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Important Facts of Indian History: History of Medieval India Part 1

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- Made in the times of Bhoj, an idol of 'Vakdevi' is at present preserved in the British Museum.
- The Jam temples of Dilwara were constructed during the period of Parmars.
- In Udaipur Prashasti, Munj is entitled 'Kavi Vrish' due to his literary attainments.
- Qutubuddin was purchased as a slave in his childhood by Qazi Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Koofi.
- Qutubuddin did not issue coins or got 'Khutba' read in his name after accession to Delhi throne.
- Qutubuddin Aibak was buried at Lahore after his death.
- Iltutmish established the Shamsi dynasty.
- Iltutmish organized the group of his 40 slaves which is famous in history as Turkan-i-Chahalgami.
- Yalduz and Nasiruddin Qubacha were prominent rivals of Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish organized the 'Iqta army'.
- Iltutmish issued the coins — 'Taka' of silver and 'Jeetal' of copper.
- Iltutmish was the first Sultan who issued pure Arabic coins.
- On 18th February, 1229, the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state legitimately.
- According to Barni, Balban organized his Court on the Iranian pattern.
- Balban started the system of 'Sijda' and 'Paibos' during his reign.

- Balban's theory of kingship was based upon — Power, Prestige and Justice. His main objective was to maintain his control upon the administrative officials. The Mongol leader Chingiz Khan was known as the 'Curse of God'.
- The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna Palace built by Kaikubad.
- At the time of his accession on the Delhi Sultanate, Alauddin Khalji assumed the title of Abul Mujaffar Sultan Alauddin and Deen Mohammad Shah Khalji.
- Jalaluddin Feroz Shah Khalji granted to Alauddin Khalji, the post of Amir-i- Tujuk.
- During Ala udd in's time approximately 75 to 80 per cent of the peasant's produce was charged as tax.
- The main tasks of Diwan-i-Ariz were to recruit the soldiers, to disburse the salary, to well equip the army, to make arrangements for inspection and to proceed with the Commander-in-Chief in times of war.
- The main tasks of the Diwan-i-Insha were to draft royal orders and letters and to maintain the govt. records. He also conducted correspondence with the local officers.
- Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms and fixed the prices of various items and goods.
- Munhiyan or detectives were appointed to keep a watch over the market and report the Sultan of the same.
- Barid-i-Mandi was an employee who informed the Sultan of the quality of the material sold in the market.
- 'Khams' was the war booty. The 4/5 of the loot was submitted to the royal treasury. Only 1/5 was distributed among the soldiers.
- Alauddin Khalji established a new department Diwan-i-Mustakharaj in order to check the corruption of Revenue department and to maintain control on the concerned officers.
- Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah rejected the rigid rules of Alauddin Khalji and pursued the policy of forgive and forget.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Ghazi was a Qaruna turk.
- Mohammad Tughlaq has been called, an unfortunate idealist
- Due to shortage of money in the treasury and to meet the expenses of Imperialist policy, Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq issued token currency.
- Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq planned invasion of Khurasan and Iraq but did not carry it out.

- Diwan-i-Kohi was the name of agriculture department organized by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- Elphinston was the first historian who believed that there was some signs of madness in Mohammad Tughlaq.
- Feroz Shah abolished 24 taxes disliked by people.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq following dictum of Quran. levied only 4 taxes named Kharaj, Khums, Zazia and Zakat.
- Feroz Shah brought the two Asokan pillars from Khijrabad and Meerut to Delhi.
- During the period of Feroz Shah Tughlaq, the two books Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi were written by Barni.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq wrote his autobiography entitled Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi.
- Known Feroz Shah Tughlaq established a new department of charity at Delhi as Diwan-i-Khairat.
- Feroz Shah's book 'Dalayat-i-Feroz Shahi' was a work translated into Persian.
- Taimur invaded India in 1398.
- Sikandar Lodhi was the greatest of the Lodhi kings.
- In the Sultanate period, the Wazir was the Prime Minister of the Sultan.
- The department of the Wazir was known as the Diwan-i-Wizarat.
- In the Sultanate period, the Mushrif-i-Mumaliq maintained the account of the income and expenditure of the provinces.
- In the Sultanate period, the Chief Auditor of Accounts was called Mustafai -Ma maliq. His main work was to inspect the accounts prepared by Mushrafi -Mamaliq.
- The Chief of military department was called, Ariz-i-Mamaliq who was not the Commander-in-Chief of the army.
- Dabir-i-Khas was the chairman of the correspondence department.
- Department of Diwan-i-Insha worked under Dabir-i-Khas who issued the royal Firmans (orders) .
- The Treasurer was called Khajij and the Chief Justice was called Qazi-iM amaliq.
- The Chief of the Construction department was called Mir-i-lmarat.
- The Public Hall of the Sultan was called Durbar-i-Azam.
- The Sultan divided the empire into lqtas or provinces.
- lqta was divided into samll shiks or districts.

- Jakat was the tax which covered the taxes of 'Sad pa' and 'Tith' .
- Qutubuddin Aibak had built the mosque known as Quwwat ul-Islam near the Delhi Fort of Rai Pithora.
- The famous mosque at Ajmer known as Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak.
- Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was earlier a Sanskrit school which was built by Vignaraj Bisaldeo.
- Alai Darwaza which is considered to be the most precious jewel of Islamic architecture was built by Alauddin Khalji.
- The new city of Bin and the Hazaar Situn palace in this city were built by Alauddin Khalji.
- In the period of Sikander Lodhi, his Wazir built the Moth mosque.
- The mosque of Attala is one of the best buildings of Sharqi style.
- The Jhajhanri mosque at Jaunpur was built by Ibrahim Sharqi in about 1430.
- The most important mosque at Jaunpur known as Jami mosque was built by Hussain Shah Sharqi.
- The mosque of Lal Darwaza at Jaunpur was built in the middle of the 15th century.
- The Vijay Nagar kingdom was divided into 6 provinces. The chief of the province was known as Prantpati or Nayak.
- The province was divided into Nadu or districts.
- The provincial rulers were allowed to issue their coins.
- In the Vijay Nagar Empire Brahmans were the most respected. The criminal Brahman was exempted from capital punishment.
- Women enjoyed honourable status. Many of them learnt the art of warfare. They were appointed as bodyguards.
- Krishnadeo Ray is designated as the Andhra Pitamah.
- Gold coins were used and they were called 'Barah' .
- Mixed metal coins were called Partab.
- Kabir, who adopted the Gyanashrayi branch of the Nirgun sect, was the disciple of Ramanand.
- Namdeo was born in a small village of Satara district in 1220.
- Sabad refer to the composition related to Yog Sadhana.

- Guru Nanak was born in a small village Talwandi near Lahor.
- To reform a society ridden with ritualism and superstitious, he preached the Nirguna sect.
- The fifth Sikh Guru Arjundeo systematized the composition of Guru Nanak in 'Guru Granth Sahib' .
- Malik Mohammad Jayasi earned great name and fame for his work Padmavat.
- The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted in 1519. During this invasion, he conquered Bajaur and Bhera. He went back from here. When he left these two places were lost to the Moghuls.
- Babar again invaded India in 1526, for the fifth time and he did not go back this time. He founded the Moghul Empire in India.
- He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi by adopting his trusted war tactics of Tulughma.
- Babar used Artillery for the first time in the battle of Panipat.
- Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanva in 1527. He scored a victory over Afghans in battle of 'Ghaghara' in 1529.
- Babar declared the Chanderi war as Jihad and he constructed a mina rate of the heads of the dead Rajputs.
- Babar wrote his autobiography Tujuk-i-Babri in Turkish language.
- Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book — Tarikh-i-Rashidi.