

इतिहास (History)

The Delhi Sultanate

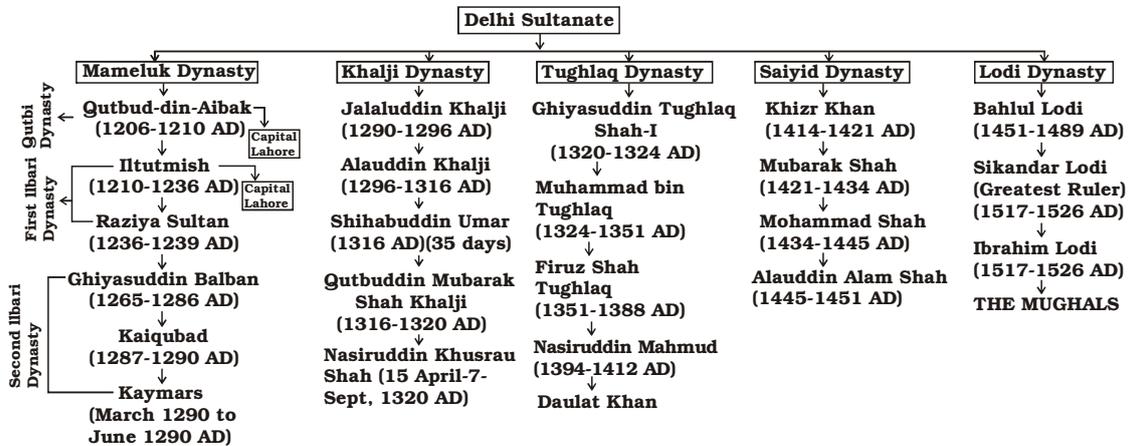
(दिल्ली सल्तनत)

☞ **The Delhi Sultanate consisted of five short lived dynasty kingdoms or Sultanate based in Delhi. The first three of which were of Turkish origin, the fourth was the Sayyid dynasty and the last was Lodi, which was of Afghan origin.**

दिल्ली सल्तनत में पाँच प्रमुख वंशों ने शासन किया। शुरु के तीन वंश गुलाम वंश, खिलजी वंश, तुगलक वंश तुर्की मूल के थे जबकि चौथा वंश सैय्यद वंश था और पांचवां वंश लोदी वंश था, जो अफगान मूल से संबंधित थे।

☞ **Qutbuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 AD. He was a perfect autocrat with wide powers in his hands.**

कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने दिल्ली सल्तनत की स्थापना 1206 ई. में की।



Slave/Mameluk Dynasty

ममलूक वंश/दास वंश

☞ **The Slave dynasty (also known as Mameluk Dynasty) was the first Turkish dynasty. They were either slaves or were the sons of slaves who became sultans (1206-1290 AD). Three major sub-dynasties were established during this period.**

तुर्कों में प्रथम वंश दास वंश था जिसे ममलूक वंश भी कहते हैं। इस वंश के सुल्तान दासों के पुत्र थे। यह वंश 1206-1290 ई. तक रहा।

☞ **Qutbi Dynasty (1206-1210) founded by Qutbuddin Aibak**

कुतुबी वंश (1206-1210 ई.) की स्थापना कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने की।

☞ **First Ilbari Dynasty (1211-1266 AD) founded by Iltutmish**

प्रथम इल्बरी वंश (1211-1266 ई.) की स्थापना इल्तुतमिश ने की।

☞ **Second Ilbari Dynasty (1266-1290 AD) founded by Balban**

द्वितीय इल्बरी वंश (1266-1290 ई.) की स्थापना बलबन ने की।

Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD)

कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक (1206-1210 ई.)

☞ **The meaning of his name was Lord of the Moon.**

इसके नाम का अर्थ चंद्रमा का स्वामी था।

☞ **In his childhood, he was sold as a slave and raised at Nishapur (Persia) where he was purchased by the local Qazi, Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Kulki.**

इसे बचपन में फारस के निसापुर में एक दास के रूप में भेज दिया गया। इसे वहां के काजी फकरुद्दीन अब्दूल अजीज कुल्की ने खरीद लिया।

☞ **After the death of his master, he was sold by his master's son and eventually becoming a slave of Muhammad of Ghur who made him the Amir-i-Akhur (the master of slave).**

इसके मालिक की मृत्यु के बाद उसके बेटे ने इसे पुनः दास के रूप में बेच दिया। आगे चलकर यह मोहम्मद गौरी का दास बना। मोहम्मद गौरी ने इसे अमीर-ए-अखूर का पद दिया जिसके अंतर्गत यह सभी दासों का मालिक बन गया।

☞ **Aibak assumed the title of Malik and sipahsalar and made Lahore as his capital. He was also known as Lakh Baksh as he gave a lot of liberal donations.**

ऐबक ने 'मलिक' और 'सिपहसालार' की उपाधी धारण की। इसने अपनी राजधानी लाहौर को बनाया। अधिक दान देने के कारण इसे लाखबख्श भी कहा जाता है।

☞ **He was assisted by Bakhtiyar Khalji in conquering Bihar and Bengal.**

इसे बख्तियार खिलजी द्वारा बंगाल और बिहार जीतने में मदद दी गई थी।

☞ **He built the first mosque in India at Mehrauli (Delhi) Quwwat-ul-Islam, Arhai Din ka Jhonpra (near Ajmer and started construction of the Qutub Minar (first storey) in the memory Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (Sufi saint).**

इसने भारत की पहली मस्जिद दिल्ली के महरौली में कुव्वत-उल-इस्लाम बनवायी। इसने अजमेर में अढाई दिन का झोंपड़ा (मस्जिद) बनवायी। इसने प्रसिद्ध सूफी संत ख्वाजा कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी की याद में दिल्ली में कुतुबमीनार की नींव रखी।

☞ **Aibak died of injuries received during an accidental fall from his horse while playing chaugan (polo) in 1210 AD. He was buried at Lahore near Anarkali bazar.**

1210 ई. में चौगान (पोलो) खेल खेलते समय लाहौर में घोड़े से गिर कर इसकी मृत्यु हो गई। इसे लाहौर में अनारकली बाजार के पास दफना दिया गया।

☞ **He was succeeded by his son Aram Baksh (ruled for 8 months), who was later replaced by Iltutmish.**

इसके बाद गद्दी पर इसका पुत्र आरामशाह आठ महीने के लिए बैठा है। लेकिन इसको इल्तुतमिश द्वारा हरा दिया जाता है। और इल्तुतमिश दिल्ली सल्तनत का सुल्तान बनता है।

Iltutmish(1210-1236 AD) इल्तुतमिश (1210-1236 ई.)

☞ **He was the son-in-law and slave of Aibak who was an ilbari Turk belonging to the Shamsi dynasty. He was known as a Slave of a Slave.**

यह ऐबक का दास था और आगे चलकर ऐबक का दामाद बन जाता है। इसे गुलामों का गुलाम कहा जाता है।

☞ **He was the real consolidator of the Turkish conquests in north India. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.**

यह दिल्ली सल्तनत का वास्तविक संस्थापक था क्योंकि उत्तर भारत में तुर्की सत्ता का सुदृढीकरण इसी ने किया। इसने अपने राजधानी लाहौर से स्थानानांतरित करके दिल्ली को बनाया।

☞ **At the time of his accession, Ali Mardan Khan had declared himself as the king of Bengal and Bihar while Qubacha declared himself as an independent ruler of Multan, seized Lahore and parts of the Punjab.**

☞ **Rajputs took it as an opportunity to assert their independence. Kalinjar, Gwalior and the entire eastern Rajasthan including Ajmer and Bayana freed themselves from Turkish rule.**

☞ **He defeated Yalduz in 1215 AD and threw away Qubacha from Punjab.**

☞ **He sent a large army under his son Nasiruddin Mahmud in 1266 AD who defeated Iwaz Khan (he had taken the title of Sultan Ghiyasuddin as an independent ruler of Lakhnauti) near Lakhnauti and brought Bengal and Bihar under the control of Sultanate.**

☞ **He captured Ranthambhor in 1266 AD and established his control over Mandor, Jalor and Bayana by 1231 AD.**

☞ **He also attacked Nagda (the capital of Mewar), but had to beat a retreat at the arrival of the Gujarat armies, which came to aid Rana Sanga. Then, he sent an expedition against Chalukyas of Gujarat, but lost it.**

☞ **In 1234-35 AD, he plundered Bhilsa and Ujjain, where he destroyed the Mahakala deva temple at Ujjain followed by his conquests in Budaun, Kanauj, Banaras and Awadh.**

☞ **The Caliph of Baghdad conferred upon him the title of Sultan in 1229 AD and he himself adopted the title of Amir-ul-Mominy or Commander of the faithfuls.**

- ☞ **He consolidated his empire by organising the nobility into a select group of forty called turkan-i-chahalgani.**
- ☞ **He divided his empire into Iqtas.**

Iqta was an assignment of revenues of a defined area of land in return of services rendered.

- ☞ **He introduced two new coins in northern india consisting of silver coins (175 grams) called tankas and copper coins called jitals. He also introduced Arabic coinage.**
- ☞ **He patronised Minhaj-us-Siraj who wrote Tabaqqat-i-Nasiri.**
- ☞ **He was called the father of tomb building as he built Sultangarhi tomb (Delhi) and completed the construction of Qutab Minar in Delhi (238 ft). The Hauz Shams, south of Qutub Minar and a madrasa were also built by him. He died in 1236 AD of an illness during a north west campaign.**
- ☞ **The nomination of a woman in preference to sons was a novel step and thus, she became the first woman muslim ruler in medieval India.**
- ☞ **She contended against her brothers and Turkish nobles to assert her claim. Her reign witnessed the struggle between the monarchy and the 40 Turkish chiefs (chahalgani).**
- ☞ **She started holding court with her face unveiled and she even hunted and led army in the war.**
- ☞ **Nizam-ul-Mulk Junaidi, the wazir, was defeated by her and she forced him to flee as he was against her elevation to the throne.**
- ☞ **She appointed Abyssinian noble, Malik Jamaluddin Yakut, to an office of the Amir-i-akhur (master of the horse) to create a party of loyal nobles to her.**
- ☞ **An internal rebellion broke out in 1240 AD when she was on her way to Sirhind under Altunia (governor) in which Yakut was**

killed and she was imprisoned at Tabarhind.

- ☞ She won over Altunia and made a renewed attempt on Delhi after marrying him. She fought valiantly, but was defeated and killed by nandits in a forest, while she was in flight.**

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1265-1286 AD)

- ☞ The political instability, due to the conflict among nobility, destabilised the Delhi Sultanate but this conflict came to end with the accession of Ulugh Khan/Balban as the Sultan in 1265 AD.**
- ☞ Initially, he held the position of naib or deputy to Nasiruddin Mahmud, a younger son of Iltutmish, whom Balban had helped in securing the throne in 1246 AD.**
- ☞ Due to the conspiracy by Turkish chiefs, Balban was ousted from his position and was replaced by Imaduddin Raihan (Indian Muslim).**
- ☞ However, he continued to create his own group and made preparations for a military showdown. Sultan Mahmud (d. 1265) bowed to the superior strength of Balban's group and dismissed Raihan and Balban assumed the royal insignia, the chhatra.**
- ☞ To strengthen his position, he declared that he was the descendant of Afrasiyab (Iranian king).**
- ☞ He broke the power of 40 Chahalgani's and appointed spies in every department. He organised a strong army to deal with internal and external disturbances.**
- ☞ He created a new external disturbances.**
- ☞ He created a new department of military affairs known as diwan-i-arz.**
- ☞ He suppressed the disturbances in Ganga Yamuna doab, Awadh, Mewat and Katehar (modern western Uttar Pradesh) and secured control over Ajmer and Nagaur in eastern Rajputana.**

- ☞ **He introduced court etiquettes such as sijda (prostration) and paibos (kissing the sultan's feet) to prove his superiority over nobles.**
- ☞ **According to Balban, the Sultan was God's shadow on earth (Zil-i-ilahi) and the recipient of divine grace (Niyabat-i-khudai).**
- ☞ **Balban adopted the policy of Blood and Iron to deal with the problems generated by the Rajputs and Mewatis.**
- ☞ **He also introduced a Persian festival of Nauroz (new year). He has called himself the Helper of a Caliph in his inscriptions on the walls of the Mosque at Garhmuketeshwar.**
- ☞ **Balban died in 1286 AD and was succeeded by his grandson Kaiqubad. The last ruler of this dynasty was Kayumars who was killed by Jalaludin Khalji.**