

PRAMUKH SWAMI SCIENCE & H.D. PATEL ARTS COLLEGE KADI

CLASS :- B.A. Sem – VI

SUBJECT :- HISTORY

PAPER NO. :- 606

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DEHLI SULTANATE

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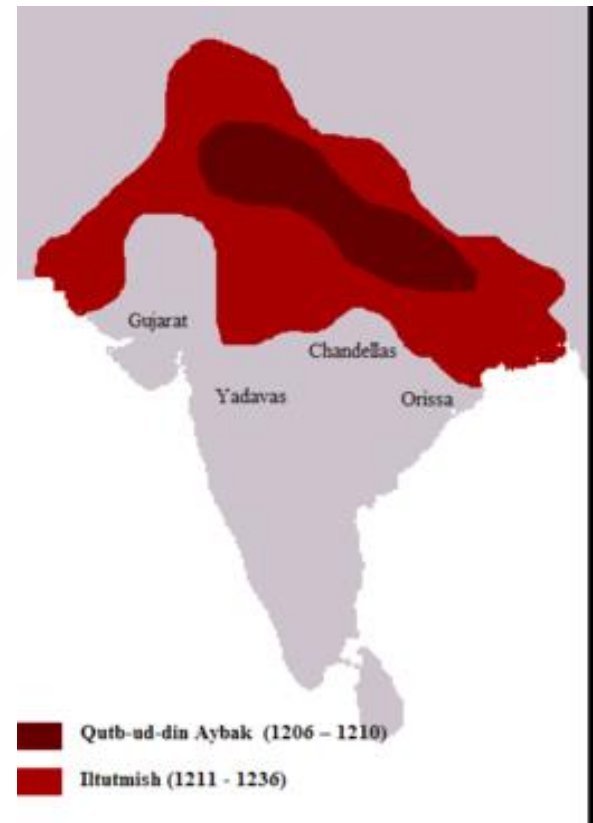
ROLL NO. :- 213

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

Islam in India

1206-1290

- Delhi Sultanate founded by Turkic Mamluks employed by rulers of Afghanistan
- Early rulers had to defend north from attempted Mongol invasions
- Power derived from military highways, trade routes and the ability to control military and provincial governors
- Introduced copper & silver coins
- Destroyed some Hindi temples to build Mosques
- Many refugees arrived from Persia after the Mongol invasions bringing many skills.



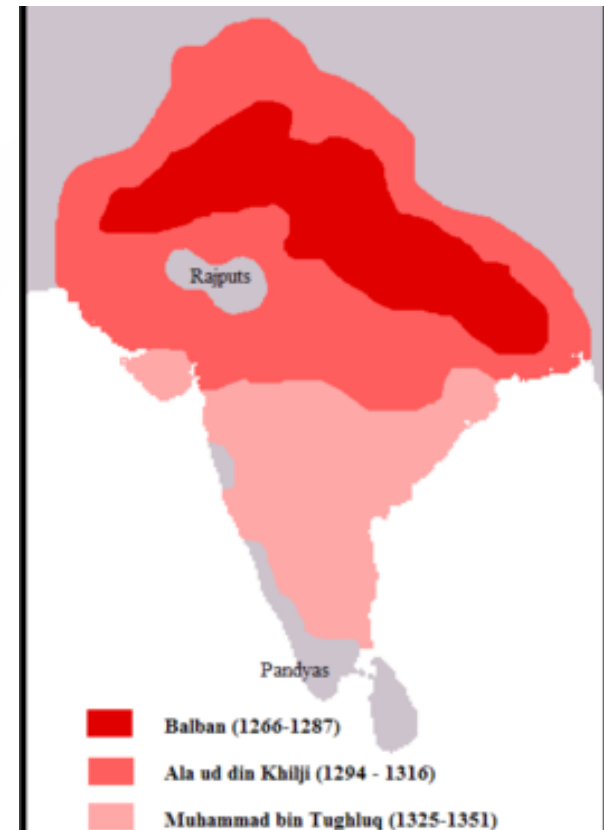
Sultanate Mosques

- Mosque built in the early Sultanate
- Incorporated Islamic design into India and developed new features by adapting Indian features into its design.
- The minaret on the left is the tallest structure in medieval India



Sultanate Expansion – 14th C

- Mongols try to invade 6 different times.
- In the early 14th century the Sultan travels from the north after repelling the Mongols to the south to expand his kingdom.
- This conquest only lasts a very short time.



14th Century Sultanate

- Taxes are not standardized between rulers and widely fluctuate causing hardship
- Peasants pay 1/3 -1/2 of produce in taxes plus other types of taxes
- Rebellions in the countryside
- Sultans build canals and irrigation works to expand agriculture- didn't help much
- Ibn Battuta visits in the first half of the century. He is sent by the Sultan as a representative to China



14th Century Sultanate Culture

- Sufi practice spreads in N. India – love & devotion to realize God
- Bakti movement spreads also – fundamental unity of all religions
- Persian language is used by elite Muslims in India
- Elite culture spurs greater trade although many farmers are hurt by tax policies
- Urbanization spreads
- Exports flourished
 - Cotton & silk textiles
 - Paper industry
 - Leather making
 - Metal crafts
 - Carpet weaving



Sultanate coinage in the 14th century

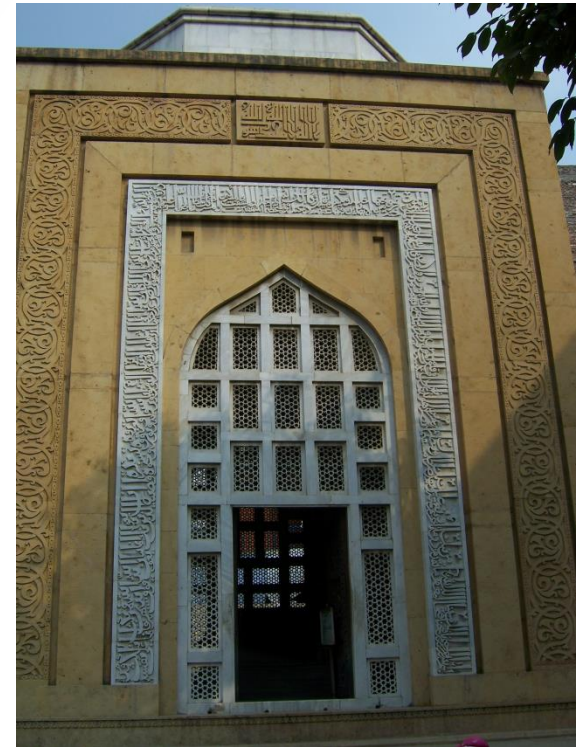
Sultantate in the 15th Century

- Timur invades in 1398
- Dehli Sultanate loses territory throughout the 1400's
- Increasing rebellions led by the nobles
- Last ruler defeated in 1526 by invading Mughals.



Sultanate Legacy

- Protected India from being ravaged by the Mongols
- Maintained social separateness from Hindus
- Introduced new art and architectural styles into India
- Facilitated trade in the Indian Ocean due to elite culture demands
- Ultimately failed due to constant rebellions of Muslim nobles and Hindu peasants



Essential Question and Learning Statement

- **How did Islam spread through India?**
- **Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged including those developed in various Islamic states.**