

Turkish Invaders

Chapter 3: Turkish Invaders · Topic 1

Key Concept

Mahmud of Ghazni conducted several raids into India between 1000-1027 CE, primarily targeting wealth and temples, especially the famous raid on Somnath.

Muhammad of Ghor invaded India later, with his victory at the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE marking the beginning of sustained Muslim rule in India.

These invasions led to significant political changes, as older regional Indian kingdoms declined and new ruling powers emerged.

The invasions also began a period of cultural interaction, blending Turkish, Persian, and Indian traditions in art, architecture, and language.

Quick Revision Notes

- Mahmud of Ghazni raided India 1000-1027 CE.
- He targeted wealth and temples, like Somnath.
- Muhammad of Ghor invaded India later.
- His victory at Tarain (1192 CE) began Muslim rule.
- This led to decline of regional Indian kingdoms.
- New ruling powers emerged.
- Cultural interaction began.
- It blended Turkish, Persian and Indian traditions.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Mahmud of Ghazni's raids.
- 2 Research Muhammad of Ghor's conquests.
- 3 Discuss the significance of the Second Battle of Tarain.
- 4 Explain the cultural blending that resulted.
- 5 Create a timeline of Turkish invasions.
- 6 Discuss the impact on regional Indian kingdoms.