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(B.B.A, B.COM and B.CA)

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Subject: - General & Environmental Studies (GES)
B.COM Part II (Group A)

Topic - The Arab Invasion of India
Muslim Dynasty

Muhammad Bin Qasim : Muhammad Bin Qasim

was appointed the commander of Arab forces by Hajjaj the Governor of Iraq to punish the Sindhis for their attack on Arab vessels. He was a great warrior but met a tragic death. His conquest of Sind opened the door for other Muslim invasions of India and firstly imposed Jaziya.

Muhammad Ghazani : Ghazani was the eldest son

of Subuktigin. He became the ruler of Ghazni at the death of his father. Launched seventeen successful invasions of India during 1000-1026 AD.

Plundered the famous temple of Somnath was a great conqueror.

Muhammad Ghori (1175-1206 AD) : Ghori ruler of

Ghazani started attack on Hindustan in 1174 AD

with the capture of Multan. Conquered the whole of North India up to Bengal. Stabbed to death in

1206 AD with responsible for consolidation of

Muslim rule in India.

The Slave Dynasty (Ghulam)

1. Kutubuddin Aibak (1206-1210) : Became ruler of India in 1206 AD. after the death of his master Mahmud Ghori. He was a great warrior, able and open handed monarch and a capable ruler. founder of slave dynasty. He died in 1210 AD. famous of his charity. started the construction of Qutub-Minar.

2. Iltutmish (1210-1235) : The greatest of the Slave Kings became ruler of Delhi in 1210 AD. Died in 1235 AD. Conquered the whole of India except of a few outlying provinces. Consolidated the conquests of his master.

and was deeply religious. A great king was also a great builder completed the

Qutub Minar.

3. Raziya (1236-39): Iltutmish was succeeded

by his daughter, Raziya who also had to face these problems. Being a woman ruler made it even

more difficult to her. The intrigues of the Turkish

chief sometimes called the jorj or chahalgami increased against the monarchy. Raziya was ultimately murdered.

4. Balban (1265-85): Court intrigue continued

unabated until the emergence of Balban who

was himself a Turkish chief and rose from

the position of a minister to become a sultan

in 1265. Balban was more successful in

solving these problems than Iltutmish had

been. He defended the sultanate from the

attacks of Mongols on the north and wrested

Multan from them. But realizing the

situation; they tacitly agreed to leave the whole of the Punjab under Mongol control. Slowly but firmly Balban broke the power of the Turk chahalgami and made the Sultan all important. Balban, however, emphasises the need for Turkish solidarity and made the office of Sultan, the symbol of Turkish power. Through changes in the organisation of the army and the administration, he was able to control any revolt among the nobles. Balban was able to save the sultanate, but could not found a dynasty. After him, new dynasty of the Khatibi came to power.