

Course Content**1. Geographical Unity of Indus**

Geophysical features, geography of Indus Valley and its significance

2. Primary Sources

Introduction to period sources of the period

3. Early Military Expeditions in South Asia during the Pious Caliphate**4. South Asia on the eve of Arab Conquest**

- Historical background: Geographical, political, social, religious and economic conditions of South Asia; its relation with neighbouring regions.
- Causes of Arab Invasion of Sindh, Muhammad ibn Qasim and his conquests in Sindh and Gujrat, Arab administration in the conquered territories, Settlement of Brahmanabad, foundation of al-Mansurah, political, cultural, religious and social impact of these conquests.
- City states of Kech-Makran, Mansurah and Multan

5. Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah

Causes of his Indian campaigns, their significance and impact, his character and achievements Al-Beruni and his contribution.

6. Ghaznavids at Lahore

Successors of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah, Lahore as a centre of Art and Literature, downfall of Ghaznavids

7. Sultan Shahabuddin Muhammad of Ghur

His campaigns in India, character and achievements, Muizzi Maliks, causes of defeat of Hindu Rajas.

8. Dynasty of Ilbari Turks

- Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak
- Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish, his early difficulties and achievements as the real founder of Sultanate, relations with the Caliphate, Administration of the Sultanate.
- Sultan Razia and her reign
- Successors of Sultan Razia and Ascendancy of 'the Forty' (*Umara-i-Chehalgani*)

- Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud and his reign
- Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban, his theory of kingship, consolidation of Sultanate, Mongol Policy, and his successors.
- Slave system as a source of weakness and strength

9. Khalji Dynasty

- Significance of Khalji Revolution
- Sultan Feroze Khalji and his character
- Sultan Alauddin Khalji, his reforms and economic policy, conquests, Deccan Policy, Malik Kafur
- Successors of Alauddin

10. Tughluq Dynasty

- Ghiasuddin Tughluq, his administration and character
- Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, his character and personality, his plans and their failure, outbreak of rebellions, Deccan policy.
- Sultan Feroze Shah Tughluq, administrative reforms and military expeditions, public works, and religious policy.

11. Amir Timur's Invasion and the end of Tughluq Dynasty

12. Sayyid Dynasty

Sultan Khizar Khan, character and achievements. Successors of Khizar Khan.

13. Lodhi Dynasty

Sultan Sikandar Lodhi, his administration and religious policies.

Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and end of Delhi Sultanate.

14. Contemporary Independent Kingdoms

Kingdoms in Deccan (Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms), Kingdoms in Sindh and Kashmir

15. Causes of the downfall of Sultanate

16. Administration of Delhi Sultanate

Central and provincial departments, Army, Land revenue system and judiciary.

17. Social and Cultural Developments under the Sultans of Delhi

- Historiography, literature, education, art and culture. Amir Khusru and his contribution.
- Architecture, main characteristics of Indo-Muslim architecture, important buildings of the period.
- Social and economic conditions

Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era

Role of Ulema, Role of Sufis and Sufi orders, Bhagti Movement, its origin and impact.

Suggested Reading Material:

Abdul Qadir, *History of Indo Pakistan Latest Edition*.

Abdur Rasul, Sahibzada, *Tarikh-i-Pako-Hind*, (Urdu) Lahore, 1962.

Ahmad, Muhammad Aziz. *Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi (1206-1290)*. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, 1987.

Awan, Maj. Rtd. Muhammad Tariq, *A History of India and Pakistan*, Vol. I. Lahore: Firoz Sons Ltd. 1991.

Habibullah, A. B. M. *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India: A History of the Establishment and Progress of the Turkish Sultanate of Delhi: 1206-1290 A.D.* 2nd rev. ed. Allahabad: Central Book Depot, 1961.

Haig, Wolseley., ed. *The Cambridge History of India*. vol. III, *Turks and Afghans*. Delhi: S. Chand and Co., 1958.

Hussain, J., *History of the People of Pakistan*, Latest Edition.

Ikram, S.M., *History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan*. 3d ed. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture, 1982.

_____, *History of Muslim Rule in South Asia*, Latest Edition.

Jackson, Peter, *The Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Prasad, Ishwari, *A short History of Muslim Rule in India*, Lahore: Aziz Publishers, 1986.

Lal, Kishori Saran. *History of the Khaljis A.D. 1290-1320*. Karachi: Union Book Stall, n.d., rpt., first published 1950.

Lane-Poole, Stanley. *Mediaeval India under Muhammedan Rule (A.D. 712-1764)*. Sang-e-Meel, Lahore Publications, 1997 rpt., first published 1903.

Mubarakpuri, Qazi Athar, *Arab wa Hind Ahd-i Risalat mēn*. Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1965.

_____, *Hindustan mein Arabon ki Hakomatēin*. Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1967.

_____, *Khilafat-i Rashidah aur Hindustan*. Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1972.

Markovitz, Claude, edit, *A History of Modern India: (1480-1950)*, Antem Press, London, 2002.

Majumdar, R. C., H. C. Raychaudhuri and Kalikinkar Datta. *An Advanced History of India*. London: Macmillan, 1950

Nazim, Muhammad. *The Life and Times of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna*. Lahore: Khalil and Co., 1973.

Niazi, Ghulam Sarwar Khan. *The Life and Works of Sultan Alauddin Khalji*. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture, 1990.

Nizami, K. A. *Studies in Medieval Indian History and Culture*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1966.

_____, *Some Aspects of the Religion and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century*. Aligarh: Department of History, Muslim University, 1961.

Pathan, Mumtaz Husain. *Arab Kingdom of al-Mansurah in Sindh*. Institute of Sindhology, University of Sind, 1974.

Qureshi, I. H., *The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent*, The Hague, 1962.

_____, *The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*. 2d rev. ed. Lahore: Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, 1944 rpt., 1st pub. 1942.

_____, *A Short History of Pakistan Latest Edition*.

Rajput, S. A., *History of Islamic Art, A Case Study of Al-Mansurah Evidence*, Lahore: Sang-e-Meel, 2006.