

CHAPTER
10
SECTION 4**Note Taking Study Guide****INDIA'S MUSLIM EMPIRES**

Focus Question: How did Muslim rule affect Indian government and society?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following outline to record the supporting details related to Muslim empires in India.

I. The Delhi Sultanate**A. The Sultan of Delhi defeats the Hindus**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

II. _____**A. _____**

1. _____
2. _____

B. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

III. _____**A. _____**

1. _____
2. _____

B. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. _____

1. _____
2. _____

CHAPTER

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SECTION 4

Section Summary

INDIA'S MUSLIM EMPIRES

After 550, rival princes fought for control of India. Around 1000, Muslim armies moved in. Muslim attacks included onslaughts that killed many Hindus and destroyed Buddhist temples. Muslims triumphed due to military superiority, rivalries among Hindu princes, and the many Hindus who converted to Islam. By the 1100s, a **sultan** controlled northern India. From the capital in **Delhi**, the Delhi sultanate ruled from 1206 to 1526.

Muslim rulers reorganized Indian government and increased trade. During the Mongol raids of the 1200s, scholars fled from Baghdad to India, bringing Persian and Greek learning with them. These newcomers helped turn Delhi into a place where art and architecture flourished. However, in 1389, Mongols attacked Delhi, destroying much of its culture.

The Muslim advance brought two very different religious groups—Hindus and Muslims—face to face. Muslims worshiped a single god, while Hindus prayed to many. Hindus accepted the caste system, while Islam promoted equality.

Gradually, the cultures blended. Hindus were allowed to practice their religion and some **rajahs**, or local Hindu rulers, continued governing. Many Hindus converted to Islam because it rejected the caste system. Muslims followed some Hindu customs and ideas. A new language, called Urdu, blended Arabic, Persian, and Hindi. A new religion, **Sikhism**, was a blend of Muslim and Hindu beliefs.

In 1526, **Babur** led Turkish and Mongol armies into northern India to establish the **Mughal** dynasty, which would last until 1857. Babur's grandson, **Akbar**, known as Akbar the Great, ruled from 1556 to 1605. He established a strong central government that had paid officials; he also modernized the army and encouraged international trade. He allowed Hindus to work in government and promoted peace through religious tolerance.

After Akbar's death, his son's wife, **Nur Jahan**, managed the government skillfully, and supported Indian culture. She was the most powerful woman in Indian history until the twentieth century. Akbar's grandson, **Shah Jahan**, ruled when Mughal literature, art, and architecture were at their height. He built the **Taj Mahal**, a tomb for his wife. It is a spectacular building and a great monument of the Mughal empire.

Review Questions

1. What are two differences between Hindu and Muslim beliefs?

2. What were Nur Jahan's contributions to the Mughal empire?

READING CHECK

What religion is a blend of Muslim and Hindu beliefs?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *onslaughts* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues to its meaning in the sentence. Use those clues to help you write a definition of *onslaughts*.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details

Record details that support this statement:

In India, the Hindu and Muslim cultures blended.
