


**INDIAN MYTHOLOGY & HISTORY**

**MUSLIM  
INVASION OF  
INDIA**

# TIMELINE

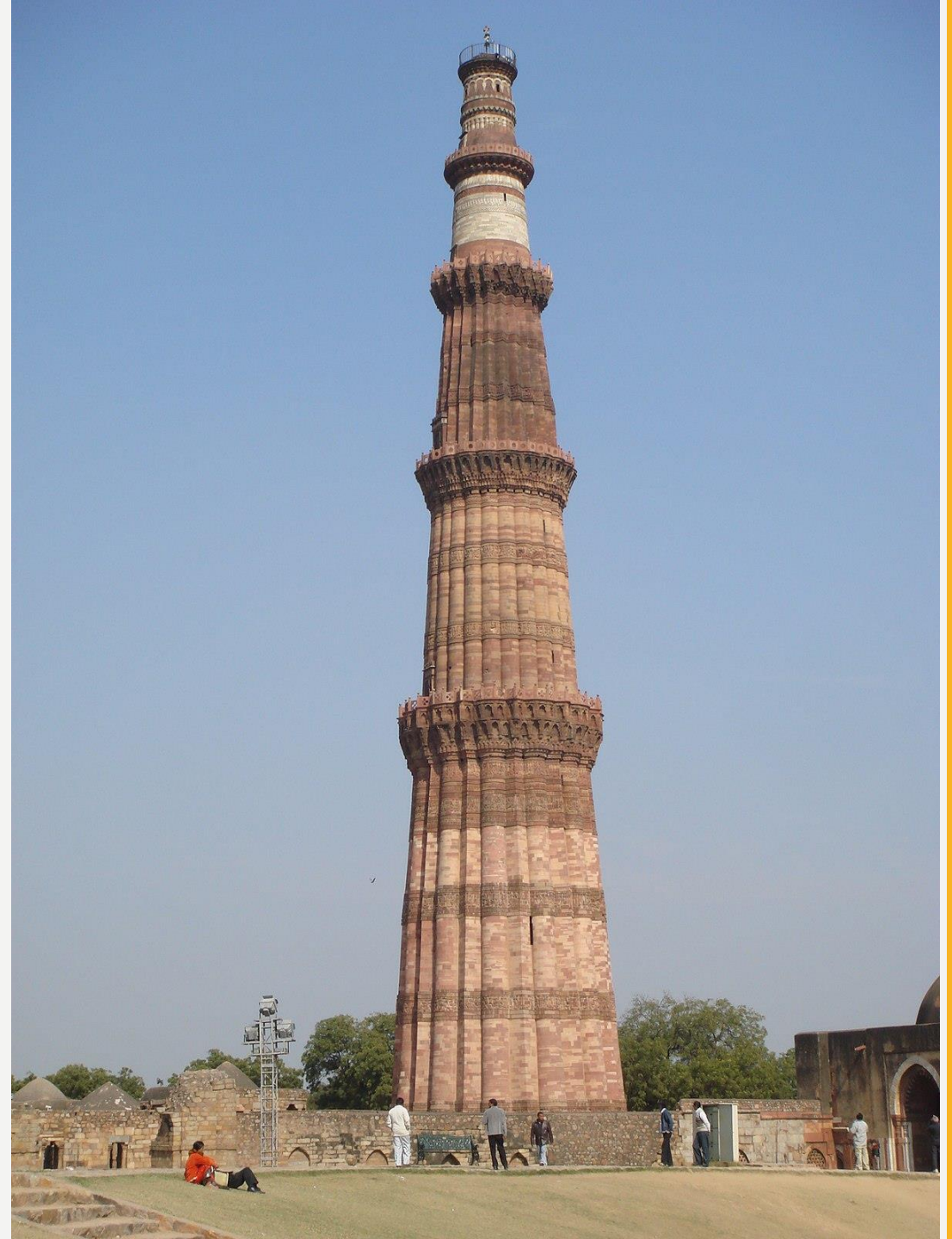
	-3000 BCE	-2500 BCE	-2000 BCE	-1500 BCE	-1000 BCE	-500 BCE	0 CE	500 CE	1000 CE	1500 CE	2000 CE
	5000 ya	4500 ya	4000 ya	3500 ya	3000 ya	2500 ya	2000 ya	1500 ya	1000 ya	500 ya	now
India	Indus Valley Civilization			Gangetic Valley Vedic Civilization			Jainism/ Buddhism / Mouryas	Satavahans/ Sakas/ Hunas	Guptas/ Adi Sankara	 Muslim Invasion	Mughals/ Marathas/ British/ Independent India
Mesopotamia	Mesopotamian						Parthian	Romans	Islamic		
Egypt	Egyptian					Greek	Byzantine		Islamic		
Europe		Greek					Greeks / Romans	Romans	Byzantine / Romans / Dark Ages		Renaissance / Colonization / Industrial Revolution / World Wars
Persia		Ancient Persian				Persian			Islamic		
China			Ancient China			Imperial China					Ming, Qing, Communists
Americas		Mayan				Aztecs & Incas					Europeans

BRONZE AGE

IRON AGE

# SLAVE DYNASTY

- After Ghori, a Turkish king who had moved into Afghanistan, defeated Prithviraj Chauhan, he went back to Afghanistan and left Delhi for his slave, Qutb-Ud-Din Aibak.
- After Ghori's death, Aibak announced himself to be the Sultan (King) of Delhi.
- Qutb Ud-Din got the famous Minar (tower) building started during his rule (1192 AD) and it was finished in 1220 AD during the rule of his son-in-law, Iltutmish.
- 239.5 feet tall tapering tower of five storeys, with a 47 feet base diameter.



# RAZIA SULTANA

- Iltutmish chose his competent daughter as the next ruler, but, many did not like to be ruled by a woman.
- After 4 years of effective rulership, someone assassinated her and established her brother as the new king, though, he was rather inefficient and dependent on his prime minister Balban, who finally took over the kingdom.
- After Balban's death, there was confusion and in came another attacker from Afghanistan – Jalal Ud-Din Khilji.



# KHILJIS & TUGHLAKS

- Aluddin Khilji, the second ruler, taxed very high – 50% and was highly controlling, and ruthless.
- He was the first Muslim king to expand into south, and ruled almost all of India, except the very southern kingdoms.
- His death started unravelling the empire rather soon.
- Tughlaks, probably from Central Asia, came into India and took over Khilji's kingdom.
- Muhammad Bin Tughlak had hair-brained idea and moved the entire kingdom to Tughalakabad. Though, soon he reversed the decision and brought everyone back to Delhi.

# HINDU KINGS MAKING A COMEBACK

- For about 100 years, the Delhi empire broke up and new Hindu Rajput states emerged in North India
- In this era, Vijayanagaram empire came into being in South and the rulers of this empire, the Rayas built this empire in 1336 and it lasted for about 300 years.
- King Krishna Deva Raya won all the territory back from Muslims in Southern India and built a great capital in Hampi.



# ARRIVAL OF MOGHULS

- Later in 1450s, Lodis won Jaunpur (in UP) and Delhi to start building an empire again and ruled a large part of North India.
- However, some of the relatives of Ibrahim Lodi, appealed to Babur, the Mughal ruler of Afghanistan to come and defeat Lodi.
- Babur was descendent of Timur Lung & Genghiz Khan, two of the most fiercest warriors from Central Asia.
- He attacked India in 1526 and defeated Lodi.
- He was able to win most of India and attacked Rajasthan, the desert kingdoms to win that as well. But Rana Sanga, who formed a coalition and gave a good fight, but, the artillery of Hindu kings was way worse than Mughal artillery and they lost the battle.
- He survived for only 4 years and died.

# AKBAR

- Akbar, son of Humayun, guided by Bairam Khan, attacked India again and defeated Hemu.
- Hemu almost won the war, but a chance arrow hit his eye and his army panicked and left the field!
- Akbar slowly established himself and took over the decision making from Bairam Khan.
- He expanded his empire and ruled most of north and west India.
- He married a Rajput princess and became a vegetarian and started a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi.
- He had navratna (nine jewels or nine experts) in his court, which included Hindu pundits too.

# FATEHPUR SIKRI



# HUMAYUN'S TOMB



# JAHANGIR & SHAH JAHAN

- Akbar's son Salim took over and took the title Jahangir. He was interested in art, architecture & painting. His wife Nur Jahan pretty much was the effective ruler. He lost Afghanistan to Persians.
- His son Shah Jahan took over in 1628 and added to the kingdom by getting Afghanistan back and added more in South India.

# TAJ MAHAL



# RED FORT



# MINIATURE PAINTINGS

