against Dahir. During the period of Abdul Malik; Hajjaj Bin Yousaf, sent Muhammad Bin Qasim for the conquest of Sindh.

1: Arab Conquest :-

Muhammad Bin Qasim :- 712-14

In October, 711, Hajjaj sent a force consisting of **600 men**, same force

No need to discuss the history in this detail. Start from the downfall of the Mughal empire

Camel Corps and baggage train of 3000 camels to Sindh, under the command of his nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim, aged 17 at that time. Governor of Makran also joined him with forces. First of all, Daibul was captured by army. Niron (near modern Hyderabad) was the next to be captured. Raja Dahir decided to ^{engage} Arab Army at ^{Raso} Raso where he was defeated and killed in 712 A.D.

The Arab army turned towards Multan. The Hindu Monarch of Multan offered resistance for two months but were defeated. Immediately, Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by the new Umayyad Caliph Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik, to Iraq where he died at the age of 20 years. However, with the Abbasside coming to power Southern and Central parts of Present Pakistan were under the jurisdiction. Moreover, Arabic was introduced as an official language. Sea routes were closed down which resulted in a flourishing trade thereby, sending Daibul a status of

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Sindh's local populace breathed a sigh of relief as the whole area prospered as Qasim was lenient and generous. For the people enjoyed religious freedom and even local clergy received stipends from the state. All taxes were abolished, on the other hand Jizya was imposed. Therefore Dhimmitude entered the rule of law. Consequently, Sindh became a centre of knowledge and learning, as masjids and Madaris were constructed, learners and scholars emerged from neighbouring areas. Music and poetry flourished, Arabs learned Indian sciences and Hindu scholars began to visit the knowledge centres of Baghdad during the reign of Abbasids. Sindh became "Bab-ul-Islam" (Door to Islam) for the people of sub-continent. Subsequently, Muslim warriors established their kingdoms in other parts of India.

02: Turkish Period

Arabs were succeeded by Turks - From 10th Century.

Muhammad Ghazni (971-1030)

→ Mahmud Ghaznavi was brave soldier.

He succeeded his father **Subuktigin**
in **977**

→ Mahmud invaded India **17** times. In **1021**, Mahmud annexed Punjab after defeating Taxochalpal.

→ During **17** expeditions, Mahmud never established his rule over India except Punjab. The annexation of Punjab resulted in development of muslim rule in India.

→ He got Proud Title "**Idol Breaker**"
He hated worships ^{an idol}. He broke all idols in subcontinent. After death of Mahmud Ghaznavi Empire lost their vigour. Ghouris overran Ghaznavids and established their empire.

(Ghauris 1148-1206)

→ The real credit of establishment of muslim rule in region goes to Muhammad Ghauri. In **1175**, he failed to capture Gujrat. He captured Perhwar in **1179** and Sialkot in **1185**. In the Second Battle of Taxain, fought in

1192, the Rajputs were defeated and Prithvi Raj was killed.

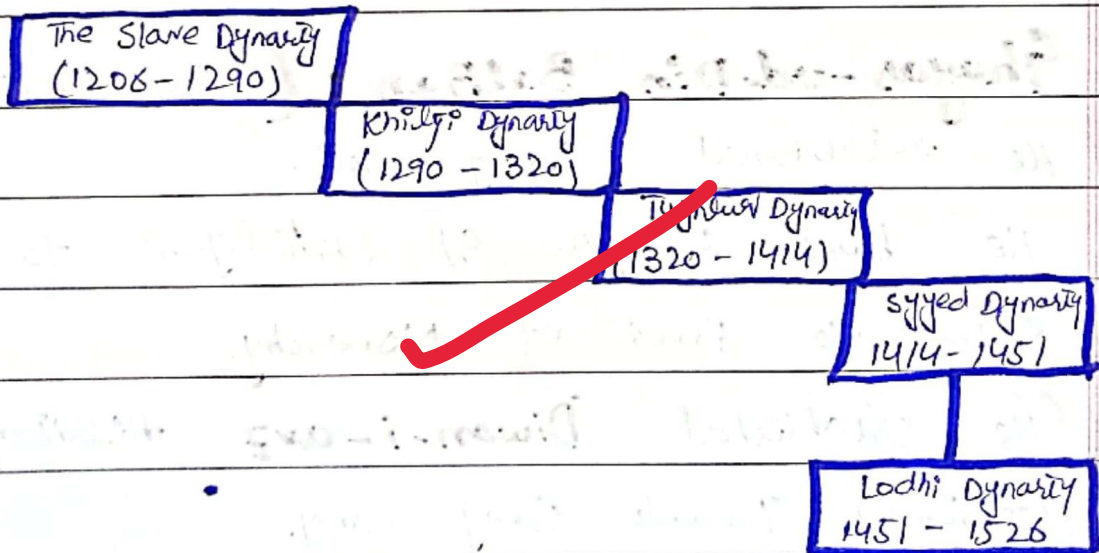
→ One of the Ghauri's most trusted servants moved forward and captured Delhi in 1196.

→ Ghauri appointed Aibak the Governor of Delhi. Aibak was the first Muslim Governor of Delhi. In 1206, Muhammad Ghauri died.

Sultanate Period (1206-1526)

The Sultanate Period was 1206-1526.

These are five dynasties in the Delhi Sultanate.



THE SLAVE DYNASTY

→ Slave Dynasty was the first Muslim dynasty in India. After Ghauri's death, Aibak was elected as new Sultan.

→ He shifted Capital from Ghazni to Lahore and then Lahore to Delhi. He ruled only 4 years (1206-1210).

→ He started to construct "**Qutub Minar**."

→ He died in 1210. Playing Polo.

Shams-ud-din - Iltutmish:- (1211 - 1236)

→ After death of Alauk, his son-in-law ruled Delhi sultanate. He considered the real founder of Slave dynasty.

→ He saved Delhi sultanate to Mongol and Chingiz Khan. He completed **Qutub Minar**

→ He established strong army. He died in 1236.

Ghayas-ud-Din Balban: (1266 - 1287)

→ He established strong Govt.

→ He broke strength of Chihalgani to restore the power of Monarchy.

→ He established **Diwan-i-arz** military department towards strong army.

No doubt Balban strengthened his rule, but he destroyed real power of slave dynasty.

while, Mahmud Ghauri is remembered as an empire builder,

founder of Muslim rule in sub-continent.

Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)

→ Khalifs were basically Central Asians but lived in Afghanistan. They had become different from Turks in terms of manners and customs. Mostly Muslim population of Delhi were Turks. The arrival of Khilji

rule was not welcomed. Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290-1296 A.D)

→ He was founder of Khilji Dynasty.

He also called "Clement Jalal-uddin"

because, he followed peace and wanted to rule without violence.

→ He appointed his ~~nephew~~ son-in-law

Joesher of Kara and Awadh. Alauddin

Khilji was ~~also~~ nephew and son-in-law.

→ Mongols invasion first time in 1292 in Jalal-ud-din Khilji's rule.

→ Alauddin Ala-ud-din killed Jalal-ud-din and took over new rule.

Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316)

→ Ala-ud-din's reign considered the

Golden Period of Khilji Dynasty.

→ Ala-ud-din's Generals captured Gujarat

- He captured **Ranthambore** and killed his ruler. He also defeated South regions.
- He was ~~first muslim ruler~~ **Alauddin Khalji** succeeded on South India. **Alauddin Khalji** resisted Mongol invasion, 12 times.
- He died in **1316 AD**.

→ After his death **Malik Kafur** ruled Delhi Sultanate. **Kafur** was killed by **Alauddin's** elder son **Mubarak Khan**.

In ~~1320~~ **1320**, **Ghayasuddin Tughlaq** killed **Mubarak Khan**.

- **Ghayasuddin Tughlaq** became the ruler of **Khalji Dynasty**. **Khalji Dynasty's** downfall started. **Khalji Dynasty** came to an end.

Keep this part brief

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

Ghayas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-1325)

- He was the founder of **Tughlaq Dynasty**.
- He conquered **Bengal**.
- He died in **1325 AD**.
- His son **Jauhan Khan** became the ruler of **Tughlaq Dynasty**.

Muhammad Tughluq: (1325-1351)

- Tughluq was man of ideas. He had his own schemes. Unfortunately, his all schemes were failed.
- He raised taxes in Doab region between Ganga and Yamuna. Many people leave the region and ran away to forests. Cultivation was neglected and severe food shortage occurred.
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri renamed as Daulatabad.
- He introduced copper, token currency. The value of these currency was equal to gold and silver, the value of coins dropped he withdraw copper token currency.
- He died in 1351. After his death his cousin became ruler of Delhi.

Firuz Shah Tughluq: (1351-1388)

- He was the cousin of Muhammad Tughluq.
- He reforms administration. He constructed many dams, roads, wells and received water tax.
- The successors of Firuz were not strong.

- Firuz Shah died in 1388.
- Taimur's invasion 1398 destroyed political and economic standing of Tughluqs.
- The Dynasty came to end in 1414 when Khizer Khan founded Sayyid Dynasty in Delhi.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414 - 1451)

→ Khizer Khan :- (1414-1421)

- He was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty and Governor of Multan.
- He brought parts of Punjab.
- He died in 1421.
- His son Mubarak Shah succeeded him.

Mubarak Shah (1421 - 1434)

- He was son of Khizer Khan.
- He constructed (Mubarakabad) in river of Jamuna.
- He was killed by nobles.
- Nobles put Mohammed Shah Mubarak's nephew on the throne.

Muhammad Shah (1434 - 1451)

- He defeated Malwa ruler, Bahadur

Lodhi, Governor of Lahore killed him

Khan-i-Khana

→ He died in 1445:

Alam Shah: (1445-1451)

→ Alam Shah was last Syed Dynasty's ruler. He reigned. Finally Bahadur Lodhi occupied Delhi and established his rule. The end of Syed Dynasty.

LODHI Dynasty (1451-1526)

Lodhi Dynasty was first and last Afghan Dynasty.

Bahadur Lodhi (1451-1489)

→ He was Afghan ruler and Governor of Lahore.

→ He died in 1489:

Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517)

→ He was son of Bahadur Lodhi. Sikandar proved to be most capable ruler of Lodhi Dynasty.

→ He was the founder of historical city of Agra.

→ He died in 1517.

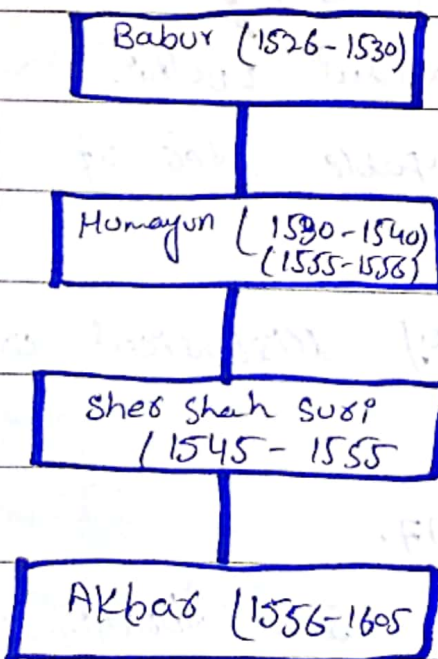
→ After his death his son Ibrahim Lodhi

became Sultan.

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)

- He was son of ~~Sir~~ Sikandar Lodhi.
- He was stubborn and intolerant, which were not good qualities of a ruler.
- He killed many nobles. Daulat Khan Lodhi, Governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim. Babur attacked India in 1526. Ibrahim defeat at the hand of Babur in Battle of Panipat. The era of Lodhi Dynasty end. Babur declared himself King and established a monarchy.

The Mughal Empire (1526-1857)



Babur :- (1526-1530) Use paragraphs and subheadings; not points

- He was the first muslim empire in Delhi.
- He was succeeded his father in 1494.
- In 1504, he conquered Kabul and Ghazni.
- Having secured Punjab, Babur advanced toward Delhi.
- In 1526, he was in control of Delhi and Agra and held keys to conquest of Hindustan.
- He fought many battles.
He fought **1st Panipat battle** with Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
- He fought **Khawa. Battle** with Jana Sanga. He defeated Sanga in 1529.
- He introduced some administrative imitations and tried to promote local chiefs.
- He also established new mints in Lahore and Jaunpur and tried to ensure a safe and secure route from Agra to Kabul.
- He died in near Lahore in 1530 AD.

Humayun (1530 - 1540, 1556)

- Humayun was the son of Babur.
- He fought two battles ~~and was~~ against Sher Shah Suri in Chausa in 1539 and Kannauj in 1540, he was completely defeated.
- He conquered ~~Meerut~~ in 1535. When he defeated ~~he~~ he went to Iran, to seek military assistance from its ruler.
- He was finally able to re-ascend the throne at Delhi and Agra after defeating Sikandar Suri.
- After securing his throne, Humayun devoted himself to improve the system of government.
- He laid the foundation of Mughal style of painting.

Sher-Shah-Suri (1545 - 1555)

- He reforms administration system.
- Justice was provided to common man.
- During his rule the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Kabul was built.
- Sher-Shah-Suri died. ~~in 1555 AD.~~

- After his death his son Islam Shah succeeded his father. He died.
- After his death Suri empire disintegrated.
- Humayun watched the ~~evolution~~ ^{evolution} in India. Humayun ~~captured~~ ^{captured} Delhi and Agra in 1555. He regained the throne of Delhi.
- He died in 1556. After his death his son Akbar ruled in Delhi.

(Akbar The Great (1556-1605))

- Akbar was son of Humayun. He succeeded his father at age of 13.
- He regent Bairam Khan (1556-1560).
- He was the ruler who ~~actually~~ ^{actually} justified the foundations of Mughal Empire.
- Akbar was ~~proponent~~ ^{proponent} of an easily form of multiculturalism, going to extent of ~~propounding~~ ^{propounding} what he called "Deen e Elahi" as a new concept of communal tolerance aimed at "Hindu Muslim Unity".
- He ~~abolished~~ ^{Hated} Jizya.
- He abolished Pilgrimage Taxes.
- He gave ~~Abolition~~ ^{Abolition} Mughal India

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one official language.

→ He ~~defeated~~ fought 2nd battle of Panipat

1556 with Hemu. The Hindu ruler, defeated him and captured Delhi.

→ He married with Rajput princesses.

→ He made religious policy.

→ In 1605 Akbar died and he was buried at Sikandara near Agra.

This is a very lengthy answer and will affect your ~~time management~~ badly

The main topic asked in the qs is missing in the answer