Ghurids & Dehli Sultinate

introd-uction of millitary slaves (mamluk)	taken from indian families and convertedd to islam. given various position within the emperors courts. they can rise in power overtime
Mamluk era (1206 to 1210)	Aibak, enthrones himself as king of dehli. overaw the early transition period. dehli was being established as.a center of indo-islamic culture. only made it this far due to the mongol invasions, which put dehli in a good position
rise of the dehli sultinate	flourishing in 13th century, mosque being built (qutb minar)
Balban	kidnapped by mongols, sold to sufi and then given to ruler. Advances fast in the court--be-comes vizier (1240-1250s). Inherits throne in 1266
Balban --> Giyath al-Din	reflects persian islamic kingship, installs his son as a governor.
Amir khusrau	parrot of india-- sweet tongued poem. fond of balban and promotes the kingship model
cycle of justice	law and order: millitary, taxes, conquered lands, peasantry, justice, and a ruler

Ghurids & Dehli Sultinate (cont)

Sufism	islam is a personal mystical phenomonon, claims mohammed was the first sufi. God is at the center of our reality, and distanct spheres radiate out from that. we live distant from truth and reality. reuinion with god is fana, which is reached with a sheikj master
Amir khurasu again	mixing persian poetry with indian culture, big fan of sheikh named Nizam al-Din Awliya-- most known sheikh from 14th c
Tughluq and Dehli Sultinate (1320 ti 1331)	Giyath al Din starts this rule, defended from 20+ mongol invasions and conquers Warrangal
Muhammed ibn Tugluq	takes after his father, new direction, preserving temples and rebuilding them. Decides to end mongol terror in 1329, conquest with 100k soldiers but loses. he also moves the capital from dehli into devagiri in 1327

Ghurids & Dehli Sultinate (cont)

devagiri	gateway for more expansion into deccan. lots of tension from when muhammed moved the capital here. established eletes were not happy. foreigner vs local dynamic (vijyanagara vs bahmids).
Bahmid sultinate	violent beginng (1320), armed rebellion by local dakhni elites who were installed by tughluqs
Hassan Gangu	local millitary slave, confronts dehli sultinate and ehtonres himself (1358). becomes Ala al-Din bahmin shah. rules from 1360 to 1370
Taj al-Din firuz	ruler (1397 to 1414)

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Taj al-Din firuz	ruler (1397 to 1414), well educated, married many nobles and got overthrown by his brother
Perso--Deccani Trade and Mahmud Gavan	Arrived in 1453 in the Bahmani court, was a horse trader and saved the kingdom so he got promoted to Vizier in 1466, constructed a giant library and campaign started against Mahumud so the ruler ordered his execution
Religion and the bahmanids	Supports sufism, deccan was a magnet for organized missionary activity, principle missionariers were the sufis, established Khanaqah's in Gulbarga
Mughals: Babur and Humayun	One of the wealthiest political states, used power and coercion to rule. Periods of considerable cultural and religious interaction

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Ghurids & Dehli Sultinate (cont)	
Babur	Fought for control of central asia, started raids into india. claims northern india is his birthright, descendant of great conquerer. second to genghis khan in killing everyone
Humayun- Baburs son	Took over rule of fledgling india, internal and external pressure.
Patron: Akbar	Divides the muslim community. tolerant of other religions.
Orthodox Islam in Mughal India	Orthodox institutions. Cities like delhi had large centers of learning and madrasas culture. Some of the greatest islamic scholars were produced here
Shaikh al-Islam	Orthodox institution, ensured payment of prechers and religious teachers
Sadr	In charge of overseeing waqf system and administering the waqfs; to declare something a waqf iis giving it to god
Naqib	Official responsible for scrutinizing geneologies
Akbar and religion	accepting of hinduism and even celebrates its holidays, married many rajput women

Ghurids & Dehli Sultinate (cont)	
Confronting the Ulama	Pushback against his acceptance of hinduism, Akbar seizes all waqfs.
Mazhar	Akbar decreed he was the supreme arbiter of all religions
Mughal-Rajput relations	Inclusion of hindus under the rubric of protected people, hindus being put into the court, most well-known hindu family- akbar keeps marrying their daughters
Akbar and the patronage of the book	established a translation house, interested in seeing works being translated from sanskrit to persian. Book of the parrot- written in persian based on hindu culture
akbar early career	comes into throne early, campaigns against gujuraput, deccan empires, wins. enemy: rajapurat singh

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