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**MEDIEVAL HISTORY**

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# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

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(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

**Dear Aspirant,**

This book is dedicated to YOU, the untiring civil service aspirant who has the drive and commitment to persevere towards clearing this exam which is considered as one of the toughest exams in the world.

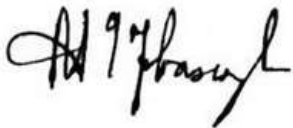
We congratulate you on choosing this book for "**Medieval History**". Our attempt here is to simplify important concepts without losing the key points. Hence, we hope you will find this book useful in your civil services journey.

### **About this book**

This book is a distillation of the expertise of the faculty at Officers IAS academy, explained in simple and easy to understand language. What you get to study in this book has been painstakingly collated by our faculty through their years of teaching and mentoring thousands of aspirants.

A strong zeal from you to clear this exam combined with our coaching and textbook will, I am sure help you scale great heights.

I wish you the very best in the most important endeavour of your life.



R. A. Israel Jebasingh

(IAS, 2004 Batch All India Rank 59)

Director of Officers IAS Academy

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

### **Hello Aspirant!**

There is a subtle difference between putting in effort and putting in the right & focussed effort. That difference could mean whether you get into the civil services or not!

Aspirants know that the first step to become a Civil Servant is to crack the Preliminary Exam (Prelims) conducted by the UPSC. At first glance, any UPSC Prelims question paper might give the impression that many of the questions asked were 'random', 'remote', 'unexpected', 'out of syllabus', 'from obscure areas' etc.,

But, upon careful consideration one can see that there are some hidden patterns present in the way how some of them were framed. We in the R&D of Officers IAS Academy, understand this.

Our R&D team consists of about 25 members, all of whom have appeared in multiple UPSC Mains & Interviews. This team of veterans spent a year, meticulously combing through the question papers of the past 26 years of UPSC preliminary exams to identify patterns, repetitions & outliers.

The team carefully isolated all such patterns, high-value topics from every subject and has prepared a 'hitlist'. Based on these insights we have prepared books, which we rightfully call as 'Prelims Harvest' books.

Please note: We do not advocate the use of these books as 'Standard' sources. However, instead of reading endless number of books for the UPSC preparation, aspirants can focus on the standard books (NCERTs, etc.,) for the foundational knowledge and then devote the rest of their time in studying the Officers IAS Academy's Prelims Harvest books.

So, please use the Prelims Harvest Books in conjunction with the primary sources (NCERTs, etc.,) and get the best value for your time invested in your UPSC preparation.

Thank you!

**R&D Team,**

Officers IAS Academy, Chennai.

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## ***BHAKTI & SUFI MOVEMENT***

### **Sufi saints**

#### **a. Muin-ud-din chishti (Devotional music was one way of coming close to God):**

- He was also called Gharib Nawaz (Benefactor of poor)
- He was a spiritual inspiration
- He entered into Ajmer during the reign of Prithuvraj Chauhan
- He visited Delhi during the time of Illtumish
- He was a great poet and composed lot of poems in Persian
- He says through sama (music) the nearness to god is achieved.
- His tomb was constructed by Giyassudin Tughlaq and remodelled by Akbar and altered by Shah Jahan

#### **b. Baba Farid:**

- Hazrat Khwaja Fariduddin Masood Ganjshakar is also called Baba Farid or Baba Ganjshakar was a Chishti order sufi saint
- He was born in Khotewal of Punjab region
- He was influenced by Qutbuddin Bhakthiyar Kaki
- He wrote poems in Punjabi and contributed to Punjabi Literature and he was the first Punjabi poet of Sufism
- He introduced Langar tradition in Punjab region which allowed peoples from various religion having food and water together which was later adopted by Sikhs
- Faridkot a city named after him , a festival called baba sheikh farad agman purb mela is celebrated from 21 Sep to 23 Sep each year
- His shrine was located in Pakpattan in Punjab province of Pakistan

### **Practices of Sufi mystics**

(Mysticism means belief system)

#### **a) Meditation and control of breath:**

- Frequent prayer and meditation in sufism is called Dikhr. This phrase refers "the remembrance of Allah". The most common way is chanting 99 names of Allah repetitively.

#### **b) Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place**

- c) Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience
- d) Prayers and fasting
- e) Celebration of Prophet Muhammed birthday
- f) Performance of rituals at shrines and graves
- g) Devotional music and dance to get closer with god

### **Chishti Order**

- Chishti order was founded by **Khwaja Abu Ishaq Shami Chishti**, this order gets its name from Chishti village in Afghanistan which produced five chishti order sufis
- It was also spread to **khurasan region** (Iran) but it was more influential in India
- Like other orthodox sufi orders, it refrains anything which is contrary according to the Holy Quran and sayings of the Prophet Muhammed
- It adheres to Tazkiya which refers to the purification of self
- It was introduced into India by Khwaja Minuddin Chishti in Ajmer in the 12<sup>th</sup> century
- They believe that sama (music) helps to forget themselves and getting closer to god and emphasised on Simple lifestyle and their teaching were not aimed at conversion
- After 19<sup>th</sup> Chishti Sufi saint, it divided into two Chishti sabari who were followers of Alauddin Sabir Kaliyari and Chishti Nizami who were followers of Niznudheen Auliya

### **Bhakti saints**

#### **a. Namdev:**

- He is a saint from low class and his father was a tailor
- He wrote many abhangas (hymns) in Marathi language
- He used a musical system called samkirtana which was accessible to the lower caste people
- He emphasized on the cultural unity of Maharashtra with the introduction of tradition Mahapurusha Sampradya
- He was a devotee of lord Vittala of Pandharpur and along with Jnaneshwar, Eknath, Tukaram and Sakubai a women saint laid foundation for the monotheistic Varkhari panth

- He is so popular in Maharashtra and Punjab region
- His verses were quoted in Adi Granth of Sikhism

**b. Kabir:**

- He was born in Varanasi in a Hindu family and grown by a Muslim weaver
- He advocated the ego to be dropped to know the truth
- He was one of the twelve disciples of Saint Ramananda
- He questioned both the Hindu and Muslim faith, meaningless and unethical practices and also criticised other sects too
- He wrote a number of poems in Hindi and also borrowed dialects from Braj, Bhojpuri and Awadhi
- Kabir seems to be deeply influenced by Upanishadic non-dualism and Islamic monism.
- He was also guided by the Vaishnava Bhakti tradition which stressed on complete surrender towards God.
- His verses were added into Guru Granth Sahib and he is considered as a contemporary of Guru Nanak
- Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion.
- Kabir drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims.
- There is two temples for Kabir in Benares one is maintained by hindus and other by Muslims
- He formed **Kabir panth** which has followers especially from Dalits
- Bhagodas and Dharmadas were his disciples
- **Bijak** is the best known of the compilations of the Kabir, and as such is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabir panth sect.



**c. Ravidas:**

- He was born in lower caste leather working class in Varanasi
- He is also called Raidas, Rohidas, Ruhidas
- His poems were included in Adi Granth
- He was one of the twelve disciples of saint Ramananda
- His ideas were belonged to Nirguna bhakthi school
- Today there is a spin off religion from Sikhism called Ravidassia which has a holy book called *Amritbani Guru Ravidass Ji* which has teachings of him and his 240 hymns.

**d. Sena:**

- Saint Sena Nhavi was from Maharashtra
- He worshipped Vithoba (Vishnu)

**e. Ramananda:**

- He was motivated by the South Indian Vedanta scholar saint Ramanuja and also influenced by the Nath Panthis
- He is the founder of Bhakthi movement in North India and worshipped Rama.
- He was a social reformer and included all caste people into Bhakthi movements
- He was the founder of Ramanandi Sampardya the largest monastic hindu community
- He was the first Bhakthi saint to write poems and propagation in Hindi to reach the masses
- He had twelve disciples Narhariyananda, Sursurananda, Sukhananda, Bhavananda and Anantananda – Brahmins, Kabir - a Muslim weaver, Ravidas - a cobbler, Sena - a barber, Dhanna - a Jat peasant, Sadhana - a butcher, Narahari - a goldsmith and Pipa, a Rajput prince and two women disciples Sursuri and Padyawati

**f. Chronology of Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Chaitanya:**

- Shankaracharya (700 CE – 750 CE)
- Ramanuja (1017 CE – 1137 CE)
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486 CE – 1534 CE)

**g. Thyagaraja:**

- He is a composer and vocalist of Carnatic Music in the genre of Kritanas and ragas
- He along with Shyama Shastri and Muthuswami Dikshitar is called the Trinity of Carnatic Music
- He was born in a Telugu family in Thiruvavur district of Tamil Nadu
- He learned to play veena from his grandfather Kalahastayya
- He was a devotee of lord Rama
- Most of his songs and texts were in Telugu

**h. Tukaram:**

- He is prominent Varkari sant and a spiritual poet
- He was born in Maharashtra and devoted to Vithoba
- His devotional poetry called abhangas and community oriented kirtans as spiritual songs
- His guru was Chaitanya Mahaprabu
- He accepted disciples and devotees from all gender and he is against caste system.
- Tukaram was inspired by his predecessors Namdev, Jnanadev, Kabir and Eknath.
- He had an oscillation between Dvaitist and Advaitist view on God

**i. Vallabhacharya :**

- He founded Krishna centred Pusti Marga and a philosopher of Suddha Advaita
- He said that Krishna was Brahman and that the soul and God are one and the same.
- He was born in Telugu Tailang Brahmin family in Champaran
- He is regarded as incarnation of Agni
- After winning in the debate in the court of Krishnadevaraya about the dualistic or non-dualistic nature of god the titles 'Acharya' and 'Jagadguru' were given to him
- His writings and kirtana were centered on Krishna and his pranks with Yashoda
- Krishna directly appeared to him on the form of Shrinathji (7 year old Krishna)
- According to him, salvation is possible through Sneha (deep rooted love for God).

- He was the author of a number of scholarly works in Sanskrit and Braj bhasa, the important ones being Subodhini and Siddhant Rahasya.
- He wrote commentaries on Vedanta Sutra and the Bhagavad Gita.

### **j. Dadu dayal:**

- He was born to Brahmin parents and worked as Cotton merchant in Ahmedabad
- He was a devotee of Kabir
- He rejected Vedas, temple visits, caste system and pilgrimage and laid focus on Japa – chanting god's name
- He was contemporary of Akbar, Rana Pratap Singh
- His poems were composed in Braj language
- He founded Dadu panth a Vaishnavite sampradaya and they don't drink and eat only vegetarian

### **k. Gurunanak**

- He was the founder of Sikhism and the first of ten Sikh gurus of Sikhism
- He was born in Rai Bhoi Ki Talvandi village in Pakistan
- He travelled Asia in spreading the message of one god (Onkar)
- He was inspired by Kabir and prominent saint of Nirguna sect
- He emphasized on Nam Japna, repeated utterances of God's name to feel his presence.
- He was against caste discrimination and created Langars
- He condemned idol worship and Pilgrimages
- "Abide pure amidst the impurities of the world" Was his famous quote
- He tried to foster Muslims and Hindus
- His birth is celebrated by Sikhs all around the world in Lunar month of Kathak (Oct – Nov) in a full moon day called Pooranmashi

### **l. Ramanuja (best means of devotion is salvation)**

- He was an Hindu Philosopher of Vishishtadvaita, guru and a social reformer
- He was born in Tamil Brahmin community in Sripierumbudur in Tamil Nadu
- At time of birth, he was named Lakshmana and named Ilaya Perumal

- He frequently disagreed with his guru Yadava Prakaha who was an Advaita Philosopher
- He was influenced by Alvars and Nathamuni and Yamunacharya
- According to him, even after merging with Brahman, the Atman remains distinct.
- He wrote Basya on Brahma Sutras and Bhagavat Gita in Sanskrit
- He inspired a lot of Bhakti saints such as Ramananda, Mira Bai, Annamacharya, Thyagaraja, Kabir
- He advocated equality and social justice throughout India
- He expounded the grace of god as more important than knowledge.
- According to him, salvation can be attained through Karma, Gyan or Bhakti.
- In 2022, 216 feet height statue for him was opened by the prime minister Narendra Modi in Hyderabad, Telangana which is called the statue of equality

**Qadri order of Sufi:**

- This is of Sunni order and got its name from Qadir Gilani who founded it in Iran
- It adheres to fundamental Islamic laws
- It is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Turkey, the Balkans and East and west Africa
- In India it was popularised by Shah Namatullah
- They believed in Wahdat-al-Wajood which means unity of existence or unity of being
- This was followed by princess Jahanara and prince Dara Shikoh who were children of Shah Jahan
- It was very popular in Punjab and Sind
- Muhammad Iqbal and Hasrat Mohani the famous Urdu poets were under this order
- Miyan Mir, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Sheikh Nimatullah, Mukdum Muhammed Jilani, Shah Badakhshani were well known saints

**Siddhars:**

- The Siddhars by their spiritual and yogic practices attained immense knowledge and experience in Vaithiyam (Medicine), Vatham (Alchemy), Jothidam (Astrology), Manthirigam (Tantric practices), Yogam (Meditation and yogic exercises) and Gnanam (Knowledge about the Almighty).



- There are 18 siddhars who are considered as the pillars of siddha medicine according to Tamil tradition. There is no consensus on their exact time era
- Agatiyar, Thirumoolar, Bogar, Konganar, Therayar, Korakkar, Karuvarar, Edaikkadar, Chattamuni, Sundaranar, Ramadevar, Pambatti, Machamuni, Kudambai, Azhugunni Siddhar, Agapadi Siddhar, Nandhidevar, Kakapusundar were the 18 siddhars
- Agatiyar was the first Siddhar
- Siddhars were saints, doctors, mystics, alchemists all in one.

### Lingayats:

- It is a sect of Hinduism which followed in South India which **worships only Shiva in the form of Linga.**
- It is also called **Veera Shaivism.**
- This sect was formed as opposition of Brahmanical Hinduism
- The basic teachings were done by Basavana in kannada rather than Sanskrit to reach the masses
- It opposed caste system, Brahmanical priests, rituals and many contemporary Hindu Practices
- In northern Karnataka, Lingayat Scholars thrived during the empire of Vijaynagar
- They believe in universal god Shiva and worship in the form of Ishtalinga and they influenced by the philosophy of Qualified Monism which is similar like the philosophy of Saint Ramanuja
- The followers are found majorly in Karnataka and significant population in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and as small communities in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Goa and Kerala.

## ***DELHI SULTANATE***

### **Balban:**

- He became the Sultan after the death of Nasiruddin Mahmud
- He was a slave purchased by Iltumish and he belonged to the famous forty slaves of Iltumish
- To save his throne, he claimed that he was the descendent of Afrasiyab Iranian Legendary king
- He stand forth for the Turkish nobility and excluded government posts to anyone who not belong to noble family
- He excluded Indian Muslims from all the power and authority
- He broke the power of Chahalgani (Turkish Nobles) and restored power to the monarch
- He administered justice with impartiality
- He appointed spies in every department
- He reorganized the military department diwan-i-arz and made a strong central army to deal with the threat of Mongol Invasion and internal rebellions
- He didn't lead any distant expedition activities except at Bengal
- He was the first to introduce the Persian festival Nauroz (New Year)
- He took up the title **Zil-i-Ilahi** meaning shadow of god
- He introduced **sijda and paibos** (prostration and kissing the monarch's feet) to emphasize the nobles they were not equal to him
- He could not fully defend northern India against the inroads of the Mongols.
- He refused to laugh and joke in the court, and even gave up drinking wine so that no one may see him in a non-serious mood.



**Firozshah Tughlaq:**

- He contributed for the growth of Unani medicine
- He provided money for the marriage of poor girls with the department of diwan-i-khairat (Department of Charity)
- He setup a large department of public work to look after his building works
- The towns Hissar (Haryana) and Firuzabad (Uttar Pradesh) were made
- He dug a number of canals
- The longest canal is from the river Sutlej to Hansi which is 200 kms and another canal from Yamuna

**Iqta system:**

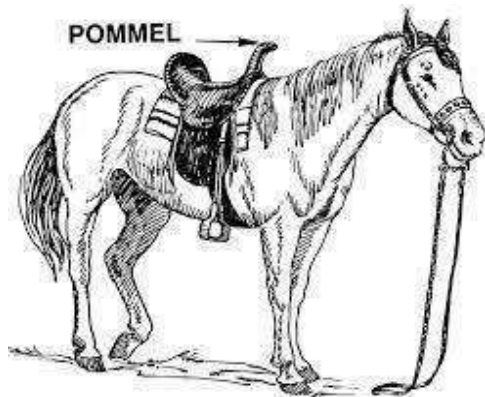
- It is a unique type of land distribution system which was given for the first time by **Mahmud of Ghor** and institutionalised during **Ilutmish**.
- This system divides entire empire into small and large parts of land called Iqtas and Iqtadars were appointed
- The parts then allotted to various soldiers, nobles and government officials in view of the purpose of effective revenue collection and flawless administration
- The iqtadars were transferred for every three to four years
- Balban transferred the iqtadars to prevent them from making attached to the land and people
- Alauddin Khalji abolished a number of smaller iqtadars in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region and included it in his Khalisa land and created a department called diwan-i-Mushtkharaz to collect the arrears from the Iqtas
- Mohammed Bin Tughlaq ordered Iqtadars to submit all the revenue collected to the treasury of the sultan and they were paid salary
- During the period of Firuz Shah Tughlaq iqtas were assigned hereditary
- In the time of Lodis, smaller iqtas were called Pargana and larger iqta as Sarkar
- It was a system of merit and better performing officials were assigned with the better Iqtas
- The Iqtadars had to take military expeditions to the neighbour states if Sultan orders
- This system helped the empire to hold and support a large standing army
- The iqtadars gained immense wealth and sometimes announced independence against the Sultan

**Sultanate Mongol relations:**

- During the time of Iltutmish, Chengez Khan plundered in the areas near the Indus he then turned towards the Khwarizmi empire
- Iltutmish appeased with the Mongols by refusing the asylum for Jalaluddin the Khwarizmi ruler
- Balban followed policy of force and diplomacy to deal with Mongols as the Mongols captured the Multan and he recaptured it and repaired the forts at Tabarhinda, Sunam and Samana
- He allowed the control of Mongols in the region of Punjab
- After the death of Balban, the Mongol army was defeated by Jalaluddin Khalji
- In the period of Alauddin Khalji, Mongols entered the city of Delhi and retreated by the action of Alauddin Khalji and Zaffar Khan. Zaffar Khan died in this attack. The Mongols again marched towards Delhi and defeated by Alauddin Khalji
- The Mongol soldiers who joined with Alauddin Khalji army after returning from the Gujarat Expedition rebelled and massacred and some took asylum from Hamirdeva of Ranthambore and the Mongols with Rajput fought against Alauddin Khalji and died.
- The attack of Mongols also occurred during the time of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq.

**Qutb-ud-din aibak's death:**

- He was a Turkish slave of Muhammad of Ghur and expanded the sultanate in India after the battle of Tarain.
- He had struggles with Yalduz who was another slave of Muhammed and succeeded at Ghazni
- He founded the mamluk dynasty of the Delhi sultanate
- He died during playing Chaugan a form of polo playing on horse back
- He died instantly as the saddle's pommel pierced the ribs



**Last ruler of Tughlaq:**

- Nasir-ud-din Mahmud shah Tughlaq was the last Tughlaq sultan
- He was the son of Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah III and he faced threat from Nusrat Shah and Nasiruddin ruled from Delhi and Nusrat shah ruled from Firozabad
- During his period, Timur invaded and plundered India and obtained enormous treasure from Delhi Sultan
- After his death, Khizr Khan who was the governor of Multan appointed as Sultan by Timur thereby Khizr Khan becoming the first Sayyid Sultan

**Departments and Kings:**

S.NO	Central Department	Function	Founder
1	Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of religious affairs	
2	Diwan-i-arz	Department of Military	Balban
3	Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of slaves	Firuz Shah Tughlaq
4	Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of justice	
5	Diwan-i-Ishtiaq	Department of pensions	
6	Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears	Alauddin Khalji
7	Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of charity	Firuz shah Tughlaq
8	Diwan-i-kohi	Department of agriculture	Muhammed Bin Tughlaq
9	Diwan-i-insha	Department of correspondence	

**Muhammad Bin Tughlaq monetary policy:**

- He issued gold and silver coins which were called by the name Dinar and Idli respectively
- He engraved Al sultan Zilli Allah on his coins which means supporter of God Sultan in Arabic legend
- He issued token coins of copper and brass called Dirham which can be exchanged with fixed gold and silver coins
- He issued token currency due to shortage of silver



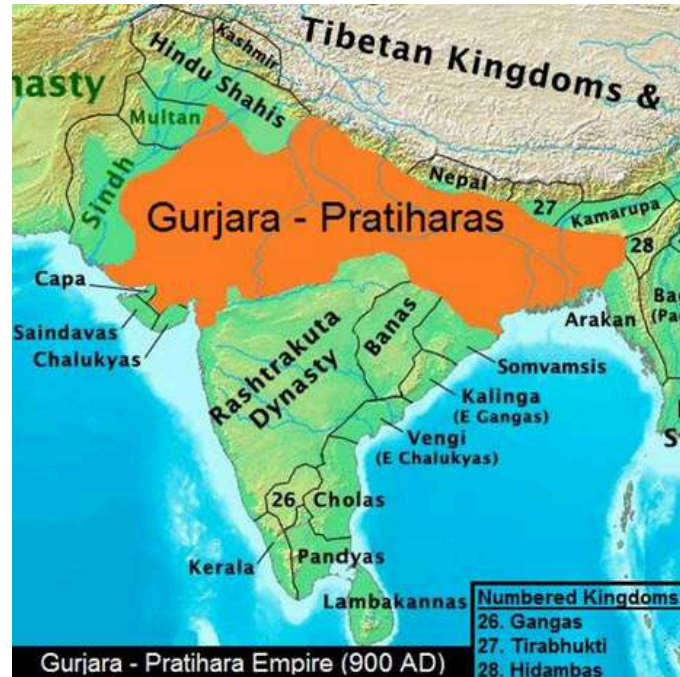
**Chronology of Lodi Dynasty**

- Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489 AD)
- Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 AD)
- Ibrahim Lodi (1517- 1526 AD)

**Bahlul Lodi****Sikander Lodi****Ibrahim Lodi****Revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate:**

- The state collected about five types of taxes such as Uchar, Kharaj, Jazia, Jakaq and Kamas
- Uchar was paid Muslims in 1/10<sup>th</sup> of production, Kharaj was paid by Non-muslims which is 1/10<sup>th</sup> to 1/2, Jazia was paid by non-Muslims to live in land of Muslim State, Jakaq was imposed as religious tax on Muslims, Khamas is a share to the state in looted treasuries of 20%
- Jagirdars acted as the middleman between the state and the cultivars and they had a share for themselves
- Alauddin Khalji he bring back the reward lands (Inam) and gifts (Waqf) back to the crown land
- Lands were measured and government share was fixed to 53% and he ordered to pay in cash and cultivars were forced to pay produce at low price
- He also took steps to eradicate corruption
- The steps of Alauddin Khalji was softened by Giyasuddin Tughlaq
- Mohammed Bin Tughlaq increased the tax in the doab region due to its fertility
- Firuz shah Tughlaq provided Taqavi loans to cultivars and increased irrigation practices
- He abolished a variety of taxes and imposed only four taxes as said in the Quran Zakat, Jaziya, Khiraj and Khams.

## Regional Kingdoms



### Hoysala

- The Hoysala dynasty ruled in India from about 1006 to 1346 CE in the southern Deccan and for a time in the Kaveri River valley.

### Gahadavala

- Gahadavala dynasty, ruled between the second half of the 11th century and the mid-13th century, a north Indian kingdom on the eve of the Muslim conquests in the 12th–13th century.
- The dynasty originated in Uttar Pradesh, later associated with Kannauj, the most crucial political center in India.
- The dynasty was gradually consolidated during the reign of the first three rulers (1089–1103), Yashovigraha, Mahichandra, and Chandradeva.

### Kakatiya

- In the eastern Deccan the Kakatiya dynasty ruled Andhra Pradesh in the 12th century.
- Warangal was the capital of Kakatiyas.
- The kingdom survived until Turks Attack in the 14th century.

### Yadava



- The **Hindu kingdom of central India**, **Yadava dynasty** ruled **Maharashtra** from **12th–14th-century**.
- They were **originally the feudatories** of the **Eastern Chalukyas of Kalyani**.
- The **dynasty became paramount** in the **Deccan** under **Bhillama (1187–91)**, who founded **Devagiri** (later Daulatabad) as **his capital**.
- The dynasty **reached its height** under **Singhana (1210–47)**.
- **Yadava campaigned against** the **Hoysalas** in the south, the **Kakatiyas** in the east, and the **Paramaras** and **Chalukyas** in the north.

## VIJAYANAGAR KINGDOM



### Saluva Narasimha

- The last ruler of Sangama dynasty, **Virupaksha II** was deposed and assassinated by his commander in chief **Saluva Narasimha** in **1485 C.E.**
- **Founder** of the **Saluva dynasty** ruling from **1486-1491.**

### First and last rulers of each Dynasty

#### Sangama Dynasty (1336- 1485AD)

<b>First ruler</b>	Harihara I (1336-1356 AD) along with Bukka I was the founder of Vijayanagara Kingdom
<b>Last ruler</b>	Praudha Raya (1485 AD)

**Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya in 1485 AD put an end to sangama Dynasty.**

**Saluva Dynasty (1485- 1505AD)**

<b>First ruler</b>	Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya (1485- 1491 AD)
<b>Last ruler</b>	Narasimha Raya II (1491-1505 AD)

**Vira Narasimha Raya deposed the last Saluva ruler.**

**Tuluva Dynasty (1505- 1570 AD)**

<b>First ruler</b>	Vira Narasimha Raya (1505- 1509 AD)
<b>Last ruler</b>	Sada Siva Raya (1542 - 1570 AD) During his time, the real power was exercised by his minister Rama Raya.

**Bahaman confederacy** defeated Rama Raya at the **Battle of Talikota** in 1565.

**Aravidu Dynasty (1542- 1652 AD)**

First ruler	Tirumala Deva Raya (1565- 1572 AD)
Last ruler	Sriranga III (1642- 1652 AD)

- **Sri Ranga was defeated by Mir Jumla of Golconda in the battle of Vandavasi in 1647.**
- **The Vijyanagar empire came to an end with this.**

**Venkata II**

- He **succeeded** his elder brother **Sriranga I** in 1586 as the new king of Vijayanagara Empire.
- He **revived the strength of the kingdom** by dealing successfully with the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda.

- He **suppressed** the rebelling **Nayakas** of Tamil Nadu.

### **Harihara I**

- **Harihara and Bukka were the founders of the Vijayanagar Kingdom** in 1336 AD on the southern banks of Tungabhadra and made Hampi as the capital.
- Harihara I became the **ruler of Sangama Dynasty** in 1336 AD
- He **captured Mysore and Madurai**.
- **Bukka-I succeeded him** in 1356 AD.

### **Deva Raya I**

- Deva Raya I holds credit for making the capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire one of the biggest cities in the 15th century. He realised that the scarcity of water supply, both for drinking and for irrigation, was restricting the growth of the royal capital.
- In 1410 CE, he had a barrage constructed across the Tungabhadra River and commissioned a 24 km long aqueduct from the Tungabhadra River to the capital. The account provided by Fernao Nuniz who was a Portuguese-Jewish traveler, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, in the time gives details of the projects undertaken by Deva Raya I that brought prosperity to the Kingdom

### **Taxation system of Krishna Devaraya**

- **Land revenue** was the chief source of income. The **rate** was **fixed** between 1/3<sup>rd</sup> and 1/6<sup>th</sup> depending on the quality of land.
- **Besides**, taxes on shopkeepers, farm servants, workmen, shoemakers, musicians, etc were imposed.
- **Grazing and house tax** was also imposed.
- **Commercial taxes** such as levies, customs and duties on manufactured goods of trade were imposed.
- Private owners of workshops paid an **industry tax**.



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