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رضوان عطية وردي الجبوري

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بإشراف

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abstract

In the name of God the Merciful

Praise be to Allah and peace and blessings be upon our master Muhammad and his family and companions

India is a study in the era of the Sultanate of studies distinctive and that the lack of scientific studies on this period as it ruled the Indian subcontinent, five families began ruling Mamluk era, and followed by the rule and the rule of Alkhlgian Altaglagien my family as well as masters and Allodhien familles. The continued provision of this family to the Indian sub-continent three hundred and thirty years, and only search the first three families because that the length of the reign of the Sultanate until its end at the hands of the Mongols.

The importance of studying the history of India in the era of the Sultanate comes through the important achievements made in that era in the political, military, cultural, religious and urban all that saved us the history of the sources and references relevant to the era of the Sultanate, which included the important details from that era as well as many of the buildings that remained proud to the present time struggling against time to tell us the history of the sultans and princes who lived in that era. The scientists in India a major role in spreading the Islamic religion and science and tasks of teaching, whether in "mosques, hotels, angles and schools," which was built by the Sultans in the era of the Sultanate, as well as to pay attention to the judiciary and take a lot of scientists and the Senate as judge and as Chief Justice.

The research includes an introduction and preface, five chapters, and conclusion and appendices and a list of sources and references.

Included two sections the boot, I: India geography included (name, location and boundaries, area and the terrain and climate).

The second section included a summary of the general conditions that preceded the era of the Sultanate since the Islamic conquest of Alsind in times Rashidi and Umayyad indicating the reasons for conquest in those times, and Matlaha of breakthroughs in modern Ghaznavi and Ghorī era, whose end permission to begin new era of the Sultanate of Islamic India.

The first chapter: it dealt with internal political situation of the Sultanate Included three sections: Section I: we pointed it to the situation of the Sultanate in the Mamluk era, section II Addressing: the situation of the Sultanate in the era of "Alkhlgian," section III Addressing: the conditions of the Sultanate in the era of "Altaglagien," and we have reached during the search to the first of the foundations of the Sultanate is the Sultan Qutbuddin Aipeç, however, we found that he

had laid down the rules of a new political system for Muslims in India, Historians held who wrote the history of the Sultanate in India that "Ghotbeddin Aipek" is the first of the foundations of the Islamic Sultanate, followed by powerful sultans have shown high reliability in the pillars of power in the Sultanate until the end of the Mamluk era.

Alkhlgian family was sentenced after mamluks family, who return according to most historical sources to the Turkish origin while others attribute them to Afghan origin, and emerged from the sultans of this family, "Jalal al-Din Khalaji," which is the real founder of the Sultanate of Alkhlgian which is complementary to the Mamluk era, where widened the scope of the Sultanate in the days widening did not pledge the Islamic states in India, at a time turned it towards building a strong army went also to regulate the affairs of the Sultanate's administrative and political, followed by Aladdin Alkhlgi which is the first muslim Sultan, the extension of influence over the northern areas are as well as penetrate the southern regions of the country, and there has been a significant change on the nature of management, was Sultan Aladdin aims to establish a unified central government, and established administrative staff strictly intended behind him achieve control over all parts of the Indian subcontinent, and successively sultans after "Aladdin Alkhlgi" that ended the rule of this family at the hands of the Sultan, "Ghayasuddin Taglag" the first sultans Altaglagien family is the foundation of the third Turkish family ruling in India, and this family is due in origin to the Turks "Alaqraona" which they inhabit the mountains between the land of Sind and the Turks, and mends his ways King to Taglag, was fair and virtuous, however, did not appreciate the Sultanate of Dhli calm and stability in the era of Altaglagien.

the second section focused on the administrative systems and judicial where he addressed the first research about a system of government management, which represents a collection of systems, including the political system and the administrative, financial and military, as it is the administrative institutions main nerve for any political system is based, the regimes consist of laws, principles and traditions that the of governance.

The second section: Included of judicial systems of the Sultanate and included a talk about the judiciary in the Sultanate and the role of the sultans in the judiciary. As it is the judicial systems in the Sultanate is the most important administrative institutions, as was the Sultans play an important role in eliminating some of them were at the beginning of the era of the Sultanate sitting to eliminate and to consider public matters.

Also found institutions of other administrative as well as the judiciary have had the same importance, including the bureaucracy and the financial system, and the expenses of the house money, money and the

role of the beating, and currencies that were in circulation in the era of the Sultanate, and the interest of the sultans markets and address the economic crisis and economic recession, the crisis in the markets and the support price and the issuance of currency additional to cover the shortfall in the market, especially in years with low rainfall or in times of war and therefore need the army to the continued funding with money and food for themselves and their families.

The allocated Chapter III: military organization in the era of the Sultanate and consists chapter of three sections: Eat First topic: the elements of the Indian army regular, as was the Indian army is made up of different categories of shares each in the head with force, and had a distinguished role in the processes of conquest, annexation Army many of them, especially the cavalry, and we found that the Indian army in the era of the Sultanate is composed of different races and ethnicities of the Mongols, Turks, Persians and Afghans, as well as it was to rely in the category of the army on two major components: the Mamluks, Turks, who was called a name or title (pike any pedestrian) and had to rely on Indian fighters, who had a key role in the Indian Army in the era of the Sultanate.

The second topic to: army weapons & Materials, The Army of the Sultanate in India consists of several teams, each exercising a certain vitality, including the Praetorian Guard and they called (Gandrs Gandars) and follow the Sultan directly, the second group: the backbone of the army, and they are infantry and cavalry.

Also touched on the third topic: the military leaders and battles and military plans. Where the Indian army fought many battles during the era of the Sultanate, and a part of these battles led by the Sultans themselves, which were always crowned with victory in the various covenants of the ruling families of the Mamluk era began and the Covenant and the Covenant Alkhlgı Alnggay.

The fourth quarter included: the external relations of the Sultanate: where we dealt with first: the relationship with the Abbasid Caliphate and the Mamelukes in Egypt and the research shows the existence of strong relations between India and the sultans before the end of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad and even after the transfer of succession to Egypt.

Second, the relationship with Akhawarzmeyen where there was a relationship in the political and military aspects, and within that relationship for asylum Sultan "Jalaluddin Menkberta" to India, a fugitive from the Mongols and the risk of failing to confront them, where he left India in the end and went to Iraq.

Third, the relationship with the Mongols, and IV: the relationship with China where the Sultanate's relations with China, dating back to ancient times, and that relationship became closer after the transmission

of Buddhism from India to China. Fifth: the relationship with the Turks and the Khazars, and VI: The relationship between Hindus and Muslims, demonstrated by the study that the relationship between Islam and Hinduism at the beginning of the era of the Sultanate was weak where the Muslims live in isolation from the Hindus because of the big difference between them in the customs and traditions, and the Muslims realize at first that to forge the link and integrate into Indian society takes time, but we noticed that the spacing between the two communities of Hindu and Muslim world has subsided with time, and mingled with Muslims Hindus, and married them, and that is taking the Muslims many of the customs and traditions, many people enter Islam from the lower classes.

And we dealt with in Chapter V: Cultural and Urban Aspects in the era of the Sultanate of Islamic and had two sections: The first topic dealt with the cultural life in the era of the Sultanate, the Mamluk era, in the era of Alkhlgian Vdilaan era Alnggayan, languages prevailing in India in the era of the Sultanate in addition to the science of mental and transmission, but sultans and the interest of science and scientists.

The second section has dealt with aspects of construction in the era of the Sultanate, including talk of building materials, Mava India Buildings military, civil and religious of the castles and forts, palaces, mosques and schools were built by the sultans and the development of urbanization and construction, and development of art and style of construction, and on that clear through the effects found in India, which indicated the extent of construction paper and art in urban India in the era of the Sultanate.

Finally, the very distant to be problematic and the difficulties of the study a few do not detract from that will not undermine the effort of the owner or influence in the hope that the thesis worthy of that take place modest in our library of historical and contribute to the service of historical studies of the Islamic and the service of our library Arabic, and in particular studies of interest on Islam in the "South East Asia and specifically history of the Indian subcontinent."

.... Praise be to Allah, and reconciled to God

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**India In The Period Of Islamic
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