

Practice and Revision - The Delhi Sultanate

Chapter 8: The Delhi Sultanate · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Delhi Sultanate began with Qutb-ud-din Aibak, founding the Slave Dynasty, followed by the Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, and Lodi dynasties.

Notable rulers, like Alauddin Khilji, expanded the Sultanate's territory and implemented significant administrative and market reforms.

The Sultanate faced challenges, including Mongol invasions, internal conflicts, and eventually declined due to weak rulers and regional revolts.

The Delhi Sultanate's architectural legacy, like the Qutub Minar, and administrative systems significantly influenced later Indian governance.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Delhi Sultanate began in 1206 CE.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak founded the Slave Dynasty.
- Five dynasties ruled: Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, Lodi.
- Alauddin Khilji expanded territory significantly.
- He implemented market reforms.
- The Sultanate faced Mongol invasions.
- It declined due to weak rulers and revolts.
- The Qutub Minar is part of its architectural legacy.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
- 2 Name the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.
- 3 Research Alauddin Khilji's reforms.
- 4 Research the Qutub Minar.
- 5 Discuss why the Sultanate eventually declined.
- 6 Create a timeline of the Delhi Sultanate's dynasties.