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29/7/24

Tender Heart High School,
Sector 33B, Chandigarh
Class VII

Subject: History and Civics

Teacher: Mili Bhatnagar

Chapter 6 The Delhi Sultanate III

Good Morning Students!

In this chapter we will study about the administration, cultural development and two religious movement - Bhakti movement and Sufi movement.

Administration :- The sultan was all powerful and head of the administration. There were four departments or pillar of the empire which were headed by nobles selected by the Sultan. The wazir was the prime minister. He supervised the work of all officials. The noble who was the overall incharge of the army was ariz-i-mamalik. The qazi was the chief judge and sultan's advisor on religious issues.

The whole empire was divided into provinces which was further divided into Parganas and finally the village.

Architecture :- The Turks and the Afghans introduced new styles and techniques of architecture. When fused with the existing Indian styles, they gave birth to the Indo-Islamic style of architecture. The two main features used in the building of this period were the arch and dome. Some buildings also used the minaret. Most early monuments were of

29/7/24

Class VIIChapter 6
Mili BhatnagarHistory and Civics

red sandstone. They were decorated with floral and geometric designs. Verses from the holy Quran were also engraved on some. In many structures swastika, lotus and bell were used. Some important monuments of the period were Qutb Minor, Alai Darwaza, Tughlaqabad Fort, Moth Ki Masjid.

Literature :- The literature of the period consisted of translations as well as original works. Famous original works were those of Amir Khusrau in Persian, Srinadha's Harivilasa, Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padmavat in Awadhi and the poems of Vidyapati in Maithili.

Language :- Odia and Bengali in the east, Marathi in the west and Hindi and related languages in Central India started coming up around this time. The two forms of Hindi Braj and Awadhi became popular. The Turks introduced Persian in India. Later on Persian and Hindi fused together to form Urdu.

Music :- There was a fusion of Persian, Arabic and Indian musical forms, resulting in the creation of a new style of music. The Turks introduced new musical instruments such as the rabab and sarangi. Amir Khusrau was a famous poet and musician. He popularized a

29/7/24

Class VIIChapter 6History and CivicsMili Bhatnagar

new form of music qawwali.

Religion - We will briefly discuss about the Bhakti and Sufi movements - the two religious movements spread across India during the medieval period. Bhakti means devotion. The saints of Bhakti movement taught that selfless love and devotion are the means to come close to God. Closeness to God cannot be achieved through ceremonies, rituals and sacrifices.

The Sufi movement originated in West Asia. Later they migrated to India and settled in different parts asking people to lead a simple life and treat each other as equals. They were organized into many orders or silsilahs.

The Delhi Sultanate which lasted for almost three hundred years declined due to a number of reasons namely the invasion of Timur and weak successors of the rulers of Tughluq dynasty. Muhammad Tughluq's policies were also responsible for the disintegration of the Sultanate.

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| 1. Military Autocrats | 6. Shaikh Abd'ul Qadir |
| 2. 300 years | 7. 11th Century |
| 3. Indo-Islamic architecture | 8. Qutb Minar |
| 4. Sanskrit | 9. AD 1311 |
| 5. Ala-ud-din Khalji | 10. 1526 |