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The Delhi Sultanate & Mughal India

문서의 제목
나눔명조

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Describe the effects of the Delhi sultanate on India.
- Explain how Muslim and Hindu civilizations interacted in India.
- Describe the historical origins and central ideas of Sikhism.
- Summarize the policies of Akbar that strengthened Mughal India

Delhi Sultanate

India was a fragmented area of many kingdoms with Princes seeking control

Hinduism & Buddhist flourished & huge temples were built

However, Muslim invaders would push into the Indus valley & the **Sultan, Muslim Ruler, would take control**

The Capital would become **Delhi**

The rivalries between the Princes, the conversion of the poor to Islam, & better war advancements let the Muslims take control

Changes

Sultans brought Muslim traditions of government & trade between India & Muslim lands increased.

Soon, the Mongol empire would push in & split India between rival Hindu & Muslim states

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Meeting of Islam & Hinduism

At first Islam invaders killed Hindus & built mosques atop ruins, peace arrived later

Hindus worshipped many gods & used various sacred texts & statues

The Muslims believed in 1 god & saw the Hindu statues as offensive

Hindus believed in a **caste system, while the Muslims did not & thought everyone was equal**

Religion Continued

Eventually Sultans let Hindus worship their religion & **rajahs**, Hindu rulers, were left in place

Soon ideas would be shared & traditions were spread between the two groups.

The Caste system would become more rigid after the growth of Islam.

A new language called Urdu would combine Indian, Persian, & Arabic languages

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Sikhism Emerges

The religion **Sikhism** arose in the 1400s

This religion saw a single God for all humanity
& everyone was equal & had the same
rights

Sikhism threw out the caste system & changed
people's names to promote equality

They followed a set of rules called the Khalsa or
“Five Ks”

The 5 Ks

1. Kesh- uncut hair is covered by a turban

2. Kirpan- carry a religious sword to fight oppression

3. Kara- wear a metal bracelet

4. Kang- The use of a comb

5. Kachera- Special underclothing

**Following these rules & wearing these clothing
helped distinguish them from others**

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Mughal India

The Mughal empire lead by **Babur**- military leader, poet, & author, poured into India to claim it

The Mughal Dynasty would last from 1526-1857

Babur's grandson **Akbar** would become a powerful leader who inspired much of the people in India

Akbar's descendants would bring literature, art, & architecture to the region.

Mughal India Continued

The ruler Shah Jahan would order the construction of a magnificent tomb called the **Taj Mahal**

The tomb & its surrounding areas are still one of the 10 man made wonders of the world.

The Mughal empire would begin to decline, only to struggle along with help with European trade

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