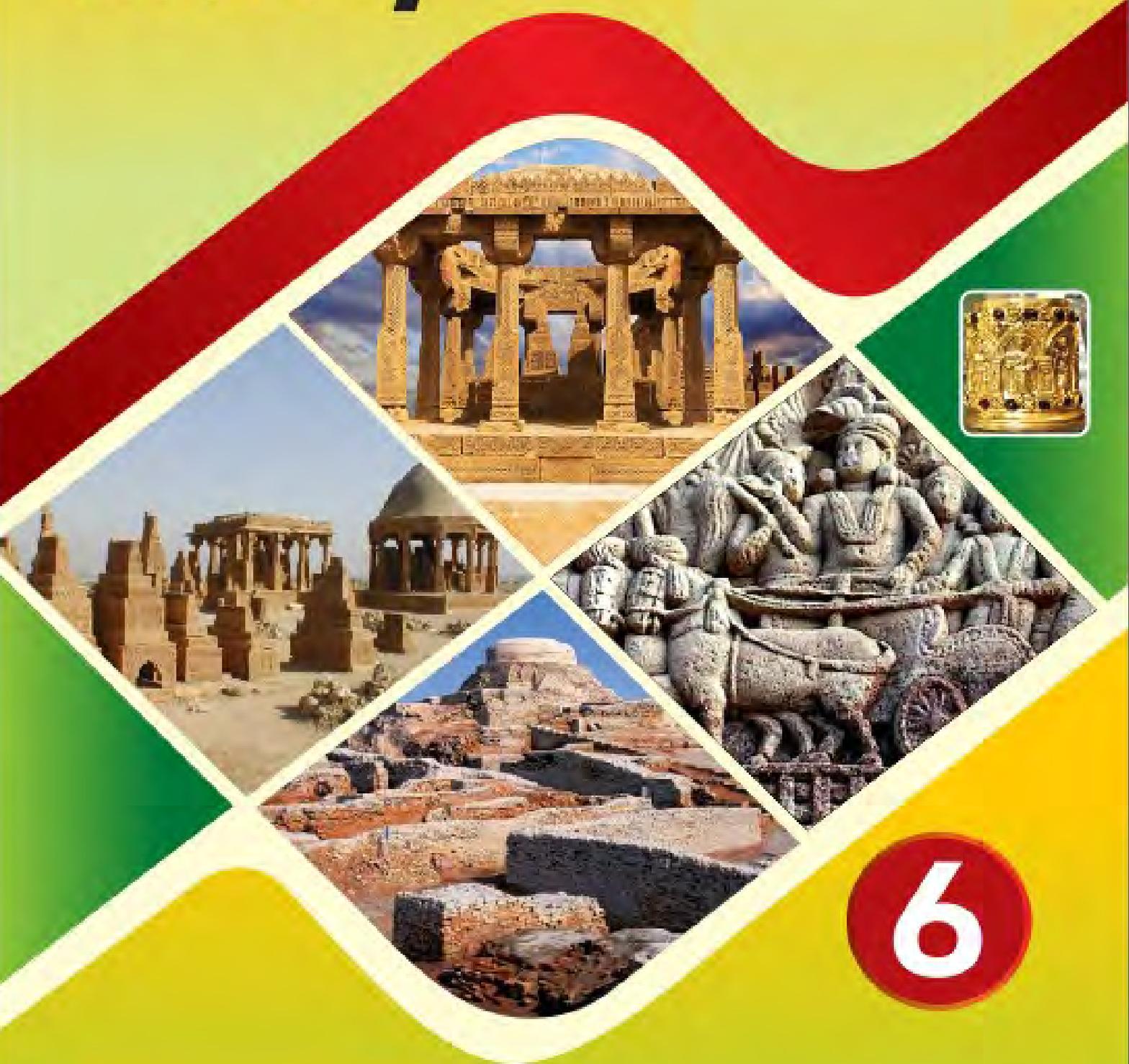


History

This book has been selected and distributed by Government of the Punjab for Academic year 2022-23 as textbook for all Government Schools in Pakistan.



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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.)

History

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Indus Valley Civilization

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

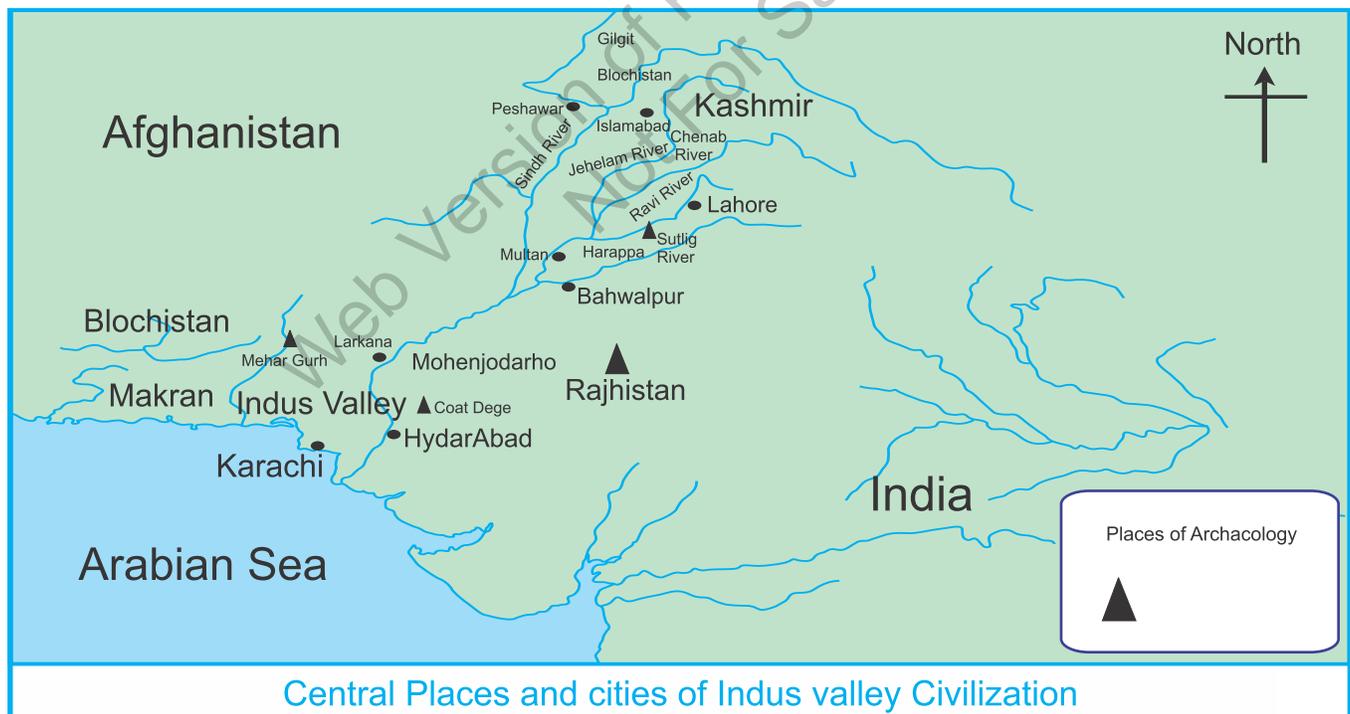
- Explain the Indus Valley Civilization in terms of its time scale.
- Describe the importance of History.
- Pinpoint its strategic location on the map.
- Pinpoint on the map the land and sea routes through which it established contact with other civilization e.g., Mesopotamian, Sumerian, Nile valley civilization, etc.
- Evaluate the religious belief system in the Indus valley civilization.
- Discuss the structure and salient features of the society in terms of its egalitarian nature.
- Emphasize the peaceful nature of the society as indicated by the absence of weapons of warfare and tools for hunting.
- Explain the absence of horse and the presence of bull as the chief insignia of the Indus valley civilization.
- Describe the agriculture patterns of the Indus valley civilization.
- Highlight the trading activities, especially with reference to their commercial exchanges with other civilizations.
- Discuss the unique contribution of the Indus valley civilization in terms of town planning and architecture especially their drainage system, kiln manufacturing and storage system, etc.
- Explain how the migrating hordes with superior weapons and warhorses pushed the local inhabitants (Dravidians) to South further and further over a period of three hundred years.
- Discuss the consequences of the invasion: emergence of a new ruling race, society and civilization.

Importance of History

History is such an organized study of the past, in which it examines the results and effects of the events of the past nations. Past, present and future are linked like a string. A thought can be created for future after getting a lesson from the historical events and present circumstances. The basic aim of history is to keep the new generation up-to-date about the country and its traditions, so that they can lay out plans for future. The study of history opens new ways to learn. The map of the events of thousand years comes in minds and we obtain information about food, dress, living, professions, buildings, rise and fall and destruction of the nations. The study of history provides us comprehensive knowledge about historical heritage and values of nations. The study of ancient relics are the greatest source to get information about the past.

Indus Valley Civilization

Indus valley is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. The region where this civilization was developed had been irrigated mainly by River Indus and its tributary rivers. The signs of this civilization are found in Sindh at Mohenjo Daro and in Punjab along with River Ravi at Harappa (Sahiwal). About 1500 additional settlements and signs of this civilization have been discovered in Pakistan and Western India.



The Periods of Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley civilization consisted of three periods:

Primary period	3800 BC	2500 BC
Middle period	2500 B C.....	1700 BC
Last period	1700 B C.....	1300 BC



Ruins of Mohenjodharo



Ruins of Harappa

During the primary period, urban life made a great progress. The art of handicrafts flourished. In the middle period, this civilization progressed well. Many new cities and villages were established. In the end of third period, the Indus Valley Civilization was inclined towards downfall.

Important cities of the Indus Valley Civilization

Mohenjo Daro

It is an ancient city, situated in District Larkana (Sindh). This city was the most important centre of Indus Valley. Indus River flows on its Eastern part. The signs of Indus Valley Civilization were first discovered in 1922 in Mohenjo Daro during excavation of the land. The things which have been found here are ornaments, clay, bronze, utensils, seals, carts, boats, toys, statues, spindles and skeletons of different



Toys

Ornaments

animals. Bangles and beads of red clay are discovered from here which had been worn by ladies and children. Along with that precious gems, oyster shells made ornaments had also been used there.

Harrappa

Harappa is the second most important city of the Indus Valley Civilization. From here, a lot of assets have been discovered of this Civilization. Solid clay utensils, seals and system of measures and weights are included in it. Seals were made of solid clay, silver and copper. The pictures of elephant and humped bull are more prominent. Tools were made with bronze. Resemblance has been found in objects, which have been found in both cities, because both cities were the part of the Indus Valley Civilization.



Clay pots

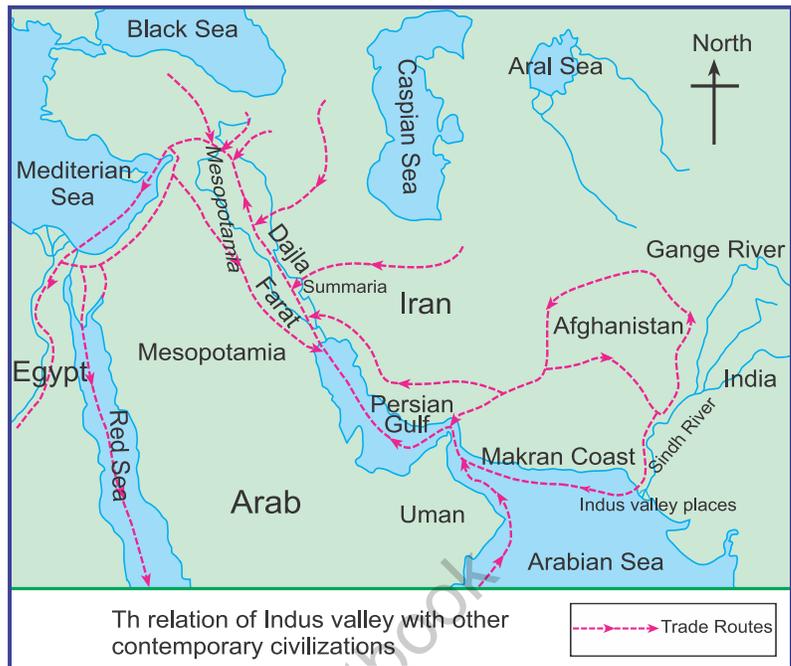
Seal

Relations With Other Contemporary Civilizations

Four most ancient civilizations of the world have been discovered in Asia up to now. Egypt, Mesopotamia (Iraq), Sumeria and the Indus Valley are included in it. The Indus Valley Civilization is considered contemporary of these ancient Civilizations.

The Indus valley Civilization had trade relations with Southern Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Persian Gulf. Indus Valley, Dajla, Farat and Neil Valley are also called "Cradle of Civilizations". It had also commercial and religious relations with Sumeria and Babal Civilizations.

During excavation in Sumeria, seals of Indus Valley, utensils and a picture of humped bull are found on stone bowl. These signs indicate mutual relations among these civilizations. The clay tablets which are found in Iraq at different points inform us that those people used to carry trading goods to Indus Valley. Agreements of exchange of goods under barter system also existed

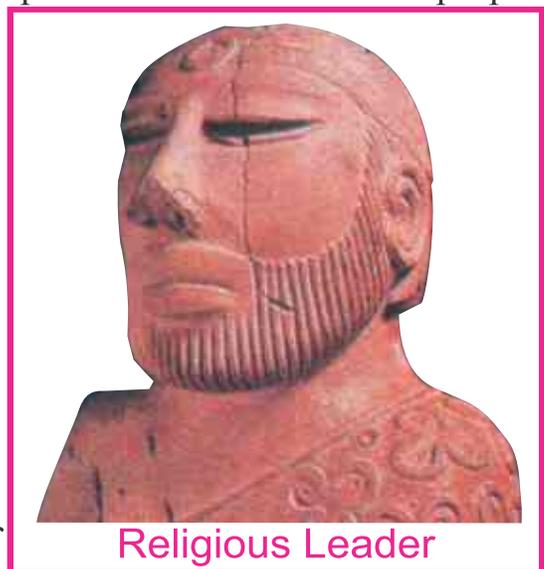


there. Building stones, skins, gold, emerald, ropes and dry goods had been brought from Egypt to Indus Valley. In exchange of these goods utensils, wool and wood had been exported to Egypt. Silver, woolen cloth, leather and oil had been imported from Iraq to Indus Valley.

Mesopotamia (Iraq) had also commercial relations with Indus Valley. Arts and handicrafts were exchanged between them. Trade had been established under barter system. The trade of Indus Valley had been extended up to remote areas of Ganges in addition, to Mesopotamia. Farmers used to get additional income by exporting of things and crops, which were included cotton, wool and handicrafts. The government monitored the trade transactions and official stamps had been used for this purpose which were crafted pictures of special animals. The trade of gold, silver, copper and ivory objects had been done with Egypt. Sea trade and voyager had been conducted on huge boats or wooden ships. There was also a system to pay taxes.

Religious beliefs of Indus Valley People

The religion of Indus Valley Civilization could not be guessed through any composition. However, there have been found the portraits of



Religious Leader

gods and goddesses on stamps, which reflect that they used to worship the statues and gods. Clay statues were also made for worship purposes. People used to consider the trees of holy values. Here, animals were also worshipped as a custom. The portraits of the bull, rhinoceros, lion and elephant have been found. The Indus Valley people buried their dead bodies as well as burnt them.

Social System and its Prominent Features

Indus Valley system was run under a regular administration. It was enforced to keep the system of weight and measurement correct and according to the standard. Sweepers were bound to keep streets and paths neat and clean. That society had been divided into different sections. Town planning provides us information about it. Landlords and influential persons resided in upper parts in large and spacious houses. Separate quarters had also been reserved for servants. Majority of people had been poor. They lived in lower areas in small houses. Farmers lived in villages, while nomades wandered with herds of cattle in forests and plains. Artisans and merchants also lived in cities. Grand palaces, temples and tombs were not seen in cities.

Jobs had been allocated among men and women. Women used to grind wheat, weave cloth and look after the cattle whereas cultivation, commerce and industrialization were specified for men. Cotton was cultivated in Indus Valley. Spindles also have been found in homes which indicate that weaving cloth was also a profession of those people. Statues of clay and printed cloth give impression of textile industry. Women used to wear necklace, strings of beads and bangles for decoration. They were also used to wear "Lahanga" (long skirt). Men used to wear Shawl.

Script

The people of Indus Valley could read and write. Their mode of writing was very interesting and complicated. A supreme system of writing was conducted in that period which had 400 symbols. Merchants, soldiers and political personalities used it. The experts of archaeology department could not find their meanings till now. Certainly, some experts have



formed an idea, that these scripts consisted of more than one languages. Many corners of this civilization will be hidden until an expert reads the words and the mode of writing of this civilization.



Harrow

Agriculture

The soil of Indus Valley was fertile. The dependence of its wealth was upon trade and agriculture. The majority of Indus Valley Civilization consisted of farmers, who made the soil fit for cultivation purposes after cutting the forests. The crops were damaged due to seasonal rains. People detained the water to make banks on rivers for cultivation. The signs of crops which have been found from the settlements. It is said on this base that wheat, millet, barley, vetches, peas, Indian millet, sesame-seed, rice, linseed, mustard-seed and cotton were produced. The signs of dates, melon and grapes have been found among fruits.

Peaceful Society

Few number of huge weapons have been found during digging of cities. The rulers had not kept a large army or police. They maintained the relations with their neighbours and contemporary civilizations on the basis of peace. The common weapons which have been found during digging, can be used only for hunting. This indicates that those people led peaceful life. No proof was found about assassination and plundering in that society.

The Presence of Bull

Cattle were a part of their lives. A great number of the skeletons of bulls have been found in Indus Valley. It shows that it was a common practice to rear the bulls.

The bull was the most important animal according to their point of view. Countless seals with bull's picture and clay toys have been found. The people also used the bull for transportation.



Bull

Commercial Activities:

The trade of agricultural crops and minerals had been carried among cities and villages of Indus Valley. Internal trade had been carried by bullock-carts. Weights and scales of measurements have been found which are made of stones in quadrilateral shape.



Weights for Measuring Goods

Town Planning

The people of Indus Valley had excellent knowledge of art of architecture. Cities and towns had been constructed with great technique and planning. Artisans had known the art of making and baking the bricks. They made the foundations of



A Street of Mohenjodarho

Bathroom

Paved drains

Town Planning

houses profound and deep, strong and also paid attention to exterior beauty.

Houses had been built on the edges of the roads of city. Baked bricks were used in their construction. Every house had bathrooms which had been made towards outer street. Houses had more than one storey. Ladders had been used to go to upper storey. There was a reasonable arrangement of light and air in houses.

Roads had been constructed with such a style in ancient Harappa that people could easily move among different towns and streets. Narrow gates had also been made from which a bullock-cart could pass easily at one time. It has been found by digging that a straight road was one kilometer long and nine meters wide.

Drainage System

There was an excellent drainage system of filthy water. Narrow and wide drains were made in proper order for the outlet of dirty water. Narrow drains had been covered by bricks and wide drains by large marble slabs. The stinking water had been brought together with wide drains. Thus, stinking water was drained out from the cities. There was no exemplary city in the ancient period which had such best arrangements and fine facilities for outlet of filthy water.

Godowns of Grain

Mostly godowns of grain were situated on the bank of river in Mohenjo Daro. The collected wheat from different areas was brought to godowns by river route and then had been sent to other regions. Concrete roads had also been made for this purpose. Solid floors had been made in godowns. The salaries of government servants had been paid from that grain. The grain had also been used as a currency. Huge godowns of grain were found in Harappa which had been used to keep extra grain.

Evacuation of Local Community

The people of Indus Valley were civilized, peaceful and developed. Aryan assailants destroyed their graceful civilization. Aryans were quarrelsome. They had war-horses and excellent weapons. When Aryans attacked Indus Valley inhabitants, they could not face them. Aryans had pushed the local community towards South - East and became occupants.

The Decline of Indus Valley Civilization

Indus Valley Civilization gained a magnificent place by making a progress gradually. Its effects had been implemented upon a vast region, but suddenly it had

- (iii)Fishery (iv) Labour
3. Who destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization?
 (i) Local people (ii) Aryans
 (iii)Hindus (iv) Egyptians
4. Which animal had been considered the symbol of civilization in Indus Valley.
 (i) Horse (ii) Bull
 (iii)Cow (iv) Sheep
5. What types of people were the inhabitants of Indus Valley?
 (i) Civilized (ii) Uncivilized
 (iii)Quarrelsome (iv) Backward

Q.3: Write short answers of the following questions.

- Where Indus Valley Civilization is situated?
- Write the important names of cities of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Which was the major profession of Indus Valley people?
- Which civilizations had been engaged in trade with Indus Valley inhabitants?
- Where had migrated the local population after the arrival of Aryans?

Q.4: Match column A with column B to complete the sentence.

Column A	Column B
The Indus valley's people used the bull	with bronze
There was a drainage system for dirty water	was fertile
The land of Indus Valley	for transportation
The Indus Valley inhabitants	in the indus valley
The tools had been made in Indus Valley	led peaceful life

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

- Hang the photographs of the items in classroom which have been found from Indus Valley.
- Arrange a visit to the museum many for the students.
- The students should analyse the complete process of brick on a kiln in a village or city and present their report in class.

The Aryan Era

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to

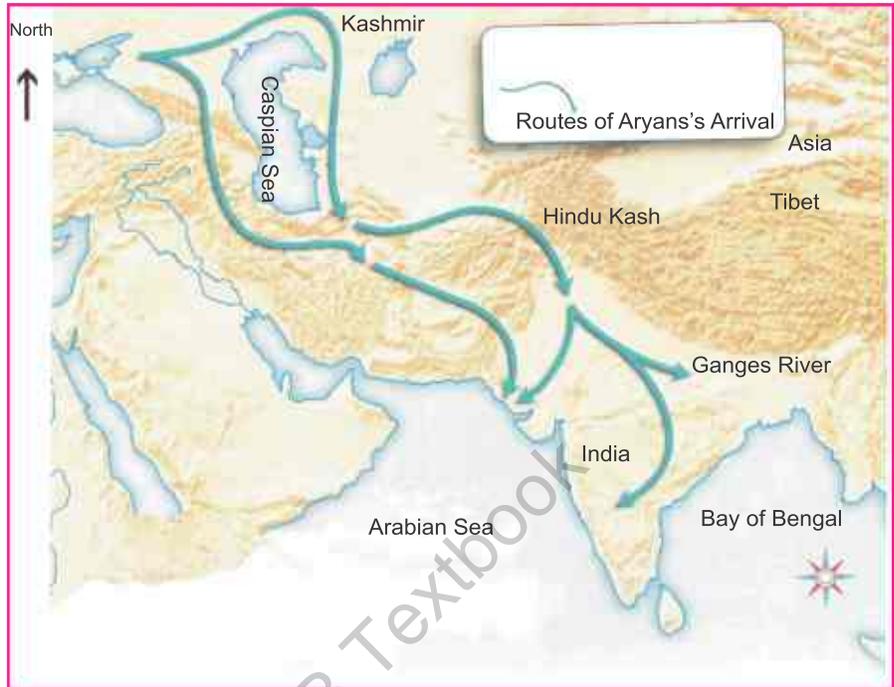
- Elaborate the origins of the Aryans and their migrating routes with the help of a map.
- Describe their arrival in India from time to time and its impact on the local civilization.
- Discuss the structure of the Aryan society.
- Discuss the process of Aryan settling down, the evolution of the Aryan township system and the beginning of economic activities.
- Describe the evolution of the religious belief system of the Aryans.
- Discuss the salient features of Hinduism.
- Describe the origin and expansion of Buddhism and Jainism.
- Explain how Buddhism and Jainism differ from Hinduism.
- Explain the evolution and salient features of Gandhara civilization.
- Trace Alexander's expedition in North-Western India.
- Discuss the rise and expansion of the Mauryan dynasty and the contribution of Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
- Describe the rise of the Guptas and the revival of Hinduism.
- Describe the contribution of Harsha in terms of India's political unification.
- Identify the major principalities during 9th - 12th centuries.

The Original Homeland of Aryans and their arrival in India 1500 to 700 BC

The most important event of the ancient history of the subcontinent is the arrival of the Aryans in this region. The Aryans belonged to a superior race and they were invaders. When Aryans entered from Central Asia into South Asia, the Dravidians inhabited there. They were the local population of South Asia. They were very weak against the Aryans. The Aryans pushed them to South and started living in India.

Original Homeland

The Aryans came to India as refugees. They had strong physique and were warmonger by nature. This made easier for them conquest of India. Their original homeland was the region of Central Asia. The Aryans entered India through North Western Mountain Passes. They had been entering India in groups during various periods. They were made to



leave their home land due to the scarcity of food. They entered India in the search of new meadows and green fields. Family quarrels was another cause to leave their homeland. Increase in population may also be a cause of this step. They lived in the Indus Valley for a long period. Then they spread in the green fields of Ganges and Jumna. In this way, the whole part of northern India was occupied by the Aryans. They established free and independent states in different areas.

Social System of the Aryans

The Aryans were divided in different tribes. Their style of living was very simple. Most of them were nomads. They were great promoters of religious customs. Few families lived in a village. The house of the Headman of the village used to be bigger than those of others. These people had no civic sense but they learnt a lot from local population. Now they started living in constructed houses. The Aryans brought a different religion and civilization in India. They were fond of dance and Music. They were expert in spear throwing. They had great co-operation and unity among themselves. They did not lock their houses and shops. Men and women both participated in religious activities.

The Aryans believed in joint family system. The male was the head of the

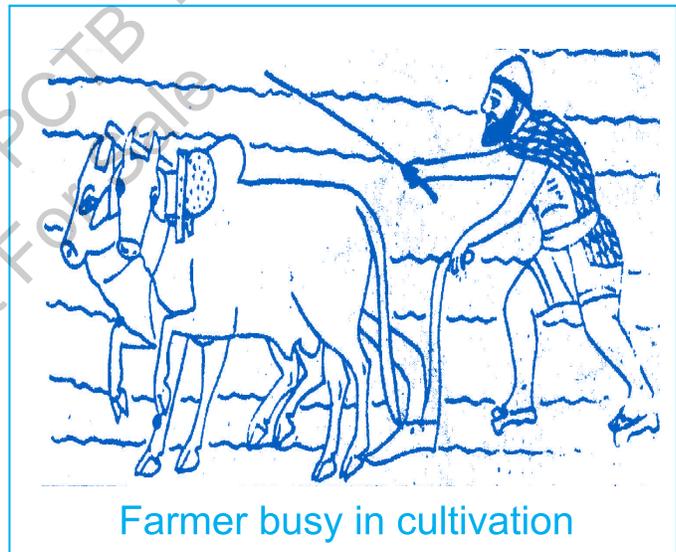
family. The elders of the village decided the quarrels among them. Tribe was the broader shape of the family. The head of the tribe was called Raja. Each state had a ruler and they had regular laws to observe. The powers of Rajas increased with the passage of time. They kept an army and started collecting tax from the people.

The Impacts of the Arrival of the Aryans on local Civilization

A new civilization came into existence with the arrival of the Aryans. The religion, philosophy and civilization of the Aryans were different from local population's. They were socially divided on the basis of occupations in the form of caste and creed system. Slowly each occupation became hereditary. After that nobody could change this occupation. The people belonging to different castes did not get marry to each other. Women were not given share in the property. The Aryans often had quarrels with local population. These quarrel destroyed the civilization gradually. The local population had become their slave.

Economic Activities

The Aryans gave rise to agriculture. Wheat and cotton were cultivated. They did not know any thing about the cultivation of rice. They brought up cows, sheep, goats and horses. Industry and trade made a great progress. The Aryans could make bullcarts, weapons, boats, and four wheeled carriages. They could make ornaments of gold and silver. They made weapons from iron such as bows, arrows,



axes and swords. Their women prepared mats and clothes at homes. They could also dye the leather. Extra products were exported to other areas.

In the beginning, the Aryans used barter system. Later, they started using cattle as currency. Then copper coins were invented. At that time, there were no banking system. Therefore, they buried their savings in the ground.

Handicrafts made a lot of progress due to craftsmen. The crafts-men of wood, metal, stone, leather and ivory were expert in their work. They could weave cotton and

woolen cloth. Only their sons could inherit land from their parents.

Religious Beliefs

The Aryans worshipped various things which were present in the natural surroundings. In the earliest part of their history, they believed that various gods and goddesses settle their matters. They offered various things to these gods and goddesses to make them happy. They believed in magic. They burnt their dead bodies. Offering sacrifice was a common practice. Their famous gods were, Surya, Agni, and Indar. Their religious book was called "Rig veda". Later, their beliefs took the form of Hinduism.

Hinduism

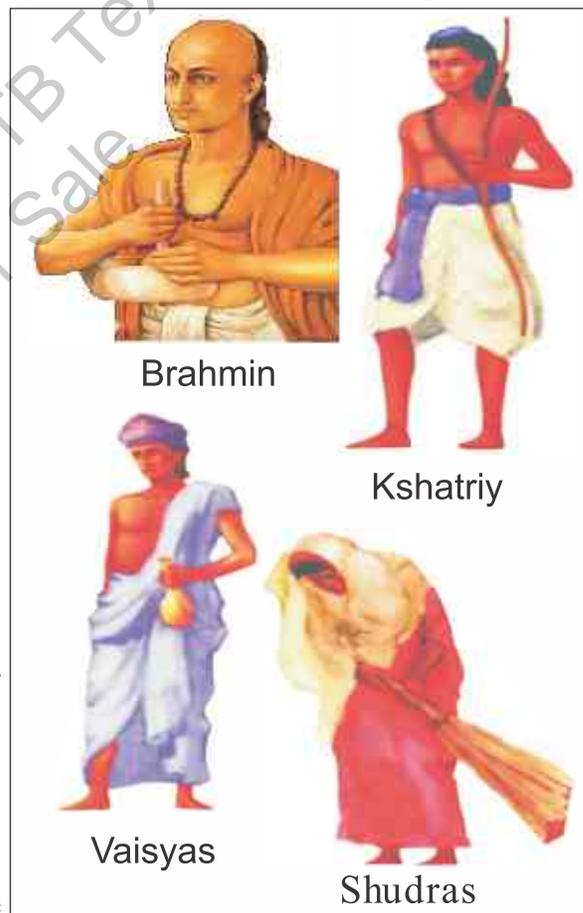
Hinduism is an ancient religion. It is based upon experiments and social traditions. For this reason, it kept on changing with the passage of time. According to Hinduism, the good or bad deeds of human do not get wasted. He is given punishment or reward for good or bad acts. A human being reborns after death in good or bad form. It is based on his or her good or bad acts.

Caste and creed System

Hindu society was divided into four castes after the arrival of Aryans. These were, Brahmins, Kshatriy , Vaisyas and Shudras. Brahmins performed religious duties. They also had monopoly over education, Pandit and religious men belonged to this caste. Kshatriy defended the country. Vaisyas were farmers and traders. The most inferior caste was called Shudras. They performed inferior jobs. They were forcefully kept away from the so called superior caste of people. If they touched any of the persons belonging to a superior class, he would become filthy.

Buddhism

There arose a lot of social problems due to the caste and creed system. People wanted to get rid of this system. The circumstances gave birth to another religion called "Buddhism". Its founder was



“Gautam Buddha”. Gautam Buddha was born in "Kapila Vastu" in 563 BC. He was given the name "Siddharath" which was later known as "Gautam Buddha". As he grew up, he realized the miseries of the people around him. He strictly disliked the caste and creed system. He was keen to change that system. He left the royal palace at the age of 29, and went into the jungles of "Gaya". He struggled a lot but could not find peace anywhere. At last, one night, he got spiritual knowledge while sitting under a tree. Gautam Buddha rejected the



Gautam Buddha

caste and creed system in Hindu society and told them about equality. He narrated the following eight principles.

1. One should lead a simple life.
2. One should avoid, wine, gambling and telling lie.
3. The monopoly of Hindu Brahmin must be finished.
4. No one should be considered "inferior".
5. Respect should be given to humanity.
6. Bloodshed should be avoided .
7. Caste and creed system should be abolished.
8. All humans must be treated equally.

The teachings of Gautam Buddha had great influence over the poor and the people belonging to lower castes. People started to embrace the teachings of Gautam Buddha. This religion spread over India, Afghanistan, Burma, China and Japan.

Jainism

The founder of this religion was Mahaveer. He was born near Pattna (India) in a town called Veshali in 599 BC. He was unhappy for the monopoly of Brahmins over religion. He left luxurious life and began to preach.

Mahaveer

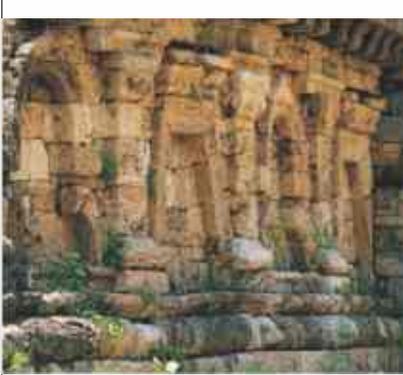
Mahaveer converted hundreds of monks his followers. According to this religion

one can get salvation by only acting upon "Ahansa" means not to harm any soul.

Mahaveer told the people not to hurt any body, speak the truth, avoid theft and not to purchase properties. The followers of this religion did not eat meat. This religion emphasized on leading a spiritual life. They did not believe in animal's sacrifice. According to Mahaveer, people can be satisfied only by having control over their desires. The followers of Jainism are found in India, Sirilanka, Burma, China, Japan and Korea.

The Evolution of Gandhara Civilization

The centres of this civilization are stretched from Kashmir to various areas of Texila. Texila was the centre of Gandhara Art.



Ruins of Taxila

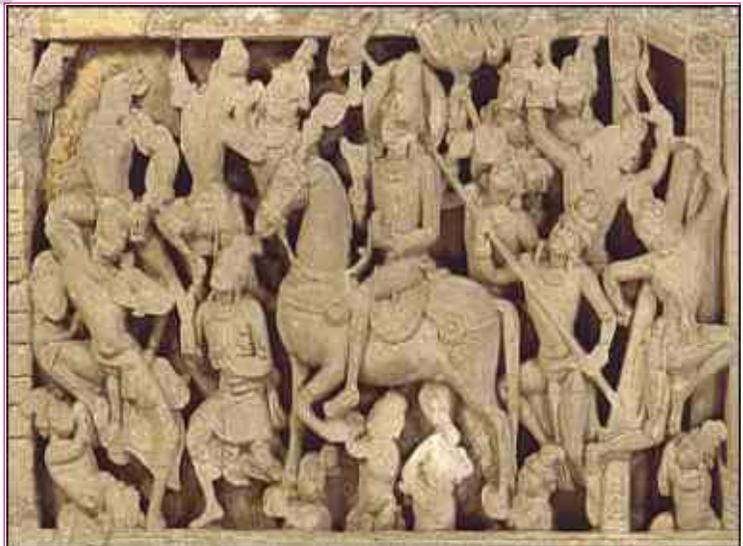


Nalinda University

The people living here were the followers of Buddhism. They worshipped the statues of their religious persons. There are a large number of grand statues of Buddha stupas and ruins of Gandhara civilization in Swat valley. Pilgrims of Buddha from all over the world consider them sacred.

A Stupa named "Shangrow Stupa" was prepared in "Burri Koat" near Swat. After thousands of years, its ruins are still spread every where in Swat valley.

Gandhara Art is a collection of various statues of Buddha and engravings of Buddha in stones. Gandhara is not only name of an art rather it reflects a whole civilization



Departure of Buddha from his Palace

Earlier, this art was under the influence of Greek fine arts but later it got mixed with local arts. Greek art was tried to be moulded according to the teachings of Buddha.

The most ancient university Nalinda was established in Gandhara. Students from other countries also came there.

The birth of Gautam Buddha, his starvation, and his departure from palace have been shown very beautifully in Gandhara Art.

The Differences of Jainism and Buddhism from Hinduism

Hinduism is totally different from the other two because of its teachings:

1. Jainism and Buddhism do not acknowledge the books of Hinduism. Both religions are strictly against caste and creed system while Hinduism believes in caste and creed system.
2. Buddhism and Jainism lay stress on the theory of "non violence".
3. Jainism and Buddhism allow preaching while in the Hinduism one can not be converted to a Hindu by force.
4. Jainism and Buddhism teach to refrain from sins, while Hindus believe that after taking "bath" their sins are washed away.
5. In Hinduism, wordly life is given importance while Jainism and Buddhism are inclined towards monkery.

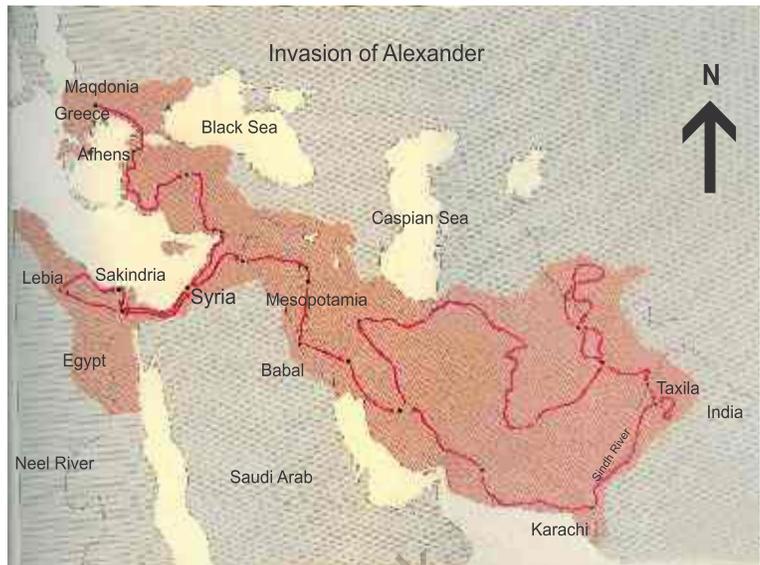
Invasion of Alexander the Great

Alexander was born in Greece in 356 BC. He left for India to capture its wealth as well as to conquer the world. It was the first European attack on India. Alexander came to India in 327 BC from central Asia conquering Kabul and border areas. He crossed the Indus river and advanced towards Taxila. The Raja of Taxila welcomed him very warmly and offered him many precious gifts. This pleased Alexander. After his stay in Taxila, he stepped forward to Jhelum to attack Raja Porus, who was a brave person. He preferred a battle to welcoming Alexander. As the war started, Alexander shot hundreds of arrows at the



Alexander the Great

elephants of Raja's army. Thus Raja's army was routed. Raja fought bravely but in the end he lost the battle. Alexander had won the battle but the bravery of Porus impressed him a lot. He returned him his empire. Alexander lost his life while, he was going back to Greece. Alexander brought with him many learned scholars who wrote about India. Sea routes were also discovered between the east and west because of Alexander's attack on India.

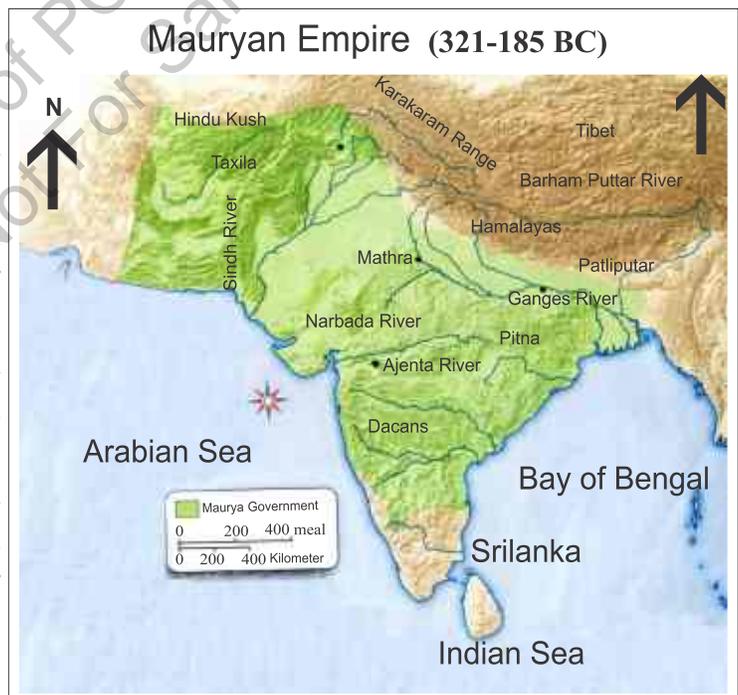


The Establishment of Mauryan Empire in India (321BC to 187 BC)

The Role of Chandragupta Maurya

Chandragupta Maurya belonged to Kshatriy family. He established a vast and strong empire in India.

After the attack of Alexander the Great, all the states of India got disturbed by rebellions. In such circumstances, Chandragupta Maurya got the opportunity to fulfil his aims. Mauryan had a strong army which included war elephants too. After conquering Punjab, he captured the state of Magadha. His kingdom spread from the bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea to Himalayas. One of the generals of Alexander "Selevcus" attacked Punjab, Chandragupta defeated him after a hard battle. Greeks handed over Kabul, Qandhar and Harat to Chandragupta. Chandragupta also captured Bengal, Behar, U.P, Malva and South Punjab. After that, he included, Maysore Kashmir, Sindh, Northern Sindh, Balochistan and Afghanistan and in Southern regions in his empire.



Maurya empire remained in power for 185 years, it was the world's strongest

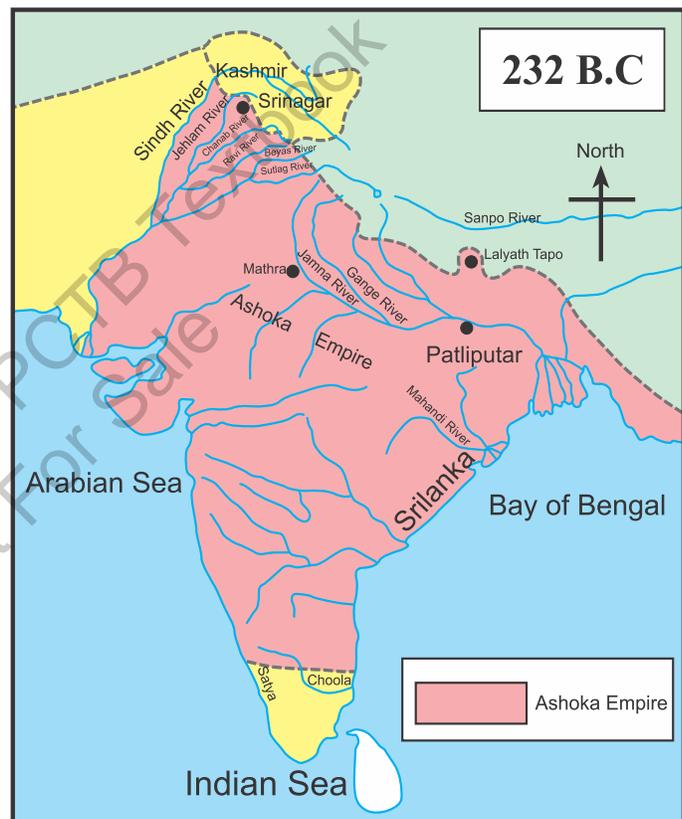
empire of its times. The oldest city of the kingdom of Chandragupta and Pakistan Maurya was Taxila. It was a very prosperous city. It had a university where science and technical education was given. In his era, art and craft were promoted.

Government was run under a regular system. The departments of tax, communication, agriculture, trade and shipping were introduced. A council of village elders was responsible for delivering justice in a village. Canal system was introduced in that era. A network of roads was established. Weights and scales for measuring were used. Two crops were grown in a year. Department of investigation was established. The poor and the orphans were brought up by the empire.

Ashoka (272 BC to 232 BC)

Ashoka was the grand son of Chandragupta Maurya. He was enthroned in 272 BC after the death of his father Bindusura. He inherited a great empire. He ruled like his grand father. He made very strict rules. He killed his brothers to get hold of the state of Maguidh. He attacked to capture the state of Orissa in 261 BC. Ashoka got victory. Almost one lac people were killed in this battle. He started hating from battles after this incident. He decided not to fight any further battle. He released the prisoners of war and apologized to the nation. He left violence and became the follower of Buddhism. He ran his empire properly. He grew trees along the roads. He also constructed inns for passes by.

He issued golden commands and ordered to engrave them upon rocks and pillars so that people could read them. These commands still can be witnessed all over India and Pakistan which shows his beliefs in Buddhism. He constructed hospitals for animals. He grew gardens. He issued coins of copper and silver. Special taxes were imposed on grain. The national emblem of India i.e "Ashoka Ki Lat" has been adopted



from the upper part of Ashoka's lion like pillar. He converted himself into a superior monk of Buddha.

Ashoka propagated Buddhism in India vigorously. He sent preachers to Asia to spread Buddhism and constructed places of worship for Buddhas' followers.

He stressed upon his subjects to lead a pious life. During his period, Buddhism spread to Tibet, China, Mangolia and Japan. He discovered new ways of worship. Religious messages of Buddhism were engraved on roads, pillars and mountains. Stupas were constructed during his period. He died in 232 BC. After his death, his sons started fighting for throne. Due to this reason India was divided into many small states.



Stupa of Ashoka

The Establishment of Gupta Reign 320 A.D.

Chandragupta (First) laid the foundations of the Gupta empire in 320 A.D. India got reunited in this period and Hinduism flourished. He started making his empire vast. Some areas of Tibet were included in his empire, It spread beyond the Ganges and Jamuna. He died in 335 A.D.

Samudragupta

After the death of Chandragupta, his son Samudragupta came into power. He was a great conqueror. He was an intelligent person. When he came to power the circumstances were very unfavourable. Small states had been established. He did many reforms for the welfare of the people and state.

Art, knowledge, literature and culture flourished in his reign. He got fame as a poet and musician also. Farmers used to pay one part of their income to government. People were free. Art of engraving and painting was at its peak. Beautiful gardens, public bath and ponds could be seen every where. Inns were constructed all over the country.

Samudragupta conquered a vast area and became the owner of a very vast empire. He ruled for 40 years.

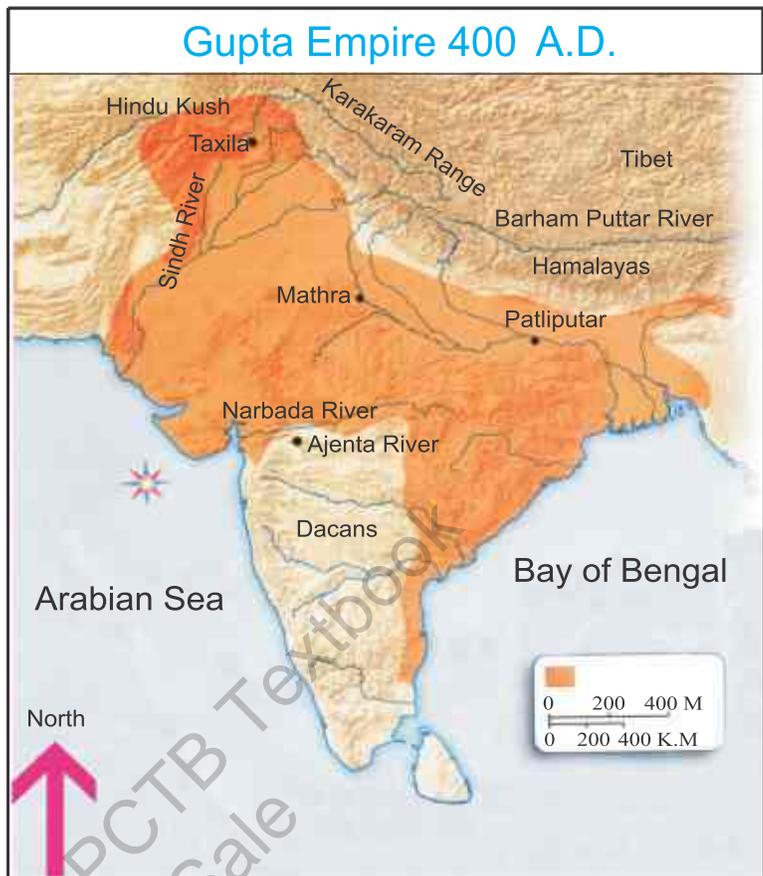
Chandragupta II

After the death of Samudragupta his son Chandragupta came into power. He

became famous by the title of "Bikrema Jeet". He defeated the Rajas of Bengal and conquered Malva, Gujrat, and Kathiawar. In this way, Gupta empire became very vast. Very strict laws were made to strengthen the government. Art flourished during his times. He ruled for 38 years.

Revival of Hinduism in the Gupta Empire

The Gupta age actually is the age of revival of Hinduism. Hinduism reached its peak. Many temples were constructed. Sinsikrat was promoted. Mathematics and music got a fame. Hindus' religious leaders started their efforts to make their religion attractive. Sinsikrat progressed in this era. The Hinduism of the present age for the most part is in the same form and shape.



The Last Rulers of Gupta Family

The son of Chandragupta II was Kumaragupta who ruled for 42 years and died in 453 A.D. After his death his son Skanda Gupta came in to power. "The Hun nation" started attacks during his rule and Gupta empire came to an end.

The Role of Raja Harsh in the Union of India (606 A.D to 647 A.D)

After the fall of the Gupta dynasty, the union of Indian states got dispersed. Major part of the country was divided into many small states. The Raja of Thanear called Raja Harsh Wardhan reorganized the northern India.

Hirsh came to power in 606 A.D. At that time, there was no peace and stability in India. He reorganized the political frame work and established a united and strong government. He had a strong and powerful army. Hirsh attacked southern Punjab, Qanooj, Bengal, Orissa, and Deccan and annexed these territories to his empire.

Political stability and peace were again established in the Sub-continent. He was an intelligent and shrewd general. He was also a great administrator. He worked for the welfare of his people day and night. He divided his empire into many provinces. He established a central secretariat. He received taxes in the form of money and grain. The sixth part of agricultural products was retained for king.

People lived a prosperous life. Crime ratio was very low. The attitude of the king was very generous towards the people. He was a patron of literature. He himself was a poet, dramatist and author. He established educational institutions in the country. He often forgot taking meals or rest while doing good deeds. He was a very wise ruler. He had friendly relations with neighbouring countries, especially with China. Harsh died in 647 A.D. After his death, northern India again got divided into small states.

Independent States

After the death of Harsh, Rajputs established a number of free states which are as follows:

(i) Kanauj

The ruler of Kanauj was Raja Bhoj. This state expanded from Gujrat to Bengal in 9th and 10th century A.D.: Malva, Rajputana and Gujrat were also annexed to this state. Rajputs took over Delhi in 12th century. Prithvi Raj Chouhan was one of the prominent rulers who ruled Delhi and Ajmer states from 1165 A.D to 1192 A.D.

(ii) Delhi

Taimur family captured Delhi at the end of the 10th century A.D. The founder of this family was Raja Anang Pal Chouhan. Rajputs took over Delhi in 1170 A.D.

(iii) Tamil

In 10th and 11th centuries A.D, a Tamil state was established in south India. It spread from India to Srilanka.

(iv) Bengal and Behar

In the 8th century A.D the Pal dynasty captured Bengal and Behar. In the 11th century the "Sen family" became the rulers. Bakhtiar Khilji annexed this state to the empire of Delhi in 1203 A.D.

(v) South India

Rashtakuta dynasty ruled over South India from the beginning of the 9th

century to 973 A.D. After it the Chalokiyas' family ruled over this empire. Then "Yados" captured this state in 1200 A.D.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Where did the Aryans live? Give in detail the arrival in the Sub-continent.
2. Highlight the caste system?
3. Give details of the battle between Alexander the Great and Raja Porus?
4. Write in brief the religious ideas of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism?
5. Tell about the establishment of Gupta empire and revival of Hinduism.

Q.2: Make from the following four choices the correct answer by marking Tick (✓).

1. From where did the Aryans come into South Asia?
(i) North Asia (ii) Middle East
(iii) Greece (iv) China
2. Who were defeated by the Aryans in South Asia?
(i) Sumerians (ii) Turks
(iii) Dravidians (iv) Chinese
3. Which was the religion of which Ashoka became the follower after the war.
(i) Christianity (ii) Buddhism
(iii) Hinduism (iv) Jainism
4. What is mentioned clearly in the teachings of Buddhism?
(i) Equality (ii) Caste and creed system
(iii) Violence (iv) Bath
5. Which was the religion? whose founder was Mahaveer?
(i) Hinduism (ii) Jainism
(iii) Sikhism (iv) Buddhism

Q.3: Write short answers to the following questions.

1. In how many parts the Aryans society was divided?
2. Who was Gautam Buddha?
3. Who was founder of Jainism?

5. Who was Samudragupta?

Q.4: Match the sentence of column A with that of B so that sentence should be completed.

Column A	Column B
The original homeland of the Aryan	worshipped natural surroundings
The Aryans	founder of Jainism
The Aryan people	were divided in to different tribes
Mahaveer was	became the revival of Hinduism
In the period of Gupta	was Central Asia

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

Students picturise the scenes of the period from Alexander the Great to Chandragupta.

Web Version of PCTB Textbook
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Muslims in South Asia-I

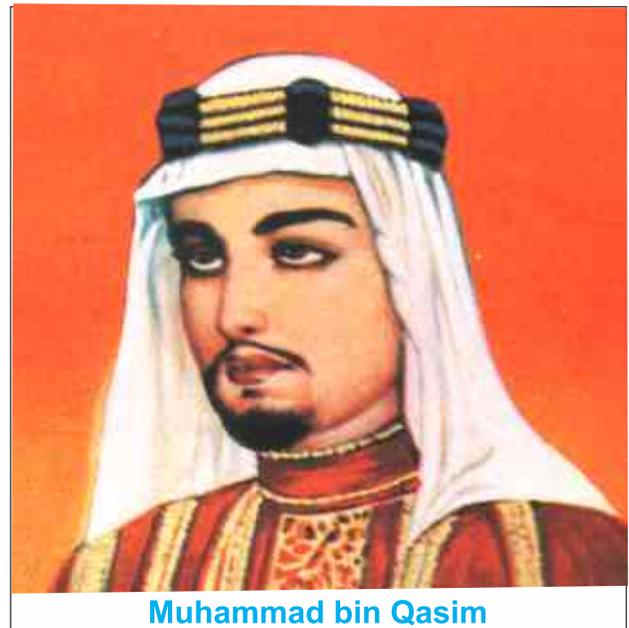
Learning Outcomes:

The Students will be able to:

- Describe the causes and impacts of Arab invasions, with particular reference to Makran, Sindh, and Multan.
- Describe the conquest of Sindh, Multan by Muhammad bin Qasim.
- Trace Sultan Mahmood of Ghazna's expeditions in India.
- Discuss the Ghaznavid contribution towards the arts, science and culture.
- Describe Ghauri's military exploits in Hindustan and establishment of Muslim rule in India.
- Discuss the founding and consolidation of Muslim empires in India during the reigns of Qutbuddin and Iltutmish.
- Discuss Razia Sultan's ascendancy to power and her problems.
- Describe Nasiruddin Mahmood's reign.
- Discuss Balban's early life and his rule.

Arrival of Arabs in the Sub-Continent and their Conquests in Sindh

The Arabs were traders by profession. Basically, they used to visit different countries for their trade. They carried their luggage by boats and ships for Egypt and Syria. The Arabs had established their amicable relations with the people of there, due to trade. The Arabs had also delivered the message of Islam to the people of here. The Muslims traders had also settled at the coast of Sirilanka and has tern India.



Muhammad bin Qasim

Reasons of invasion of Sindh

In 703 A.D, The Governor of Makran Saeed bin Aslam was murdered and his murderer took refuge with Raja Dahir of Sindh. Hajjaj bin Yousuf demanded the hand over the murderer but Raja Dahir rejected it. Secondly, a ship of Arab Muslims who had settled in Sirilanka carrying trade luggage and gifts for Hajjaj bin Yousuf. When it reached near the coast of Debal, it was plundered by pirates. They imprisoned the children as well as women. Hajjaj bin Yousuf wrote a letter to Raja Dahir to recover the luggage from the pirates, release the prisoners and punished the pirates severely.



The ship of Muhammad Bin Qasim

In response to it, Raja Dahir wrote that pirates were out of his control. Hajjaj bin Yousuf infuriated and his young son-in-law and nephew Muhammad bin Qasim was sent to Sindh with troops to punish Raja Dahir.

Conquest of Debal (Sindh)

In 712 A.D. Muhammad bin Qasim reached Debal by Makran and besieged it. Debal was a famous sea-port of Sindh near Karachi. Hajjaj bin Yousuf wrote a letter to Muhammad bin Qasim, "Let Raja Dahir not cross the River Mehran (Sindh), face the enemy in an open area, keeping in view the organization of the troops and win the favour of chiefs of Sindh". Muhammad bin Qasim acted upon these instructions and succeeded in winning the battle.

There was a temple of Hindus in the middle of Debal, on the top floated their red flag.



Munjrique

It was the belief of the Hindus that none could harm them till the flag was there. As soon as the Muslims used, "the catapult", a stone hit the flag and it fell down. It discouraged the Hindus. After this, forces of Raja came out of the fort and started fighting. The Muslims fought boldly entered over the fort captured the city. Raja Dahir fled away from the battle field and was killed later on. The Muslims got freedom from the prison of the pirates who were punished heavily. In 712 A.D, Sindh was conquered completely.

Conquest of Multan

The province of Multan was also included in the kingdom of Raja Dahir at that time. It was the centre of trade and counted among strong forts. The ruler of Multan was the son of Raja Dahir's uncle. Having conquered Sindh, when Muhammad bin Qasim reached Multan, The Raja faced the Islamic troops but saved his life by his escape. Muhammad bin Qasim found much wealth and treasure there. The major portion of the



booty was divided among the soldiers and rest of the left was sent to Hajjaj bin Yusuf in Iraq. This conquest made Hajjaj bin Yusuf very happy.

Effects of Invisions

People of Sindh welcomed Muhammad bin Qasim after the conquest of Sindh. Muhammad bin Qasim established the rule of equality and justice, which effected the Indian society very much. The Hindus of low caste embraced Islam by the moral influence and fraternity of Muhammad bin Qasim and his companions. The Muslims opened schools and Maddarasas to give education. Sanskrit books were translated into Arabic. After the conquest of Sindh, many scholars, traders and industrialists settled in Sindh. The Arab trade increased along the coastal areas of Balochistan and Sindh.

The Regime of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi (997-1030 A.D)

Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi was born in Ghazni. He was the son of king of Ghazni, named Subuktagin. He ascended the throne after the death of his father in 997

A.D. at the age of thirty. He was very brave and courageous king. He had attained special skills in the state affairs and military matter. He spent thirty three years in war expeditions. He invaded India for seventeen times and always succeeded. In spite of small force, he always used to return to his country after the conquest. Somnath was a famous sacred temple of the Hindus. Hindus believed that he who would attack Somnath, himself will be annihilated. When Mahmud Ghaznavi came to know that he



Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznavi

attacked Somnath and conquered it. This temple had countless treasures. The figures of gods were studded with the jewels of diamonds, pearls, gold and silver. Various Rajas of Northern India with their great forces came to protect this temple but failed. The worshippers offered huge wealth of rubbies so that idols of Somnath might not be broken but Sultan replied, "I am breaker of idols and not the seller of idols". After his succession, Sultan Mahmud considerably expanded the Ghaznavid kingdom. He also conquered Multan, Turkistan and Central Asia. The Hindu Raja Jaypal attacked Ghazni at the time of Mahmud's succession. Mahmud wanted to punish him. Therefore, he invaded on Punjab. A violence war was fought between two forces. Mahmud gave a humiliating defeat to Jaypal. After the death of Jaypal, his son, Anandpal along with many Hindu Rajas came with three Lac army to face Mahmud but was defeated.



Temple of Somnath

Development in Education and art during the Regime of Mahmud

Mahmud Ghaznavi was the lover of education and art. He worked remarkably for the promotion of Persian language. He established many schools in Ghazni and much patronized education and art. He had more than four hundred poets and men of

letters in his court, among them Firdausi, Hakim Bou Ali Seena and people like Al-Beruni. He made a splendid library in Ghazni. Ghazni became a centre of education and literature in his period. Sultan was interested in making beautiful buildings. He built a beautiful masjid in Ghazni. He granted scholarships to teachers and students. Sultan also appointed Qazis for Justice in every village and town. He also watched the scales of weight and measurement. The importance of the Persian language



Abu Rehan Al-Beruni

increased in his period and Arabic only became a religious language. In that age, the scholar and great scientist, Al-Beruni wrote, "Kitab-ul-Hind" and the world famous poet, Firdausi wrote "Shahnama". Al-Beruni wrote in "Kitab-ul-Hind" about the ways of life as well as the customs of the people of India.

Ghauri Dynasty

Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri(1173 to 1206 A.D.)

After the demise of Ghaznavid Dynasty, Ghauri Dyansty became the ruler. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din is considered the founder of the Muslim rule in Hindustan. Muhammad Ghauri ascended the throne in 1173 A.D, after the death of his brother. This family belonged to "Ghor" which is a hilly area between Ghazni and Herat in Afghanistan. Therefore, they are called Ghauris.

Conquests

Following are the conquests during Ghauri's Period:

Multan 1175 A.D	Sindh	1178 A.D
Punjab 1187 A.D	Sarhind	1191 A.D

First War of Tarian (1191 A. D.)

A ruler of India Prithviraj along with other Hindu Rajas invaded Sarhind to get it back. Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri could not face and Prithviraj reoccupied Sarhind. He retreated Lahore and from here left for Ghazni.

Second War of Tarian (1192 A.D.)

Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri felt much for the defeat of the first Battle of Tarian war. Nevertheless, he prepared for one year and again stepped in the field of Tarian in 1192 A.D. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri made a strategy and divided his troops into different parts and began a battle. After a severe fight, this battle of Tarian changed the history and laid the foundation of the Muslim rule in India. Prithviraj was defeated and killed during the battle.

Invasion on Kanauj (1194 A.D.)

Muhammad Ghauri invaded Kanauj in 1194 A.D. and defeated Raja Jaypal.

Achievements

Sultan maintained peace and behaved well with the public. He paid special attention towards finance and administration. He made military matters better. He also protected the roads in the country. In Delhi, "sermon", the religious address was started with his name. Sultan established a stable muslim government in India and ended the rule of the Hindus.

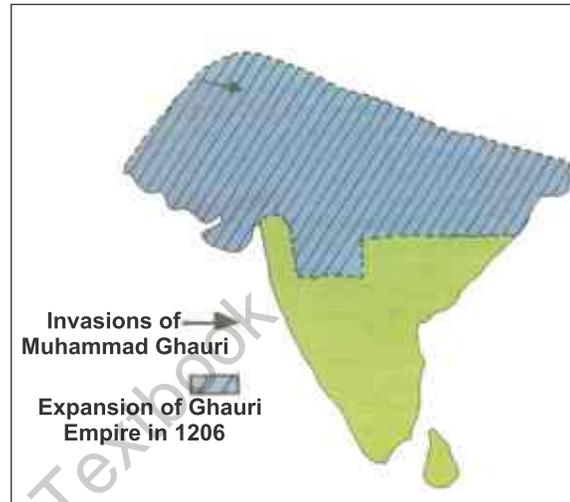
Slave Dynasty (1206 to 1290 A.D.)

Sultan Muhammad Ghauri had no offspring of his own, therefore, he regarded Turk slaves as his own sons. After the death of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din, the responsibility of his kingdom was devolved on his slaves. Therefore, this period is called the "Slaves Dynasty". The founder of this Dynasty was Qutubuddin Aibak.

Qutubuddin Aibak

(1206 to 1210 A.D.)

After the battle of Tarian, Sultan Shahab-ud-Din appointed Qutubuddin his viceroy in the sub-continent and he himself went to Ghazni.



the death of Sultan Muhammad Ghauri, Qutubuddin Aibak ascended the throne in Lahore under the title of "Sultan". He was the first king who replaced Delhi with Lahore as the capital and it began a new period of the kingdom. He paid special attention towards the management and peace of conquered areas.

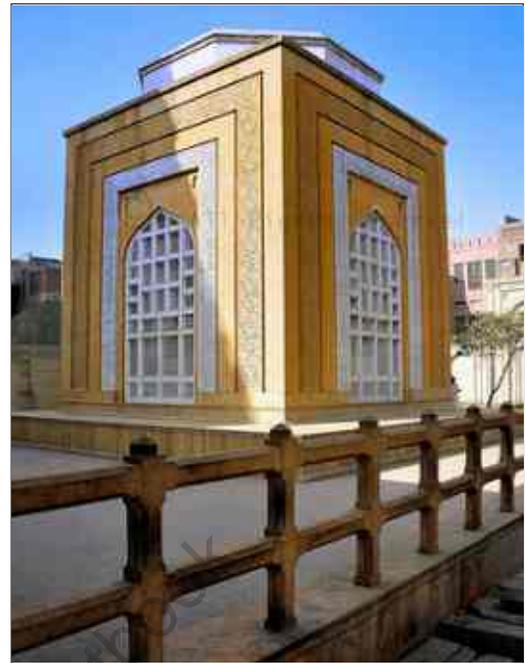
Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak was a statesman. He made the Turk sardars, noblemen and army Chiefs joined with him by giving them high status and rewards. He forged relations with powerful local chiefs. He got his sister married to the ruler of Sindh and Multan Nasir-u-ddin Qabacha. He

restored his authority in Bengal. He established justice. He behaved the Hindus well. He abolished all unfair and unIslamic taxes. He had special interest in art of architecture. He made many buildings but Quwwatul Islam Masjid in Delhi, Qutub Minar, Arahi-Din-ka-Jhounpra are of great importance. Qutub Minar was built in the memory of Khawaja Qutubuddin Bukhtiar Kaki, has a height of about 78 meters. Arahi-Din-ka-Jhounpra was built in the pleasure of the conquest of Ajmair. Qutubuddin died in 1210 in Lahore while playing polo on his horse.

Sultan Shamasuddin Iltutmish (1211 to 1235 A.D.)

Sultan Shamasuddin Iltutmish belonged to Turk race and was the slave of Qutubuddin Aibak. He was very bold and adventurer. His brothers sold him due to jealousy. After it Sultan Qutubuddin purchased him and brought him up like his own son. Sultan made him the ruler of Gwallor and got his daughter married with him.

After the death of Sultan Qutubuddin, Iltutmish ascended the throne under the title of



Tomb of Qutubuddin Aibak



Sultan Shamasuddin



Arabic type
coins

Qutub Minar

Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid

"Shamasuddin". When Sultan Shamasuddin took the responsibility of the kingdom, he had to face many difficulties and problems. The revolts started in the country. The Bengal province announced the autonomy. In Sindh and Multan, Nasir-ud-din Qabacha revolted and got autonomy. Taj-ud-din yaldoz occupied Lahore. Rajput chieftains also started revolts. Under such circumstances, Iltutmish controlled all problems and difficulties due to his sagacity. He established a stable government by uniting all distorted areas. Sultan Iltutmish completed Quwwatul Islam Masjid in Delhi as well as Qutub minar. Sultan Iltutmish was the first Muslim ruler who issued Arabian style standardized coins. He was a lover of art and literature. He established justice in public. Sultan made a "majlis" of his loyals that advised the king. People who joined the majlis were called "forty chiefmen" Sultan Iltutmish died in 1235 A.D.

Razia Sultana (1236 to 1240 A.D.)

Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltutmish. In the period of Sultanate, Razia Sultana was the first woman who ascended the throne. She was a woman of



Razia Sultana

extra-ordinary qualities. She took keen interest in the administration of the kingdom in comparison with her brothers. She had administered the affairs of the kingdom in the absence of her father. After the death of Sultan Iltutmish, the nobles made Razia Sultana ascended led the throne in Delhi in 1236 A.D.

Problems

When Razia Sultana ascended the throne, the Turkish chiefs opposed it, while the people of Delhi stood by Razia till the last moment. She knew well about the affairs of administration. She took hold the problems at a difficult time. The governors of the provinces revolted and the Hindus deviated. She suppressed the revolt through peaceful discussion. She married to a rebellious, Turk Ameer Malik Altunia, she encountered the rebellious but she was defeated. Although Razia Sultana ruled only four years, yet she removed all the administrative obstacles due to her sagacity. After the death of Razia, her brother Behram Shah remained the ruler from (1240-1242 A.D). After Behram Shah, the son of Rukan-ud-Din, Sultan Masood ascended the throne. He soon fell in merry-making for which his uncle Sultan Nasir-ud-Din took the responsibility of kingdom in 1246 A.D.

Sultan Nasir-u-ddin (1246 to 1266 A.D.)

Sultan Nasir-ud-Din was the younger son of Sultan Iltutmish who became the governor of Bengal. He ascended the throne in 1246 A.D. He was least interested in the state affairs. He appointed Ghiasuddin Balban his minister. When Sultan Nasir-ud-din ascended the throne, the Mongols started blood-shed in Lahore and Multan. Sultan Nasir-ud-Din sent Balban to punish them. Balban crushed severely the rebellion of his brother Kishl-o-Khan in 1256 A.D. Seeing all powers in the hands of Balban, Turk chiefs stood against Sultan Nasir-ud-Din in 1256 A.D. and refused to accept his supremacy.

Nasir-ud-Din ruled for twenty years but real powers were rested with Balban. He administered the kingdom properly. He chastized severely the to Hindus, Rajputs and Khokhars. Nasir-ud-Din died in 1266 A.D.

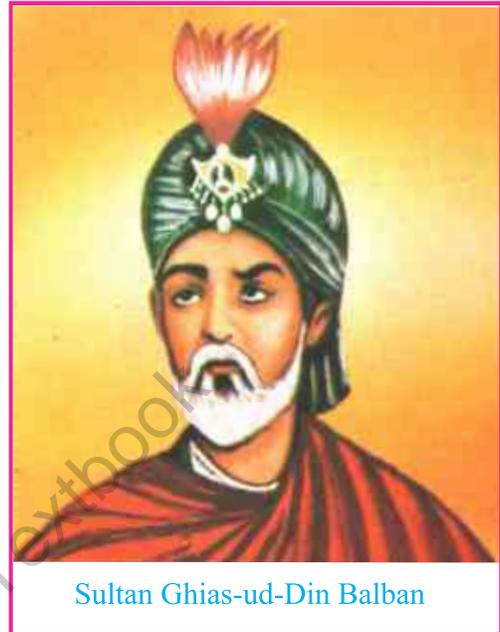
Ghiasuddin Balban's Period (1266 to 1287 A.D.)

The real name of Balban was Baha ud din and he belonged to Turk race. He possessed the highest administrative abilities. He ruled harshly. Sultan Iltutmish

purchased him as a slave in 1233 A.D. Soon, he made place in the heart of king due to his God gifted qualities. He adopted title of "Ghiasuddin". Balban ascended the throne in 1266 A.D. after the death of Sultan Nasir-ud-Din. Having ascended the throne, he abolished the authority of "forty chieftains".

Invasions of Mongols

In the beginning of 13th century, Mongols had attained absolute military power in Central Asia. After the conquest of Baghdad, they invaded Hindustan constantly in 1278 A.D. Balban encountered them. Both his sons, Muhammad Khan and Baghra Khan defeated the Mongols near Depalpur. In 1285 A.D., Mongols invaded with greater force in which the eldest son of Balban named Muhammad Sultan was killed but Sultan pushed them far off and chased them out of India's borders.



Sultan Ghias-ud-Din Balban

Balban took many steps to obstruct the dangers of Mongols. Due to these steps, the danger of Mongols invasions ended for ever.

The salient features of Mongols policy of Balban were following:

1. Balban changed the policy of going far off areas of the kingdom for military expeditions. He spent most of his time in the capital of kingdom to encounter the Mongols invasions in time.
2. Balban ensured the loyalty of the tribes of the frontier areas, especially, the Khokhars. In this way, Mongols could not get a opportunity to enter India silently.
3. Balban reorganized his army and equipped the soldiers with modern weapons.
4. Balban made the a member of forts in the frontier areas and stationed armed troops there. Due to this, Mongols had to face resistance from place to place.
5. Balban appointed able chiefs and generals to defend frontier areas.

It made Balban's Mongol policy successful and the menace of was got rid of Mongols.

Maintenance Peace and Order

Balban wanted to create such fear of the government in the hearts of people so that they might not think for rebellion. Whenever any enemy raised its head, he

crushed hardly. The rebellious of Bengal were punished heavily. Balban took great care of court mannerism. He maintained the grandeur of his court.

Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban reorganized his army. He constructed new forts. He brought the feudal estates to an end. Sultan ruled for twenty years. Once he had said that the king should make the state affairs of his country better and established peace and order instead of invading on the other countries. The period of his regime was known for peace and order. Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban died in 1286 A.D.

Sultan Moiz-ud-Din Kaeqbad (1287 to 1290 A.D.)

Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban was the last able ruler of the Slave Dynasty. After his death in 1286 A.D. the kingdom leading to its disintegration.

After the death of Balban, Kotwal of Delhi in ignoring the will of Balban, a son of Baghra Khan named Kaeqbad, ascended the throne. He was seventeen years old. The young man was unaware of the ruling techniques. He fell in merry-making after handing over the kingdom to the prince minister Nizam-ud-Din. When Baghra Khan came to Delhi in 1288 A.D., he asked his son to dismiss Nizam-ud-Din. Kaeqbad acted upon the advice of his father. In 1290 A.D., Kaeqbad suffered from paralysis stroke. He ruled only for three years. After this, the chiefs of Delhi placed the royal throne, a three years old son of Kaeqbad. The kingdom could not get stability in viewing all of it. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji occupied the throne in 1290 A.D. and laid the foundation of Khilji Dynasty. As a result, the Slave Dynasty ended but it left important effects on the politics of the Sub-continent.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Write the detailed answer of the following questions.

1. Write the causes and effects of Arab invasions on Sindh
2. Write a note on the invasions of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi's in the sub-continent.
3. What do you know about the conquests of Sultan Mahmud Ghauri?
4. Write a note on political insight of "Qutubuddin Aibak .
5. How did Balban gave stability to the Islamic kingdom in India?

Q.2: Make from the following four choices the correct answer by marking Tick (✓).

1. Who robbed the Arab's trade ship?
(i) Makranis (ii) Robbers
(iii) Pirates (iv) Fisher men
2. What did Muhammad bin Qasim bring with him to throw stones to encounter Raja Dahir ?
(i) Manjaneek (ii) Cannon
(iii) Gun (iv) Tank
3. How many times did Mahmud Ghaznavi invade on India?
(i) Fifteen (ii) Sixteen
(iii) Seventeen (iv) Eighteen
4. Against whom did Shahab-ud-din Ghauri fight the first battle of Tarian?
(i) Prithiviraj (ii) Mahmud Ghaznavi
(iii) Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi (iv) Razia Sultana
5. Whose daughter was Razia Sultana ?
(i) Qutubuddin Aibak (ii) Sultan Ghias-ud-Din
(iii) Sultan Iltutmish (iv) Nasir-ud-Din

Q.3: Write short answers of the following questions.

1. Which Raja was ruling on Sindh at the time of Arab's invasions on Sindh?
2. How many wars were fought by Mahmud Ghaznavi?

3. In which A.D. Muhammad bin Qasim conquer Sindh ?
4. What do you know about the Somnath?
5. Who was the conqueror of the second war of Tarian ?

Q.4: Match the sentences of column A with that of B. So that sentence should be completed.

Column A	Column B
Muhammad bin Qasim	was slave of Qutubuddin Aibak
Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206 A.D.	Loved knowledge
Sultan Shamasuddin	was daughter of Shamasuddin Iltutmish
Razia Sultana	ascended the throne in Lahore
Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban	was conqueror of Sindh

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

Students present in the class, the conversation between Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi and worshippers of Somnath.

Muslims in South Asia -ii

Learning Outcomes:

The Students will be able to:

- Elaborate the rise and consolidation of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Discuss Allauddin Khilji: His intrusion into the Deccan and his economic system.
- Trace Mongol invasions into India and the defence policies of the Delhi Sultans with particular reference to Allauddin Khilji.
- Discuss Tughlaq's rise to power and expansion of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Critically examine various projects undertaken by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Discuss Feroz Shah Tughlaq's reforms.
- Discuss Temiur's invasion and its impacts.
- Critically examine the rise of the Lodhi Dynasty and its role in restoring stability to the Sultanate.
- Describe the cultural contributions of the Lodhis.
- Explain the factors leading to the decline and downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Identify the independent principalities, their location and their contribution during the 15th - 16th centuries.



Khalji Dynasty (1290 - 1320 A.D)

The "Khiljis" belonged to the Turkish race. They migrated and settled in Afghanistan. The area where they settled was named "Khalj" and with this reference they were called "Khilji".

Sultan Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji (1290 - 1296 A.D)

Jalaluddin declared his overlordship ruling after the death of Kaeqbad. In this way the monopoly of Turks ended and Government posts were opened for other

communities. He was not man who ruled by force but by mutual understanding. He established friendly culture. He was a kind hearted and good person. He established Khilji empire on sound footing. Jalaluddin Khilji provided facilities to Khilji and Bulbun families who ruled for nearly thirty years.

Malik Chajju's Rebellion

Two years after the succession of Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji, Malik Chajju, The Governor of Mankpur declared his independent. He was dreaming to capture Delhi. He also got the assistance of governor of Awaddh named Malik Qaim Khan and both marched towards Delhi. All the forces opposed to Khilji, including some Hindu Rajas joined him.

Jalaluddin sent his son to face Malik Chajju who defeated him near Baddaun and arrested Malik Chajju along with all his companions and presented before the Sultan who forgave him.

Adventure against Rajputs

Due to kindness of Jalaluddin, the Rajputs turned against him. Hindu Rajas of Malva, Ranthambore and Ajeen also got courage to become opponents and raised rebellion against Sultan Jalaluddin. Sultan himself led in 1290 A.D the expedition to Ranthambore. When the Raja resisted, Sultan returned back. Sultan had to remain busy in few other adventures.

Mongol Attack

Mongols attacked Hindustan severely and both armies fought until the Mongols were defeated badly. A large number of Mongols embraced Islam.

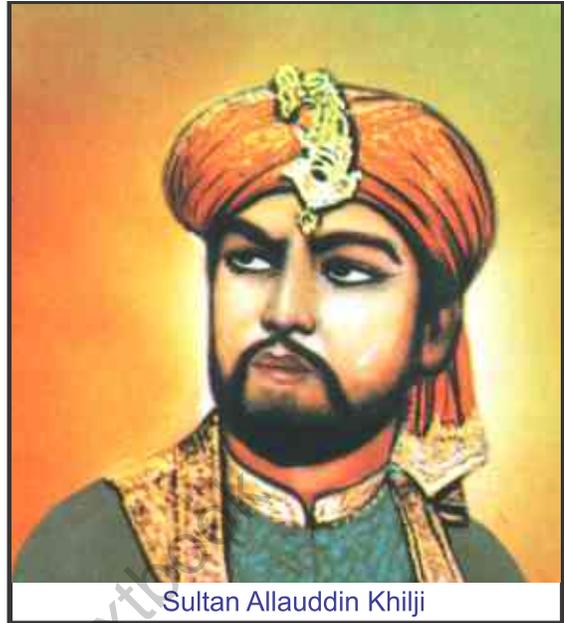
Adventures of Allauddin

Allauddin was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji. After the victory of Malva, Sultan made Allauddin the governor of Awaddh. Allauddin besieged the fort in 1294. The chief of Devegri requested for reconsiliation. Allauddin got much riches including gold, silver, diamonds and pearls. This adventure opened the door of Deccan for Delhi Salateen. Meanwhile, some differences appeared between King and Allauddin.

Allauddin came back to "Karrah" with a lot of riches. Jalaluddin met him in private to settle differences with his nephew. Allauddin planned a conspiracy and killed the King.

Sultan Allauddin Khilji (1296-1316 A.D)

Although Sultan Allauddin was not well learned, even then, he was well aware of the art of commandership and good governance. Allauddin succeeded to the throne of Delhi after the death of his uncle Jalaluddin in 1296. Mongol invasions increased and they advanced rapidly towards Delhi. At that time, Delhi was the centre of conspiracies. There was little force to face the foreign invaders. During this critical situation, he proved himself a great general and administrator by controlling the internal and external challenges. He not only strengthened the defence of his empire but also made the Muslim government stronger.



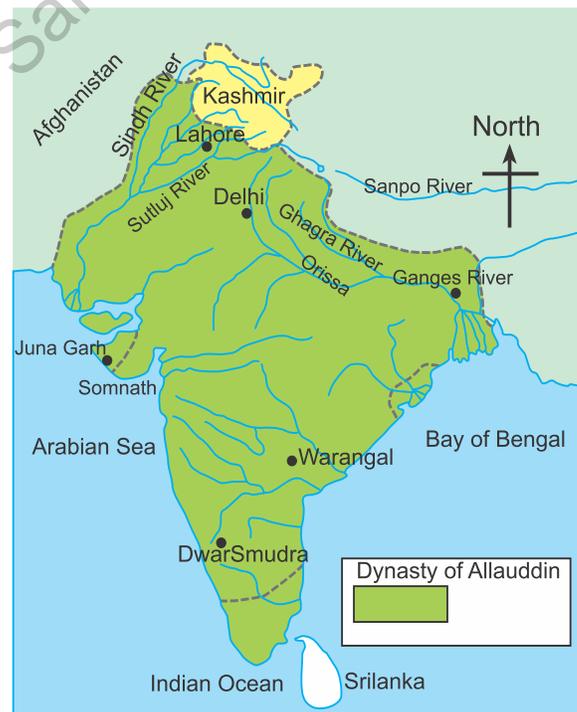
Conquests of Deccan

Conquest of Devegri

In March 1307 A.D., Allauddin Khilji sent an army under the command of Malik Kafur. The Raja of Devegri begged for peace and did not resist. The Raja was arrested by Kafur and presented before Sultan. Sultan treated him well and he was again made the governor of Devegri on the promise of giving ransome.

Conquest of Warangal

In 1303, Sultan attempted to occupy warangal but failed. So Sultan prepared himself well and in 1309 he again besieged the fort for the conquest of Warangal. Raja partab was defeated and he promised to pay Kharaj regularly to Sultan. Raja presented one hundred elephants and countless wealth to Sultan.



The Conquest of Dawarsamudra

In November 1310 A.D, Malik Kafur besieged the Dawarsamudra. The Raja Verbalal faced but was defeated and accepted the authority of Sultan. Raja presented 36 elephants and sufficient amount of ornaments, gold and valuables to Malik Kafur. But Malik Kafur sent all these back to Sultan.

After capturing Dawarsamudra, Malik Kafur advanced towards Pandey. Hearing the news of Malik Kafur's advancement, Pandey ran away. His brother Sunder Pandey accepted the authority of Sultan. The rulers of Pandey remained the tributories till the period of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq the ruler of Delhi.

The Deccan policy is a great proof of Allauddin's wisdom. He used the Deccan wealth properly and made Rajas under his ruling. He was also aware of the activities of Rajas of the remote areas and seasonal circumstances of Deccan. He wanted Deccan to be made a part of his empire. Due to non existence of any Muslim population in Deccan, an effective control could not be maintained of that area.

Sultan wanted to use the wealth of Deccan for the stability of his regime. He made Devegri including Deccan and many other states of his tributories up to 1312 A.D. Besides big four states of Deccan, he also brought under control some other small states of Deccan. Sultan was first Muslim ruler who sent military expeditions to South India.

Mongol Invasions

After the succession to the throne by Allauddin, Mongols attacked Delhi. Allauddin's brothers Alagh Khan and Zafar Khan defeated them in 1297. Mongols again captured a fort near Delhi. Zafar Khan attacked and took back the fort. In 1299, Mongols besieged Delhi at the third time. Sultan and Zafar Khan compelled Mongols to runback. In 1303, Mongals again attacked but defeated. Sultan himself attacked on their posts to discourage them. Due to aggressive policy of Allauddin, Mongols were forced to be defensive. The Mongols scattered to other areas instead of living in the subcontinent. To keep the Mongols away, he built new forts on borders posts. He appointed trained army at the borders. He built armament factories to prepare weapons. He equipped the army on modern lines. The Mongol policy of Sultan proved very successful.

Economic System

Allauddin was well wisher of Public. The economic system which he introduced is as under.

Allauddin Khilji imposed number of economic reforms in the country. This caused the daily consumable things cheaper and were also available in abundant in the market. On the basis of these reforms, Allauddin was given a title of a great "Economist". He

was the first King who set up a proper system of rationing and controlling of the prices of goods of daily use.

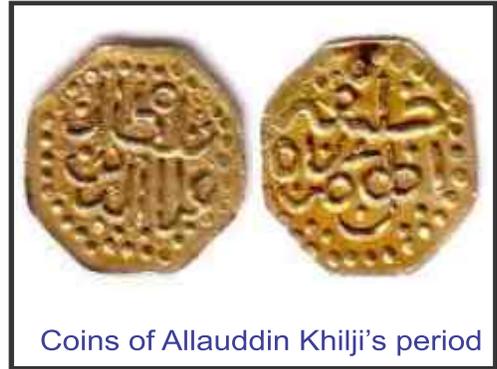
He also updated the revenue system to enhance the income of the government. He received all the taxes. The merchants who over charged were punished severely. In case of shortage of daily used goods, rationing system was set up to cope with this shortage. Special police kept eye on the prices of goods in the whole sale market and at retail shops. Over limited profit and other malpractices were strictly checked and if any one was found guilty, harsh punishment was given to him. Fixed price lists were hanged at prominent places and no one dared to measure short due to the fear of checking. The salary of government servants was raised and plentiful resources were created to add money in the government treasure. The landlord were paid against their lands. He is considered prominent among a few great Kings.

Sultan Mubarak Shah Khilji (1317-1320 A.D.)

Mubarak Shah Khilji was one of the last King of Khilji family. Allauddin Khilji nominated his five years old son Shahabuddin as his successor. Mubark Khilji was appointed chief regent of his younger brother. He blinded his younger brother and got the throne. The subjects turned against him but Mubark Shah satisfied them by using wise tricks. He ran the government in the best way but soon after he indulged into merry making. He made Khusru Khan his adviser, whom people disliked. Mubark Shah disturbed all the ruling system which his father had established. Khusru Khan killed Mubark Shah through a plot and got the throne. In this way, thirteen years of Khilji ruling ended.

Tughlaq Family (1320 to 1414 A.D.)

Tughlaq related to "Turk" nation who lived in the mountain areas of Turkistan.



The founder of Tughlaq family in India was Ghazi Malik who became famous by the title of "Ghiasuddin". In these days, Allauddin's brother Alagh Khan was ruler of Sindh. He joined him in his army. He got high rank due to his great qualities. Allauddin appointed him as commander of army against Mongols. He saved people from Mongol's invasions due to his aggressive policy. So he got fame among the people.

Sultan Ghaisuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325 A.D.)

Khusru Khan got throne of Khaliji after the fall down. He appointed Hindus against important posts. In such circumstances, Muslims invited Ghazi Malik (Ghiasuddin Tughlaq) to get throne from Khusru Khan. Ghazi Malik occupied Delhi and killed in 1320 A.D. Khusru Khan. Ghiasuddin became the Sultan of Delhi with the little of "Tughlaq". He issued the coin and the khutba in his own name.



Coin of Ghiasuddin's period

When Sultan Ghaisuddin took over the regime, there was disorder and conspiracies everywhere. The treasury of Government was vacant due to unable rulers. There remained no fear and write of the government. Provinces wanted to become independent. In such circumstances, Ghiasuddin very wisely penitreated stability to the empire. He gave dreadful punishment to the traitors.

Conquests

Deccan

The Raja of Warangal in Deccan after establishing his power, denied to pay ransom. To punish Raja, Sultasn ordered his son Juna Khan to advance towards Deccan. Juna Khan besieged the fort but could not prolong it. Sultan again set out an adventure after the third year of his regime in the command of his son Juna Khan. This time Juna Khan defeated Raja and captured Warangal and named it "Sultanpur" after the conquest.

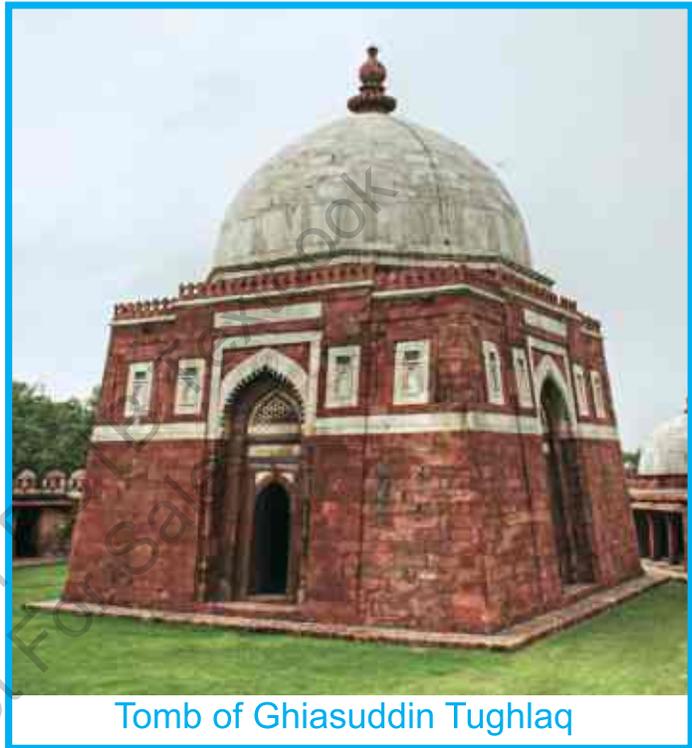
Bengal

After the death of Shamshuddin Feroz of Bengal in 1318 A.D, his sons indulged in fighting to capture the throne in Bengal. Sultan Ghiasuddin Tughlaq

himself marched towards Bengal. He reached Lakhnutee in 1324 A.D and defeated Raja. He also arrested him and sent him to Delhi. Ghiasuddin handed over the throne to Nasiruddin Feroz, the son of Shmshuddin Feroze who promised to be obedient of Sultan Ghiasuddin. The eastern part of Bengal was made a province of Sultanate Delhi. He also overcame to other Rajas on his return. That year Mongols attacked Northern India, but they were defeated and pushed back.

Reforms of Ghiasuddin

Sultan during his very short regime worked for the welfare of the people. He encouraged the farmers and ordered the officers to receive maximum revenue from them. He withdrew all the taxes which were seemed to be burden on the public. He ordered to dig canals to irrigate the barren lands. During his period, the prices of grain were low. He made the new city "Tughlaq Abad", near Delhi. He constructed a fort where army was posted to check the dangers coming from north western side. He also reorganized the army. He improved the



state of post office department and made it more speedy. He also changed the distribution system of lands. He enforced the law and order situation which ended robbery and reduced crimes. Luxury and entertainment functions in the court of King were abolished. Wine was totally banned. Sultan also treated Hindus in the best way. He was good administrator and just a ruler. In his period, the boundries of empire touched the river Narbada in South India. Deccan became the ransom payer state in his period and Bengal was also occupied. Sultan died in 1325 on his return to Bengal.

Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq (1325-1351 A.D)

After the death Ghiasuddin Tughlaq, his elder son Juna Khan became his successor and got the title of "Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq". His empire was very

vast, which was consisting of 23 provinces. Some provinces were far away from the centre. So it was difficult to keep them in proper control and under the government. Many military adventures could not succeed in his regime. Khandesh, Gujrat, Bengal, Malva, Junapur and some other states became independent.

After winning the throne, he reorganized revenue system in whole country. He classified every part of the country. He took such steps which

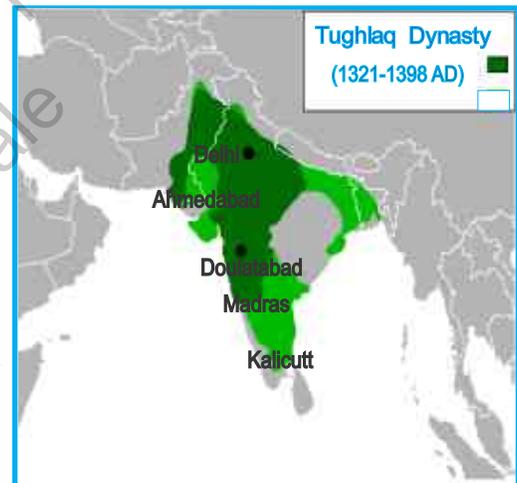
raised the income of the government. Daulatabad region was fertile and famous for production of agricultural goods. So Sultan imposed more revenue due to large production of this region but this action made farmers turn against the Sultan and they refused to accept such treatment. They openly rebelled.



Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq

Change of Capital

Muhammad Shah Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devegri in Deccan and it was named "Daulatabad". His aim was to better control such a vast empire. But people did not like this change. Poor means of transportation system became the cause of death of a large number of people. The climate of "Daulatabad was also not suitable. After eight years of this tough experience, Sultan ordered his subjects to go back. In this way, a great loss of money and property had to bear. People turned against Sultan.



Circulation of Symbolic Coins

Sultan ordered to circulate symbolic coins and these must be considered equal to the silver coins but imitation of these coins was soon found in the market and this spoiled the economic conditions



Token Coin

condition of the country. Official coins became unreliable. So, Muhammad Shah Tughlaq had to close this practice of symbolic coins. People exchanged their false coins with the silver. In this way, state had to suffer a great financial loss and it left unpleasant effects on trade also. New experiment of reforms failed and people became very upset. Expedition of Kharasan and Karachal were also failed. Sultan died in 1351 A.D.

Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 A.D)

Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq had no offspring. He nominated his cousin Feroz Shah Tughlaq as his successor in his life. Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq was a very simple man and a peace loving person.

Revenue Reforms

After taking over the charge of empire, he paid attention to set right the revenue system. He re-established the revenue system acceptable to the farmers. He imposed agriculture taxes. He also relaxed the loans of farmers. All the taxes like trade, cloth, grain, animals and selling of fish were ended. Government revenue was prominently reduced. As a result, farmers began to cultivate barren lands.

Judicial Reform

He abolished the punishment of cutting hand, feet, nose, and to zouge out eyes. To provide justice he appointed Quzis through out the country, who decided the cases under Islamic laws. Hindus were dealt according to their own religious laws.

Military Reforms

Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq allowed landlords and provincial governors to have specific number of doldiers and also bear their expenses for training and food. The ranks in army were made inheritance. Due to these reforms the result was the fall of standard of training and discipline of army.

Feudle System

Feroz shah Tughlaq also restarted the feudle system. Noble men were made to join the affair of the government and they were also allotted big piece of lands. So demerits of feudal system again appeared which had been eliminated by Muhammad



Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Shah Tughlaq.

Skill Development and literature

Sultan played a leading role to promote skill and literature. Many books were written on history and literature during his period. During his times, Zia-ud-din Barni wrote a history of Feroz Shah. Feroz Shah Tughlaq found near about three thousand books in Sanskrit language when he conquered Nagarkot. He got these books translated into Persian language.

Promotion of Agriculture

He developed irrigation system to promote agriculture. Four canals were dug on the special directions of Sultan. Canals were dug to cultivate the lands of Depalpur and Multan areas. These canals made the barren lands useful for cultivation. He also planted hundreds of gardens which produced fruit in abundant. The subjects were prosperous due to these useful steps. Sultan laid foundation of new colonies and cities including Jaunpur, Fatehabad, Hisaar, Feroza and Ferozpur. During the adventure of Bengal Pando was named "Ferozabad". Sultan set up 36 factories in the country in which cloth, arms and other things of daily use were manufactured. For military needs, arms factories were installed. Carpets, cussions, medicines, candles were also prepared in the factories.

Sultan minted very fine and pure coins. He also introduced two new coins which were the compound of two metals; copper and silver.

Subjects Rearing

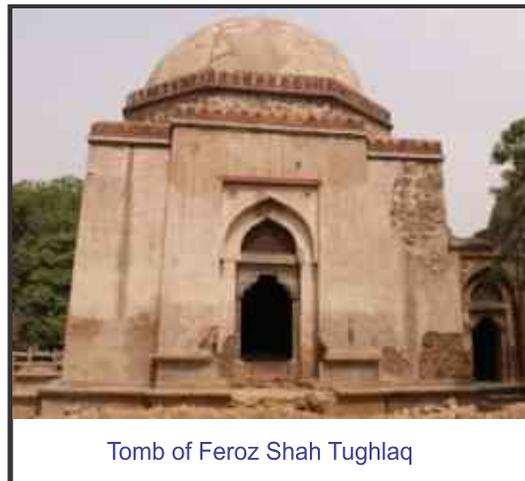
Feroz Tughlaq was very careful about his subjects. People were prosperous in his times. He did several welfare works for public. Scholarships were awarded to widows, crippled and poor people. Poor girls were married from "alam funds". Unemployees were listed and were given employments. Literate people were offered services in factories. Slaves were brought up on state's expenditures. Many health centres were set up where patients treated freely. Sultan finished the dreadful punishments which were given according to the teachings of Islam.



Coins of Feroz Tughlaq's Period

Architecture

Sultan constructed new masjids. He built palaces, inns, bridges, minarets, tanks and also dug wells. He settled new cities like Ferozabad, Jaunpur and Fatehabad. He built the tomb of Jalaluddin Khilji. He repaired the tomb of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya (R.A). Feroz Shah patronaged the artisians. He died in 1388 A.D. and was buried at Ferozabad.



Tomb of Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Attack of Ameer Taimur (1398 A.D.)

Ameer Taimur was the ruler of Samerkand in the beginning but conquered Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Hindustan and some parts of Russia due to his valour. His leg was injured. This made him some what limp. He was also called " Teimur Ling".

Ameer Taimur was born in Samerkand. His father was a Turk chief. Ameer Teimur placed the throne of Samerkand after the death of his father. After the death of Feroz Tughlaq, unrest spread in India. There was no harmony among centre and provinces. Mahmood Tughlaq took over Delhi and Nusrat Khan became the ruler of Ferozabad. Gujrat and Malva also became independent. Deccan and Bengal already had become independent. Ameer Taimur took advantage of the situation and planned to conquer India. He easily captured Lahore,



Ameer Taimur

Multan, Depalpur, Okara and Pakpatan and assassinated the local population. Then he advanced towards Delhi. He occupied Delhi and mass killing remained at a large scale. Mahmood Tughlaq's army could not face. Ameer Taimur entered Delhi as victorious. Then he marched to Kabul and returned Samerkand in 1399.

While returning, he appointed Syed Khizar Khan governor of Lahore, Multan and Depalpur. After the decline of Tughlaq empire, the nobles of Delhi passed over the throne to Daulat Khan Lodhi but he could not maintain his regime. In 1414, the

governor of Multan Khazar Khan attacked Delhi and defeated Dault Khan and founded the government of "Syed Dynasty" which remained in power from 1414 to 1451. But this family also could not give stability to his empire. Lodhis then occupied the Delhi government.

Effects of Invasions

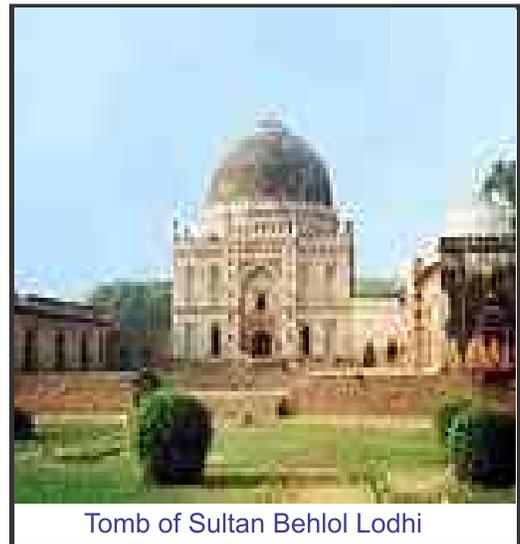
Due to the invasions by Ameer Temiur, the Delhi empire divided into small states. Jaunpur, Bengal, Gujrat and Punjab got independence. But Ameer Temiur plundered all the wealth of all reigns. Lacs of innocent people were killed by Ameer Temiur's army. Moreover, where from Ameer Temiur passed, he destroyed the crops and demolished the cities. This caused famine at a large scale and thousands of people died of starvation. Unrest spread everywhere and there was no law and order. Delhi was ruined and changed into desert. The industrial development of India stopped. All appeared this resulted in form of the distruction of Tughlaq Empire.

Lodhi Empire (1451 to 1526 A.D.)

After the decline of Sadat family, Lodhi family came into power. Lodhi Pathans, had settled in many of areas of North India during the Tughlaq empire. They were merchants by profession. Most of the Lodhi's joined the army and became permanently settled in Hindustan. Behlol Lodhi became the first ruler of this family.

Sultan Behlol Lodhi (1451-1488 A.D.)

Islam Khan was the uncle of Behlol Lodhi and governor of Sarhind. Islam trained well his nephew. Sultan became the governor of Sarhind after the death of his uncle. The minister of the last King of the Syed family invited Behlol Lodhi to get throne of Delhi. When Behlol Lodhi arrived Delhi, the King handed over the office. The boundries of Delhi empire had been shrinked too much after getting the charge. Behlol Lodhi crushed the rich landlords. The opponents were brought under control. He also gave facilities to Afghan chiefs to get their support. He annexed Mewar, Jaunpur and Gawalyar. He suppressed the rebellion of Sarhind. In this way, the glory of Delhi empire was restored. He also appointed Rajput chiefs against high posts.



Tomb of Sultan Behlol Lodhi

He also looked after the Hindu subjects.

Sikandar Lodhi (1488-1518 A.D.)

After the death of Behlol Lodhi, his son Sikandar Lodhi got the throne in 1488. His father already had nominated him, his successor in his life. Sikandar Lodhi adopted the title of "Sikandar Shah". He expanded the boundries of his Kingdom. He also removed his opponent from his way.

It was a difficult task to reorganize the administrative structure of the empire but Sultan overcame all these challenges by his wise strategy. Sultan adopted the policy of reconciliation but not to press the elites and governors. Sultan settled Agra a new city and made it capital. Due to grand buildings, residences and military post, Agra became a great city. Mughals also made it the centre of the empire due to its importance. Sultan appointed Quazis for justice and peace. UnIslamic customs were eradicated. He built mosques and bathrooms also. Sikandar Lodhi is considered the greatest ruler of Lodhi dynasty.

Ibrahim Lodhi (1518-1526 A.D.)

In 1518, Ibrahim Lodhi became King after the death of his father. He started imposing strict conditions on the rich whereas his father had minimized the power of rich by taking wise steps. The rich turned against due to such restruaction over them. Azam Humayun and his son Fatehy Khan were imprisoned due to the defeat of Gawalyar expedition. His elder son Islam Khan turned against him and rebellion spread in Karrah and up to Jaunpur. Sultan Ibrahim crushed it. He did not have trust on his chiefs. He took such decisions himself which were not proper for Kings. Due to strict policies of Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi, majority of chiefs turned against him and his own uncle Alam Khan left for Afghanistan. Dault Khan Lodhi proclaimed Punjab as an independent sovereignty and invited Babar to attack on Hindustan.



Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi

Babar was the ruler of Kabul at that time and was also waiting for such opportunity to conquer India. So, he got this opportunity to conquer India. So, he got this opportunity in the period of last ruler of Lodhi family.

because Ibrahim Lodhi was a proud ruler. All the chiefs wanted to get rid of him soon.

Babar attacked on Hindustan in 1526 A.D. Ibrahim Lodhi moved with one lac army to face Babar. In 1526 A.D. a bloodshed encounter took place in Panipat. Babar used his artillery force. The balls of cannon and their thunder sounds made the elephants frightened. They turned back crushing the army of Ibrahim Lodhi. Ibrahim was killed with his companions. His death caused the fall of Lodhi family. Babar occupied Delhi and laid the foundation of Mughal empire.

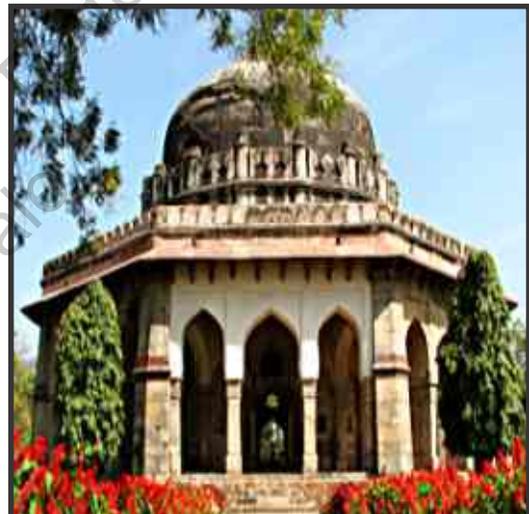


Zaheer-uddin Babar

Role of Lodhi Family in Promotion of Culture

On returning, Ameer Taimur took with him a large number of artisans from Delhi to Samarkand. For this reason, there was no prominent progress occurred in construction but somehow, mosques and tombs were built in this period.

Sikandar Lodhi laid foundation of Sikandarabad near Agra and Delhi. He made Agra a great centre of the empire. He also built a grand mosque in Agra. A dome was built on the tomb of Sikandar Lodhi for the first time. The big dome was square-shaped building presenting three stories with outside view. A mosque was built along with dome. It was the new style of Islamic art.



Tomb of Sikandar Lodhi

Causes of Decline of Delhi Empire

Empire Boundaries

During the Tughlaq regime, the boundaries of Delhi empire were expanded. To control such a vast empire was a very difficult task. So the rebellions arose in the period of weak rulers. The latest rulers proved very unable to run the government properly. The provinces of remote areas proclaimed themselves as independent states.

There was no rule for succession. After the death of King there, occurred

confrontation for sovereignty.

Plans of Muhammad Tughlaq

Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq made the economics conditions weak through his reforms and war adventures. The royal impression vanished from the hearts of people. There began rebellions every where in the country.

Chieftains and Landlords

Tughlaq rulers, especially, Muhammad Tughlaq, offered big properties and lands to the foreign chieftains. Being foreigners, they have no interest with Delhi empire. So, there appeared independent states during the ruling.

Delicate Policy of Feroz Shah

The loose and compromising policy of Feroz Shah was also one of the causes of the fall of the Tughlaq Kingdom. His flexible attitude gave the tendency of separation. He did not move any expedition towards Deccan. He could not control the affairs, the rebellions of North India.

Non Muslim Communities

Delhi Kingdom was mostly populated with Hindus who considered the Muslim as aliens. They showed no sympathy and interest towards the Muslims rulers and government, so they ever think of their freedom from the Muslims. They always used lame excuse to payment of revenue and taxes. They dared to refuse to pay revenue tax.

Lack of Military Training

Delhi Kingdom did not pay any attention to give military training to a common man of the state. People were relaxed and enjoyed merry making which made military aggression finished.

Afghan's Mutiny

From the very first day, Afghan did not accept the supermacy of any Sultan. After the death of Sakandar Lodhi, they became independent and detached from centre.

Unable successor

All the successors of Feroz Shah were uncompetent and had lack of wisdom. They became helpless before the chieftains. Feroz Shah prepared an army of slaves for security of his government consistency which proved burden on the government treasury.

Ameer Taimur and Mongols' Invasions

In 1398 A.D Ameer Taimur attacked-Hindustan constantly. This scattered the central pith of the Kingdom. Mongols also had been the headache of Delhi empire and both succeeded to over run the Delhi regime.

Role of Ibrahim Lodhi

Ibrahim Lodhi was a very strict ruler. All the chieftains and the rich turned against him and they invited Babar to attack Hindustan for occupation.

Establishment of Independent States and Their Role

There was no central government in the country when Mughals attacked Hindustan. Big and small independent states had come into existence. Some of them are mentioned below.

Bengal

Bengal was under the supremacy of Hussani family which was independent state in the period of Delhi Sultanate. The founder of this dynasty was Syed Allauddin Hussain Shah who remained ruler from 1493 to 1519 A.D. The independent state of Bengal remained for 175 years. In 1523, Nusrat Shah Hussain was the ruler of Bengal.

Jaunpr

Jaunpur was the centre of art and literature. Feroz Shah laid foundation of this city in 1360 A.D.

During the last period of Tughlaq family, Khawaja Jahan laid the foundation of Sharki family in 1394 A.D which lasted for 80 years. Jaunpur also remained the centre of the Muslims. In 1473 A.D, Behlol Lodhi conquered Jaunpur and annexed it into his Kingdom. During the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi, Darya Khan Lodhi established an independent government here.

Gujrat

Allauddin Khilji conquered Gujrat in 1297 A.D, and annexed it into his state. In 1396 A.D., the governor of Gujrat declared Gujrat an independent state again. At the time, Babar attacked on India, it was under the ruling of Bahadar Shah. In 1411 A.D, Ahmed Shah became the ruler but Humayun defeated him.

Behamany Sultnate and its Linked States

Allauddin Behman established an independent state in 1347 and its successor was Feroz Shah. After Feroz Shah his brother Ahmed captured Warangle also. In 1461 A.D, the successor of Ahmed was a young lad. Muhammad Shah became ruler. From

1468 to 1481 AD. Ameer Mahmood ran the administrative affairs. He was a brave general and wise political person. He developed the state. After Ameer Mahmood some other rulers made the state weak and created unrest. In 1518 A.D Behamany state was divided into further states. As a result Barar, Golkuda, Bejapur, Bedar and Ahmed Nagar became independent states.

Orrisa

This state was far away from Delhi. It was ruled by "Ganga family". It remained independent even during the Muslim period. Akbar annexed this state in 1592 to Mughal empire.

Khandesh

"Farooqi" family was ruling over Khandesh. In 1601 A.D, when Babar attacked on Hindustan, this state was captured by Meran Muhammad.

Hindus State of Vijianagar

This Hindu state established in 1336 A.D, at the time of Babar,s invasion. "Krishan Deve" was the ruler of this state. This state faced Muslim invaders for about three hundred years.

Hindus States of Rajputana

These were very powerful states. Rana Sanga was ruling at "Maywarh" and he was the chief of all other states. He defeated the rulers of Delhi, Gujrat, Malva many times. He was also seeing the dreams to be the King of Delhi. These states were Amber, Gwalior, Ajmer and Kalpee.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Write the detailed answer of the following questions.

1. Write note on economics system of Allauddin Khilji.
2. Give views about the projects of Muhammad Tughlaq
3. How did Feroz Tughlaq reform the revenue system?
4. Give detail about the invasion of Ameer Temiur on India and state its effects.
5. Write the causes of decline of Sultanate Delhi.

Q.2: Make from the following four choices the correct answer by marking tick (✓).

1. Which was the King who established rationing system?

- (i) Qutubuddin Aibak (ii) Illtutmish
 (iii) Allauddin (iv) Muhammad Tughlaq
2. From which race Khiljis belonged?
 (i) Turk (ii) Afghan
 (iii) Arab (iv) Mughal
3. Which was the King who changed capital from Delhi to Daulat Abad?
 (i) Jalauddin (ii) Allauddin
 (iii) Muhammad Tughlaq (iv) Mubarak Shah Khilji
4. Which was the King who took with him Artisan in a large number form India.
 (i) Babar (ii) Ameer Taimur
 (iii) Muhammad Ghazanvi (iv) Allauddin

Q.3: Write short answers of the following questions.

- Who was Allauddin?
- Who did change the capital?
- Who was Ameer Taimur?
- From which tribe Beholal Lodhi belonged?
- Write any two causes of decline of Delhi Sultanate.

Q.4: Match the sentence of column 'A' with that of 'B' so that sentence should be completed.

Column A	Column B
Jalaluddin was founder of	Due to its production
Khilji family remained ruler	Khilji Dynasty
Allauddin in introduced	Turk race
Tughlaq belonged to	The economics reforms
Region of Duba was fertile	For thirty years

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

Students show the captured territories of Khilji dynasty on the map of Khilji Dynasty.

Socio-Cultural Developments

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- To know about sufism, its effects and spread of Islam.
- Identify the major Sufi orders/Saints and their contribution in the spread of Islam, eg. Ali bin Usman Hajvairi (R.A). Moeenuddin Chishti (R.A), Baba Farid Shakar Ganj, Bahauddin Zakariya(R.A), Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (R.A) and Nizamuddin Auliya (R.A).
- Identify the benchmarks in the evolution of Indo-Muslim culture, with particular reference to their contributions in the arts, sciences, and architecture.
- Describe the contributions of Delhi Sultans in the promotion of education.
- Critically examine the central structure of administration under the Delhi Sultans.
- Critically examine the provincial administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate.

Sufism and its Effects

The sufism was introduced in 10th. Century A.D in the sub-continent. The saints and abstemious persons (Sufiya Kiram) invited the non-Muslims to accept Islam and forbade them to indulge in racialism. They gave them the lesson of equality and treated very nicely to the low caste people.

The abstemious persons (Sufiya Kiram) played a vital role for the promotion of Islam in the sub-continent. They converted a large number of people to Islam in the sub-continent. They had been persuading the people on the straight path. The abstemious persons (Sufiya Kiram) were the centre of the Muslims' spiritual life. They devoted their whole life for the preaching of Islam. They had been instructing the message of peace, brotherhood and unity. They had been avoiding themselves from

the participation in the government and politics. The rulers of the day respected them. Non-Muslims also regarded them favourably. The abstemious persons (Sufiya Kiram) also wrote books and performed the duties of teaching. People bounty from them. Four popular orders of the saints have been remaining in fashion in the sub-continent. The detail is given in the following paragraphs:

(i) Chishtia Order

Hazrat Moeen-ud-din Chishti (R.A) was the patron saint of this order. He stayed at Ajmer. Farid-ud-din Ganj Shakar (R.A), Hazrat Bakhtiar Kaki (R.A) and Nizam-ud-Din Auliya (R.A) are popular in the others saints.

(ii) Soharwardia Order

Shahabuddin Sohar-wardi (R.A) was the founder of this order. Hazrat Bhau-ud-Din Zikriya Multani (R.A) was the eldest saint of this order in the sub-continent.

(iii) Naqshbandia Order

Hazrat Bayazeed Bastami (R.A) started this order. However, Hazrat Khawaja Baki Billah (R.A) introduced this connection in the sub-continent. He stayed in Delhi.

(iv) Qadria Succession

Hazrat Abdul Qadir Jillani (R.A) was the greatest saint of this order who was residing in Baghdad.

Hazrat Syed Ali bin Usman (R.A)

Known as

Data Ganj Bakhsh (1009 A.D- 1072 A.D)

He was born at Ghazni in Mohallah Hajvair in 1009 A.D. His family chain attains access to Hazrat Ali (R.A). The Ganj Bakhsh is his title.

His house was the centre of knowledge, virtue and spirituality. He started to get Islamic education from 4th year of his life. He got intellectual beneficence from different cities of Afghanistan, Central Asia and Arabia. He wrote in his book "Kashaf-ul-Mahjoob", "I met 300 learned persons at Khurasan." He mentioned particularly Sheikh Abul-Qasim with great respect. He took the oath of allegiance on the hands of Sheikh Abu-ul-Fazal Muhammad bin Al-Hassan (R.A) who lived in Damishq. He came to Lahore by the guidance of his spiritual guide. Countless people accepted

Islam by affected of his teachings. He wrote a few books but "Kashaf-ul-Mahjoob" got great popularity. This book was written in Persian and has the status of a spiritual teacher for the students. He also wrote "Kashaf-ul-Asrar". His quotations are the treasure for the Muslims. Hazrat Khawaja Moeen-ud-Din Chishti (R.A). is also included among attendants at his tomb who also passed his "Etikaf" (Chillah) at tomb. He also composed a verse in his honour.

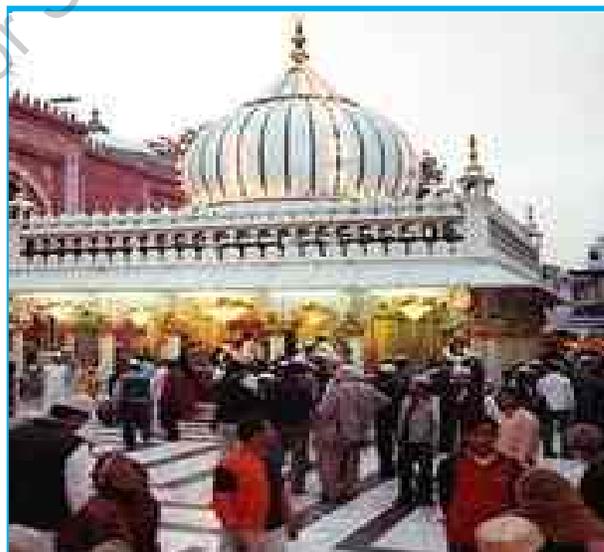


Tomb of Hazrat Syed Ali Hajvairi (R.A)

He died on 1072 A.D. and was burried outside the Bhatti Gate in Lahore.

Hazrat Khawaja Moeen-ud-din Chishti Ajmeri (R.A) **(1142 A.D - 1236 A.D)**

Hazrat Khawaja Moeen-ud-din Chishti (R.A) was born in the town of Sanjar, in Saistan, in 1142 A.D. His father's name was Syed Ghiasuddin. He got education from Khurasan. He learnt the Holy Quran by heart from Samarqand. After this, he went to Iraq. He visited many other Islamic countries. He reached Lahore on his return and became present on the tomb of Syed Ali Hajvari. After this, he went to Multan. He went to Ajmer from Multan. There he worked for the propagation of Islam with full performance. He is memorized with the titles of "Sultan-ul-Hind" and "Ghareeb Nawaz". The Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and followers of other religions also visit his tomb. There is a great benefit in his teachings for all humanity. Mankind acknowledge him a great saint of the sub-continent.



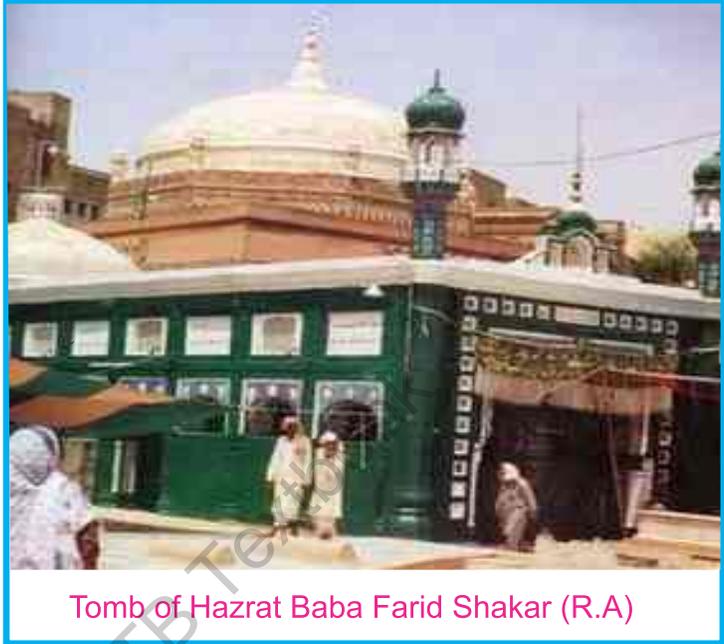
Tomb of Moeen-ud-din Chishti (R.A)

He was the founder of the Chishtia order in India.

Hazrat Baba Farid Shakar Ganj (R.A) **(1173 A.D- 1265 A.D)**

His name is Masood and title "Fariduddin". He is famous by the title of Ganj Shakar among public. His father Qazi Jamaluddin Suleman was a great spiritual personality. His family tree is touched with Hazrat Umer-e-Farooq (R.A).

He was born at Khotwal (District Multan). He got early education from a religious school. He learnt the Holy Quran by heart and came to Multan to get further education, when he was 18 years old.



Tomb of Hazrat Baba Farid Shakar (R.A)

After this, he went to Delhi where he met Khawaja Qutubud-din Bakhtiar Kaki and he took the oath of allegiance on his hands.

He came to "Ajodhan" near the river Satluj after the death of his spiritual teacher. People called Pakpattan to Ajodhan. He preached Islam in Punjab, Sindh and Northern-West India from there. A great number of people embraced Islam due to his preaching. The great families of Western Punjab including Sayyal and Watto accepted Islam on his hands. He died in 1265 A.D. His holy tomb is in Pakpattan. His urs is celebrated every year. The main function of this urs is the opening of the "Blessed Door". Millions devotees participate in this festival.

Hazrat Bahauddin Zikriya Multani (R.A) **(1182 A.D- 1264 A.D)**

Hazrat Bahaud-din Zikriya (R.A) was born at Kroar (Distt. Layyia) near Multan. His father name was Kamal-ud-Din Shah. He learnt the Holy Quran by heart when he was only 7 years old. His uncle Ahmed Ghous brought him up after the death of his father and imparted education according to his wishes. He got education at Khurasan continuously seven years. He also stayed at Medina and also performed Hajj. He took the oath of allegiance on the hands of Hazrat Shahab-ud-din Soharwardi (R.A) who was the founder of Soharwardia order. He ordered him to go

back to Multan. Soharwardi order was started in the sub-continent by this procedure. When he came back, thousands people arrived there for his privilege of seeing. He invited the public towards Islam. The big families of Lahore and Sindh accepted Islam on his hands. He was financially strong. It is said that he had saved Multan by paying one lac dirhams (silver coins) ward off the Mongol's attacks in 1257 A.D.

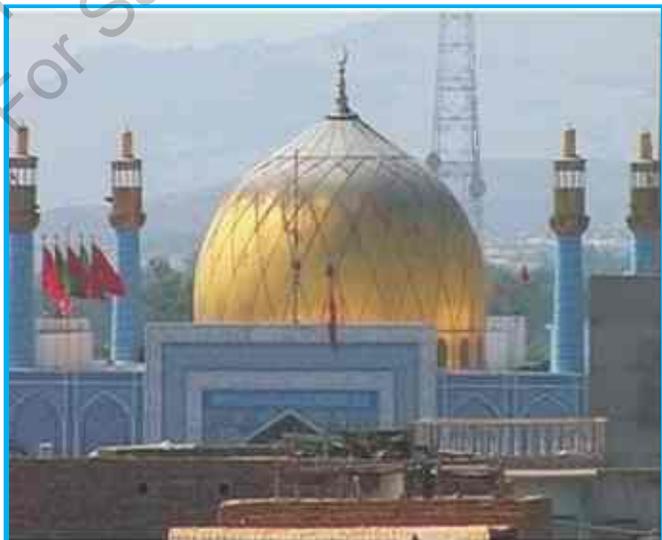


Tomb of Hazrat Bahauddin Zikriya (R.A)

Sultan Shamas-ud-din Iltutmish had a great love and regard for him. Thousands of scholars, dervishes and the poor took meal at his table. He performed many services in connection with Islam.

Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (R.A) **(1177 A.D -1276 A.D)**

His real name was Sheikh Usman. He was descendant of Hazrat Imam Jaffar Sadiq (R.A). His real homeland was Tabraiz (Iran). He arrived Sindh on the request of Bu Ali Qalandar, where he got esteem and respect. Bu Ali Qalandar awarded him the title of Shahbaz, which became the part of his name. Since he was used to wear red dress, so, he is called "Lal Shahbaz". He gained great popularity in Sindh and a large non-Muslims accepted



Tomb of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (R.A)

Islam at his hands. His shrine is in Sehwan Sharif (Sindh), where millions of people come for paying homage on the occasion of festival from all over the country.

Hazrat Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (R.A) **(1238 A.D -1325A.D)**

His real name is Syed Muhammad. He was born at "Badayoon" in 1238 A.D.

He came in the service of Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakar (R.A) at Pakpatan in 1257 A.D. After completion of external and internal spiritual knowledge in Badayoon and Delhi, he took the oath of allegiance on his hands. When he had reached Delhi, he resided at Ghiaspur, which is now popular by the name of "Nizamuddin Auliya Colony". He had been serving Islam in Delhi for fifty years. Kings and princes of Delhi were included in his disciples. Ameer Khusro was counted among his special followers. He saw the period of many Sultans of Delhi, yet he avoided to have any concern with them.



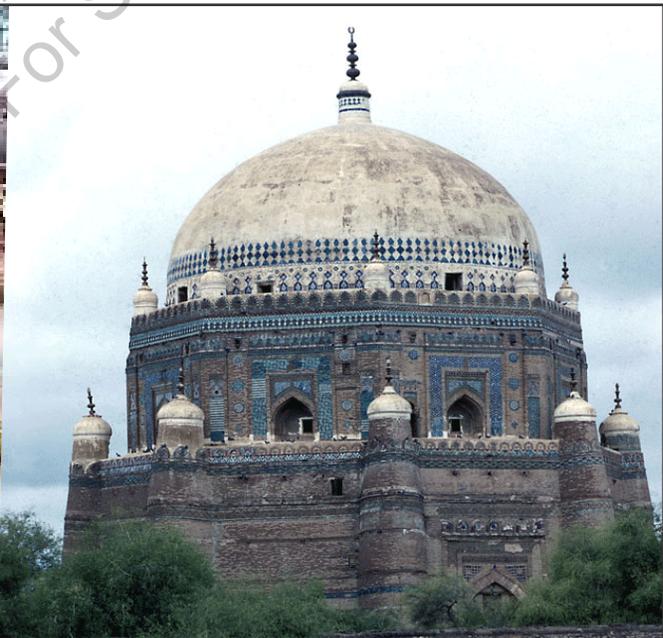
Tomb of Hazrat Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya (R.A)

Architecture of Delhi Kings

Delhi sultans took special steps to improve the art of construction in the sub-continent. Buildings were made vast and spacious under Islamic architecture. The Muslims adopted the method to make strong arches and domes in their buildings. Lime and other ingredients were used in buildings which made them extreme strong.



Begum Pooori Masjid



Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam (R.A)

Islamic architecture widely was encouraged in that period. Tombs were built after the death of mystics and domes were made round. Circular dome had been made

on shrines in Multani architecture. The tombs of Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zikria (R.A) and Hazrat Shah Rukn-e-Alam (R.A) were built in 1162 A.D and 1320 A.D. respectively.

Sultan Qutubddin Aabik laid the foundation of Islamic architecture in subcontinent by constructing "Masjid Quwwat-ul-Islam" in Delhi. He also constructed "Qutub Minar". The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq, the strong city wall "Jahan Pannah" of Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq's era and Masjid Begum Poori were built during in the tenure of Feroz Shah Tughlaq. The Muslims wrote Quranic verses on their buildings for the purpose of decoration. Turkish and Irani architects produced a new style of buildings, which is called Indo-Islamic architecture. The monuments of Lodhi and Sadat dynasties in Delhi indicate the dome style structure. Thus, the dome became the peculiar and permanent part of Muslims architecture, which got a great supremacy without any doubt.



Tughlaq Fort

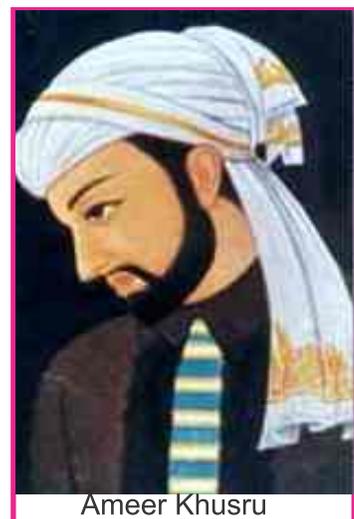
Qutub Minar

Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid

"Allai Minar" was built at Daultabad in 1300 A.D. by the efforts of Alauddin Khilji, which was used to sight the new moon. Due to this reason it is also called "Chand Minar".

Art and Science

The kings promoted fine arts. Music, engraving and calligraphy made a great progress in that period. Amir Khusro is responsible for the great progress in music in that time. He provided a better environment to music through Qawali. He invented new tunes by harmonizing the Persian and Hindi music. Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq took a great interest in



Ameer Khusru

music. He populated a city of musicians. Muhammad Tughlaq promoted fine arts but particularly photography. Sultan Sikandar Lodhi also promoted this art. The art gallery of Calcutta is the finest master piece of painting of that period, which has the portrait of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. The Hindus acquired a specific skill in astronomy at that time and it made a great progress in the same period. Sultans promoted various fields of Science, especially Mathematics and Medicine.

The Art of Calligraphy

The art of calligraphy had been closely connected with Islamic culture. The Muslims calligraphers have written Quranic verses and Hadith (Ahadis) in usual form of Arabic script (Khatt-e-naskh), plain round Persian writing (Khatt-e-nastaliq) and other scripts with great devotion and skill.

The Development of Culture and Literature

The Muslims spread the light of knowledge, where ever they went and also took effective steps for education. One thousand institutes existed in Delhi alone which indicates the standard of educational facilities in the kingdom of Delhi. The following steps were taken for the encouragement of knowledge during Delhi's emperors period.

1. Mahmood Ghaznavi provided his patronage to literature devotedly. He built up a splendid library in Ghazni. He fixed scholarships for teachers and students. Firdausi, Bu-Ali-Sina and Al-Beruni wrote books.
2. Sultan Muhammad Ghori constructed Masjids and schools in Ajmer.
3. Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak also constructed schools and Masjids.
4. Sultan Shamasuddin Iltutmish established "Nasria", institute of Delhi, which is a certified proof of his devotion to knowledge. Razia Sultana established the schools of arts and science.
5. Ameer Khusru is considered among great poets and writers. He wrote five Persian collected odes dewans and ten verses comprising couplets (Masnawian). Minhaj-ud-din Siraj compiled "Tabqat-e-Nasri" which is a certified history from appearing of Islam in India to slaves's time. Zia-ul-Din Barni wrote "Feroz Shahi History".
6. The mystics (sufiya) used local languages like Sindhi, Punjabi and Kashmiri instead of Sanskrit to promote their ideas. As a result, the local languages were

got promotion.

7. Urdu came into existence by the combination of all languages of that period. It is spoken in all parts of sub-continent due to this reason.
8. Sanskrit books were translated into Persian.

Government System of Delhi Kingdom

Central System

Delhi Sultans provided a developed government system to India. The Sultan kept military and judicial affairs under their control and general departments were monitored by government officers.

The king was considered the highest authority of the country, who ran all the management of the kingdom by the consultation of his ministers. There were a Prime Minister and a cabinet of few ministers for the assistance of the emperor.

The following ministries performed the affairs of the government:

Diwan-e-Wizarat

This department kept accounts of income, expenses and worked under a minister. Its responsibilities were to collect poll-tax (Jiziyah), tenth part (Ushr) and Zakat. 4/5th part was issued to the government and 1/4th to the soldiers.

Diwan-e-Risalat

Diwan-e-Risalat accomplished religious affairs. The Chief Judge was its head.

Diwan-e-Adal

It was the department of justice and the Chief Justice was its head. He ran all judicial system under his control.

Diwan-e-Arz

This department managed military matters. Its head was called Ariz.

Diwan-e-Insha

Correspondence was the responsibility of this department, which was sent inside and outside the country. Royal Stamp was put on those documents.

Diwan-e-Barid

The mail was sent by horses or footmen. Fresh horses were made ready at every post which conducted the mail at another post.

Wakil Dar

He also managed the management and royal food for royal palace.

Amir Hajib

Amir Hajib was the supreme officer of the court who managed all the ceremonies. He presented to the visitors before king's court.

Sirr-e-Jahandar

Body-guard squarden of Delhi's king was called Sirre-e-Jahandar, der-Dar. Those slaves were selected in that birgade who were very loyal.

Provincial System

Delhi's kings arranged the following pattern to run the management of the provinces.

Regions

Delhi's kings had divided the kingdom into different regions. Governors were the heads of the main regions and Wali or Nazim was appointed upon smaller regions. Provincial government had extensive administrative authorities except judicial matters.

Sahib-e-Diwan

Sahib-e-Diwan monitored the financial matters in the province. He kept the regular record about income and expenses in the province. His all accounts had been sent to the central government. Sahib-e-Diwan also heard the financial cases in the province.

Qazi

The supervisor of judiciary department in a province was called Qazi. He settled the litigations. Mufti and Pandat helped him. The king appointed Qazi himself.

Sahib-e-Barid

Sahib-e-Barid was the head of mail and spying departments in a province. He sent the mail of his province to centre by footmen.

The mail was arrived from villages to parganahs, parganah to shaqqqs and shaqqqs to provincial office. He also sent the secret reports of the important events in a province to the centre.

Sadr Subah

Sadr Subah was the supervisor of religious affairs in a province. He heard cases

related to criminal, stipends and auqaf (charitable endowments).

Muhassil

The basic responsibility of the Muhassil (tax collector) was to receive taxes in the form of cash or crop from the farmers and deposit into Bait-ul-Mal.(Public treasury).

Shiqqdar

Province were divided into shiqqs. The head of district was called shiqq-dar.

Chaudhary

Parganah was consisted on 100 villages and its head was called Chaudhary.

Muqaddam

The head of village was called Muqaddam.

Kotwal

Kotwal maintained safety and peace and he was the chief of the police. Qazis were appointed in provinces to provide justice. Panchayat settled disputes at village level.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Write the detailed answer of the following questions.

1. What do you know about the important chains of mystics (Sufiya Kiram) in the sub-continent?
2. Mention the services of Hazrat Syed Ali Bin Usman Hajweri R.A) in connection
3. Write a note on the Muslims architecture.
4. Explain the central system of Delhi kings.
5. What steps did Delhi Sultan take for the promotion of education?

Q.2: Make from the following four choices the correct answer by marking Tick (✓).

1. Who laid the foundation of Masjid Quwwat-ul-Islam?
(i) Iltutmish (ii) Qutubuddin Aibak
(iii) Alauddin (iv) Muhammad Tughlaq
2. Which affairs were dealt in Diwan-e-Wizarat?

- (iii) Religious affairs (iv) Military affairs
3. What was called the head of Shiqq?
 (i) Shiqq-Dar (ii) Subah-e-Dar
 (iii) Nazim (iv) Kotwal
4. What was called the highest authority of the country?
 (i) Diwan (ii) Sultan (king)
 (iii) Wazir (Minister) (iv) Governor
5. What was called the head of the Diwan-e-Arz?
 (i) Sadr-us-sadr (ii) Arzi
 (iii) Sahib-e-Diwan (iv) Wazir (Minister)

Q.3: Write short answers of the following questions.

- Where is the tomb of Syed Ali Hajvari (R.A)?
- Tell the real name of Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din (R.A)?
- Who laid the foundation of Qutub Minar?
- Who wrote "Tarikh-e-Feroz Shahi"?
- What job did Kotwal perform?

Q.4: Match the sentence of column 'A' with that of 'B' so that sentence should be completed.

Column A	Column B
Data Ganj Bakhsh (R.A) wrote	Tabraiz (Iran)
Shahabuddin Suharwardi was	Kashf-ul-Mahjoob
The original homeland of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was	Performed religious matters
Diwan-e-Risalat	The highest officer in the court
Ameer Hajib was	The founder of Suharwardiah chain

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

Prepare and hang the list of those saints who performed their services for the spread of Islam.

Glossary

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
A			
Astupa	place of worship	Administrator	one who controls
Astronomy	the science of stars	Abstemious	temperate in habits
B			
Brahamin	Hindu caste	Bronze	mixture of copper and tin
Bloodshed	killing	Bath	washing of the whole body
Beneficence	doing good	Battle field	where the war is fought
C			
Court	places where law cases are heard	Command	order
Classificatoin	category	Contemporary	in the same period
Constantly	continually	Culture	intellectual development
Creation	existence	Civilization	becoming civilized
Civilized	polite act	Communication	transfer of informations
Capital	central place	Circumstances	situation
D			
Detain	keep waiting	Denied	refused
Development	progress	Dry season	dry weather
E			
Expedition	adventure	Effects	results
Economy	economics system	Estates	landed property
F			
Fond of	liking	Followers	supporters
G			
Gunj Bukish	who distributes treasures	God fearing	one who fears God
H			
Hard working	heavy bearing	Harsh beating	heavily beating
Holy	devoted to religion	Hinduism	Hindu religion
I			
Irrigation	watering the farms	Integration	unity

Idoles worshipping	Those who worship idols	Inferior	untouchable substandard
Illuminated	to give light	Idols breaker	who breaks idols
L			
Lawyer	advocate	Luxury	life of pleasure.
M			
Measurement	degree	Meadow	grass land
Munjneek	a stone throwing machine	Maximum	greatest possible.
O			
Organize	to bring under regular system	Orrisa	name of state in India.
P			
Post	place of duty	Preach	to give moral advice
Proteccation	to defend	Planning	to make a plan
Pleasurer	happiness	Peculiar	special
R			
Ransom	money paid for release	Rebellious	armed rising against the government
Religious leader	who guides in religious matters	Race	origin
S			
Stone ware	who cuts stones	Sufism	to regcoginze God
Spindle	bar on which something turns	Scholarship	monetary award for learing
Sultan	king	Script	writing specimen
Succession	chain	Stone	piece of rock
T			
Tax	Deduction of money	Thinker	one who thinks
Territory	extent of land	Tomb	grave
V			
Victorious	conqueror	Vacant	empty
W			
Weave	to make thread into cloth	Wisdom	right path, truth

