

Magadh Mahila College

Patna University

Department of History

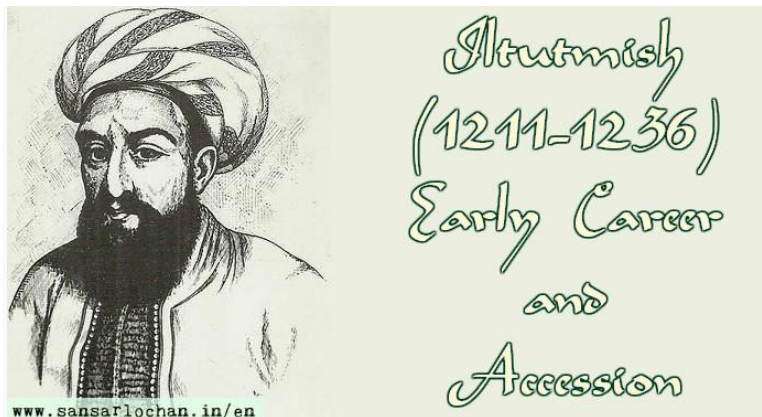
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Establishment of Delhi Sultanate with special reference to Iltutmish



Rulers of slave dynasty

Ruler	Reign
Qutbuddin Aibak	1206–1210
Aram Shah	1210–1211
Shams ud din Iltutmish	1211–1236
Rukn ud din Firuz	1236
Raziyat ud din Sultana	1236–1240
Muiz ud din Bahram	1240–1242
Ala ud din Masud	1242–1246
Nasir ud din Mahmud	1246–1266
Ghiyas ud din Balban	1266–1286
Muiz ud din Qaiqabad	1286–1290
Kayumars	1290

The establishment of Delhi Sultanate was the result of Invasion of Turks which was began by Mahmmud Ghaznavi. Though Mahmmud Ghaznavi did not have an aim of establishing empire in India. But after Mahmmud Ghaznavi Mohammad Ghori invaded India with a clear aim of establishing an empire in India. Later this aim of Ghori was fulfilled by Qutub-uddin-aibak. He established the Turkish rule in Delhi which became famous under the name of Delhi Sultanate. Qutub-uddin-aibak and his successors are considered as the ruler of Slave dynasty. Modern historians have given numerous names to the Slave dynasty such as Pathan dynasty, Mamluk dynasty, Early Turks, Ilbari dynasty, etc. The slave dynasty ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1206A.D-1290A.D. Although this dynasty was established by Qutub-uddin-aibak but Shamshuddin Iltutmish is considered to be the real founder of Slave dynasty.

Iltutmish was the slave of Qutub-uddin-aibak and was an Ilbari Turk. He began his poltical career from the time of Qutub-uddin-aibak. On the recommendation of Mohammad Ghori, Qutub-uddin-aibak freed him from his slavery. Iltutmish is also famous as the ‘Slave of the slaves’. The entire rule of Iltutmish can be divided into three stages:

- First Phase(1210A.D-1220A.D)- Phase of revolts.
- Second Phase(1221A.D-1227A.D)- Phase of Monghol invasion.
- Third Phase(1228A.D-1236A.D)-Phase of consolidation of the empire.

Thus Iltutmish successfully curbed all the revolts and consolidated his empire and strengthened the base of Delhi Sultanate therefore, he is considered as the real founder of Delhi sultanate.

First Phase(1210A.D-1220A.D):

In the first phase Iltutmish had to face two of his competitors named Tajuddin Yalduz and Nassiruddin Qubacha. They both were also the slaves of Muhommad Ghori who wanted to usurp the throne of Delhi Sultante after the death of Qutub-uddin-aibak. But Iltutmish brutally curbed the revolts and ended up their conspiracy.

Second Phase(1221A.D-1227A.D):

During this phase Iltutmish had to face a monghol invader named Changeiz Khan. Changeiz Khan entered India following Jallauddin Mangbarni the son of Shah of Khwarism. He reached the river Indus following Mangbarni which created a threat of Monghol invasion towards Delhi Sultanate but Iltutmish diplomatically solved this problem by denying to help Mangbarni which saved the Delhi sultanate from the first Monghol invasion.



Third Phase(1228A.D-1236A.D):

In these years Iltutmish concentrated upon consolidating his empire and strengthening it. He introduced numerous administrative reforms such as Iqtadari system, establishment of army, introduction of coins, formation of Chalisa Dal, etc. he also carried out numerous expeditions on the Rajput states in order to extend the extent of his empire. Thus, due to his administrative reforms, expeditions, suppression of revolts against him and his diplomacy Iltutmish can rightly be considered as the real founder of Slave dynasty.



Extent of Delhi Sultanate under Iltutmish . The Sultanate clearly expanded under Shams ud-din into Bengal, the outskirts of Tibet and south to the Gangentic plains.

