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Title: Delhi Sultanate

SubTitle: The Slave Dynasty–Qutab-ud-din-Aibak Introduction, Early Career & difficulties
Learning objectives

To introduce the consolidation of Muslim rule in India and Establishment of Delhi sultanate
Session out comes;

Learners will be able to express the consolidation & establishment of Delhi Sultanate
The Delhi Sultanate 1206 to 1290 AD

Introduction

- Mohammad Ghori, the last Turkish conqueror of north India,
- who defeated the Chauhan’s of Delhi & Ajmer Prithviraj III in second battle of Tarain in 1192 AD, this defeat lead the way to the conquest of India by the Turks.
- Mohammad Ghori appointed Qutabuddin Aibak as the governor of Delhi & Ajmer and went back.
- Aibak was at Lahore where he assumed the sovereign power that is regarded as the foundation of the sultanate of Delhi.
The Delhi Sultanate 1206 - 1526 A.D

The Delhi sultanate had five ruling dynasties:

- The Slave/Mameluk/Ilbari dynasty -1206 -12090
- The Khiji dynasty 1290-1320
- The tughluq dynasty 1320-1413
- The Sayed dynasty 141-1451.
- The Lodhi dynasty 1451-1526.

Among these first three were of Turkish origin and the last the Lodhi’s were Afghans or Pathans.
The Slave/Mameluk/Ilbari dynasty -1206 -1290 AD.

- The first dynasty of Delhi Sultante, it has been called as the Slave/Mameluk/Ilbari by various historians.

- It is wrong to call the dynasty as the Slave because the early three rulers Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban had been Slaves but they too had obtained their manumission (Freedom from slavery) before the accession.

- Therefore most of the historians call them as Mameluk Sultan’s (Mameluk means a slave who was born to free parents) or Turk Sultans.
The Slave/Mameluk/Ilbari dynasty -1206 -1290 AD.

- The ruler of Slave/Mameluk dynasty were not belonged to one dynasty there was three dynasties ruled during 1206-1290 AD.

1. Qutabuddin Aibak of Qutabi dynasty.
2. Shamsuddin Iltutmish of Shamsi dynasty.

- Each of them were Slaves before they became Sultan except Qutabuddin Aibak he had obtained manumission in 1208.
Qutabuddin Aibak 1206-1210 AD.

- Muhammad Ghor who had no sons died in 1206, his nephew Ghiyasuddin succeeded him at Ghor.
- His governors, Tajuddin Yildiz in Afghanistan to upper Sind,
- Nasiruddin Qabacha in Uch & Multan and
- Aibak in Indian provinces. They became independent and Aibak led the foundation to Slave dynasty.
Early Life of Qutabuddin Aibak:

- He was a turk of Aibak tribe, Aibak means in Turkish language “Lord of the Moon” because they were very beautiful but Qutabuddin was not,
- He was sold as a slave in his childhood he was take to Nishpur by a Merchant where he sold to a Qazi Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Qufi.
- Who gave him religious & military education along with his own sons. (Well educated slave can be sold with high price)
- After the death of a Qazi his sons soled him to a merchant who took him to Ghazni where Muhammad Ghori purchased him.
Qutabuddin Aibak in the service of Muhammad Ghori.

- Aibak by his qualities, courage, generosity and dint attracted the attention of his master, who appointed him as a commander of small troop of army and then as Amir-i- Akhur (Master of the stables).

- Qutabuddin Aibak rendered a valuable service to Muhammad Ghori in his Indian expeditions after the second battle of Tarain in 1192 Aibak appointed as the governor of Dehli and Ajmer.
Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate:

- Qutabuddin Aibak as a governor of Indian province from 1192 to 1206 consolidated and extended the conquests of Muhammad Ghori.

- Aibak suppressed the revolt of the Chuahan’s at Ajmer made Indraprastha near Delhi as his head quarter in 1193 AD. He crushed the second rebellion of the Chuahan’s in Ajmer.

- Aibak helped Muhammad Ghori in defeating the kanauj King Jaichadra in the battle Chandwara in 1194.
Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate :

- In 1197 he attacked on Bhimadeva of Gujarat and plundered his capital. In 1202 he conquered the Kalinjar fort of Bundelkhand.

- He occupied Badaun, his commander Ikhtiyaruddin conquered Bihar and some parts of Bengal.

- Aibak began his reign in India with the title Malik & Sipahsalar which had been conferred by Muhammad Ghori in 1206 AD.

- Qutabuddin Aibak to strengthen his position had developed matrimonial alliances with powerful governors;
Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate :.................

- He himself married the daughter of Tajuddin Yildiz, gave his sister in marriage to Nasiruddin Qabacha and gave his daughter to Iltutmish.

- In 1206 after the death of Muhammad Ghori Aibak was invited by the people of Lahore to assume the sovereign power thus on 24th June 1206 ascended the throne

- He did not struck coins and read Qutba in his name he ruled as de Facto ruler till the manumission and Sultan title was granted by Ghiyasuddin in 1208.
Difficulties of Aibak:

1. Qutabuddin Aibak has no legal claim over the throne of Delhi (Prof. Nizami) he has to win.

2. Rajputs who were lost their sovereignty still contesting for it.

3. Tajuddin Yildiz who occupied Ghazni was claiming authority over the Empire of Muhammad Ghori including Indian Provinces.

4. Nasiruddin Qabacha an ambitious ruler of Uch & Multan wanted to occupy the Delhi.

5. Expanding Power of Khwarizm Shah Allauddin Muhammad, the ruler of Persia wanted to capture Ghazni.
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ’s)

1. Who was the real founder of the Turkish dominion in India?
   A. Qutub-ud-din-Aibek  B. Balban
   C. Razia  D. Aramshah

2. What is meant by Mameluk?
   A. Slave  B. Born to Free parents
   C. Amir  D. Noble

3. Who confirmed Sultan title to Qutbuddin Aibak
   A. Iltutmish  B. Giyasuddin
   C. Qubacha  D. Yildoz
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ’s)

4. Which was the first capital of Aibak?
   A. Delhi
   B. Multan
   C. Kabul
   D. Lahore

5. Who was the father-in-law of Aibak?
   A: Tajuddin Yildoz
   B: Nasiruddin Qabacha
   C: Shamsuddin Iltutmish
   D: Muhammad Ghori
MCQ’s Answer

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
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3. H. Parameshwar: History of Medieval India

4. J.L. Mehta - Advanced study in the History of Medieval India Vol 1