

Political Changes in the 11th-12th Centuries

Chapter 16: Turning Tides: 11th and 12th Centuries · Topic 1

Key Concept

During this period, various regional kingdoms continued to compete for power, while facing invasions from Central Asian rulers like Mahmud of Ghazni and later Muhammad of Ghor.

Muhammad of Ghor's victories, particularly the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE, marked the beginning of sustained Turkish rule in parts of northern India.

This period also saw the decline of several older regional dynasties, as new powers emerged and political boundaries shifted significantly across the subcontinent.

These changes set the stage for the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, marking a significant shift in India's political and cultural history.

Quick Revision Notes

- The 11th-12th centuries saw major political changes.
- Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghor were Central Asian invaders.
- The Second Battle of Tarain was in 1192 CE.
- This battle began sustained Turkish rule in parts of India.
- Older regional dynasties declined during this period.
- Political boundaries shifted significantly.
- These changes led to the Delhi Sultanate's establishment.
- This marked a major shift in India's political history.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Muhammad of Ghor and his conquests.
- 2 Discuss the significance of the Second Battle of Tarain.
- 3 Explain how this period led to the Delhi Sultanate.
- 4 Research one regional dynasty that declined in this period.
- 5 Create a timeline of key events in the 11th-12th centuries.
- 6 Discuss why this period is a turning point in Indian history.