

Hello students

And a warm welcome. The program is Bachelor of Arts,

Second Years history, Semester 3-HSC -103 History of medieval

India from 9 two 18 centuries.

The Unit 2 political developments. These model numbers 7

The course outline

- Sayyid Dynasty was the fourth dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate
- Lodi Dynasty was an Afghan dynasty, which was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate

Learning outcomes

- Gain knowledge of the progress made in the socio-economic life of the people in Medieval India
- Comprehend the reason for the growth of the various religious movements in Medieval India

Sayyid Dynasty:

The rule of Sayyid dynasty remained limited to only 37 years.

Khizr Khan was the founder of the Sayyid dynasty. He ruled for 7 years from 1414 to 1421 A.D. He claimed to be a descendant of Prophet Muhammad. But there is no proof for that. Probably, his ancestors originally hailed from Arabia and he utilized this fact in order to strengthen his position on the throne.

He was wise, just and generous and was free from vices common in those days. His personal virtues, therefore, won him the affection of his subjects. Firishta wrote: "the people were happy and satisfied under his rule and therefore young and old, slaves and free citizens – all expressed sorrow at his death by wearing black clothes.

After his death his son Mubarak Shah succeeded the throne in 1421 A.D., he was an ablest ruler of the Sayyid dynasty. He freed the Delhi Sultanate from the nominal suzerainty of a foreign power and issued coins in his name. He succeeded in suppressing the revolts of his nobles and jargirdars. For 13 years he fought against his internal and external enemies and succeeded in keeping intact the territory of the Delhi Sultanate.

He nominated Muhammad Shah to be his successor. He proved himself as an incapable and sensuous ruler and therefore, prepared the way for the downfall of his dynasty. He was succeeded by his son Ala -ud-din Alam Shah. He was the weakest ruler of the Sayyid dynasty. They were replaced by the Lodi dynasty.

Lodi dynasty:

The Lodi dynasty was the last ruling dynasty of the period of the Delhi Sultanate. Bahlul founded the rule of this dynasty. He proved himself a capable ruler. He was courageous soldier and a successful general. He was diplomatic, possessed commonsense and understood his limitations and circumstances. His dealing with his Afghan nobles was even more realistic. He gathered them round his throne, respected them, gave them large jagirs and high offices, treated them as friends, ate food with them, sat with them on one carpet, visited their houses in case of their illness or when they were displeased, kept faith in them, in return, won their loyalty and love. He was a laborious, courageous, honest, kind-hearted and a religious minded person. It is said that never a beggar or a poor man was turned away from his gate without some offering.

Sikandar Shah Lodi (1489- 1517 A.D)

Bahlul had nominated his third son Nizamshah as his successor, but after the death the Afghan nobles tried to create trouble by pushing forward the claim of Bahlul's second son, Barbak Shah.

However, Nizam Shah succeeded in ascending to the throne on July 17th 1489 A.D. under the title of Sikandar Shah. He proved as the most capable son of his father and punished one by one all those who opposed his succession. He organized efficient spy system to keep his nobles under his control, he asked all his governors and officers to submit proper accounts of their income and expenditure and punished the defaulters. He made no distinction between the rich and the poor while dispensing justice. He was a laborious, generous, just and well-meaning Sultan. He worked hard from morning till midnight to supervise the administration. He encouraged trade and agriculture. He abolished all internal and external trade duties. He was succeeded by his son Ibrahim Lodi after his death. With the second battle of Panipat the Lodi dynasty came to an end. They ruled for 75 years.

Here we have the references.

Thank you.