

History Part – 18

18] Arab and Turkish Invasion

Notes

Prophet Mohammad (570 - 632 AD)

- He is the founder of Islam.
- He grew up in the deserts of Arabia.
- His first converts were the Arabs.
- Sind and Multan were conquered by the Arabs 712 A.D.

Muhammad – bin - Qasim

- Al-Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq sent **Muhammad-bin-Qasim** to India
- He Conquered **Sind** with the permission of Caliph Walid

Battle of Rewar

- **Fought between Muhammad-bin-Qasim and Dahir** the ruler of Sind
- Dahir was defeated. Sind and Multan was captured.
- **Muhammad-bin-Qasim** called Multan as ‘The City of Gold’

Administrative System

- Sind and Multan were divided into number of Iqtas or districts by Muhammad-bin-Qasim and Arab military officers headed the Iqtas.
- The sub-divisions of the districts were administered by the local Hindu Officers.
- Jizya was imposed on non-Muslims.

Muhammad-bin-Qasim's Army

- 25,000 troops with 6000 Camels, 6000 Syrian horses, 3000 Bactrian Camels and an artillery force with 2000 men, advanced guards, and five catapults.

End of Muhammad-bin-Qasim

- Caliph Walid was succeeded by Caliph Sulaiman.
- He was an enemy of Al-Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq.
- Muharrimad-bin Qasim was the son-in-law of Al-Hajjaj, so he dismissed him and sent to Mesopotamia as a prisoner where he was tortured to death.
- For more than 150 years, Sind and Multan continued to remain as the part of the Caliph's Empire.

Effects of Arab Conquest

- The subjugation of Sind made way for Islam into India.
- The art of administration, astronomy, music, painting, medicine and architecture were learnt by Arabs from our land and they spread astronomy, Indian Philosophy, and numerals to Europe.

Turkish Invasion

- In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Turks dominated the Caliphs of Baghdad
- They extended their dominion beyond Sind and Multan into India and finished the work begun by the Arabs.

Rani Bai's Heroic Defence

- The wife of Dahir and the other women of sind put up a heroic defence within the the fort of rewar.

Brahma siddhanta

- Brahma siddhanta a Sanskrit work of Brahma gupta was translated into Arabic in which the names of indian scientists like Sindbad , bhala , manaka are mentioned.
- In a hospital at Baghdad , Dhana was appointed as chief medical officer.

- A serious disease of Caliph Harun – al – Rashid Manaka , a physician cured.

Muhammad of ghazini (971 – 1030)

- In 1000 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India
- He was the first Turkish to invade India.
- He returned to Ghazna with enormous wealth after defeating
 - ✓ Jaipala, the ruler of Hindu Shahi Dynasty
 - ✓ Fateh Daud of Multan
 - ✓ Anandpala of Nagarkot
 - ✓ the Chandelas, the rulers of Mathura
 - ✓ Kanauj, and Gwalior.
- Mahmud’s significant invasion in Hindustan was against the Somnath temple in 1025 A.D., located on the coast of Kathiawar and Raja Bhima Dev the ruler of Kathiawar and his followers escaped from the place.

Muhammad of Ghazni’s Character Estimation

- Mahmud of Ghazni was one of the greatest Muslim rulers of Asia.

- He patronised art and letters and scholars like Firdausi author of shah namah and Alberuni.
- The author of 'Indian History' refers to the 17 expeditions of Muhammad Ghajini is Sir Henry Elliot

End of Ghazni's rule in India

- Ghazni's rule declined by 1186 A.D. and the Mahmud of Ghori grew up.

Muhammad of Ghori (1149 – 1206)

- He was the third Muslim ruler who invaded India.
- He became the ruler of Ghori.

Muhammad of Ghori invasions

- He first invaded India in 1176 A.D.

First Battle of Tarain (1191 A.D.)

- He seized the fortress of Bhatinda in 1189 A.D. and then progressed into the kingdom of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Muhammad of Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D. and recovered Bhatinda.

Second Battle of Tarain (1192 A.D.)

- In the second battle of Train, the joined forces of the Rajput rulers under Prithviraj were defeated by Muhammad of Ghori.
- Prithviraj was held as a prisoner and later put to death.
- The Turkish rule began for the first time in Indian history with end The Second Battle of Tarain.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak was appointed as the commander by Muhammad of Ghori

Rajput Uprisings

- There were many Rajput mutinies between 1193 and 1198 A.D.
- Qutb-ud-din-Aibak defeated them and brought many regions under his control.
- Muhammad of Ghori made Delhi as the capital.

Battle of Chandwar (1194 A.D.)

- Muhammad of Ghori defeated Jaichandra, the greatest Rajput ruler of Kanauj and killed him in the battle.

Conquest of Bengal and Bihar

- Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji, one of the commanders of Muhammad of Ghori destroyed Vikramasila in 1202 and Nalanda Universities in 1203 A.D.
- Invasion of Ghori in order is Multan - Sind - Punjab - Sialkot - Lahore

Death of Muhammad of Ghori

- He was assassinated on 25th March 1206 A.D. in Central Asia by some Shia rebels and Khokhars.
- He is considered to be the real founder of the Turkish Empire in India because of his various invasions and subjugations of the Rajput territories in North India.
- The son-in-law of Alptigin is Sabuktigin.

Arab and Turkish invasion - Questions

1) Who were the first followers of Islamic religion?

- (A) Muslims
- (B) Turks
- (C) Arabs

(D) Persians

2) Which of the following is not the cause of Arabs invading the Indus in India?

(A) Ports of Indus area

(B) Pirates are not controlled

(C) To set up a specialized administration in Indus area

(D) The wealthiest area

3) When Muhammed bin Qasim Invading sindh Who was the king of the Sindh?

(A) Caliph walid

(B) Dakir

(C) Porous

(D) Sulaiman

4) Which city is called as 'The City of gold'?

(A) Rewar

(B) Multan

(C) Sindh

(D) Ghajini

5) Which of the following statement is wrong ?

(A) Mohammed-bin Qasim divided sind and multan into a number of iqtas or districts.

(B) The Hindu authorities were appointed as the leaders of the Ighthas.

(C) The Arabs imposed jiza on non muslims.

(D) The sind and multan remained as part of the caliph empire for more than 150 years.

6) When did Muhammad Ghazni invaded India?

(A) AD 998

(B) AD 999

(C) AD 1000

(D) AD 1001

7) When did Mahmud of Ghazni invaded somnath temple ?

(A) AD 1025

(B) AD 1027

(C) AD 1020

(D) AD 1000

8) Arrange the places captured by Mahmud of ghor in india according to the year of capturing?

(A) Multan - Punjab - sind - Lahore - Sialkot

(B) Multan - sind - Punjab - Sialkot - Lahore

(C) Lahore - Sialkot - Punjab - Sind - Multan

(D) Lahore - sind - Multan - Punjab – Sialkot

9) Match the following

- 1) First battle of Tarain - AD 1191
- 2) Second battle of Tarain - 1192
- 3) Battle of Chandw - AD 1194
- 4) Fortress of Bhatinda - AD 1189

(A) 4 3 1 2

(B) 1 2 3 4

(C) 3 1 2 4

(D) 3 1 4 2

10) Which war helps the Turkish Muslim to enter in India?

(A) First battle of Tarain

(B) Second battle of Tarain

(C) Battle of Chandwar

(D) Ghajini invasion

11) Which is the capital of Mohammad of Ghori's empire?

(A) Delhi

(B) Ghajini

(C) Sindh

(D) Bengal

12. What led to the expansion of the Mohammed Ghori rule in India?

(A) First battle of Tarain

(B) Second battle of Tarain

(C) Battle of Chandwar

(D) Invasion of the Rajput

13) Which of the following is / are correct ?

1) Commander of Mohammed Ghori - Mohammed-bin-Bagdiar-Khilji

2) Wickramashela, Nalanda University Demolished - AD 1020.

3) Invasion of Muhammad Ghauri of India in 1176.

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 3

(D) 2 only

14) Who defeated Mohammed of Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain ?

(A) Jayachandran

(B) Prithviraj

(C) Jayapala

(D) Ismail

15) Who is the founder of Islam?

(A) Mohammed of Ghori

(B) Prophet Muhammad

(C) Muhammad bin Qasim

(D) Ghajini

16) Who is the reason for the Muslim rule in India?

(A) Mohammed of Ghori

(B) Prophet Muhammad

(C) Muhammad bin Qasim

(D) Ghajini

17) Who is the author of Shah Namah?

(A) Firdausi

(B) Alberuni

(C) Sabuktigin

(D) Sir Henry Elliot

18) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

1) Mohammad of ghori's main purpose is to gain wealth.

2) Ghajini's main purpose is to set up an Islamic rule in India.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of these

19) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

1) Mohammed appointed his commander Qutb-ud-din Aibak as his successor to the areas occupied by him.

2) Qutb- ud-din captured the cities of Meerut, Ajmer, Delhi and made Delhi the capital.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of these

20) Who is the son-in-law of Alptigin?

(A) Mohammed Ghajini

(B) Ismail

(C) Fadah Dhawood

(D) Sabuktigin

21) Who constituted Islamists as a powerful political movement in Asia?

(A) Persians

(B) Arabs

(C) Turks

(D) Kalpak

22) Who is the author of 'Indian History' refers to the 17 expeditions of Muhammad Ghajini?

(A) Firdausi

(B) Alberuni

(C) Sahabdeen

(D) Sir Henry Elliot

23) Who was appointed as a chief medical officer in a hospital at Baghdad ?

(A) Manaka

(B) Dhana

(C) Bhala

(D) Sindbad

24) In which war did Prativirajan retrieve the Bhatinda fort?

(A) First battle of Tarain

(B) Second battle of Tarain

(C) Battle of chandwar

(D) Ghajini invasion

25) Jaya Bala who fought against Mohammad Ghazni belongs to which dynasty?

(A) Mamluk

(B) Aravidu

(C) Shahi

(D) Tuluva