

**Quaestio:** \_\_\_\_\_

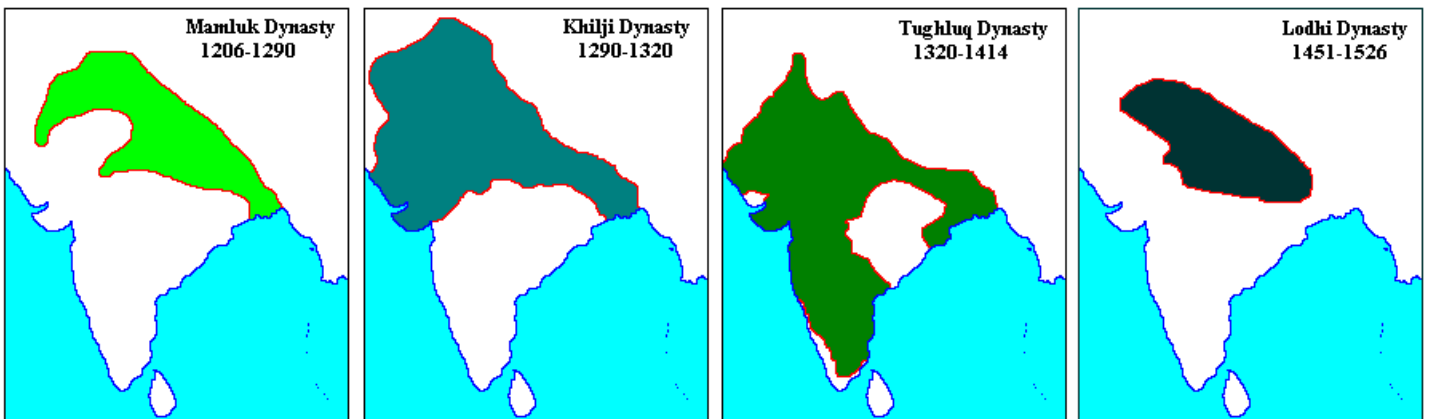
**Nunc Agenda:** Read the following selection about Islam and Muslim Rule in India, examine the map, and answer the questions that follow ***through numbered annotations***.

After the fall of the Gupta Empire in the 500s, India broke apart into a number of small kingdoms. For several centuries, no single ruler emerged to take charge of all India.

**The Arrival of Islam** During this period of small kingdoms, Arab Muslim traders arrived in India for the first time. These traders sailed to ports along India’s west coast in search of goods such as spices. Over time, some Muslim traders settled in Indian towns, where they peacefully lived beside Hindus and Buddhists. The next Muslims to arrive in India, however, were not so peaceful. In the early 700s, Turkic and Afghan raiders invaded and conquered the region of Sind along the Indus River in what is now Pakistan. For almost 300 years, these invaders were able to advance only as far as the Indus River valley. Starting around the year 1000, however, well-trained Turkic armies swept into northern India from Afghanistan. Led by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, they devastated Indian cities and temples in 17 brutal campaigns. These attacks left the region weakened and vulnerable to other conquerors.

**The Delhi Sultanate** By the 1200s, most of northern India was under Muslim control, and Delhi became the capital of a loose empire of Turkic warlords called the Delhi Sultanate. The rulers of the Delhi sultanate were tolerant and allowed the Indian people to practice their traditional customs and religions. At the same time, though, they worked to spread Islamic culture through India by inviting artists and scholars from other parts of the Muslim world to Delhi. As a result, a new culture formed that blended Islamic and Indian elements. For example, a new language, Urdu, formed from a combination of Sanskrit with Arabic, Turkic, and Persian elements. The name Urdu actually comes from the Turkic and Mongolian word “Horde” meaning army camp. The Delhi sultanate remained strong for about 300 years, but in 1398, Timur the Lame destroyed Delhi. The city was so completely devastated that according to one witness, “for months, not a bird moved in the city.” By the early 1500s, Delhi had been rebuilt, but its power was weakened. This weakening left India open to invasion...

**(Source: Susan Ramirez, et al., *World History: Human Legacy*, Holt, adapted with elements from Linda B. Black, Roger Beck, et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell)**



The Sultanate of Delhi, 1206-1526

1. How did Islam first reach India?
2. What conditions made it possible for Turkic and Afghan invaders to conquer northern India?
3. How was the language of Urdu formed?
4. Examining the Maps below, should this period be called the Delhi Sultanate or the Delhi Sultanates? Explain.

# The Mughal Legacy

## Safavid Empire

- \_\_\_\_\_ Muslim Empire that rose to power in \_\_\_\_\_ after the fall of the Timurids
- 1501: First ruler, \_\_\_\_\_ Ismail, made Shiism the religion of the \_\_\_\_\_ despite majority \_\_\_\_\_ population
- Lost territory to \_\_\_\_\_ due to their superior gunpowder technology and elite \_\_\_\_\_
- 1588: Shah Abbas adopted \_\_\_\_\_ weapons and created elite military force of \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers
- Short-lived, but helped shape the Shia Persian culture that exists today

## Mughal Empire

- 1200s – 1500s: Northern India controlled by series of Turkic and Afghan Sultans (Delhi Sultanate)
- \_\_\_\_\_ – Central Asian ruler who lost his territory and invaded Northern India
- Descendant of both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Khan (from Chagatai line)
- Defeated Delhi Sultanate in Northern India with the support from \_\_\_\_\_ who gave him \_\_\_\_\_ making the Mughals a \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
- Founded Mughal Empire in 1526 (Mughal means \_\_\_\_\_)

## Akbar the Great (r.1542-1605)

- Created a strong organized \_\_\_\_\_ government
- Married \_\_\_\_\_ Rajput Princess for \_\_\_\_\_ alliance
- Held religious discussions with members of different \_\_\_\_\_
- Created a new religion called “Din-i-ilahi” or “\_\_\_\_\_,” mix of Islam, Hinduism, and other faiths
- It did not last and made him \_\_\_\_\_ with religious Muslims
- Ended \_\_\_\_\_ on non-Muslims, encouraged trade

## Jahangir (r. 1605-1627)

- Persian wife, Nur Jahan, power behind the throne, increased \_\_\_\_\_ influence
- Addicted to \_\_\_\_\_, opium, and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ tried to usurp the throne, had son \_\_\_\_\_, killed son’s supporters
- Like Akbar, religiously \_\_\_\_\_, except to Sikhs
- Warned nobles never to force Islam on anyone

## Shah Jahan (r.1628-1658)

- Reigned during Mughal cultural Golden Age
- His wife, Mumtaz Mahal, also Persian, died in while giving birth to his \_\_\_\_\_ child
- He built the \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ for her (It is NOT a palace or mosque) but raised \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.
- Beautiful symbol of \_\_\_\_\_, or giant waste of \_\_\_\_\_?

## Aurangzeb (r. 1658-1707)

- Usurped throne from Shah Jahan
- \_\_\_\_\_ religious tolerance
- \_\_\_\_\_ non-Muslim faiths, raised taxes
- Revolts weakened the empire
- European invaders soon took power