



SSC CULT OFFICIAL

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

SSC EXAMS 2026

EARLY MEDIEVAL HISTORY

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL
★ ★ ★



Tripartite Struggle (700AD-800AD)

There was a 'Tripartite Contest' between Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas for the control of Kannauj. Kannauj Triangle wars took place near **river Narmada**.

The Pala Empire (750-1161 AD)



Dominated Eastern India
(Bengal) until the 9th century.



Founder- Gopala (750-770 AD)
founded a Buddhist Mahavihara
at Odantapuri (Bihar).



Dharmapala (780-810 AD)
founded Vikramshila University
in Bihar. Somapura Vihar was
also built by him.



Devapala (810-850 AD)
He defeated the Rashtrakuta
ruler, Amoghavarsha.



Sena Dynasty

- During the early medieval period Sena Dynasty ruled on the Indian subcontinent, that ruled from Bengal during the 11th and 12th centuries.
- The famous ruler of this dynasty was Laxman Sena
- One of his court poets named Jaydeva wrote a book named "Gita Govinda".
- Vijayasena, Sena dynasty (FOUNDER:- Samant Sena) expelled the last ruler Madanapala.



The Karkota dynasty (c. 625 - 855 CE)

Ruled over the Kashmir valley and some northern parts of India.
The Karkota Dynasty's rule ended with the ascension of Avantivarman of the Utpala dynasty.



The Utpala dynasty



The Lohara dynasty

*Dynasties
related to
Kashmir*



THE GURJARA PRATI HARAS

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



Pratihara Empire:

Ruled Western India (Jalore Rajasthan) and upper Gangetic valley until the 10th century.



Founder- Nagabhata I (730-760 AD)

- Some famous kings - Vatsraja, Mihir bhoja (Capital Kannauj), Nagabhata II (during Tripartite Struggle).
- UNESCO World heritage site- At Khajuraho (M.P). Famous for the development of the Gurjara Pratihara style of temples.



Bundelkhand region -

The Chandelas of Jejakabhukti

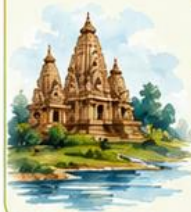
was an Indian dynasty in Central India.

Important Rulers- Yasovarman, Vidyadhara, Paramardideva (a later Chandella ruler, faced defeats from Prithvi Raj III and Qutbuddin Aibak)



Gahadavals of Kannauj - a Rajput dynasty that ruled parts of the present-day Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, during 11th and 12th centuries.

- They gradually pushed the Palas out of Bihar and made Banaras their second capital
- Rulers- Chandradeva, Vijayachandra, Jaichandra (In the Battle of Chandawar 1194 AD near Ferozabad, on the banks of Yamuna River, Mohammad Ghori defeated Jaichandra and sacked the kingdom.)



Gurjara Pratiharas disintegrated into Rajput kingdoms :



Chalukyas



Chandellas



Chahamanas



Gahadavals



Paramaras



Kalachuris



Guhilas



Tomars



In Gujarat - The Chaulukya dynasty (Solanki) - (Bhima I (1022-1064 AD):

During his reign, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Gujarat)



Malwa - Parmar - Raja Bhoja: The dynasty reached its zenith under his reign.)

- He faced attacks from Chalukya and Kalachuris.
- He founded the city of Bhojapur near Bhopal.
- He sent an army to assist Anandapala against Mahmud of Ghazni and provided shelter to Anandapala's son Trilochanpal.



Ajmer - Chahamanas or Chauhans - famous ruler:- Ajayaraj (He founded Ajmer)

- Prithviraja III. - the last ruler of this house, attacked Kannauj, Gujarat, and Chandella,
- the last ruler of this house, attacked Kannauj, Gujarat, and Chandella,



Delhi - Tomaras of Dhillika (Delhi)- The most important king was Anangapala Tomara. He established Delhi and he was described in the 11th-century inscription of the Iron pillar at Mehrauli.





THE RASHTRAKUTAS

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



(753–975 AD)

Rashtrakuta Empire: Controlled the Deccan and parts of North and South India, serving as a bridge between the regions.

- **Feudatories of Chalukyas.**

Founder – Dantivarman or Dantidurga (735–756 AD)

- Dantidurga performed the Hiranvagarbha.
- **Krishna I (758–773 AD)** – He built the Kailash temple at Ellora.
- **Amoghavarsha I (814–880 AD)** – He composed one of the earliest Kannada literature texts, the Kavirajamarga.



DYNASTIES OF THE DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA



— Chalukyas of Kalyani (10th–12th century AD) —

Taila II (973–997 AD), the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyani, succeeded the Rashtrakutas. By the mid-12th century, the Chalukya reign waned, giving way to the **Kakatiyas of Warangal**, and **Yadavas of Devagiri**.



Chola Dynasty (850AD–1280AD) (The great cholas)

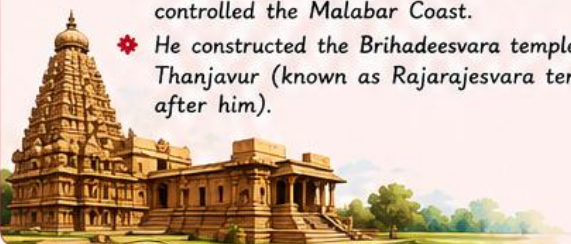
Founder – Vijayalaya (Narkeshari)

- ◆ Feudatory of Pallavas.
- ◆ Conquered the Kaveri delta from Muttaraiyar.
- ◆ Built the city of Thanjavur.



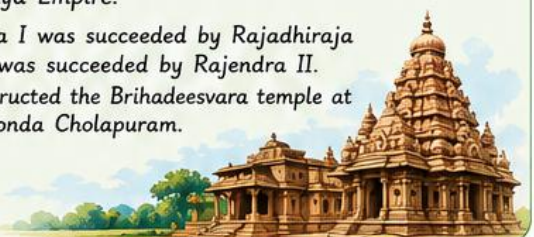
Rajaraja I (985–1014 AD)

- ✳ He defeated Cheras at Thiruvananthapuram to control the trade with Arabs.
- ✳ He established direct control over the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka through military conquest.
- ✳ He defeated Pandyas of Madurai and controlled the Malabar Coast.
- ✳ He constructed the Brihadeesvara temple at Thanjavur (known as Rajarajesvara temple after him).



Rajendra I (1014–44 AD)

- ✳ He assumed the title of Gangaikonda (conqueror of the Ganges in 1022) and Kadar Konda.
- ✳ Founded the city of Gangaikonda Cholapuram after his victory over Malapala.
- ✳ Completely conquered Srilanka.
- ✳ Carried out Naval expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire.
- ✳ Rajendra I was succeeded by Rajadhiraja and he was succeeded by Rajendra II.
- ✳ He constructed the Brihadeesvara temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram.



SSC EXAMS 2026



Chola Empire declined during early part of 13th Century.

Place of Cholas was taken by **Pandunjelidan** and **Hoysalas**- (Sala, also known as **Nripakama**, was the founder of the Hoysala dynasty.) (capital - **Halebidu**) Famous for star shaped temples.



Local Administration:-

- "Ur" was a village assembly of all landholding classes.
- "Sabha" was an assembly of Brahmins.
- "Nagaram" was an assembly of merchants.
- Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee, people with property or land were privileged to take part in election.



Land Donations During Cholas :-

- **Shalabhoga**: land donated for maintenance of schools.
- **Vellanvagai** : land donated to non- brahmans.
- **Devadana**: land donated to temples
- **Brahmadeya**: land donated to brahmins.
- **Pallichhandam**: land donated to Jain Community.



Tax during chola Empire :

- **Vetti**- Forced labour.
- **Kadamai** - land revenue



Temples:-

- **Brihadeshwara Temple**
 - At Tanjore, built by RajaRaja I
 - At Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajendra I
- **Airavatesvara Temple**
 - At Kumbakonam, built by RajaRaja II



Some extra points :-

- **Rajendra I** built Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.
- **Dilwara Jain Temple** was built by Vastupala brothers.



PANDAYAS OF MADURAI

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL
★★★

Territory of Pandyas: It is called Pandymandalam, *Thenmandalam* or *Pandynadu*.

Kadunkon recovered Pandya territory from the Kalabhras and revived the Pandyas.



Political Administration

- Pandya kings made *Madurai* their capital.
- Royal palaces were called *Tirumaligai* and *Manaparanan Tirumaligai*.
- The kings were traditionally revered as *Kudalkon*, *Kudal Nagar Kavalan* & *Madurapura Paramesvaran*.



Hoysalas of Dwarshamudram

- Sala, also known as *Nripakarma*, was the founder of the Hoysala dynasty.
- Famous ruler – *Vishnuvardhan*, *Ballala II*, and *Ballala III*.
- The Hoysala capital, *Halebidu*, was sacked twice, in *1311* and *1327*.
- Ballala III fought against the armies of the Delhi Sultanate (*Khalji* and *Tughlaq*).



Kakatiyas of Warangal

- *Ganapati* was a prominent Kakatiya ruler. He completed the construction of the city of *Warangal* and shifted his capital there.
- *Motupalli* was the chief port of the Kakatiyas and Venetian traveller *Marco Polo* visited this port.



Yadavas of Devagiri

- *Bhillama V* founded the Yadava kingdom with its capital at *Devagiri*.
- *Simhana* (1210–1246) brought the Yadava kingdom to its zenith.





MEDIEVAL HISTORY

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL

FOREIGN INVASIONS



Mohammad Bin Qasim

- First arab invasion
- 712 AD – conquered Sindh
- ① Ruler of Sindh at that time was Dahir
- ② Jizya was first introduced
- ③ Source of this conquest in Chachnama by Ali kufi



Mahmud Of Ghazni (998-1030 AD)

- First Turkish invasion
- Attacked 17 times on India
- ① First attack(1001 AD) on Jaipala (Hindushahi ruler)
- ② 1008 AD- Battle of Waihind, against Anandpala (son of Jaipala)
- ③ 1026 AD – Attacked on Somnath temple(Gujarat) – [Bhimdeva I of Chalukya Dynasty]
- ④ Last Attack in 1027 AD
- ⑤ Died in 1030 AD
- ⑥ Contemporary – Al Beruni (first to read puranas , Books – Kitab-ul-Hind, Takhik-i-Hind)
- ⑦ Firdausi wrote – Shahnama



Mohammad Ghori (1175-1206 AD)

- 1175 AD – attacked Multan
- 1178 AD – invaded Gujarat (ruled by Bhimdev II/ Moolraaj II, his mother was Nayaki Devi) and got defeated near Mount Abu. – Battle of Kaydra
- Left India after making his slave, Qutubudin aibak incharge of his Indian territories.



**First battle of Tarain
(1191 AD)**

Prithviraj Chauhan(Prithviraj III,
Chamana ruler) won.
Ghori was defeated.



**Second battle of Tarain
(1192 AD)**

Ghori won and Prithviraj Chauhan
was defeated.



**Battle of Chandawar
(1194 AD)**

Between Jaichand and Ghori.
Jaichand (Gahadval king of Kannauj)
was defeated.



Hoysalas of Dwarshamudram

- Sala, also known as Nripakarma, was the founder of the Hoysala dynasty.
- Famous ruler – Vishnuvardhan, Ballala II, and Ballala III.
- The Hoysala capital, Halebidu, was sacked twice, in **1311** and **1327**.
- Ballala III fought against the armies of the Delhi Sultanate (Khalji and Tughlaq).





DELHI SULTANATE

(1206 - 1526) AD

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



SLAVE DYNASTY (1206-1290)



Qutubudin Aibak
(1206-1210)



Iltutmish
(1210-1236)



Razia Sultan
(1236-1240)



Bahram Shah
(1240-1242)



Masud Shah
(1242-1246)



Nasiruddin Mahmud
(1246-1266)



Ghiyasudin Balban
(1266-1287)



Qaiqubad
(1287-1290)



Shamsuddin
Kayumar (1290)



KHILJI DYNASTY (1290-1520)



Jalaluddin Khilji
(1290-1296)



Alauddin Khilji
(1296-1316)



Mubarak Khan
(1316-1320)



Khusrau Khan
(1320)



TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320-1414)



Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(1320-1325)



Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(1325-1351)



Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(1351-1388)



SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1450)



Khizr Khan
(1414-1421)



Mubarak Shah
(1421-1434)



Muhammad Shah
(1434-1443)



Alam shah
(1443-1451)



LODI DYNASTY (1451-1526)



Bahlol Lodi
(1451-1488)



Sikandar Lodi
(1489-1517)



Ibrahim Lodi
(1517-1526)



Khilji dynasty ruled for shortest time



Tughlaq dynasty ruled for longest time



SLAVE DYNASTY

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206–1210)



- ◆ Never sat on the throne
- ◆ Title – “**Lakhabaksh and Sipasalar**”
- ◆ Capital – Lahore
- ◆ Died in 1210 while playing Chaughan (modern Polo)
- ◆ Commander:- **Bakhtiyar Khilji** (Conquered Bengal and Bihar; Also Destroyed Nalanda University (founded by Kumargupta of Gupta dynasty))



ARCHITECTURE



- ◆ Quwwat-ul-Islam (Delhi)
- ◆ Qutub Minar
 - Foundation laid by Qutubuddin Aibak in the honour of famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
 - Completed by his son in law and slave, Iltutmish. “Built 4 floors.”
 - Firoz Shah Tughlaq repaired fourth floor and built fifth floor.



BOOKS

- ◆ **Tarikh-i-mubarak Shahi**
(by Yahya Bin Ahmad Sirhindi)
- ◆ **Tajul-Ma'asir** (By Hasan Nizami)
– First official history book of Delhi Sultanate

ILTUTMISH (1210–1236)



- ◆ Called “**Slave of A Slave**” because he was son-in-law and slave of Qutubuddin Aibak
- ◆ Belonged to Ilbari tribe
- ◆ Fought Third battle of Tarain (1215) against yalduj and defeated him,
- ◆ Shifted capital from Lahore to Delhi



STARTED



- ◆ Turkan-e-Chalgani/Chalisa, official nobility of slaves (group of 40)
- ◆ Coins named “jital” (copper), “tanka” (silver)
- ◆ **Iqta System** – Kingdom was divided into small parts and headed by iqtas/muqtis. (This system became hereditary at time of Feroz Shah Tughlaq)



- ◆ Died in 1236
- ◆ **First Mongol Invasion** – He saved India from Mongols (Genghis Khan 1162–1227) by refraining from supporting Khwarizm Jalaluddin.



- ◆ **Patronised** – Minhaj-ul-Siraj (Author of Tabakat-i-Nasiri – book named on Nasiruddin Mahmud (son of Iltutmish))

RAZIA SULTAN (1236-1240)

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL
★ ★ ★

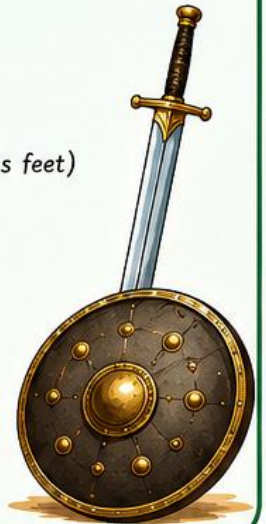


- ◆ Only female Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate
- ◆ Before Razia there was a Sultan Named Ruknuddin Firoz (Son of Iltutmish)
- ◆ Appointed Yakut as “ **Amir - I - Akhur** ” (master of stable, angered the chalisa
- ◆ Major revolt against her – Governor of Bhatinda / tabarhind (**Altunia**) refused to accept her suzerainty.
- ◆ She was assassinated by **Khokhar Tribe** while suppressing rebellion near Kaithal Haryana.

GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN (1266-1287)



- ◆ Also known as **Ulugh Khan**
- ◆ Son in law of **Nasiruddin Mohammad**
- ◆ Took Title- “**Zil-e-Illahi**” – Shadow of God
- ◆ Abolished **Chalisa/Chahalgani**
- ◆ Enforced **Sijda** (prostration) and **Paibos** (kissing of monarch's feet)
- ◆ Extensive network of **spies**
- ◆ Adopted **Blood and Iron policy**
- ◆ He used to relate himself to the Ancient warrior of Iran Named **Afrasiyab**
- ◆ Created a military department (**Diwan-I-Arz**) and provided pensions to soldiers no longer fit for service.
- ◆ Started **Navroz** (Persian festival)



KHILJI DYNASTY

JALALUDDIN KHILJI (1290-1296)



- ◆ He was killed by his nephew and son-in-law, Alauddin Khilji who subsequently ascended the throne.
- ◆ (Alauddin Khilji was the governor of Kara Manikpur near Allahabad, Successfully invaded **Malwa** and **Devagiri**, the capital of Yadava kingdom in the Deccan)



ALAUDDIN KHILJI (1296-1316)



- ◆ First sultan of Delhi who separated religion and politics
- ◆ Mongol's attack **6 times** (most time) during his period
- ◆ Real name – **Ali Gurshasp**
- ◆ Took the title of **Sikander-i-Azam** and **Sikander-i-Sani** (second Alexander)
- ◆ Proclaimed “**Kingship knows no kinship**”





ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**
★ ★ ★

- Centralised revenue collection directly from the farmers, created a department (**Diwan-i-Mushtkharaj**)
- Established a postal system
- Established a spy service
- Introduced the **Chehra** (description of soldiers) and **Dagh** (branding of horse) system.
- First sultan to pay soldiers in cash (Alauddin had the largest standing army of all the Delhi rulers)
- Established second city of Delhi – **Siri**, 1st Quila Rai Pathora by Tomar Dynasty.



Revenue Collection



Postal System



Spy Service



Dagh
(Branding of Horse)



Siri – 2nd City of Delhi



MARKET REFORMS

- Fixed the prices of all commodities
- Set up three markets
 - Food grains markets
 - Cloths, herbs etc market called **Sera-i-adl**
 - Horses, cattle and Slaves Market.
- All goods for sale were bought to open market **Sara-i-Adal**
- Market controlled by –
 - Shahna-i-mandi**: Daily reports on market prices were collected through market superintendents.
 - Diwan-i-Riyasat**: Created for the purpose of controlling market and prices



Food Grains Market



Sera-i-Adl
(Cloths, Herbs etc)

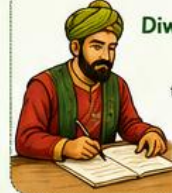


Animals & Slaves Market



Shahna-i-mandi

Daily reports on market prices were collected through market superintendents.



Diwan-i-Riyasat

Created for the purpose of controlling market and prices.



TAXATION REFORMS

- Zakat** – tax imposed on rich muslims
- Kharaj** – agriculture tax (about 50 % of the peasant's produce), collected by Mushtkharaj
- Charai** – (for grazing) and **Ghari** (on houses or huts)



ZAKAT



KHARAJ



CHARAI
(GRAZING)



GHARAI
(ON HOUSES OR HUTS)



MILITARY EXPEDITIONS

- Defended against the Mongol invasion led by Targhi who marched up to Delhi and besieged the city (maximum numbers of muslim attack took place during his reign)
(Note – Alauddin's famous commander Zafar Khan was killed fighting against Mongols.)



North Indian Expeditions :-

- Ranthambore (1301)** (Capital of Mewar , Ruled By Hammir Dev Chauhan)
- Chittor (1303)**
- Malwa (1305)**
- Devagiri (1307)** Ruler-Ramchandra Dev (under Malik Kafur), 1314 – looted Somnath temple
- Built** – Alai fort , Alai Darwaja (entrance of qutub minar), Hazar sutun, Hauz khas tank.



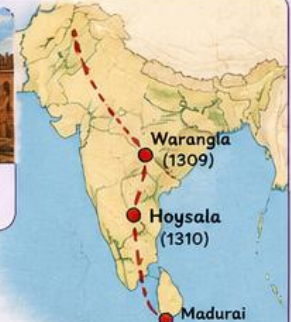
Ranthambore Fort



Chittor Fort



Alai Darwaja



Deccan and South India Expeditions : (Malik Kafur's Southward Journey)

- Kakatiya ruler of Warangla defeated: 1309.
- Hoysala ruler surrendered treasures: 1310.
- Plundered the temple cities of Chidambaram, Srirangam and Madurai.
- The decline of Pandya kingdom gave way to a Muslim State in Madurai, which operated as subordinate to the Delhi Sultanate

Malik Kafur was purchased from the port city of Khambhat by Alauddin's general Nusrat Khan, during the 1299 invasion of Gujarat.





LITERARY WORKS

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Amir Khusrau completed his work of **Khazain-ul-futuh** (describes the conquests undertaken by Alauddin)



Court poet in Alauddin's Court



Honored Amir Khusrau with the title of **"Tuti-i-Hind"** (Parrot of India)



Innovated musical instruments like the **tabla** and **sitar**



TUGHLAQ DYNASTY



GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320-1325)

- ◆ Ghazi Malik usurped the throne under the title **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
- ◆ Killed the last ruler of Khilji Dynasty, Khusrau Khan.
- ◆ Founder of the Tughlaq dynasty
- ◆ First Sultan to construct **canals**.
- ◆ Built **Tughlaqabad Fort**.
- ◆ He died in a house made of wood.



Autobiography:- Amir Khusrau's **"Tughlaq Nama"**



MOHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ (1325-1351)

- ◆ Real Name:- Jauna Khan or Ulugh Khan (Note- Balban was also known as Ulugh Khan)
- ◆ Established the **Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi**, a separate department promoting agriculture
- ◆ Known as the **wisest fool**.
- ◆ **Ladha and Pira**, gardener on high post
- ◆ Experiments undertaken:-
 - Enhanced taxation and ceased in 1336 in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab
 - Shifted the capital from Delhi to **Devagiri (Daulatabad)**
- ◆ Launched a token currency, with bronze coins equated to silver tanka coins value (resulted in counterfeiting- **Fake Money**)
- ◆ Khurasan Expedition (1329)
- ◆ Qarachil expedition (1333)
- ◆ **The emergence of kingdoms in South India during his reign:**



Region	Became independent Under
Madurai (1335)	Jalaluddin Shah
Vijayanagar (1336)	Harihara and Bukka
Warangal (1336)	Kapaya Nayaka
Bahmani (1341-1347)	Hasan Gangu



Foreign Traveller visited during his reign – **Ibn Batuta** (Moroccan traveller, wrote – **"Kitab-ul-Rihla"**)





FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ (1325-1388)

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



ADMINISTRATION

- Applied **hereditary** principles to the army and nobility (including Iqtas)
- Established **Wakil-i-Dar** responsible for court decorum
- Created a **Public works department** responsible for the construction of new towns – Fatehabad, Hisar, Firozpur, Jaunpur, and Firuzabad.
- Two pillars of **Ashoka** were brought to Delhi, one from Meerut and the other from Topara.
- Amassed a huge number of slaves and established a department for slaves (Diwan-i-Bandagan)
- Established **hospitals** for the poor known as 'Dar-ul-shafa'.
- **Diwan-i-Khairat** for providing for the marriages of poor girls.



Meerut



Topara



Dar-ul-shafa



TAXES

- **Jizya** was imposed as a separate tax (on Hindus)
- **Kharaj** (land tax), **Khams** (1/5 of the looted property during wars)
- **Zakat** (2.5% of the income of Muslims)
- First sultan to impose **Sharab** (irrigation tax)



ART AND LITERARY WORKS

- Wrote his autobiography titled '**Fatuhat-i-Firozshahi**' (Persian)
- First ruler who initiated the translation of Hindu religious works from Sanskrit into Persian
- **Raja Man Singh Tomar** of Gwalior consolidated the Dhrupad Style of Classical Music
- Under the patronage of Firoz Tughlaq, **Rag darpan** was translated into Persian



ARCHITECTURE



- founded the **city of Jaunpur** in memory of his cousin Mohammed bin Tughlaq, also known as Jauna Khan.
- Built **Kotla Fort** in Delhi
- Died in 1388, the tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq is situated in the Hauz Khas complex in New Delhi



TIMUR'S INVASION

- Turkish chief from Mongolia and descendant of Chengiz Khan
- Invaded northern India in 1398, ruler Muhammad Shah Tughlaq
- While leaving India, he appointed Khizr Khan as the governor of Multan, Lahore, and Dipalpur.
- Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Shah Tughlaq was last ruler.



Canals



Public Works



Hospitals



Welfare for
Poor & Needy



Strong Army
& Administration

SAYYID DYNASTY

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**
★ ★ ★



Khizr Khan (1414-1421)

- ◆ Took over Delhi and started the **Sayyid dynasty**



Mubarak Shah (1421-1434)

- ◆ Patronised Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi (wrote '**Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi**')



LODI DYNASTY



First to be headed by the Afghans

Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489)

- ◆ Founded the Lodi dynasty
- ◆ Longest serving ruler of Delhi sultanate



Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517)

- ◆ Abolished the '**zakat**' tax on grains
- ◆ Introduced a new unit of measurement called the **Gaz-i-Sikandari**, 32 digits for measuring cultivation field.
- ◆ Established the civilization of **Agra** in 1504 and relocated the capital from Delhi to **Agra** in 1506
- ◆ He was a well-known poet and wrote with the pen name **Gulrukhi**
- ◆ Double domes were a distinctive feature of Lodi's architecture, like the tomb of **Sikandar Lodi**.
- ◆ Built - **Moth ki Masjid**



Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526)

- ◆ The Last Sultan of the Lodi Dynasty
- ◆ He was defeated in the Battle of **Khatoli** (1518) by Rana Sanga
- ◆ Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi. Babur accepted the offer and defeated Ibrahim in the First Battle of **Panipat** (1526). Thus ending the Delhi Sultanate



New Dynasties
in Delhi



Afghan
Rulers



Literature
& Art



Architecture
Development



Strong Economy
& Reforms



GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**

 CENTRAL DEPARTMENT	 FUNCTION	 FOUNDERS
 Diwan-i-Riyasat	Department of market control (commerce)	Alauddin Khilji
 Diwan-i-arz	Department of Military	Balban
 Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of slaves	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 Diwan-i-Ishtiaq	Department of pensions	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Finance department	Alauddin Khilji
 Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of charity	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 Diwan-i-kohi	Department of agriculture	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 Diwan-i-insha	Department of correspondence	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of appeals	Alauddin Khilji

OFFICERS

 Officer: Central Level	 Duty Performed
 Wazir	Chief Minister; in charge of revenue & finances.
 Ariz-i-Mamalik	Head of military department
 Qazi	Legal Officer; dispensing Sharia law
 Qazi-i-mamalik	Chief Justice

ART AND LITERATURE



- Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior consolidated the Dhrupad style of classical music. (Under the patronage of Firoz Tughlaq, Rag Darpan was translated into Persian) + wrote (Raja Man Singh Tomar - Man Kautuhal)
- Ziauddin Barani wrote (*Fatwa-i-Jahandari* and *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shah*)- Chand bardai - Prithviraj Raso
- Kalhana - *Rajtarangini*





RISE OF NEW KINGDOMS

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL

- **Vijayanagara Empire** – Founded in 1336 by Harihar and Bukka (feudatories to kakatiyas)
- **Location** – at Vijaynagara (present-day Hampi), situated on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra river (to the south of bahamanis)
- In 1345, Zafar Khan declared independence from the Sultanate and took the title **Bahaman Shah**, inaugurating the Bahmani dynasty.



VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE



HAMPI

- ★ **Capital** – Hampi
 - Declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1986.
 - Derived its name from the local mother goddess, Pampadevi.
 - **Virupaksha**, recognised as a form of Shiva
- ★ Deccan Sultans were termed as **Ashvapati** or lord of horses; **Rayas** were called **Narapati**, or lord of men and rulers of Odisha were **Gajapatis**



DYNASTIES

Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485)

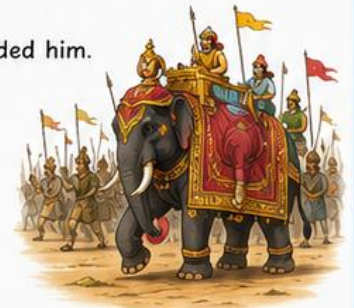
- ❖ **Harihara** – Defeated the Housala ruler of Mysore and executed him.
 - His brother, **Bukka (1356-77)** titled Vedmarg, Pratiasthapak succeeded him.
- ❖ **Deva Raya I (1406-22)**
 - defeated by the Bahmani ruler Firuz Shah
 - constructed a dam across the Tungabhadra
 - Nicolo De Conti visited during his reign.



❖ **Deva Raya II (1422-46)**

- The greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
- Title – Imadidevraya
- He defeated the Gajapati rulers of Odisha
- Title:- Gajabetekara (Elephant Hunters)

(Abdur Razzaq visited Zamorin of Kochi and the Vijaynagara court during his reign)



CAPITAL
HAMPI



WORLD HERITAGE SITE
BY UNESCO
IN 1986



VIRUPAKSHA
A FORM OF
SHIVA



ASHVAPATI
OR LORD
OF HORSES



RAYAS (NARAPATI)
LORD OF MEN
AND RULERS



GAJAPATIS
RULERS OF
ODISHA

SULUVA DYNASTY (1485-1505)

TULUVA DYNASTY (1505-1570)

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Founder – Veer Narsimha



Krishna Deva Raya (1509-29)

- Greatest among all the Vijayanagara rulers
- Titles – Yavanaraja Sthapnacharuya (restorer of Yavana Kingdom, Bidar Kingdom), Andhra Bhoj, Abhinav Bhoja, Andhra Pratimaha
- His reign known as 'golden age of Telugu literature'. Literary works he has done:
 - Composed Amuktamalyada in Telugu
 - Jambavati Kalyanam, Sanskrit drama
 - Also wrote a play Usha Parinavam in Sanskrit



Built:-

- Renowned temples like Krishnaswamy temple, Hazara Ramaswamy temple, and Vitthal swami Temple – lord Vishnu – famous for musical pillars. (built by Devraya II, enhanced by Krishnadevaraya)
- Founded a new city named Nagalapuram named after his mother
- The Ashtadiggajas (eight celebrated poets) flourished.
- Allasani Peddan wrote Manucharitam and Harikathasaransamu
- Tenali Ramakrishna created Panduranga Mahatyam



Sadasiva Raya (1543-67)

- Real power lay in the hands of his minister Rama Raya.
- Battle of Talikota (1565)
- The battle was fought at Talikota or Rakshasi Tangadi in 1565 between Vijayanagara and Deccan states (combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda) and United army was led by Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur.
- Rama Raya personally commanded the force; however, he lost the battle and was later executed
- This battle is generally considered the signal for the end of Vijayanagara empire
- Acc. to SSC Aliya Rama Raya was the last ruler



ARAVIDU DYNASTY (1505-1570)

Founder by **Tirumala**, the Aravidu Dynasty's last ruler was **Sri Ranga III**



Administrative divisions:-

- Kingdom was divided into Rajyas or Mandalam (provinces), which were further subdivided into Nadu (district), Sthala (sub-district), and (UR)- Grama (Village)- smallest unit of administration.
- Rajyas or provinces were governed by a governor called Pradhani
- Ayangar System – to administer village affairs
- Nayaka System
 - Military chiefs controlled forts and had armed supporters.
 - Prominent Nayak, like Chellappa under Krishnadevaraya



Amar Nayak- Military Commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya, collected taxes.



Taxation- The State derived its revenue mainly through taxation.



Coins- The chief gold coin of the Vijayanagar Empire was the Varaha.





ARCHITECTURE :-

- It had its own distinct features which is called the **Provida style**(having a large number of pillars and piers)
- **Mahanavami Dibba**: Positioned atop the city's highest point
- **Hazara Rama temple**: Scenes from the Ramayana are sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine.
- **Kamalapuram Tank** (stepped tank) , and elephant stable by KDR
- The **Tiruvengalanatha Temple**, also known as the Achyuta Raya Temple.



Mahanavami Dibba



Hazara Rama Temple



Kamalapuram Tank
(Stepped Tank)



Elephant Stable by KDR



Tiruvengalanatha Temple
(Achyuta Raya Temple)

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**

★★★



LITERATURE :-



Authors	Books
Krishnadevaraya	- Amuktamalyada (a book on polity,telugu) + Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit Play)
Tenali Ramakrishna	Pandura Ngamahatyam
Allasani Peddana	Manucharitram



ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN VISITORS :-



TRAVELLER	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	VISITED DURINGTHE REIGN OF
 Ibn Battuta (1333-45)	 Morocco	Harihara I
 Nicolò de Conti (1420-21)	 Italy	Dev Raya I
 Abdur Razzak (1443-45)	 Persia	Dev Raya II
 Afanasii Nikitin(1470-74)	 Russia	Muhammad shah III (Bahmani)
 Duarte Barbosa Domingo Paes (1520)	 Portugal	Krishnadevaraya
 Fernão Nuniz(1535-37)	 Portugal	Achyuta Deva Raya



BAHMANI EMPIRE

(1347-1527)

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



Bahman Shah (1347-1558)

- Bahman Shah (also known as Zafar Khan and Hasan Gangu)
- Official language was Marathi and their first capital was Devagiri
- Shifted his capital to Gulbarga (northern Karnataka) — giving it a new name 'Ahsanabad'
- Dividing his realm into four regions (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) termed as 'Tarafs'



Mohammed I

- Captured the fortress of Golkonda (built by Kakatiya ruler- Raja Krishna Dev)
- Gunpowder was used for the first time during his reign.



- Ahmad Wali Shah relocated the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1429.
- Mohammed Gawan was a PM under Mohammad III
- Ahmadnagar and Golkonda initially acted independently but later united with Bijapur against Vijayanagar, defeating it in the Battle of Talikota or Rakshashi-Tangadi in 1565.

By 1527, **the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five independent Deccan Sultanates:**



Bijapur Sultanate (1490) –

Ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty.



Golkonda Sultanate (1518) –

Ruled by the Qutb Shahi dynasty.



Ahmednagar Sultanate (1490) –

Ruled by the Nizam Shahi dynasty.



Bidar Sultanate (1528) –

Ruled by the Barid Shahi dynasty.



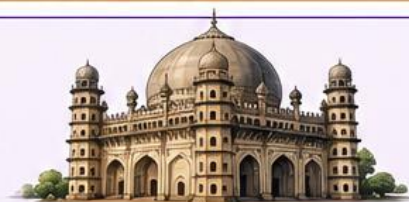
Berar Sultanate (1490) –

Ruled by the Imad Shahi dynasty.



Ibrahim Adil Shah II

- Title 'jagadguru' because of his belief in secularism



- **Gol Gumbaz** which is said to be the largest dome in the world is situated in Bijapur district of Karnataka. It is the mausoleum of **Muhammad Adil Shah (1626-1656)**



- **Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1580-1612 CE)**, a later ruler, **Founded Hyderabad** in 1591 and built the **Charminar** (Height 48m).



- By the 17th century, Golkonda was famous for the '**Kohinoor**' diamond.





Mughal Empire

Founded by Babur in 1526

SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



BABUR (1526-1530)



- Traces its roots to Timur through his paternal lineage, Genghis Khan through his maternal lineage.
- Babur first invaded India in 1519.
- Ascended the throne of Fergana (a city in Uzbekistan) in 1494 at the age of eleven.
- original name- Zahir-Ud-Din Muhammad
- Annexed Kabul in 1504
- capital – Agra
- **Major Conquest-**



➤ First Battle of Panipat (21 April, 1526)

Ibrahim lodi(first ruler who died in Battlefield) was defeated by Babur .



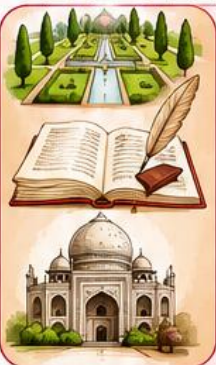
- Cannons were an important addition in sixteenth-century warfare. Babur used them effectively in the first battle of Panipat.
- Babur introduced a new warfare method known as the Tulguma system and Usmani tactic



➤ Battle of Khanwa (1527) – Fought between forces of Babur on one side and Rana Sanga along with Mahmud Lodi (brother of Ibrahim Lodi)

➤ Battle of Chanderi (1528)- Babur won over Medini Rai of Chanderi in Malwa.

➤ Battle of Ghagra (1529)- Babur's final battle was against the Afghans



- Introduced Char Bagh (Persian-style garden layout)
- Wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Baburi" in Turkish(converted into Persian by Abdul Rahim Khane Khana named "Baburnama")
- Mentioned two Hindu kingdoms- Vijayanagara and Mewar
- Died on 26th December 1530 in Agra (first buried in Agra, later in Kabul)
- Succeeded by his son, Humayun

HUMAYUN (1530-1540 & 1555-1556)



- Eldest son of Babur sat on the throne at the age of 23.
- Org. name- Mirza Nasir uddin Baig.
- **Areas his brothers were ruling at :-**
 - **Kamran** – Kandhar and Kabul
 - **Mirza Askari** – Sambhal
 - **Mirza Hundal** – Alwar and Mewar





BATTLES :-



- Devara (1531)
- Battle of Chausa/Buxar (1539)
 - Suffered defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Suri, narrowly escaping the battlefield.
 - After winning, Sher Khan assumed the title of "Sher Shah"
- Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram (1540):-
 - Sher Shah Suri achieved complete victory over Humayun and established an independent rule.
 - After his defeat, Humayun migrated to Sindh and Iran, where he lived in exile for 15 years (1540-1555)
- Sirhind (1555)



SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL



EXILE TIME :-

Married to Hamida Banu Begum in 1541, who gave birth to Akbar

- In 1555, Humayun defeated Sikander Shah Suri in the Battle of Sirhind and annexed Delhi again
- In 1556, he died due to a fall from the staircase of his library of Dinpanah (1533) (city he built in Delhi, his second capital)
- His wife, Hamida Banu Begum, started the construction of Humayun's Tomb.
- His sister Gul Badan Begum authored "Humayun Nama"



SHER SHAH SURI (SUR EMPIRE)

(1540 - 1555)



- Farid, also known as Sher Khan, was the son of Hasan Khan (Jagirdar) in Sasaram.
- Received the title of **Sher Khan** after killing a tiger.
- He founded the second Afghan dynasty in India (Sur Dynasty).
- He was the first to establish the **Kabuliyat** and **Patta** system.
- Malik Muhammad Jaisi was his contemporary.
- While besieging the Kalinjar fort in Bundelkhand in 1545, Sher Shah died in an accidental gunpowder blast. Tomb in **Sasaram, Bihar**.
- Islam Shah (1545-53) and Adil Shah Suri (1555) are considered the last rulers of this dynasty.
- Flexible revenue system: **one-third** of the average yield per bigha.



Built :

- Rohatsagarh fort
- Qila-e-Kunha + Purana Qila (Delhi)



- Used Gaj-e-sikandari for creating a system of uniform weights & measures to facilitate trade.



- Issued a silver coin, which was termed Rupiya



- Restored Grand Trunk Road - (Uttarapatha of ancient times)

- Built **Sarais** (rest houses) on the trade routes
- Ran from Calcutta to Peshawar.





AKBAR (1556-1605)



**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**
★ ★ ★

- Born in 1542, in Amarkot. Childhood name was Zalal.
- Akbar was buried at Sikandra (near Agra)
- Crowned at the age of 13 on 14th feb, 1556 at Kalanaur by Bairam Khan
- **Second Battle of Panipat (1556):-** Bairam Khan (under Akbar) defeated Hemu
- **Conquests of AKBAR:-**



- ▶ First at Malwa (1562) defeated Baz Bahadur
- ▶ Battle of Haldighati (1576) – Maharana Pratap was defeated by the Mughal army under Man Singh.
- ▶ Annexation of Bihar and Bengal (1576)
- ▶ Conquered Ahmednagar in 1600
- ▶ Won Khandesh (Southern Kingdom) in 1601 and captured Asir Garh, this was his last victory.



CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION:-

- ▶ **Mir Bakshi:** Head of military administration,
- ▶ Intelligence officers (Barids)



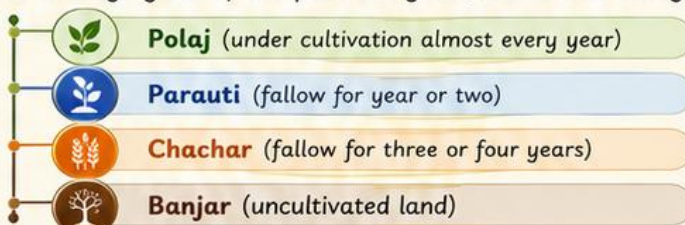
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION:-

- ▶ Divided the empire into 12 provinces (subas), further subdivided into sarkars and Parganas.
- ▶ Suba (Province): Headed by a Subedar responsible for law and order.
- ▶ Diwan managed revenue

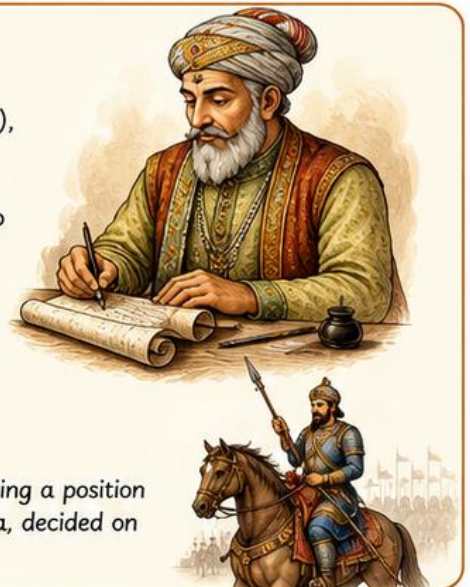


LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS :-

- ▶ Used Modified Sher Shah's system and Raja Todar Mal
- ▶ Zabt/Zabti System (enforced by Sher Shah and adopted by Akbar), also called Todar Mal's Bandobast.
- ▶ Introduced Dahsala System (1580), calculated revenue based on the average yield of the past ten years, Land was categorised into

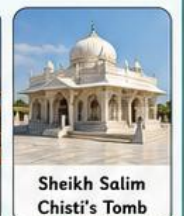
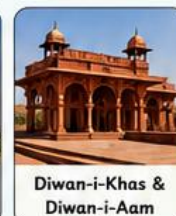
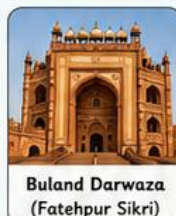


- ▶ Mansabdari system introduced in 1572 not hereditary – mansab, meaning a position or rank given to military, highest rank – Raja mansingh, Mirza Aziz Koka, decided on the basis of Zat – sipahi and salary was given in the form of jagir



ARCHITECTURE :-

- ▶ Fatehpur Sikri (The City of Victory) – Buland Darwaza (built after the victory over Gujarat in 1572)
- ▶ Jama Masjid, Jodha Bai's palace
- ▶ the Diwan-i-Khas, the Diwan-i-Aam
- ▶ Sheikh Salim Chisti's Tomb.





RELIGIOUS VIEWS :-

- Abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and jizya in 1564.
- Construction of **Ibadat Khana** (Hall of Prayers) at Fatehpur Sikr
- Akbar introduced a new religion called **Din-i-Ilahi** or **Tauhind-i-Ilahi** (Divine Monotheism) in 1582,
- Birbal was the first and last hindu to adopt this, Birbal died while suppressing the Yusufzais revolt .

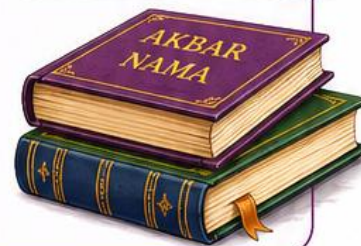


**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**

★ ★ ★

Birbal childhood
name

"Mahesh Das"



LITERATURE :-

Akbar Nama was compiled by **Abul Fazl**

- 01** 1st volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors.
- 02** 2nd volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign
- 03** 3rd volume was the **Ain-i-Akbari**, Dealt with administration



MAINTAINED A MAKTAB KHANA ('HOUSE OF TRANSLATIONS') IN FATEHPUR SIKRI IN 1574.



- Mahabharata, renamed 'Razmnama' (Book of Wars), Daswant.
- Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge in the early twentieth century.
- Akbar's reign was called **"The Golden Period of Hindi Literature"**



Akbar's reign coincides with the formation of the East India Company and Queen Elizabeth-I of England.



AKBAR 's NAVRATANAS: Akbar's court was said to have a group of intellectuals known as the Navaratnas

	Abul Fazl	Royal court historian who wrote Akbar Nama.
	Faizi (Raj Kavi)	Persian poet and elder brother of Abul Fazl
	Fakir Aziao Din	Sufi mystic and a key advisor to Akbar.
	Tansen (Ramatanu Pandey)	was born in a brahmin family of Gwalior. Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ramachandra of Bandavagarh (Rewa). Akbar gave him name "Mian." Composed Drupad and many Ragas , instruments Rabab or Rudra veena.
	Birbal (Kavi Priya)	the title Birbal by Akbar. (Childhood Name- Mahesh Das)
	Raja Todar Mal	(Title: Diwan-i-Ashraf) Finance minister overseeing the revenue system.
	Raja Man Singh	A Mansabdar, the grandson of Akbar's father-in-law.
	Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan	A great poet; translated Babarnama into Turkish , was the Son of Bairam Khan.
	Mulla Do-Piyaza	Advisor and Wazir of the Mughal emperor Akbar.



DEATH - 1605

Tomb at Agra (sikandara)





JAHANGIR (1605 - 1627)



- Known as 'Salim' after Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti
- The resting place is in Lahore
- Rebellion by his son Khusrau (eldest son) in 1606, backed by **Guru Arjun Dev** – fifth guru of sikhs (the first sikh guru to be executed by the Mughals).



- **William Hawkins (1608)**: given a Mansab of 400 and the title 'English khan'
- **Sir Thomas Roe (1615)**: He got permission to establish a British factory in Surat.

Guru Tegh Bahadur:

2nd sikh guru to be executed by Mughals in 1675 on the order of Aurangzeb



- **Treat of Chittorgarh (1615)** – signed between Rana Amar Singh and Jahangir



- **Married Mehrunisa (Nur Jahan)** – built Itmad-ud-dulah (first pietra dura style of construction)



- **Asmat begum** (mother of Nur Jahan) discovered the technique of extracting Itra from Rose.



- **Shalimar Garden** was constructed in Kashmir. **Zanjir-i-adal** (chain of justice)



- built **Moti masjid** in Lahore .



Jahangir wrote his auto-biography **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** in Persian.



Jahangir's period' golden for **paintings** (Aaga Raja, Ustad Mansoor and Abul Hassan)



SHAH JAHAN (1628-1658AD)

- Mother :- Jagat Gosai
- Childhood name :- Khurram
- In 1629, he defeated Shivaji's father, Shahaji in the Khandesh region.

Golden period of Mughal rule for its architectural beauty

Built:-



- ♦ Moti masjid at agra fort
- ♦ Shalimar Bagh in Lahore and the establishment of the city of Shahjahanabad
- ♦ The famous Peacock Throne in the Diwan-i-Khas in the Red Fort of Delhi was built for Shah Jahan.



TAJ MAHAL

Ustad Isa and Isa Muhammad Effendi were the chief architects, while Ismail Khan designed the dome of the Taj Mahal. Ustad Ahmed Lahori was the chief architect of the Taj Mahal



Abdul Hamid Lahori authored '**Padshahnama.**'

Foreign Travellers

- Bernier and Tavernier (French)
- Niccolo Manucci (Italian)
- Peter Mundi (british) – describes famine occurred during his time



Dara Shikoh (eldest son) translated the Upanishads and Hindu texts like the Bhagavad Gita from Sanskrit to Persian.





FOUGHT BETWEEN AURANGZEB AND DARAK SHIKOH :-

Battle of Dharmat (1658)



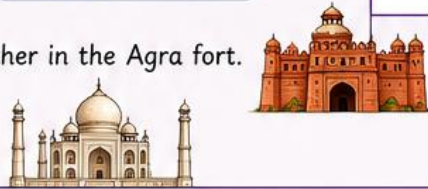
War of Deorai (Ajmer) (March 1659)



War of Samugarh



- Aurangzeb crowned himself in 1658 and imprisoned his father in the Agra fort.
- He died in captivity in 1666, buried at Taj Mahal (Agra).



AURANGZEB (1658/59-1707AD)

- Crowned at Delhi under the title "**Alamgir**" (world conqueror)
- He crowned himself 2nd time in 1659 after the battle of **Devrai**, where he killed Dara Shikoh.



REBELS :-

- Adil Shahi ruler Sikandar Adil Shah of Bijapur was defeated in 1686 and
- Golkonda was captured in 1687. Executed "the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur, when he refused to embrace Islam".
- He conspired with Jai Singh of Amber and imprisoned Shivaji in 1665



RELIGIOUS POLICIES :-

- Prohibited court music, drinking of wine, and use of opium.
- Reinstated Jizya and pilgrimage tax on Hindus
- Referred to as Zinda Pir (living saint).



ARCHITECTURE :-

- Built a mausoleum for his wife Rabia-Ud-Daurani in Aurangabad. It is also known as "**Bibi Ka Makbara/ The Second Taj**"
- Built the Moti Masjid inside the Red Fort and Badshahi mosque (Lahore).



Bibi Ka Makbara



Moti Masjid (Red Fort)

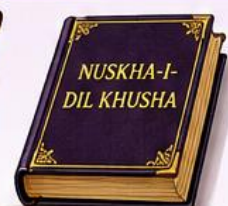


Badshahi Mosque (Lahore)



ART AND LITERATURE :-

- Aurangzeb gave patronage to Ishwar Das Nagar who authored **Fatuh-at-i-Alamgiri**, which provides details of Aurangzeb's reign.
- **Nuskha-i-Dil Khusha** written by Bhimsen Burhanpuri.



Died in 1707 at **Ahmed Nagar, Aurangabad now Shambhaji Nagar.**



LATER MUGHALS

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



BAHADUR SHAH I :-

Also known as **Muazzam**



JAHANDAR SHAH (1712-1713 AD) :-

- Emerged as the first puppet ruler, with **Zulfiqar Khan (Wazir)** holding real power.
- Title :- **Shah Alam I**



FARRUKHSIYAR (1713-1719 AD) :-



- Came to power with the help of the Sayyid brothers, **Abdullah Khan (Wazir)** and **Husain Ali Khan Baraha (Mir Bakshi)**.
- Abolished Jizyah and the pilgrim tax
- In 1717, Farrukhsiyar granted significant trading privileges to the East India Company and exempted customs duties for their trade through Bengal.



MUHAMMAD SHAH (RANGEELA) (1719-1748 AD) :-

- **Nadir Shah's Invasion:** entered India with a decisive victory at the Battle of Karnal in 1739, leading to the surrender of Muhammad Shah. Plundered Delhi and looted treasures like the Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock throne.



ALAMGIR II (1754-1806 AD) :-

- The famous Battle of Plassey, 1757 AD, took place during his reign. This battle facilitated the British East India Company's takeover of Bengal.



SHAH ALAM II (1759-1809 AD) :-

- Ahmad Shah Abdali (successor of Nadir Shah)- decisively defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 with his final invasion occurring in 1767
- In 1764, Shah Alam II, Mir Qasim, and Shuja-ud-Daula fought Battle of Buxar against English East India Company but faced defeat.



AKBAR II (1806-1837 AD) :-

Gave title of "**Raja**" to **Ram Mohan Roy**.



BAHADUR SHAH II (1837-1857 AD) :-

- Last Mughal Emperor
- Was part of 1857 Revolt and was proclaimed the Emperor of India by the rebels.
- Faced exile in Rangoon (modern-day Myanmar) and died there in 1862





THE MARATHAS

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Bhakti movement, led by **Tukaram**, **Ramdas**, and **Eknath**, with their Marathi hymns created widespread **societal bonds** and **unified** them.



SHIVAJI (1627–1680 AD)

- Father of the Indian Navy.
- Born in Shivner to Shahji Bhonsle and Jijabai, Shivaji was influenced by saints like **Tukaram** and **Ramdas** (his guru).
- In 1644 he captured Toran Fort. In 1656 Raigarh (the first capital)
- **Attacking Bijapur** :- Shivaji was forced to negotiate, paving the way for the **Treaty of Purandar** in 1665.



Treaty of Purandar

Shivaji had to surrender 23 forts to the Mughals

1666:

Jai Singh persuaded Shivaji to visit the Mughal court in Agra where he faced disrespect and humiliation. He was put under house arrest, which he successfully escaped.



1672:

The **Battle of Salher**: Marathas won decisively against the Mughals



1674:

Shivaji was crowned at Raigarh, coronation done by famous scholar of Kashi (varanshi) Shree Ganga Bhatt and assumed the title of "**Chhatrapati**"



- died in 1680

SUCCESSORS OF SHIVAJI

SHIVAJI

SAMBHAJI

After Shivaji died in 1681, Sambhaji inherited the throne.



RAJARAM



LATER MARATHAS

- **Sambhaji** provided protection and support to **Akbar II** (rebellious son of Aurangzeb) was later captured and executed by the Mughals.
- Rajaram's young son, **Shivaji II (Ramaraja)**, succeeded him with his mother, **Tara Bai**, as regent.
- The next ruler, **Shahu**, son of Sambhaji saw the rise of the Peshwas to power.
- Battle of Khed (1700)- Shahu defeated Tarabai
- In 1713, Shahu designated **Balaji Vishwanath** as the **Peshwa**.
- The power of the Chhatrapati was almost completely overshadowed by that of the Peshwa.



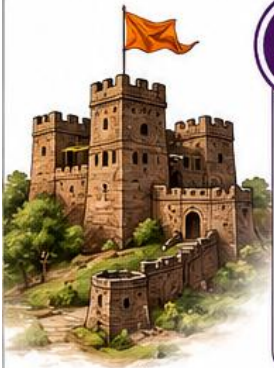
ADMINISTRATION :-

Central Administration:- **Ashtrapradhan** or Council of Eight



1. **Peshwa or Pantpradhan**: Prime Minister
2. **Amatya or Mazumdar**: Finance Minister
3. **Nyay Adhyaksh**: Chief Justice
4. **Panditrao (Danadhyaksha)**: High Priest, managed religious matters
5. **Chitnis**: Personal Secretary to the Chhatrapati, acted as a senior writer and sometimes seen as second to the Peshwa in their absence.





PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- Provinces were divided into **Tarafs** (districts), which were further split into **Parganas** (sub-districts).
- **Chauth tax**: Shivaji introduced the Chauth tax, which took one-fourth of the earnings from nearby Mughal territories for military support, and a 10% additional tax called **Sardeshmukhi**.

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Shahu appointed **Balaji** as the Peshwa in **1713**, who eventually became the de facto ruler, governing from Poona while Shahu resided in **Satara**.

MARATHA EMPIRE DURING PESHWA ERA

1



BALAJI VISHWANATH (1713–1720 AD)

- ★ helped Maratha emperor Shahu stabilise the kingdom.



2



BAJI RAO I (1720–1740 AD)

- ◆ The most famous of all nine Peshwas, shifted the administrative capital from **Satara** to **Pune** in 1728 AD
- ◆ In 1737 he attacked on Delhi.
- ◆ He fought the Battle of Palkheda (Nizam v/s Marathas) won by Maratha's.



This approach enabled numerous Maratha families to gain prominence and authority across India, including the **Gaekwads** in Baroda, the **Bhonsles** in Nagpur, the **Holkars** in Indore, the **Scindias** in Gwalior, and the **Peshwas** in Poona.

3



BALAJI BAJI RAO (1740–1761)

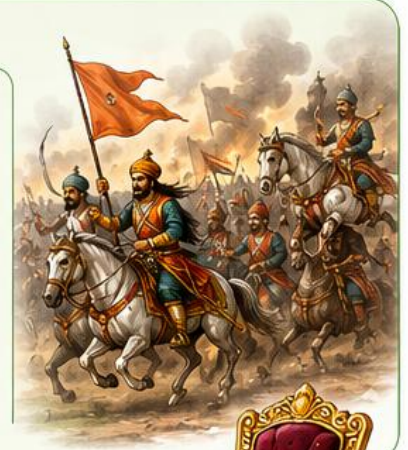
- ◆ was also known as **Nana Sahib**.
- ◆ defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Alivardi Khan
- ◆ Marathas fought :-



Third Battle of Panipat (1761 AD)

when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India.

Severe defeat of the Marathas, with casualties including **Viswas Rao**, **Sadasiva Rao**, and ultimately death of Peshwa in 1761



BAJI RAO II BECAME THE **LAST PESHWA**.





BHAKTI MOVEMENT

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Bhakti tradition has been classified into two main categories:

- Saguna Bhakti (with form or attributes)
- Nirguna Bhakti (without form or attributes)



Early bhakti movements around the sixth century were led by two groups :

- Alvars (devotees of Vishnu)
- Nayanars (devotees of Shiva)



**Sources to Study the Bhakti Movement-
Jayadeva's "Gita Govinda"**



- ◆ **Vishishtadvaita** (Atma is a part of Brahman.) – Ramanujacharya
- ◆ **Shuddhadvait**- Idol worship – Vallabhacharya
- ◆ **Advaita**- didn't believe in idol worship – Sri Shankaracharya
- ◆ **Dvait**- Dualism – Madhvacharya



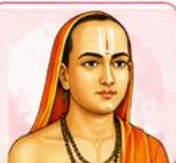
Popular Bhakti Saints in India

SAINT	MAJOR POINTS
 Adi Shankaracharya (788-820 AD)	• Born in Kaladi, Kerala. • Propounded the theory of Advaita Vedanta (Non- Dualism). 
 Ramanuja (1017-1137)	• The Vaishnava saint from South India. • propounded Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism). • His teachings were based on the Upanishads and Bhagwad Gita. • Disciple- Ramananda • The Statue of Equality was constructed in Hyderabad to commemorate the 1000-year anniversary of Ramanujacharya 
 Ramananda (1400-1470 AD)	• was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi • He famously used to say "Let no man ask a man's sect or caste" 
 Kabir Das (1440-1518)	• probably a weaver, born in Varanasi. • Learned Vedanta philosophy from Swami Ramananda. • He was the disciple of the Muslim Sufi Saint Shaikh Taji. 



IMPORTANT SAINTS & POETS OF THE BHAKTI MOVEMENT

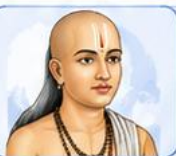
**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Vallabhacharya
(1479-1531)



The founder of **Pushtimarg** propounded the theory of **Shuddha advaita** (pure non-dualism)



Chaitanya
(1486-1533)



- called '**Mahaprabhu**,'
- He popularised '**Sankirtan**' (public God-praising songs)



Vidyapati
(14-15th Century)



Maithili saint-poet who wrote thousands of love ballads on **Radha-Krishna** ('**Padavali**').



Purandar Das
(1480-1564)



- He was the foremost and most prolific Vaishnava saint-composer in Karnataka.
- He is believed to have laid the foundations of the modern phase of **Carnatic music**.



Mirabai
(1498-1546)



- The Rathore princess of Merata (Rajasthan)
- She was married to Bhoj Raj, son of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- Devoted herself to **Krishna**.
- She wrote **Rag-Govind**.



Surdas
(15th -16th century)



- Surdas lived in the court of Akbar
- known as the blind bard of Agra.
- disciple of Vallabhacharya
- wrote poems about **Lord Krishna**.



Tulsidas
(1532-1623)



- Ramanandi Vaishnava sect
- works include Janaki Mangal, Parvathi Mangal, Ramcharitmanas, Vinay Patrika, Dohavali, Gitavali, Kavitaawali
- The greatest saint-poet of the **Ram Bhakti** cult of Vaishnavism.
- was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir



Shankar Deva
(1449-1568)



- The founder of the Vaishnava devotional movement in Assam.
- Profounder of **Sattriya Dance**.



Thyagaraja
(1767-1847)



- A Telugu who spent his life in Tamil Nadu
- He is the greatest saint composer of **Carnatic music**.
- He adorned God in the form of **Rama**, the incarnation of Vishnu and the Hero of **Valmiki's Ramayana**.



BHAKTI SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**



Namadeva
(1270–1350)

- A contemporary of Jnanesvara.
- He wrote many **Abhangas**, some of his verses were added to **Guru Granth Sahib**



Eknath
(1533–1599)

- A great scholar saint from Maharashtra.
- He wrote a commentary on the Ramayana called the '**Bhavartha Ramayana**' and another commentary on the eleventh book of the **Bhagavata Purana**.



Tukaram
(1598–1650)

- The greatest Bhakti poet from Maharashtra.
- He wrote devotional poems, known as **Abhangas**.



Ramdas
(1608–1681)

- '**Dasabodha**' is a compilation of his writings and sermons.
- Spiritual guide to **Chhatrapati Shivaji**.



SIKH GURUS



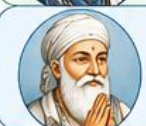
Guru Nanak
(1469–1539)

- Born in 1469, Nankana Sahib (near the Ravi river).
- He was the first Sikh Guru.
- Advocated Nirguna bhakti,
- He founded the Sikh religion during the period of Sikander Lodi (1489–1517)



Guru Angad Dev
(1504–1552)

- He was the second Sikh Guru.



Guru Amar Das
(1479–1574)

- He was the third Sikh Guru.



Guru Ram Dass
(1534–1581)

- He was the fourth Sikh Guru.
- He laid the foundation of the holy city of Amritsar, which later developed as the spiritual capital of the Sikh faith.



Guru Arjan Dev
(1563–1606)

- He was the fifth Sikh Guru.
- He was the son and successor of Guru Ram Dass.
- He built the Harmandir Sahib, which is popularly known as the Golden Temple,
- Compiled Guru Angad Dev hymns, including those of his successors and poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas, and Kabir in the Adi Granth.
- Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of Sikhs, was written in Gurmukhi script.





	Guru Hargobind (1595–1644)	• He was the sixth Sikh Guru. • He built Akal Takhat, the Throne of the Immortal, and declared it as the centre of Sikh temporal authority.
	Guru Har Rai (1630–1661)	• He was the seventh Sikh Guru.
	Guru Harkishan (1656–1664)	• He was the eighth Sikh Guru.
	Guru Teg Bahadur (1621–1675)	• He is the ninth Sikh Guru. • Revolted against Aurangzeb, but was executed by him and was beheaded before the public in Delhi's Chandni Chowk in 1675. • Appointed Banda Bahadur as the military leader of the Sikhs.
	Guru Govind Singh (1666–1708)	• He was the tenth and last Sikh Guru. • He was the last Guru organised the Sikhs into a disciplined, military order of Sikh- saints called Khalsa (the pure).



Sufi Movement



Origin & Meaning :-

- Sufism originated in **Persia** and spread to **India** in the **12th century**.
- Derived from '**Suf**' (**wool**), referring to the simple woolen robes worn by Sufi saints.
- Sufis rejected materialism and focused on **spiritual purity and devotion to Allah**.
- Through **Jihad** (religious war):-Mujahid attains **jannat** on Jihad.
- **Ajmer Sharif** was built in the honour of **Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti**
- **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq** was the first to visit Ajmer Sharif



**Belief in One God
(Allah) :-**

Monotheism and spiritual unity.



Love & Devotion :-

Focused on bhakti (love) for God.



Music & Poetry :-

Used Qawwali (devotional songs) to express devotion.



Pirs & Murids :-

A Pir (Sufi saint) guided disciples called Murids.



Khanqahs :-

Sufi hospices or centers for meditation and community service.

**SUFI ORDER
FOUNDER**

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti	Most popular in India, emphasized love, tolerance, and service.	
Shihabuddin :- Suhrawardi	More orthodox, close to rulers, emphasized legal teachings.	
Sheikh Abdul :- Qadir Jilani	Practiced simplicity and emphasized love for Prophet Muhammad.	
Naqshbandi Khwaja Bahauddin	Orthodox, followed strict Islamic law (Sharia).	



SUFI WORDS

**SSC
CULT
OFFICIAL**
★ ★ ★



Tasawwuf

- Sufism



**Shaikh/
Pir/Murshid**

- Spiritual teacher



Murid

- Disciple



Khalifah

- Successor



Khanqah

- The hospice



Sama

- Musical recital



Raksa

- Dance



Fana

- Self annihilation



Ziyarat

- Pilgrimage to the
tombs of Sufi Saints

