

All Inclusive Static Crash Course Prelims 2022

Class-15 : HISTORY

1101	1111	1121	1131	1141	1151	1161	1171	1181	1191	1178: Battle of Kayadra /Gujarat: Mularaj II & Bhim II (Solanki/Chalukya dynasty) defeated Ghori
1102	1112	1122	1132	1142	1152	1162	1172	1182	1192	1191: 1 st Battle of Tarain (Haryana): Prithviraj defeated Ghori
1103	1113	1123	1133	1143	1153	1163	1173	1183	1193	1192: 2 nd Battle of Tarain (Haryana): Ghori defeated Prithviraj (Chauhan dynasty)
1104	1114	1124	1134	1144	1154	1164	1174	1184	1194	1193: Battle of Chandawar (near Ferozabad): Ghori defeated Jaichand of Kannauj
1105	1115	1125	1135	1145	1155	1165	1175	1185	1195	1206: Ghori left Indian affairs to slave Qutbuddin Aibak (Aibak tribe) and went back to Ghazni, but was killed on the way by Khokhars.
1106	1116	1126	1136	1146	1156	1166	1176	1186	1196	
1107	1117	1127	1137	1147	1157	1167	1177	1187	1197	
1108	1118	1128	1138	1148	1158	1168	1178	1188	1198	
1109	1119	1129	1139	1149	1159	1169	1179	1189	1199	
1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200	
1201	1211	1221	1231	1241	1251	1261	1271	1281	1291	1206: Qutub-ud-din Aibak (Mamluk/Slave dynasty 1206-1290)
1202	1212	1222	1232	1242	1252	1262	1272	1282	1292	1210: Qutub-ud-din Aibak died (fell from horse while playing polo/chaugan)
1203	1213	1223	1233	1243	1253	1263	1273	1283	1293	1211: Son-in-law Iltutmish (Iltbari tribe) came to power by killing Aibak's son Aram Shah
1204	1214	1224	1234	1244	1254	1264	1274	1284	1294	1236: Raziya Sultana. Altunia revolted, she married him. Both killed by bandits.
1205	1215	1225	1235	1245	1255	1265	1275	1285	1295	1240: Bahram Shah came to power by overthrowing Raziya. He was killed by own army.
1206	1216	1226	1236	1246	1256	1266	1276	1286	1296	1242: Alauddin Masud Shah
1207	1217	1227	1237	1247	1257	1267	1277	1287	1297	1246: Nasiruddin Mahmud but real power was with Balban
1208	1218	1228	1238	1248	1258	1268	1278	1288	1298	1266: Balban
1209	1219	1229	1239	1249	1259	1269	1279	1289	1299	1287: Qaiqabad; 1290: Shamsuddin Kayumar (killed by JK in 1290)
1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	1290: Jalaluddin Khalji (Khalji dynasty 1290-1320)
1301	1311	1321	1331	1341	1351	1361	1371	1381	1391	1296: Allaudin Khalji
1302	1312	1322	1332	1342	1352	1362	1372	1382	1392	1316: Omar 1316: Mubarak Shah 1320: Khusrau Khan
1303	1313	1323	1333	1343	1353	1363	1373	1383	1393	1320: Ghiyasudin Tughlaq (Tughlaq dynasty 1320-1414)
1304	1314	1324	1334	1344	1354	1364	1374	1384	1394	1325: Muhammad bin Tughluq
1305	1315	1325	1335	1345	1355	1365	1375	1385	1395	1351: Firoz Shah Tughlaq
1306	1316	1326	1336	1346	1356	1366	1376	1386	1396	1388: Tughlaq Khan (till 1389)..... Nasirudin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq (1394-1413)
1307	1317	1327	1337	1347	1357	1367	1377	1387	1397	1398: Timur invaded India; looted away riches of Delhi
1308	1318	1328	1338	1348	1358	1368	1378	1388	1398	
1309	1319	1329	1339	1349	1359	1369	1379	1389	1399	
1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390	1400	
1401	1411	1421	1431	1441	1451	1461	1471	1481	1491	1414: Khizr Khan (Sayyid dynasty 1414-1451)
1402	1412	1422	1432	1442	1452	1462	1472	1482	1492	1421: Mubarak Shah
1403	1413	1423	1433	1443	1453	1463	1473	1483	1493	1434: Muhammad Shah
1404	1414	1424	1434	1444	1454	1464	1474	1484	1494	1445: Alam Shah
1405	1415	1425	1435	1445	1455	1465	1475	1485	1495	1451: Bahlol Lodi (Lodi dynasty 1451-1526)
1406	1416	1426	1436	1446	1456	1466	1476	1486	1496	1489: Sikandar Lodi
1407	1417	1427	1437	1447	1457	1467	1477	1487	1497	
1408	1418	1428	1438	1448	1458	1468	1478	1488	1498	
1409	1419	1429	1439	1449	1459	1469	1479	1489	1499	
1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500	
1501	1511	1521	1531	1541	1551	1561	1571	1581	1591	1504: Sikandar Lodi founded Agra
1502	1512	1522	1532	1542	1552	1562	1572	1582	1592	1517: Ibrahim Lodi
1503	1513	1523	1533	1543	1553	1563	1573	1583	1593	1526: Babur (Timurid dynasty) (1526-1530)
1504	1514	1524	1534	1544	1554	1564	1574	1584	1594	1530: Humayun
1505	1515	1525	1535	1545	1555	1565	1575	1585	1595	1540: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram.
1506	1516	1526	1536	1546	1556	1566	1576	1586	1596	Humayun took shelter with Shah Tahmasp of Iran
1507	1517	1527	1537	1547	1557	1567	1577	1587	1597	1555: Humayun recaptured Delhi
1508	1518	1528	1538	1548	1558	1568	1578	1588	1598	1556: Akbar; defeated Hemu in 2 nd battle of Panipat
1509	1519	1529	1539	1549	1559	1569	1579	1589	1599	
1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590	1600	
1601	1611	1621	1631	1641	1651	1661	1671	1681	1691	1605: Jahangir
1602	1612	1622	1632	1642	1652	1662	1672	1682	1692	1627: Shah Jahan
1603	1613	1623	1633	1643	1653	1663	1673	1683	1693	1658: Aurangzeb (Alamgir)
1604	1614	1624	1634	1644	1654	1664	1674	1684	1694	
1605	1615	1625	1635	1645	1655	1665	1675	1685	1695	
1606	1616	1626	1636	1646	1656	1666	1676	1686	1696	
1607	1617	1627	1637	1647	1657	1667	1677	1687	1697	
1608	1618	1628	1638	1648	1658	1668	1678	1688	1698	
1609	1619	1629	1639	1649	1659	1669	1679	1689	1699	
1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690	1700	
1701	1711	1721	1731	1741	1751	1761	1771	1781	1791	1707: Bahadur Shah
1702	1712	1722	1732	1742	1752	1762	1772	1782	1792	1712: Jahandar Shah
1703	1713	1723	1733	1743	1753	1763	1773	1783	1793	1713: Jahandar Shah defeated by nephew Farrukh Siyyar with help of Sayyid Brothers.
1704	1714	1724	1734	1744	1754	1764	1774	1784	1794	1719: Rafi Darajat, Shah Jahan II, Muhammad Shah
1705	1715	1725	1735	1745	1755	1765	1775	1785	1795	1748: Ahmad Shah Bahadur
1706	1716	1726	1736	1746	1756	1766	1776	1786	1796	1754: Alamgir II
1707	1717	1727	1737	1747	1757	1767	1777	1787	1797	1759: Shah Jahan III
1708	1718	1728	1738	1748	1758	1768	1778	1788	1798	1760: Shah Alam II Son of Alamgir II. Spent first decade away from capital due to fear from his wazir Najib Khan Rohilla. Returned back with Maratha help.
1709	1719	1729	1739	1749	1759	1769	1779	1789	1799	1806: Akbar Shah II
1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800	1837: Bahadur Shah II / Bahadur Shah Zafar (reign till 1857; died in 1862 in Burma)

Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210)

- Generous hence called lakh-baksh; laid foundation of Qutub Minar; patronised Hosan Nizami who wrote Taj-ul-Masir (1st official history of Delhi Sultanate)

Iltutmish (1210-36)

- prevented Mongol invasion by **Chengiz Khan**; received deed of investiture from Khalifa of Baghdad so **inscribed Khalifa's name on coins**. Real founder of Delhi Sultanate. Made **Delhi capital**. Formed **Turkan-i-Chahalgani** (group of 40 Turkish nobles as a ministerial body). Divided empire into **Iqtas**, gave to military leaders for revenue collection, who sent Fawazil (excess money) to centre. Introduced coins: silver **Tanka** and copper **Jittal**. Nominated daughter Raziya, as sons were worthless.

Balban (1266-87)

- No new conquest due to fear of Mongols. To restore prestige of crown, he introduced **Sajda & Paibos** (Sajda: bending in front of King; Paibos: kissing his feet) and **Nauroz** (Persian new year). Assumed title of **Zil-i-Ilahi** (Shadow of God). Adopted policy of **blood and iron** (called Bismark of India). Founded **Diwan-i-Ariz** (military dept.). Appointed only people of noble birth to higher posts.

Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

- First Sultan who asserted that state should be based on willing support of the governed, so state could never be truly Islamic as majority was of Hindus. Assassinated by nephew Ali Gurshasp (Alauddin Khalji)

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)

- Faced maximum number of Mongol attacks, fought, eliminated Mongol menace. Adopted title of '**Sikander-i-Saini**' (Alexander the Second). Captured Gujrat, married Kamala Devi in 1297. In 1300 captured Ranthambhor, women committed **Jauhar** described by Amir Khusrau (1st Persian description of Jauhar). Amir Khusrau given title of '**Tut-i-Hind**' (parrot of India). Centralised his administration, brought many reforms. Appointed **Barids** (intelligence agents/officers/news reporters to King) and **Munhis** (spies). Introduced **Dagh** (branding of good horses for military) and **Chehra** (description of soldiers) system. **Market reforms to control prices to raise large army**. Abolished **small iqtas**, this brought almost all land in doab under Khalsa (crown) land. Abolished privileges of Khuts and Muqadams (village head man). He was 1st Sultan to collect **land revenue based on measurement** (masahat), Biswa was unit of measurement. 1st Sultan to fix **land revenue in cash**. He set up **warehouses** and stocked them with foodgrains to be released during famine or shortfall of grain. He **controlled prices** of horses to ensure reasonable supply to the army. Good quality horses could be sold only to the state.

Ghiyasudin Tughlaq (1320-25) (aka Ghazi Malik)

- GT reduced land revenue to 1/5th. First Sultan to **start irrigation work**. Suppressed revolt in **Bengal**, died on returning as the celebration **pavilion** built by son Jauna Khan collapsed (later called as MBT)

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)

- Delhi Sultanate reached maximum territorial extent. For two years lived in a camp called **Swarg Dwari** near Kannauj due to **plague** in Delhi. Did five experiments, all failed. Setup '**Diwan-i-amir-kohi**' (agri dept.) gave Sondhar and Taccavi loans to farmers. Decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Deogir (Daultabad) in the Deccan because it was more centrally located. Experimented with token currency, but it failed as the sultan was unable to prevent forging of the new coins. Khurasan project: to conquer kingdom of Khurasan, then ruled by Iraq, he recruited one lakh soldiers and paid them one year's salary in advance. He declared himself to be **lieutenant of Caliph**. Historian **Isami** called as **wisest fool**. Historian **Badauni** (1540-1605) described his death as 'King freed from people, people from King'

Firoz Tughlaq (1351-88)

- Nephew of MBT. Built biggest network of **canals**. Destroyed Jagannatha temple of Puri, desecrated Jwalamukhi temple of Kangra. 1st Sultan to get Hindu religious works translated into Persian. From Jawalamukhi temple, 1300 Sanskrit manuscripts were translated into Persian as Dalai-i-Firoj Shahi by Azizudin Khan. **He made iqtas hereditary**. Abolished Abwabs (misc taxes). Formed **Diwan-i-Bandgan** (dept of slaves), **Diwan-i-Khairat** (Dept of Charity for orphans and widows). Introduced new coins Adha (50% jital) and Bikh (25% jital). Autobiography Futuhat-e-Firozshahi.

Ziauddin Barani (1285-1357)

He was a political thinker during MBT and FST time. He wrote Taarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.


He said that Delhi Sultanate is not Islamic as Sultan supplemented Muslim law with his own regulations.

Sher Shah Suri (1540-45)

- He introduced **Rupee**. Finished Old Fort at Delhi (started by Humayun), added Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque, etc. His Mausoleum is in Sasaram, Bihar (It was the capital of Sur empire)

Sikandar Lodhi (1498-1517)

Mother was Hindu. He founded **Agra** in 1504. Established 'gazz-i-sikandari' as a new measurement for cultivated lands. Wrote Persian verses under the name 'Gulrukhi'. (Gazz-i-Sikandari was of 30.36 inches which gave way to gaz-i-ilahi of about 32 inches under Akbar.)

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Babur (Timurid dynasty)

- Descendant of **Timur** (father side) and **Genghis Khan** (mother side)
- Ibrahim Lodi's uncle, Alam Khan, and Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in **first battle of Panipat** in 1526.
- Wrote Baburnama in Turki/Chagatai, even though court language was Persian
- Posthumously given name Firdaws Makani (resident of paradise)
- **Battle of Khanwa**
 - In 1527 near Agra. Babur defeated Rana Sanga (Rajput).
 - More significant because Mewar was much stronger than the crumbling Delhi Sultanate under Lodi. Also, Rana Sanga had once defeated Ibrahim Lodi in Battle of Khatoli in 1518.

Babur-nama: Babur in Turki/Chagatai
Humayun-nama: sister Gulbadan Begum
Akbar-nama: Abul Fazl

Badshah-nama: by Abdul Hamid Lahori and others
Official history during Shah Jahan reign
Shahjahannama: text; Padshahnama: illustrated versions

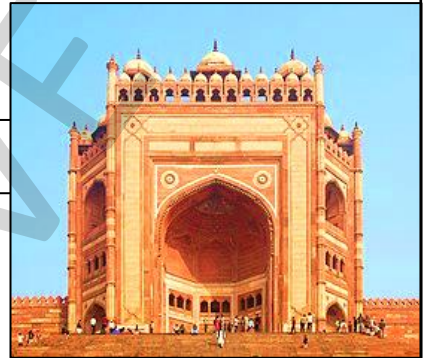
Akbar

Din-i-ilahi Started by Akbar in 1582; initially known as Tawhid-i-ilahi
Had elements from many religions; promoted Sulh-i-kul (peace with all)
Had less than 20 followers (including Birbal)

Agra Fort Gardens in charbagh style; some important buildings like Moti Masjid; Diwan-i-aam and Diwan-i-Khas, Sheesh Mahal

Fatehpur Sikri (near Agra)

- Built by Akbar in honour of the great Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chisti
- Salim Chisti's tomb, five-storied Panch Mahal; Ibadat Khana (here Akbar used to meet leaders of different religions)
- Maktab Khana (House of Translation) was Bureau of records and translation. Many Sanskrit texts were translated to Persian, and also illustrated
- Fatehpur Sikri was founded as capital in 1571, and remained so till 1585. But in 1585, Akbar shifted capital to Lahore. Reasons:
 - Shortage of water in Fatehpur Sikri
 - Threat from Khyber pass, e.g. from Uzbeks



Buland Darwaza (Door of Victory)

- Highest gateway in the world
- Built in 1602 in Fatehpur Sikri Fort by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

1581:

- Akbar marched to Punjab and then to Kabul, to end threat from his brother Mirza Muhammad Hakim.
- Akbar left Kabul in the hands of his sister, Bakht-un-Nissa Begum, and returned to India.



Aurangzeb

Shah Jahan → Taj Mahal → Mumtaz Mahal
Aurangzeb → Bibi ka Maqbara → Dilras Banu Begum

← Bibi ka maqbara


- It is a tomb in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
- It was commissioned by Aurangzeb in 1660 in the memory of his wife Dilras Banu Begum.
- It is also known as the 'Taj of the Deccan' (**Dakkhani Taj**) because of its striking resemblance to the Taj Mahal.

Dara Shikoh

- Eldest son of Shah Jahan
- 1653 expedition to Kandhar failed miserably
- He lost succession battles against Aurangzeb, e.g. Samugarh, Dharmat, Deorai
- He was executed in 1659

Some books by Dara Shikoh

- Majma-ul-Bahrain (Confluence of Two Seas / Samudra Sangam Grantha)
Harmony between Sufi and Vedanta philosophies
- Sirr-i-Akbar (Greatest Secret)
Translation of 50 chapters of Upanishads

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