Important Events In Medieval India

AD 700 TO AD 1700 + POST AD 1700 + LITERARY ARTS & ARCHITECTURE DURING DELHI SULTANATE & MUGHAL PERIOD

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>AD 700 – 800</td>
<td>(i) Establishment of the PARTIHAR PRINCIPALITY. (ii) Establishment of the PAL DYNASTY (AD 750). (iii) Establishment of RASTRAKUTA EMPIRE (AD 753 – 973). (iv) ARABS conquest of MULTAN (SIND) in AD 713. (v) Establishment of DIFFERENT RAJPUTANA STATES – (A) CHAUHAN (B) TOMAR (C) CHALUKAYA (AD 550 – 753) (D) PARMAR (E) CHANDEL. (vi) Tomars established DHILLIKA (DELHI) in AD 736. (vii) The temple of Khajuraho was made by king YASHOVERMAN of the CHANDEL DYNASTY.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>AD 800 – 1000</td>
<td>(i) Establishment of various states in South India- (a) YADAV DYNASTY, (b) CHOLA DYNASTY (AD 846 – 1296). (C) HOYSAL DYNASTY. (ii) The last Rastrakuta king Kakka II was overthrown by Tailapa, Founder of Later Chalukaya Dynasty (AD 973).</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>AD 1000 – 1100</td>
<td>(i) MAHMUD OF GHAZNI raids India 17 times between AD 1000 to AD 1026. (ii) MAHMUD OF GHAZNI looted The SOMNATH Temple of SAURAstra &amp; seized GOODS of approximate 20 LAKH DIRHAM. (iii) ALBERUNI, A minister of MAHMUD visited India. (iv) Death of Mahmud of Ghazni (AD 1030). (v) Raja Rajeshawara Temple built at Thanjavur (INDIA). (vi) Establishment of GAHDWAL DYNASTY (AD 1089 TO AD 1198). (vii) Establishment of various Mountaineous States in Punjab as - Chanbak, Jammu (DURGRA), Kullun etc. (viii) SANKARACHARYA the great scholar. (ix) FIRDOUSI wrote THE SAHANAMA.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>AD 1100 – 1200</td>
<td>(i) KALHANA wrote THE RAJTARANGINI . (ii) Muhammad Ghori's first assault on India (AD 1175). (iii) In AD 1176 CHALUKAYAS King defeated Muhammad &amp; he went away from India. (iv) Rise of the great RAJPUT Rular of the Chauhan Dynasty, PRITIVIRAJ CHAUHAN (AD 1179 – 1192). (v) Poet CHANDARBARDAI wrote PRITIVIRAJ RASO in hindi. (vi) Second assault of Ghori at Tarain &amp; Prithviraj defeated him (AD 1191). (vii) Third assault of Ghori at Tarain &amp; he defeated Prithviraj &amp; killed him (AD 1192). (viii) Ghori defeated Jaychandra (rular of KANNAUJ) in AD 1194. (ix)GHORI appointed QUTUBUDDIN AIBEK as officer in India. (x) Bakhtivar Khilji, An officer of Aibek pentarets Bihar &amp; Bangal (AD 1197 – 1205). (xi) Construction of QUTUB MINAR started by AIBEK in 1192 &amp; it is finalised by FIROZ SHAH in AD 1368.</td>
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NOTE-
Between AD 700 to AD 1200 there are lots of buildings and temples made by Rajput King & Rich persons (SAMANTAS).

TEMPLES OF NORTHERN INDIA:
- KHAJURAHO GROUPS OF TEMPLES was built by the kings of The CHANDEL DYNASTY between AD 950 - 1150.
- The JAGANNATH TEMPLE of Puri (ODISSA) was built by ANANT VERMAN of The EASTERN GANGA DYNASTY in AD 1161.
- The SUN TEMPLE OF KONARK was built by NARASIMHADEVA-I of the EASTERN GANGA DYNASTY in AD 1250.

TEMPLES OF SOUTHERN INDIA:
- The Temple of SUNAR & KESRI near PATAN in GUJRAT were built by CHLUKAYAS KINGS.
- The BRIHADEESWARAR TEMPLE in THANJAVUR built by kings of the CHOAL DYNASTY.
- The TEMPLES OF MAHABALIPURAM were built in the time of the PALLAV DYNASTY.
- The temple of ELLORA (KAILASH TEMPLE) was built by kings of The RASTRAKUTA Dynasty b/w AD 756 TO AD 774.
- The ELEPHANTA SHIVA CAVES were built by kings of the RASTRAKUTA Dynasty in 8th century, an example of ROCK MADE TEMPLE. ELLORA CAVES were also built in this century.

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| 5.    | AD 1200 - 1300 | (i) Death of Muhammad Ghori & Establishment of DELHI SULTANATE (AD 1206) by AIBEK.  
(ii) Establishment of SLAVE DYNASTY by AIBEK (1260 – 90).  
(iii) Death of AIBEK & ILTUTMISH became ruler in 1210  
SLAVE DYNASTY in NOV. 1236.  
(iv) GENGHIS KHAN invaded INDIA in AD 1221.  
(v) AMIR KHUSARU (1253-1325) introduces new forms of Poetry and music.  
(vii) GHIASUDDIN BALBAN became ruler of SLAVE DYNASTY In AD 1266.  
(viii) Establishment of KHILJI DYNASTY by JALALUDDIN KHILJI (1290).  
(ix) ALAUDDIN KHILJI became ruler in 1296.  
(x) ZIAUDDIN BARANI (1285) wrote TARIKH-A-FIROZ-SHAHI. |
| 6.    | AD 1300 - 1400 | (i) Establishment of the TUGHLUQ DYNASTY by GHIASUDDIN TUGHLUQ (AD 1320).  
(ii) Establishment of Vijayanagar Empire by HARIHAR & BUKKA. Brothers (AD 1336 – 1565).  
(iii) Between 1336 to 1565, three DYNASTY were rulled over Vijayanagar – (i) Sangama Dynasty (1366 – 1465), (ii) Saluva Dynasty (1485 – 1491) & (iii) Tuluva Dynasty(1505 – 1542).  
(iv) MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ became ruler of Delhi Sultanate (1325 to 1351).  
(v) Maduri became independent state from Delhi Sultanate (1333).  
(vi) Bangal became independent state in AD 1340 from Delhi Sultanate.  
(vii) Establishment of BAHMANI EMPIRE in AD 1347.  
(viii) Establishment of JAUNPUR EMPIRE in AD 1393 |
(ix) TIMUR LANG invaded India in AD 1398.
(x) In AD 1399 KASHMIR became independent Muslim state.
(xi) Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote Padmawat.

7. AD 1400 – 1500
(i) Establishment of The Sayyad Dynasty in AD 1414 by Khizar Khan.
(ii) Birth of Kabir (AD 1440 – 1518) near Kashi.
(iii) Mallikarjuna became rular of Sangama Dynasty in Vijayanagar in 1446.
(iv) Establishment of BRAR STATE & Decline of Bahmani sultanant (1484).
(v) Birth of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in VISHAMBAR (AD 1486 – 1536).
(vi) COLOMBOUS reached WEST INDIES in AD 1492.
(vii) VASCO DA GAMA reached INDIA in AD 1498.

8. AD 1500 – 1600
(i) Ibrahim Lodhi became the last rular of Lodhi Dynasty in 1517.
(ii) Krishna Devraya became rular of Vijiyanagar Empire in AD 1509.
(iii) Mallikarjuna became rular of Sangama Dynasty in Vijayanagar in 1446.
(iv) Establishment of BRAR STATE & Decline of Bahmani sultanant (1484).
(v) Birth of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in VISHAMBAR (AD 1486 – 1536).
(vi) COLOMBOUS reached WEST INDIES in AD 1492.
(vii) VASCO DA GAMA reached INDIA in AD 1498.

9. AD 1600 – 1700
(i) Establishment of ‘United Dutch East India Company’ in AD 1602 by DUTCH.
(ii) Death of AKBAR & JAHANGIR became emperor in AD 1606.
(iii) Jahangir married to Nurjahan in AD 1611.
(iv) In AD 1620 The Shah of IRAN seized KANDHAR.
(v) SIR THOMOS ROW came in the court of JAHANGIR in AD 1616.
(vi) Death of JAHANGIR on 29th OCT 1627 at age 60 & SAHAJAHAN became Rular in 1628.
(vii) Birth of SHIVAJI in 1627.
(ix) In AD 1634 The SHAH of TIBBAT granted the rule of SHAHJAHAN.
(x) SHAHJAHAN sent into confinement & AURANGZEB became rular (AD 1652 – 1707).
(xi) Establishment of FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY in AD 1664.
(xii) Death of Shahjahan (AD 1666).
(xiii) Establishment of frist French factory in Surat in AD 1668.
(xiv) Rebellion of JATH of MATHURA in AD 1669.
(xv) Shivaji had assumed the title of CHHATRAPATI in AD 1674.
(xvi) Guru Teg Bhadur became martyred in AD 1675.
(xvii) Shivaji became king of MARTHA in AD 1676.
(xviii) Death of Shivaji in AD 1680.
(xix) Mix up of BIJAPUR in MUGHAL EMPIRE (AD 1680).
(xx) Mix up of GOLCONDA in Mughal Empire in AD 1687.
(xxi) Death of sambhaji (son of SHIVAJI) on 11th March 1689.
(xxii) Death of RAJARAM (brother of SHAMBHAJI) in AD 1700.
(xxiii) Death of AURANGZEB in AD 1707 & BAHADUR SHAH became rular.
(xxiv) Death of Last guru of Sikh Guru Govind Singh in AD 1708.
(xxv) Death of Bahadur Shah in AD 1712.
(xxvi) Chinkillic Khan became rular of DECCAN in 1724.
(xxvii) Nadir Shah of Iran assaulted on Karnal in AD 1739 and won Delhi also.
(xxviii) In AD 1740 ALWARDI KHAN became subedar of Bangal.
(xxix) Ahmad Shah Abdali became rular of IRAN in 1747 & he looted DELHI to AGRA in 1757. In The Third Battle OF PANPATH he defeated Matrathas in AD 1761.
(xxx) Frist Battle of KARNATAKA (AD 1744 – AD 1748).
(xxxi) Second Battle of KARNATAKA (AD 1749 – AD 1753).
(xxxii) SURAJMAL declared an independent state of Jaths in Mathura in AD 1752.
(xxxiii) THIRD BATTLE OF KARNATAKA (AD 1756 – AD 1763)
(xxxiv) ENGLISH seized MUGHAL EMPIRE in AD 1803.

LITERARY ARTS DURING DELHI SULTANATE & MUGHAL PERIOD

• DELHI SULTANATE

1. Development of different languages like- Brajbhasa, Awadhi, Punjabi, Gujrati, Marathi, Kannad, Telghu, Tamil, Oddia, Asamease, Sindhi, Maithli & Malyalam.
2. Development of PERSIAN language. Amir Kusro was the great scholar of Persian language.
3. A new language URDU had been birth, a mixture of Persian & Hindi language.
4. Srinath wrote ‘HARVILASH’ in Telgu.
6. Vidavapati wrote various poems in Mathili Language.
8. Nanak gave his preaching in Punjabi.
9. Shasradeepika was written in Sanskrit.
10. Ravi Verman wrote “PARTAP RUDRA KALYANA”.
11. Vaman Bhatt wrote “PARWATI PARINAYA”.
14. ZIAUDDIN BARANI (1285) was the famous History Writer of this period.

**MUGHAL EMPIRE**

1. BABUR wrote “BABURNAMA” in TURKEY language.
2. HUMAYUN’s sister ‘GULBAAN BEGHAM’ wrote “HUMAYUNNAMA”.
3. BABUR wrote “BABURNAMA” in TURKEY language.
4. Akbar established a Translation Department to translate various books of Sanskrit, Arabic, Turkish & Greek language into Persian language.
5. Tulshidas wrote “RAM-CHARIT MANAS” & SURDAS wrote “SURSAGAR”.
6. JAHANGIR wrote his autobiography “TUJUK-E-JAHANGI” in Persian language.
7. Mirabai, Abdur Rahim Khankhana & Raas Khan were famous poets of this period.
8. Keshavdas, Matiram & Maharaja Jashwant Singh wrote MANNER BOOKS.
9. in the time of SHAHJAHAN’s rule, ABDUL HAMID LAHORI & INAYAT KHAN wrote “BADSHAHNAMA” & “SHAHJHANNAMA” in Persian language.
10. Kalim was the Royal-Poet of SHAHJAHAN.
13. Shahjahan gave title of “Royal-poet” & “Great-Poet” to Poet SUNDAR of Gwalior.
14. Bhushan Matiram was the famous poet in the time of Aurangzeb.

**ARCHITECTURE DURING DELHI SULTANATE & MUGHAL PERIOD**

**DELI SULTANATE**

1. Qutubuddin Aibek started with the construction of mosques as symbols of Islamic victory over the infidel lands. The mosques of Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi & Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer were built by him out of the material of demolished Hindu temples during the period of his viceroyalty.
2. Aibek started construction of The Qutub Minar in 1199 & was completed by Iltutmish.
3. Aibek raised a building complex around the fort of Prithviraj.
4. The tomb of Iltutmish, built by the sultan during his lifetime.
5. A different type of tomb made by Iltutmish on the grave of his son Nasiruddin Mahmud in Malkapur (Delhi).
6. Balban’s tomb in the southeast of The Fort of Pirthviraj is a square chamber & furnished With the arches of the Hindu style.
7. Alauddin Khilji built ALI DARWAZA near Qutub area in 1311.
8. Alauddin made a new fort and the imperial township of Siri, it was situate to the north of Qutub complex & its foundation was laid in 1303.
9. Alauddin also built the Jamait Khana mosque.
10. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq founded the ‘third city’ of Delhi, named TUGHLUQABAD, to the east of Qutub complex.
11. The small fortress of Adilabad, situated in the neighbourhood of Tughluqabad, was Constructed by Muhammad-Bin Tughluq.
13. Muhammad-Bin Tughluq also built public buildings at Daulatabad in the south which was Made the imperial capital by him for a short while.
14. Firoz Tughluq was a builder par excellence who made a rich contributions towards the Construction of public works, including the new towns- the cities of Firozabad (fifth city of Delhi), Hissar Firoza & Jaunpur.
15. Firoz Tughluq also built Palace Fort now called Kotla Firoze Shah & he also built 9 mosques.
16. The founder of Sayyad Dynasty Khizr Khan founded Khizrabad, and his successor Mubarak Shah made a half hearted attempt to raise yet another building complex, known after him Mubarakabad, which is now located by the tomb of the founder.
17. In 15th century there were lots of attractive visiting spots made by SAYYAD & LODHI DYNASTY like- the tombs of Sikander Lodhi, Bare Khan, Chhote Khan, Bara Gumbad & Moth Ki Masjid.
18. There were a lots of building were built in Jaunpur, Bhamani State, Multan, Bangal, Vijayanagar Empire.
20. Gujrat’s rular AHMADSHAH founded Ahemdabad city.
21. Ahemdabad’s ‘JAMA MASJID’ & ‘TEEN-DAWAZ’A are famous monuments.
22. The palace of GAUR & PANDUVA were built with bricks in Bangal.
23. Vijyanagar’s king Krishnadev Rai built the famous ‘Bittal Sawami Temple’.

- **MUGHAL EMPIRE**

1. The remaining of two mosques and one garden are still protected.
2. Humayun built a big mosque inside the old fort in Delhi.
3. Shershah built the famous tomb of Sasaram in Bihar.
4. Akbar founded a city ‘Fateh Pur Sikri’ near Agra & made it his new capital.
5. Akbar built ‘Buland Darwaja’ of Fateh Pur Sikri, ‘Panchmahal’, ‘Diwan-E-Khas’, ‘The palace Of Rani Jodhabai’ & ‘the tomb of Sekh Chisti’. In all of these they used RED STONE.
6. Humayun tomb is also a famous monument; Its Gumbad is made of white marbal with Irani
7. Akbar also builds various forts at Alahabad, Agar, Munger & other cities.
8. Govind Dev temple in Vrindavan was built of Red Stone.
9. King Maansingh built “JANTAR-MANTAR” at Jaipur, Delhi, Vanaras & other cities.
10. King Maansingh also built ‘Kali Temple’ at Maanpur of Gaya district.
11. The lifetime of Shahjahan is known as Golden period for Architecture.
12. Shahjahan built Red Fort & Jama Mosque (The biggest Mosque of World) in Delhi & The Tajmahal in Agra (1632 – 1653).
13. Shahjahan also made TAKTH-E-TAOUS.
16. Aurangzeb built various gardens in Pinjaur near Haryana.

Suggestions are strongly welcome................................. Ravi Kumar Thakur.
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