




S. No.	Area Of Meta Data	To be filled by Content Generator
1	Theme	Time Line of Delhi Sultans
2	Subject	History
3	Chapter	The Delhi Sultans
4	Class/Level	Seventh
5	Objectives	To make students aware about the achievements of Delhi Sultans
6	Description	Time line is an easy way to learn important points. It also helps us to understand the facts and events. In this time line we explain the time period of different dynasties of Delhi Sultanate and the achievements of Delhi Sultans.
7	Key Words	Sultanate, Secular, Token currency, Market control policy, Iqtadarisystem, Jaziya.
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DELHI SULTANS

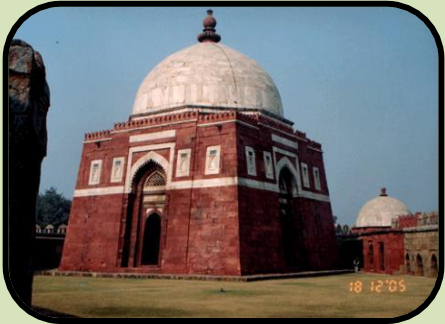
SLAVE DYNASTY

YEAR	RULER	ACHEVEMENT
1206-1210	QUTBUDDIN AYBAK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of Slave Dynasty• Beginning of construction Qutub Minar• He got the title “Lakh Baksh” for his kind nature
1210-1236	SHAMSUDDIN ILTUTMISH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened the power of slave dynasty.• He formed a group of Turkish nobles called TURKAN- I- CHALGHAN(Chalisa)
1236-1240	RAZIA SULTAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The First woman ruler of India• Kept the nobles in check while enlisting the support of the people and army.
1266-1287	GHIYASUDDIN BALBAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blood and Iron Policy• Glorified the position of Sultans• Enforced strict discipline in the court• Efficient spy system• Strengthening Administrative structure and Army

KHALJI DYNASTY

YEAR	RULER	ACHIEVEMENTS
1290-1296	JALALUDDIN KHALJI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of the Khalji Dynasty
1296- 1316	ALAUDDIN KHALJI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced Market control Policy• Extension of sultanate from the Himalayas to the South• Successfully defeated Mongols• Sound Administrative system

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY

YEAR	RULER	ACHIEVEMENTS
1320-1324	GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLUQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of Tughluq Dynasty• Reintroduced the Food Laws of Alauddin khalji• Organized better Postal System• Encouraged Agriculture

1324-1351	MUHAMMAD-BIN-TUGHLUQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secular Religious Policy • Revenue Reforms • Taxation in Doab • Improved Agricultural Policy • Transfer of the Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad • Introduction of Token Currency
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1351-1388	<p>FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLUQ</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Diwan-I- Khairat and Diwan-I- Bandagan • Making Iqtadari System hereditary • Construction of Canals • Establishment of new towns- Firozabad, Jaunpur & Hissar • Imposition of Jaziya on the Brahmans.
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SAYYID DYNASTY

YEAR	RULER	ACHIEVEMENT
1414-1421	KHIZR KHAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of Sayyid Dynasty• He wore a title of Rayad-I-Ala(sublime Banner) & Masnad-I-Aali(most high post)

LODI DYNASTY

YEAR	RULER	ACHIEVEMENT
1451-1489	BHALUL LODI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of Lodi Dynasty• Pragmatic dealing with Afghan nobles• Conquest of the state of Jaunpur

Note : Please use the below content as hyperlink with Razia Sultan & Balban.

RAZIA SULTAN

- Iltutmish became the first sultan to appoint a woman as his successor when he designated his daughter Razia as his heir apparent. Razia was the first and last female ruler of Delhi Sultanate. The Turkish nobility had no intention of acceding to Iltutmish's appointment of a woman as heir, and after the sultan's death on Wednesday 30 April 1236, Razia's brother, Rukn ud din Firuz was elevated to the throne instead.
- She "abandoned the veil and adopted masculine attire". She was an efficient ruler and possessed all the qualities of a monarch. According to Minhaj-i-Siraj, she was "sagacious just, beneficent, the patron of the learned, a dispenser of justice, the cherisher of her subjects, and of warlike talent and endowed with all the admirable attributes and qualifications necessary for a king. She impressed everybody by her ability, love of justice, recognition of merit and capacity for hard work. She abandoned purdah, held open court, listened to grievances of her subjects and exercised general supervision over the work of every department.

BALBAN'S THEORY OF KINGSHIP

Balban adopted the policy of "Blood and Iron" to meet the challenges, both internal in the form of the "Forty Nobles" and external in the form of Mongols. Balban was convinced that the only way to face the internal and external dangers was to increase the power and prestige of the sultan, so he introduced the policy of kingship.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF BALBAN'S THEORY OF KINGSHIP

Divine right of kings-Balban took up the title Zil-I-Ilahi. He believed that kingship was the divine right and only a few were chosen to take up this noble act.

Royal Descent-He dismissed a number of nobles of low origin to ensure that the policy of royal descent is sealed.

Despotism-Balban believed that it is the king's superhuman awe and status which can ensure people's obedience. He ruled with an iron fist.