

YOUR BUDDY FOR PRELIMS - LAWXPERTSMV INDIAUPSC PRELIMS
2018**ULTIMATE PLAN TO CLEAR PRELIMS 2018**

LAWXPERTS TEAM

NOTES FOR MEDIEVAL INDIA: SATISH CHANDRA.**PRELIMS 2018. #READ RELEVANT****Chapter 6 : Delhi Sultanat – I (1200 -1400)**

Do not read all the things in Medieval India – Glance through the basics and **Keywords**.
One should just know the *chronology of rulers* and their important policies.

- Muizzudin transferred the affairs in India to Qutbuddin Aibak after battle of Tarain. Aibak died of fall from his horse during his polo (*Chaugan*) play.
- Succeeded by Iltutmish (1210-36) –
 - ✓ First concentrated in North east and then later captured Indus region.
 - ✓ Generous and Able ruler.
- **Raziya (1236-39)**
 - ✓ *Ulama* – Theologians.
 - ✓ Power struggle between Turkish chief called as “the forty” or *Chahalgani*.
- **Era of Balban (1246-87) :**
 - ✓ *Naib* or deputy.
 - ✓ *Chhatra* – Royal insignia
 - ✓ He adopted the policy of “Blood and Iron”
 - ✓ He insisted on ceremony of *sijada* and *Paibas* (prostration and kissing the monarch’s feet)
 - ✓ Died at 1286.
 - ✓ Main architects of Delhi sultanate – esp. of its form of Government and Institutions.
 - The Mongols and the Problem of the North –west Frontier.
 - ✓ Mongol threat to India appeared in 1221 – after the defeat of Khwarizmi ruler – Jalaluddin, pursued by Chagiz Khan.
 - ✓ After death of Chagiz Khan – Mongol empire was divided among his sons.

Result : Firmness and vigour of Delhi sultanate esp. Alauddin Khaliji - with war and diplomacy averted the threat of mongols.

Chapter 7 : The Delhi –Sultanat - II

Death of Balban in 1286.

1. The Khaljis (1290-1320) :

Jalaluddin Khaliji –

- ✓ marched against mongols and overthrew incompetent delhi sultanate and
- ✓ 1st ruler to view that state should be based on the willing of the governed.
- ✓ Policy of tolerance and avoiding harsh punishments

Alauddin Khaliji – Killed his father-in-law.

- ✓ Won the support of ministers and soldiers with Gold.
- ✓ His opponents were dealt with utmost severity and Ruthlessness.
- ✓ Instituted spy services.
- ✓ Banned wine and intoxicants – to discourage festive parties.

2. The Tughlaqs (1340-1412) : Page 75

- ✓ **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq – founded**
- ✓ **3 competent rulers** – himself, his son – M. bin Tughlaq and his nephew – Firuz shah Tughlaq

3. Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate - Ignore.

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Chapter 8 : Government and Economic and Social Life during Delhi Sultanate

1. The Sultan :

- ✓ Most powerful office – with political, military, legal authority vested in him.
- ✓ Responsible for safety and security of the state and law and justice.
- ✓ Dispensation of Justice- most important function even to exempted religious classes (*ulama*)
- ✓ Rule of succession to throne.

2. Central Administration : Page 96 :

- ✓ **Wazir – Military leaders + revenue experts.**
- ✓ *Diwani-i-arz* or Military department. Head of this department : *Ariz-i-mamalik* – did not command the army , rather his work was to recruit, equip and pay the army.
- ✓ *Dagh*- Branding system
- ✓ *Diwan-i-risalat* - Religious matters, pious foundations and stipends to deserving scholars and men of piety. Presided by chief *Sadr / chief qazi* – head of the Dept. of Justice.

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- ✓ *Diwan-i- insha* - dealt with state correspondence.
- ✓ Noble who enjoyed fullest confidence of the ruler – *Barids*.
- ✓ *Karkahanas* or Departments.
- ✓ *Household Activities* – incharge - *Wakil-i-dar*

3. Local Administration : Page 98 :

- Tracts of Land divided in the country - *iqtas* – held by officers – *Muqtis / Walis*.
- Village grouping (84/100) – called *chaurasi* on the basis of *paragana* - headed by *Amil*
- *Khuti* – Landowners
- *Muqqaddam* – Headmen
- *Patwari* - Village accountant

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Chapter 9 – The Age of Vijayanagara and the Bahmanids and the coming of Portuguese : 1350-1565

- VE¹ + BK² – Dominated india, south of the vindhyas for 200 years.
- They built magnificent capitals, cities and beautified them with arts and letters.
- Maintained law and order.
- Provided for Commerce and Handicrafts.

¹ Vijayanagara Empire (VE)

² Bahmani Kingdom

- While North India – disintegrating ; south India + Deccan – had stable governments
- Transformation of India with the arrival of Portuguese and Mughals.

1. The Vijayanagara Empire (VE) – a foundation and conflict with Bahmani Kingdom(BK) : Page 112

- Founded by Harihara and Bukka – (earlier feudatories of Kakatiyas of Warangal → Ministers of Kingdom of Kampili)
- Their Guru : Vidyaranaya
- Their capital : Vijayanagar.
- It had to contend with Hoysala ruler of Mysore + Sultan of Madurai. Sultan defeated Hoysala ruler.
- By 1346 – whole hoysala kingdom was under VE.
- By 1377 – Sultan of Madurai – wiped out.
- **BK** – Founded on 1347 – by *Alauddin Hasan(AH)*, an Afghan Adventurer and brought up under service of Brahmana named Gangu – therefore he is known to be Hasan Gangu. He assumed title of ‘A.H.Bahman Shah’ → It is from this title, Kingdom was called BK.

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- Interest of VE + BK clashed in three areas(what are they?) and military conflicts between become a regular feature.
- 1st time – Artillery was used during these battles -- > BK artillery + Cavalry was more efficient – nevertheless war did not come to an end, merciless slaughter of people continued, later followed with peace treaty – to share the doab + no more slaughter of people.
- VE – *Harihara II (1377-1404)* - Looked for policy of expansion towards eastern sea coast.
- Page 115 – Ignore ; marital relationship did not bring up peace as it did earlier.

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- Deva raya II(1425- 1446) (DRII) - Greatest ruler of VE. To make his army superior, he inducted 2000 Muslims.

- VE invaded Srilanka with their Strong Navy.
- *Nuniz (16th century Portuguese writer)*
- *Italian Traveller – Nicolo conti visited VE in 1420.*
- *Persian traveller – Abdur Razzaq – Visited VE during DR II.*

2. The Bahmani Kingdom – its Expansion and Disintegration : Page 117 :

- BK – Most remarkable figure - Firuz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422)
 - ✓ He was acquainted with religious sciences i.e., commentaries of qura jurisprudence and fond of sciences: Botany, Geometry, Logic etc.
 - ✓ He was a good Calligraphist + poet.
 - ✓ Had Large number of wives in haram.
 - ✓ Determined to make Deccan = cultural centre of India.
 - ✓ His weakness : Drinking wine + listening to music.
 - ✓ Remarkable step : Induction of Hindus in the administration on Large scale.
 - ✓ Encouraged the pursuit of Astronomy and built an observatory near Daulatabad.
 - ✓ Much attention to Principal ports + Trading ships.
- **DR I** of VE defeated Firuz. Firuz abdicated the BK to his brother, Ahmad Shah I (AS - I) - called as saint (wali) on account of his association with famous sufi Gesu Daraz.
- AS - I : invaded Warangal for revenge + shifted capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.

3. Mahmud Gawan: Page 119 :

- BK – expanded due to Prime Minstership of Mahmud Gawan, Iranian by birth + trader.
 - ✓ Received the tile of “*Malik-ul-Tujjar*”

Pattern of Struggle in the South India :

1. No division based on religious lines, rather based on political + strategic consideration + trade and commerce.
2. Struggle between the various N-India and S-india did not proceed completely in isolation from each other.

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Chapter 10 – Struggle for Empire in North India – I

Page 132 :

- Decline of Delhi sultanate + flight of Tughlaq – resulted in provincial governors asserted their independence.

1. Eastern India – Bengal, Assam and Orissa :

- 1338 – Illyas Khan ruled under the title ‘Sultan Shamsuddin Illyas Khan’ – ruled the Bengal.
- Firuz Tughlaq captured him, then friendship treaty followed between them. This also enable Illyas to rule over Kingdom of Kamrup(Assam)
- Ghiyasddin Azam Shah (1389-1404) ascended the throne after Illyas . Known for his love of Justice. Established friendly relations with china resulted in revival of Chittagong port.
- Then brief rule of Hindu ruler – Raja Ganesh followed.
- They patronised Bengali language, poet *Maladhar Basu*: compiler of Krishna –Vijaya –was granted the title of ‘gunaraja Khan’ .
- During the rule of Alauddin Hassan (1493-1519) : Bengali writers flourished ; High officers were offered to Hindus. He had great respect fro Vaishnavite saint, Chaitanya.
- Ahoms, a mongoloid tribe of North Burma, established powerful kingdom in Assam – later they became hinduized.
- Vaishnavite reformer- shankaradeva – belonged to this period.
- Gajapati rulers – new dynasty in Orissa – great builders and warriors.

2. Western India – Gujarat, Malwa and Mewar; Page 136 :

Gujarat:

- **Kingdom in Gujarat – Ahmad Shah I (1411-13) ;** He built magnificent palaces and bazars and Madarsas.
- **Drew his building style from Jains of Gujarat.**
- **Example : Jama Masjid (Ahmedabad) ; Tin Darwaza**

- **He imposed Jizya on Hindus.**
- Bania or Commercial Community.
- Muzaffar shah defeated and Imprisoned the ruler of Malwa, Hushang Shah.
- Most famous sultan of Gujarat : Mahmud Begarha - he was called begarha because - he captured two powerful forts (Garhs). He joined with ruler of Egypt, to check Portuguese naval power.

Malwa and Mewar : Page 139

- Style of Architecture : *Mandu* with massive buildings.
- Malwa : Known for internal dissensions and factionalism among nobles.
- Husang shah – tolerant religious policy. But all rulers are not equally tolerant.
- Powerful ruler : Mahmud Khalji – destroyed many temples.
- Mewar : Ruler : Rana Kumbha
- He was patron of learned men and was an enthusiastic builder. Example : Victory tower (*Kirti Stambha*)
- Important development : At the fall of Rana Kumbha was the rise of Sangha.

3. North-west and North India – The Sharquis, the Lodi Sultans and Kashmir : Page 142 :

- 1st to assert independence : Malik Sarwar ; title : ‘ *Malik-us-sharq* ’ (Lord of the east) ; his successors came to known as Sharquis.
- Capital : Jaunpur (or *Shiraz of the east*)
- They had their own style of buildings.

Chapter 11 :Cultural Development in India (13th – 15th century)

MOST IMPORTANT CHAPTER IN THIS BOOK – DO NOT MISS A SINGLE SENTENCE IN THIS CHAPTER.

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- Coming of Delhi Sultanate – marked new cultural development of the country.

1. Architecture :

- New rulers (Turks) wanted a place to stay and worship. **They converted temples → mosques. Example :** Vishnu Temple -> *Quwwat-ul-islam* in Delhi ; Monastery → *Arhai Din ka Jhonpra* at Ajmer.
- No human or animal figures were used ; but geometrical and floral designs and verses in quoran were intertwined in artistic manner. This decorative Arabic script is called *Arabesque*. They also borrowed Hindu motifs – bell motif, swastika, lotus etc..
- Arch and Dome were used **on wide scale** (although **Indians knew** the arch and domes earlier – they did not use it on large scale) – which Arabs borrowed from Byzantine empire of Rome.

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- Arch provided – pleasing skyline ; dome – dispensed with the need for large number of Pillars ; they were built with STRONG CEMENT.
- Turkish rulers used – dome and arch method and also slab and beam method.
- Colour to their building was added by the use of *Red Sandstones, Yellow sandstones or Marble*.

Example : Qutab Minar - red and white sandstone used.

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- Alauddin Khalji – added an entrance door to Qutab – called as *Alai Darwaza* and it also contains dome – **1st time** built on correct scientific lines.
- Ghiyasuddin + M.Tughlaq – built huge palace – fortress complex called Tughlaqabad and artificial lake was created by blocking R.Jamuna.
- Tomb of Ghiyasuddin – marked a new trend in Architecture : i.e., building was put upon a high platform.
- Striking feature of Tughlaq architecture : *Sloping walls or batter* – it gave the effect of strength and solidity to the building. Batter is **absent** in Firuz Tughlaq buildings.

- 2nd feature of Tughlaq architecture : deliberate attempt to combine the principles of arch and lintel and beam in their buildings. Found in Firuz Tughlaq, Hauz Khas buildings.
- Tughlaq building had minimum decoration, however with decorative device of Lotus in all their buildings.
- Red sandstone was alternated with Cheap Greystones.
- Many grand mosques – built this period. This marked the independent style of architecture. Lodis developed this tradition further.
- Balconies, Kiosks and eaves – of Rajasthani-Gujarati style were used.
- Placing the building on higher platform ; eg : Lodi Garden in India.
- Many of tombs – were in octagonal shape.
- Many of these were later adopted by Mughal -→ resulted in TajMahal.
- With break of Delhi Sultanate – local traditions in Bengal, Gujarat etc.. were emerged.

2. Religious Ideas and Beliefs : Page 154 :

- When turks came, Islam was not strong in India.
- 8th – 10th century – *Arabs travellers + Sufi saints* – travelled different parts of India.
- Alburini's book *Kitab-ul-Hind* – familiarised hindu ideas and beliefs in west Asia.
- Buddhist lores, Indian fables and books on astronomy → translated into Arabic.
- There was influence of Buddhism and Vedantic Ideas on Islamic Thinking. Remnants of Buddhist – monasteries, stupas, images – in afghan, parts of central asia.
- Therefore – Indian + Greek ideas – made definite contribution to the development of Islamic Philosophy. Eg: Sufi Movement.

3. The Sufi Movement : Page 155 :

- **10th century** – marked the end of Mutazila / rationalist philosophy and marked the rise of orthodox schools on Quran and Hadis and sufi Mystic orders.
- **Rationalist school – has been accused of 1) spreading scepticism and atheism 2) Abolishing the difference between Creator and the created.**

- Works of 'traditionalists' – crystallised in 4 schools, of which *Hanafi school* – most liberal was adopted by eastern turks – who came to India.
 - Mystics – called as Sufis – had risen in Islam at a very early stage
 - ✓ They were marked by **deep devotion** and disgusted with display of wealth and degeneration of morals
 - ✓ Early sufi – Rabia (8th century) + Mansur bin Hallaj (10th Century) laid great emphasis on love as bond between God and Individual soul.
 - ✓ Their Pantheistic approach led them into conflict with orthodox elements, who had Mansur executed for heresy. Despite all this, mystic ideas continued spread among the Muslim masses.
 - ✓ Al-Ghazzali (d.1112) - who is venerated both by the orthodox elements and Sufis – tried to reconcile mysticism with *Islamic Orthodoxy*. He gave a blow to 'rationalist' philosophy : by arguing that positive knowledge of God – cannot be gained by reason but by revelation. Thus – Quran – was vital for a mystic.
 - ✓ Around this time – Sufi organised 12 orders / silsilahs.
 - ✓ Silsilahs – led by prominent mystic lived in *Khanqah* or hospice along with his disciples.
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4. Fine Arts: Page 166 :

- Turks – introduced – new musical instruments : *Rabab* and *Sarangi* and new musical modes and Regulations.
- Amir Khusrau, who was given the title of *nayak* or Master of both theory and practice of Music, also introduced perso-arabic airs (ragas) such as *aiman*, *Ghora*, *sanam* etc..
- Indian classical work – *Ragadarpan* – translated into Persia.