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Tender Heart High School,  
Sector 33 B, Chandigarh

3/7/24

Class VII

Subject:- History and Civics

Teacher:- Mili Bhatnagar

## Chapter 4 The Delhi Sultanate I

Good Morning Students!

In this chapter we will study about five dynasties that ruled over Delhi from 1206-1526.

Slave Dynasty

Khalji Dynasty

Tughluq Dynasty

Seyyid Dynasty

Lodi Dynasty.

In particular we will study about Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Balban and Alauddin Khalji who were important rulers of the Slave and the Khalji dynasty.

The Slave dynasty also called as Mamluk dynasty had rulers who were either themselves slaves or sons and daughters of slaves. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the first ruler of the Slave dynasty. Muhammad Ghori had left him in charge of territories he had conquered in India. After Ghori's death, he became an independent ruler. Being a kind hearted ruler he was called 'Lakh Baksh' or giver of Lakhs. To him goes the credit of beginning the construction of Qutb Minar. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra were also constructed under him.

Qutb-ud-din was succeeded by

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Iltutmish, also regarded as the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He is known for making Sultanate strong by undertaking following steps.

1. Shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi.
2. Suppressed the rebellious Rajput chiefs.
3. Saved Sultanate from attack of Genghis Khan by refusing shelter to the ruler of Persia.
4. Reorganized the land revenue system and minted coins of gold and silver.
5. Completed the construction of Qutb-Minar.

As Iltutmish did not consider his sons capable, so he nominated his daughter Razia as his successor. The nobles were unhappy with the idea of being ruled by a woman. So Razia's reign was short lived. She was a capable ruler who led the army and came up with welfare measures. Her only drawback was that she was a woman. So ultimately she was killed.

Between 1240 to 1266, another son of Iltutmish came to the throne. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud was puppet in the hands of powerful nobles.

The most powerful ruler of the Slave Dynasty was Balban. He took various measures to consolidate the Sultanate.

1. He reorganized and strengthened the army.



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2. He fought against the local rulers and defeated many of them.
3. He crushed the power of the nobles to prevent them from revolting again.
4. He fortified the north-western borders against possible Mongol raids. He built many new forts and repaired the old ones.

Balban restored the power and prestige of the monarchy. He introduced the Persian customs of *sikdah* and *paibos*.

Balban's successors were weak and the slave dynasty ended due to numerous problems.

1. The slave rulers belonged to the royal families. The nobles therefore tried to increase their power.
2. The Rajputs and the Indian rulers not completely suppressed tried to revolt.
3. The Mongols who had grown powerful under Ghengiz Khan were a threat to the Sultanate.