

Question

Which Personalities brought Islam in
subcontinent

or

Evolution & growth of Muslim Society
in subcontinent.

or

Historical perspective of Muslim rule in
subcontinent & its impact on social, political
& religious arena.

They would require two
different answers

Answer

Introduction :-

The invasion of Arabs and Turks in subcontinent has played a very crucial role in the peaceful spread of Islam throughout the region. With the arrival of Muslim rulers in subcontinent, a drastic change was seen in the socio-political and religious arenas of region along with smooth conversion of people to Islam. The devastating social stratification in the Subcontinent was said to have become less prevalent as the Muslim rulers came to the ground. Moreover, they served very passionately to establish an efficient administrative system by introducing Islamic laws and regulations. It was not ~~under~~ until the reign of

Considering it the answer of first qs statement

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Walid I (705-713) that much of what is today Pakistan was brought under Muslim rule.

Trade relations between Arabia and the Subcontinent:-

From pre-Islamic times, the Arabs used to visit the coast of Southern India, which then provided the link b/w the ports of South and South East Asia. A number of Arabs lived in coastal areas and embraced Islam. During those days of 11 A.D., some Muslim traders living in Ceylon died and the rulers of Ceylon sent their widows and orphans back to Baghdad by sea. As the eight-ship caravan passed by the seaport of Daibul, Sindi pirates, who were being supported by Raja Dahir, looted it and took the women and children prisoners.

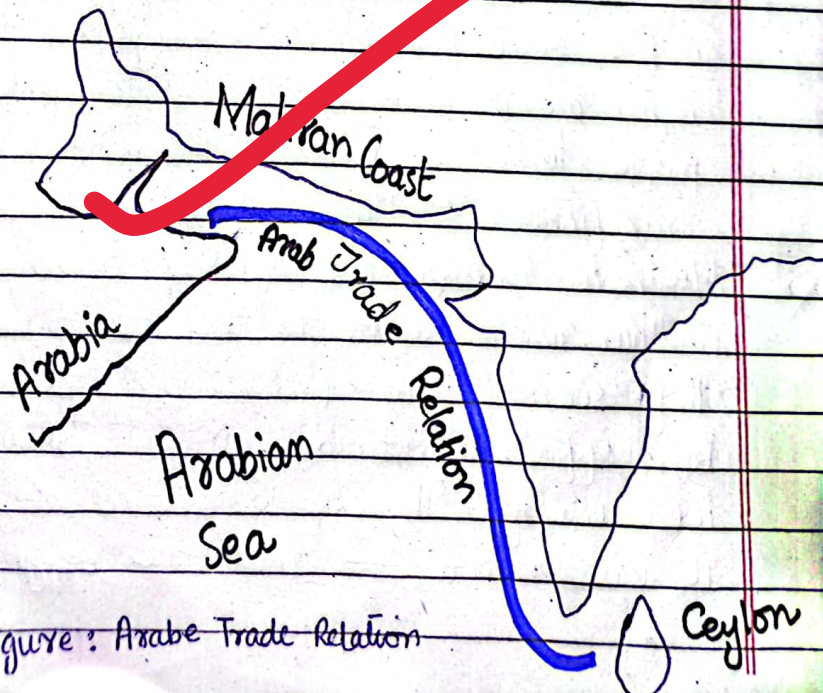


Figure: Arab Trade Relation

Muhammad Bin Qasim Expedition:

fought battle of Aror :-

Hajjaj bin Yusuf was the Umayyad governor of Iraq. When reports reached him of this incident, he wrote a letter to Raja Dahir demanding that the captives be released and responsible pirates punished. Dahir refused to fulfil the demands of Hajjaj. Hajjaj then dispatched an army of 7000 seasoned cavalymen under Muhammad Bin Qasim. He laid the invasion into Sind in 712AD, bringing the whole of Sind and Multan under Umayyad control. He fought last Hindu ruler of Sindh, Rajin the 'battle of Aror'. In the words of Indian scholar "F. Gabrieli,"

"Present day, Pakistan, holding the values of Islam in such high esteem, should look upon the young Arab conqueror, Muhammad Bin Qasim, almost as a founding father, a hero of South Asian Islam."

Turkish Period:-

▶ Ghaznavid Dynasty:-

Mahmud of Ghazni (970-1030) led a series of raid against Rajputs temple & especially 'Somnath temple' from 1000 to 1027 A.D. He established a base in Punjab for future incursions. His court was full of scholars including Ferdosi the poet, Behaji the Historian and Al-Beruni the versatile scholar. He was called the Idol Breaker.

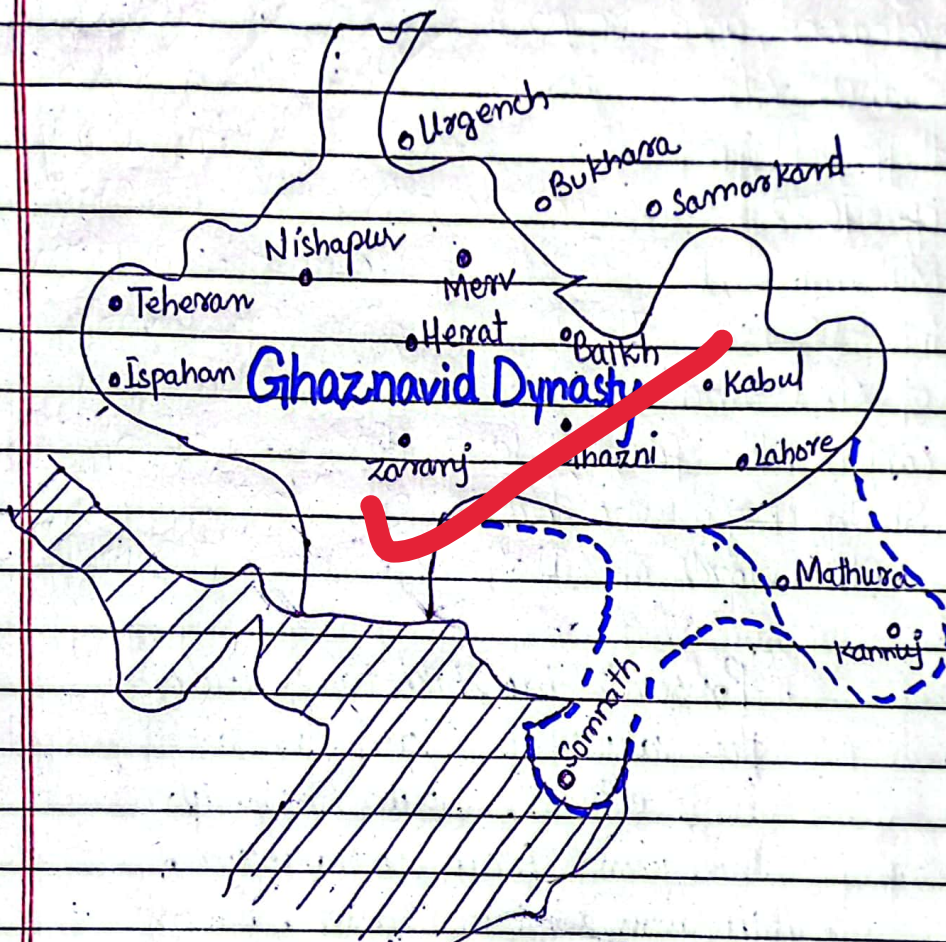


Figure: Ghaznavid Dynasty

➤ Ghauri Dynasty

He was the first Muslim ruler to conquer Delhi and established a Muslim rule in India by fulfilling following 4 conditions :-

1- Attacking any foreign territory

2- Annexing of that area

Conditions for establishment of Muslim rule.

3- Consolidation of Power over that territory

4- Administration of the said area

In 1192, he defeated Raj Chauhan in the 2nd battle of Taxaim. He had no legal heirs so he left his throne for his slaves to whom he treated as sons.

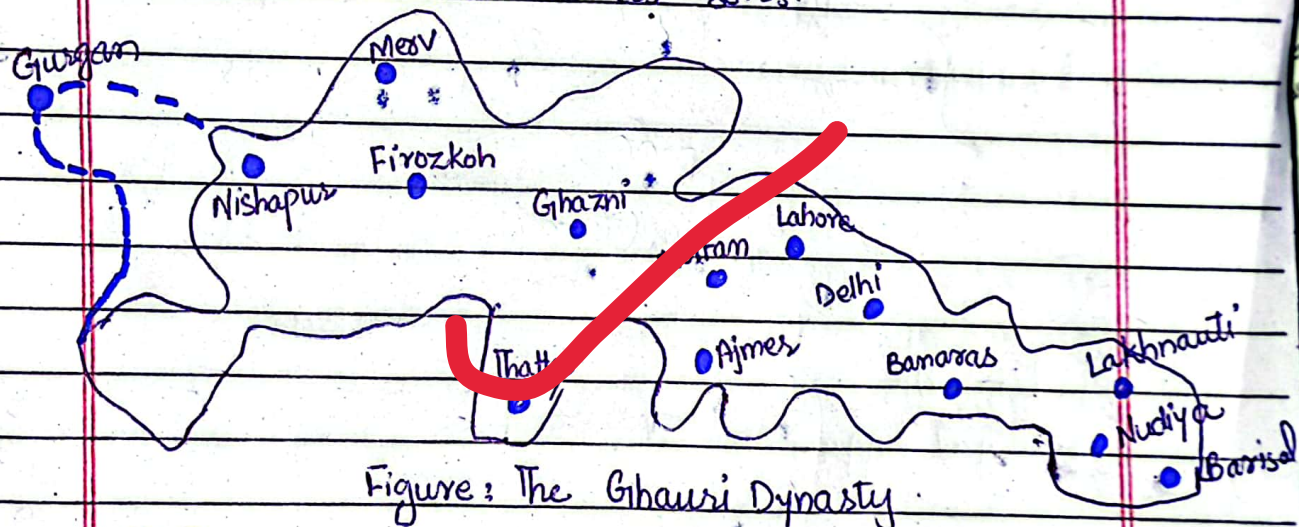


Figure: The Ghauri Dynasty

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526) :-

➤ Slave Dynasty :- Time period: 1206-1290.
 Qutbuddin is known as the founder of the slave or Mamluk dynasty. They were called slave-kings because three of its

army sultans Qutbuddin Aibak, Shamsuddin Iltutmish and Ghiyasuddin Balban, were slaves

➤ Khilji Dynasty :-

founder: Jalal-ud-din Feroz Khilji

Time Period: 1290-1320

Khiljis came as invaders in 1290 & attack slave dynasty and established Khilji dynasty there. Short lived Khilji dynasty ruled northern India and the Deccan from their capital at Delhi.

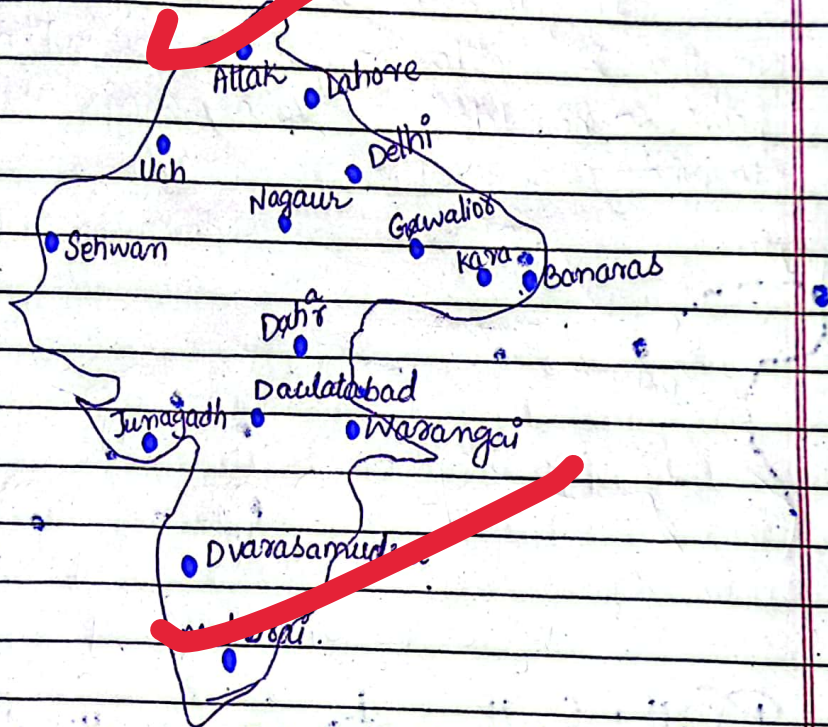


Figure: The Khilji Dynasty

➤ Tughlaq Dynasty :-

founder: Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq

time period: 1320-1414

It was the third dynasty to rule over Delhi

sultanate in medieval India. Its reign started in Delhi when Ghazi Malik assume the throne under the title of Ghiyath-al-Din Tughlaq. By 1412 AD the Sultanate disintegrated and numerous new kingdoms emerged in its place

**Tughlaq
Dynasty**

- Ghiyassiddin Tughlaq
- Muhammad Tughlaq
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Mohammad bin
- Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq II
- Alau Baqar
- Nasiruddin Muhammad
- Humayun
- Nasiruddin Mahmud

➤ Sayyid Dynasty :-

founder : Khizan Khan

time period : 1414 — 1451

They came as invaders in 1414 and attacked Tughlaq dynasty and established Sayyid Dynasty.

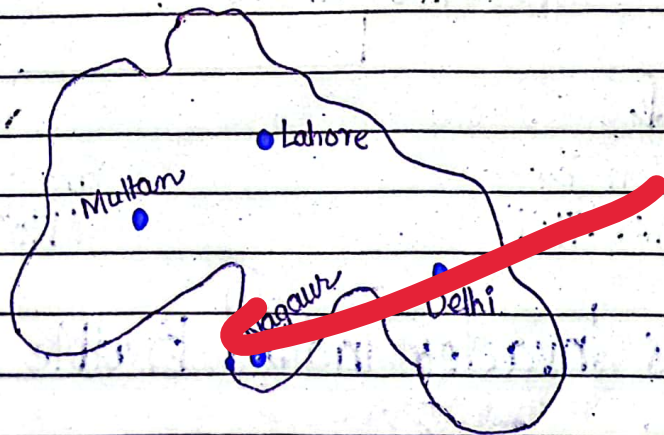


Figure : The Sayyid Dynasty

➤ Lodhi Dynasty :-

Founder: Bahlul Khan Lodhi

Time period: 1451 - 1526

Bahlul Lodhi established himself in Punjab after the Timur's invasion. The most important Lodhi Sultan was Skindas Lodhi who controlled the Ganges Valley as far as Bengal. The last Lodhi Sultan was Ibrahim Lodhi. He was killed by Babur in first battle of Panipat.

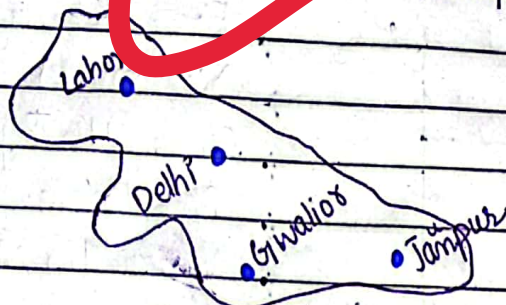
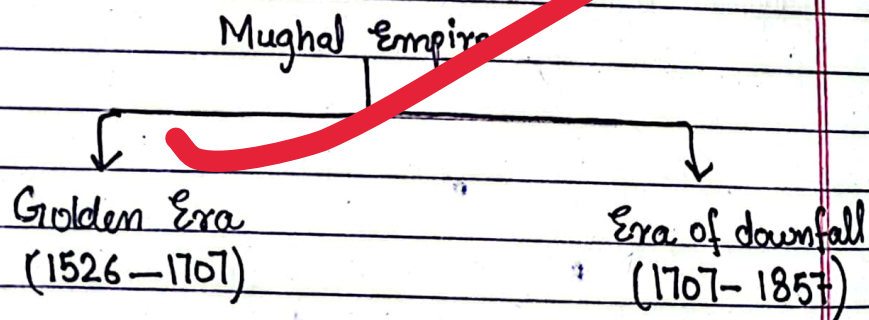


Figure: The Lodhi Dynasty

Mughal Empire (1526 - 1857):

Mughal Empire was one of the largest empires of India. Mughals conquered almost the whole subcontinent. & Mughal Empire is divided into two parts:



➤ Babur Invades India: Battle of Panipat :-

Date: _____

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time period : 1526-1530 .

Zahir-ud-din Muhammad came as invader in subcontinent and attacked Lodhis. He fought first battle of Panipat with Ibrahim Lodhi who was directing Lodhis after four years of ruling India, Babar died in 1530 and succeeded by his son Humayun

➤ Humayun :

full name: Nasir-ud-din Baig Muhammad Khan

duration: 1530 - 1540
1555 - 1556

He was eldest son of Babur. He was a better scholar than Salim. In 1540, at continual odds with Afghans, their rebel chief Sher Shah Suri forced him to leave India and seek asylum in Persia. Humayun only took back his father's territory in India in 1556 on death of Sher Shah Suri.

Developmental Work by Humayun.

Architectural Administrative Reforms

- 1- Purana Qila
- 2- Humayun's tomb initiation

Administrative Architectural Reforms

- 1- Establish strong beurocracy
- 2- Reorganized Revenue system

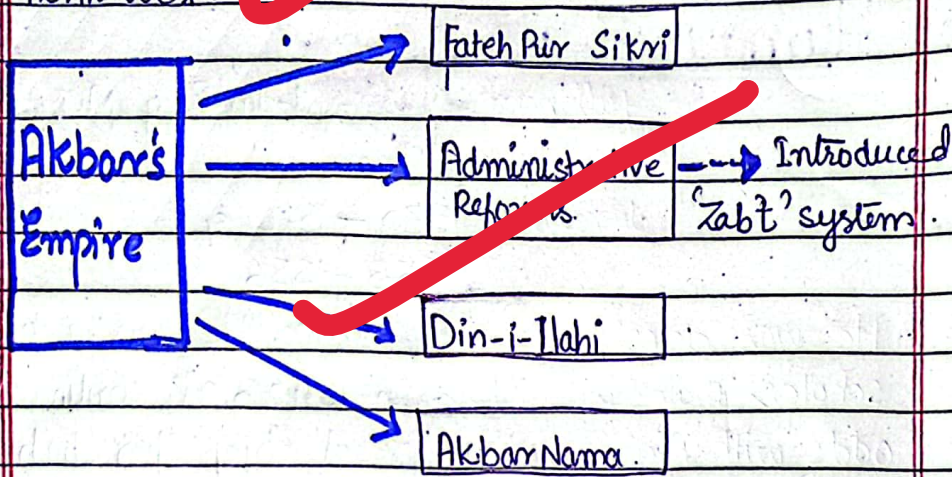
Infrastrucral Reforms.

- 1- GI road
- 2- Bridges & water ways.

➤ Akbar the Great: Contemporary of Queen Elizabeth I :-

Date: _____

Jalal-ud-din Akbar (1556-1605) was the eldest son of Humayun. He was one of the longest serving Mughal emperors. He extended Mughal frontiers to the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Persian border with Afghanistan in north-west.



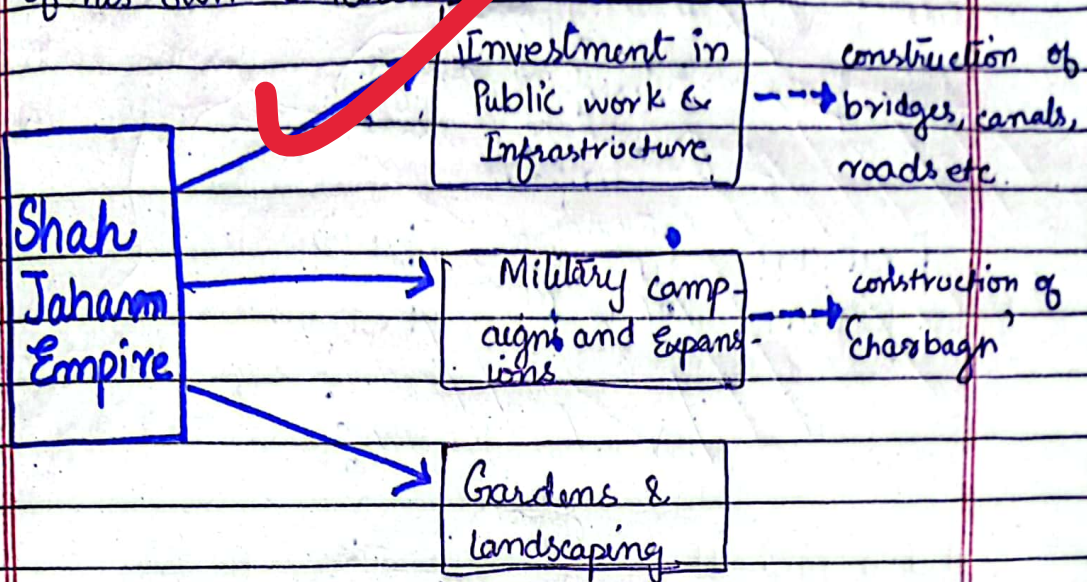
➤ Jahangir (1605-1627) :-

Noor-ud-din Baig Muhammad Khan Salim was one of the most attractive characters amongst the Great Mughals. He had a weakness for strong drinks. He constructed **Haram Minar** in Sheikh-upura in remembrance of his father called '**Hams Raj**'. Jahangir died in 1628 leaving two potential heirs - his son **Shah Jaham** and his stepson **Shahryar**.

➤ Shah Jehan (1628-1658) :

Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram was eldest son of Jahangir. He built the **Red Fort** and in memory of his wife **Mumtaz**.

Mahals, the **Taj Mahal** at **Agra**. He was overthrown by the sword and by the lust for power of his own children.



➤ **Aurangzaib Alamgir (1658-1707):**

Mohiud-din-Muzaffar Aurangzaib Alamgir ruled the empire with iron hand. Of all Mughals, Aurangzeb came closest to achieve the ideal of a true Islamic state in India. After his death, the Mughal Empire collapsed with internal conflicts among the successors and was reduced to the area around Delhi.

Foreign invasion of Nadir shah in 1729 A.D., and Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1747-1761 A.D., further weakened the empire. The last Mughal emperor Bahadur shah Zafar was imprisoned by the Britishers after 1857 mutiny.

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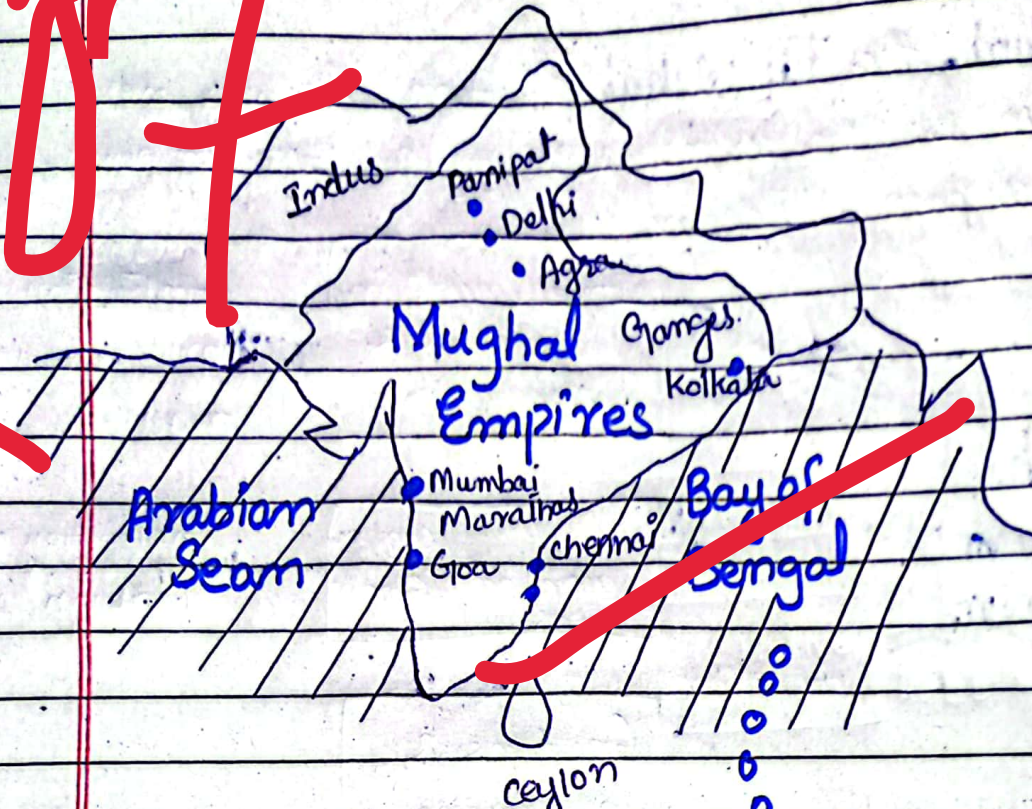


Figure : Mughal empire's Map.

What about the remaining personalities. The personalities which started after the start of downfall of Muslims????