

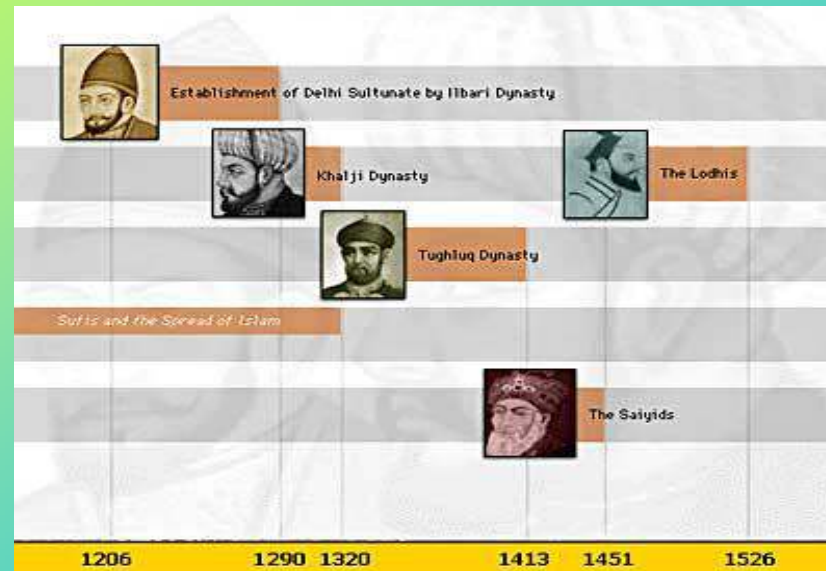


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THE DELHI SULTANATE



The period between 1206 AD and 1526 AD in Indian History is known as the Delhi Sultanate.

During this period of over three hundred years five dynasties, (32 kings) ruled in Delhi.

These were :

- The Slave Dynasty(1206 - 1290)
- The Khilji Dynasty (1290 - 1320)
- The Tughlak Dynasty (1320 - 1414)
- The Sayyad Dynasty (1414 - 1450)
- The Lodhi Dynasty (1451 - 1526)

THE SLAVE DYNASTY : 1206 AD

Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD).

Aram Shah Qutbuddin(1210-1211 AD)

Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD).

Rukhuddin Firoz Shah (1236 AD).

Razziya Sultan (1236-1240 AD)

Muizuddin Bahram ((1240-1242 AD)

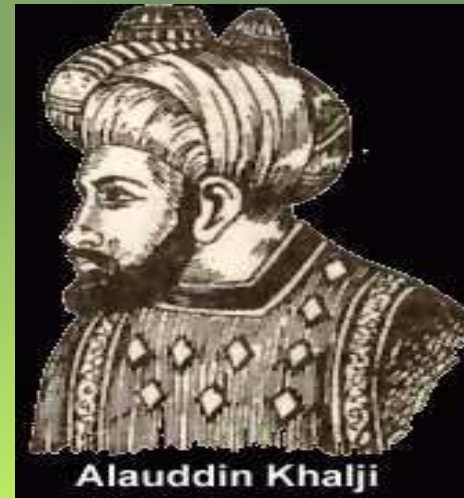
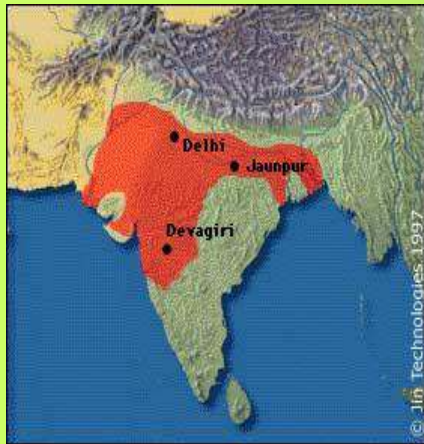
(Ghiyasuddin Balban. (1266-1286 AD)

Muizuddin Kaiquabad(1287-1290 AD)



The Khilji Dynasty (1290 - 1320)

Jalaluddin Khalji established Khalji dynasty. The founder of Turkish dynasty, Jalaluddin Khalji was seventy when he ascended the throne. He defeated the descendants of Balban, being victorious came to power. He was kind hearted, mild and trusting in nature. The most important event during the reign of Jalaluddin was attack on the Yadava city of Devagiri.



The New Emperor of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji, murdered his uncle Jalaluddin Firoze to gain the throne. It was his ambition to establish a vast empire. He introduced more controversial policies. All religious lands were confiscated and marriages between noble families were sanctioned by the King. The Emperor also introduced market and price control for foodgrains, cloth and other essentials. The land revenue was raised and made more efficient. Thus the Emperor enforced a highly centralised system of government

The Tughlak Dynasty (1320 - 1414)

Ghazi Malik ascended the throne as Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah and founded the third dynasty of the Sultanate. The Tughluqs belonged to the "Qarauna Turk" tribe.

Among the Tughluq dynasty, Muhammad Tughluq and Firuz Tughluq stand out. Muhammad Tughluq has been grossly misunderstood and is assessed on account of his five ambitious projects.

- (a) transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (1327),
- (b) introduction of token currency,
- (c) expedition for the conquest of Khurasan and Iraq,
- (d) conquest of Qarachil scheme,
- (e) increase in land revenue in the Doab



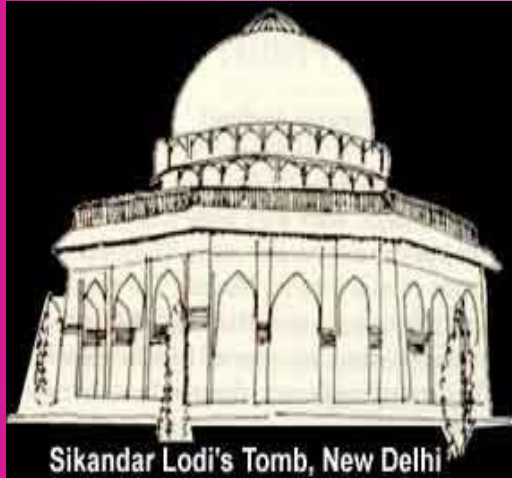
Empire of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
1321-1351A.D

The Saiyids [1414-51]



Khizr Khan, the founder of the Saiyid dynasty had collaborated with Timur and as a reward he was given the governorship of Lahore, Multan and Dipalpur. In 1414, he invaded Delhi and became it's master. Alauddin Alam Shah was the last ruler of the Saiyid dynasty and hardly did more than sustain the Sultanate in Delhi until 1451.

The Lodhis [1451-1526]



After thirty-seven years of chaotic rule, Bahlol Lodhi recognized as primus inter pares by his compatriots, acquired control of Delhi and laid the foundation of the Lodhi dynasty. The Lodhis ruled for seventy-five years, were Afghans by race. The last Lodhi Sultan, Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26) was defeated and killed by Babur in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. With the fall of the Lodhis, the Sultanate of Delhi also ended