

## S Y N O P S I S

### Chapter - I

#### THE FIRST DECADE OF SULTĀN MAHMŪD'S REIGN (1458-1467)

Early years of Sultān Mahmūd's life - His birth - His mother Bibī Mughali and the story of her marriage with Muhammad Shāh - the Sultan's mother seeks the protection of Saiyyid Shāh 'Ālam - The Sultān's early life under the protection of the saint.

The political condition of Gujarat at the time of his accession - The rift among the nobles - The Rajput kingdoms within Gujarat.

The conspiracy of nobles - The real cause of conspiracy - The attitude of the Sultān towards the conspirators - The real conspirators brought to light - The Sultān masters the situation - The fate of the conspirators.

An assessment of the rebellion - Distribution of jagirs and titles to the persons who remained faithful to him during his time.

Gujarat and Malwa and the Bahamani Empire of Deccan  
(1461-1462)

Nizām-ul-mulk Ghorī leaves the Nizām Shāhī state in anger - Nizām Shāh ascends the throne under the regency of Khawajah Jehan or Mahmud Gawan - Request of Nizām Shāh for help to Sultān Mahmūd Shāh against the Malwa ruler invading at this time - Reasons for Sultān Mahmūd acceding to the request.

The course of the war.

Sultān Mahmūd Khaljī attacks Deccan again - Gujarat army once again sent - Retreat of Mahmūd Khaljī - A threat from Mahmūd Shāh I to the Sultān of Malwa.

The conquest of Bahrot, Panera and Dun :-

The piratical activities in these places - Its effects on the sea-coast and Gujarat shipping - The Sultān's march towards the pirates and conquest of these places.

Sack of Sanjan : (1465 or 1491)

Defence by its Hindu ruler and his Parsi subjects  
 The escape of the Parsis and their settlement at Udwaḍa.

Mahmud Shah helps Usman Khān to recover the throne of Jhalore : (1461-1462)

The source - <sup>A</sup> Brief history of Jhalore - Usman Khān seeks the help of Sultān Mahmūd against his brother Malik Sālār - The royal army restores Usman Khān on the throne of Jhalore.

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Chapter - II  
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EXPANSION OF THE KINGDOM - (1467-1484)

The conquest of Junagadh :-

Importance of the situation of Junagadh in Saurashtra - Political importance of the place - The origin of the Ra's of Junagadh - Antiquity of Junagadh - Ra Mandalika's early life - Reasons for its conquest - political and religious - Three expeditions and the causes advanced by the Sultan for these expeditions - Popular belief for the fall of Junagadh - Conversion of Ra Mandalika to Islam - Reasons given by the Persian chroniclers Examination of the validity of these reasons - Junagadh renamed Mustafabad and its importance - The importance of the conquest of Junagadh - Political and strategical.

The sack of Kuva :-

Khalīl Khān (later Sultān Muzaffar Shāh) as the deputy of Saurashtra - Jhala Vaghoji of Kuva - The catastrophe of Kuva.

Cutch and Sind :-

Confused and meagre account - Disturbance in Cutch - Easily reasserts his strength - Sind - Relations with the Jam of Sind - Relieves the Jam from the trouble.

The conquest of Dwarka and Sankhodhar :-

Religious importance of these places - Causes of invasion - The campaign against Raja Bhim of Dwarka his execution.

The conquest of Champaner :-

Importance of Champaner - Famine in Gujarat - The campaign - Raval Jaysingh seeks the help of the Malwa ruler - Ghyās-ud-dīn of Malwa and his retreat after the march of a few miles - Reason for this retreat according to the chroniclers and how far it is acceptable - The likely reasons for the retreat.

The storming of the fort - its fall -

The performance of Jauhar by the Rajputs -

The fate of Raval Jaysingh and his family.

The popular beliefs about the fall of Champaner -  
The close of the war.

The subjugation of Ranpur :-

Source - Relation of the Sultān with Gohel chief  
Ranji of Ranpur - The causes of the expedition against  
the Gohel chief - Fall of Ranpur and the Rajput women  
performed Jauhar - An evaluation of the event.

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Chapter - III  
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INTERNAL AFFAIRS, BAHĀDUR GILĀNĪ & KHANDESH

The administrative divisions of Gujarat - Founda-  
tion of Muḥamudabad - Conspiracy of Khudāwand Khān - Re-  
asons for this conspiracy - The Sultān informed about  
this - The conspiracy failed - The Sultān tests the loy-  
alty of the nobles - An assessment of the conspiracy.

Bahādur Gilānī's piratical activities on the sea-  
coast of Gujarat - Origin of Bahādur - Reasons for his  
piratical activities in sea - Sultān Maḥmūd send the ar-  
mies by sea and land - The failure of the Gujarat navy-  
Sultān Maḥmūd's appeal to the Deccan ruler for help -

Bahādur captured by the Deccan army and executed.

Succession problem of Khandesh - Relations of the Sultān with the Sultān of Khandesh - Rival groups of the nobles and their support to rival candidate - 'Ālam Khān appeal to Gujarat Sultān for help - The Gujarat army occupies Khandesh - 'Ālam Khan restored.

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#### Chapter - IV.

#### THE RELATIONS WITH THE PORTUGUESE. THE FIRST PHASE (1506-1511)

1508 - Commencement of relations, Egypt's monopoly of Indian trade before the Portuguese - their awareness of Portuguese danger.

The sea-borne trade of Gujarat affected by the entry of the Portuguese in the Indian waters - The free and safe navigation of cargo ship becomes difficult - Loss of revenue to the Sultan of Gujarat - An alliance between the Sultāns of Egypt and Gujarat.

Battle of Chāul - Description of the battle - Defeat of the Portuguese - Lessons of Chaul.

Battle at Div - Almeida, the Portuguese viceroy avenges the earlier defeat - The reasons for the defeat of

the joint navy at Div - Results of the battle of Div.

Appointment of Affonso Albuquerque - Change in the policy towards Gujarat - Defensive policy followed by the Sultān - Opening of negotiations with the Portuguese - Fall of Goa to the Portuguese - A further warning to the opponents of the Portuguese.

Embassy sent to Affonso by the Sultan with two letters, one from the Sultān and the other from Malik Gopi - The contents of the letters described - Albuquerque's reply.

League between Gujarat and Egypt broken up.

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## Chapter - V

### LEGENDS ABOUT SULTĀN MAHMŪD SHĀH

Controversies about his epithet Begada - The opinions of the Persian writers and modern writers about this epithet - The belief of the followers of Imām Shāh about this sobriquet - Examination of these references and their possible interpretation.

The Sultān's personal habits - The Story of poison Accounts of Varthema and Barbosa for this habit - Probable political reasons.

The Sultān's appetite - other personal habits.

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## Chapter - VI

### AN ASSESSMENT OF SULTAN MAHMUD SHAH'S REIGN AND POLICIES.

His administration - Administrative divisions of the Kingdom - Administrative<sup>on</sup> of justice.

Military administration - The categories of the forces - The use of the weapons - Rules for the military officers and soldiers - The Sultān's special favour to the families of the soldiers.

Religious policy - a staunch follower of Islam - His training in the laws of Islam - Attitude towards Hindus and Rajputs in particular - Not very harsh with the Hindus - Some political considerations for them - Harshness towards Rajputs partly for political reasons - A moderate religious policy on the whole - Dislike for Shi'as.

Notable features of his reign - A general survey of his achievements in military engagements - Prestige of the Sultanate raised during this time. An embassy to Gujarat sent by Ismā'īl Shāh, the ruler of Persia, also



a rebellious Lodi prince takes refuge in the court of Gujarat.

Development of Architecture - A bright period of the Sultānate - Architectural pieces of Sarkhej, constructions in Ahmedabad and its suburbs mentioned herein.

The coins of his reign - Distinctive in the numismatic history of Gujarat - His name given to silver coins.

Horticulture and Arboriculture - Plantation of shady trees and fruits of different kinds, is the result of Sultān Mahmūd's efforts.

Close of the reign - Death of the Sultān - Buried at Sarkhej.

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## Chapter - VII

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF SULTĀN MUZAFFAR SHĀH

The family of Sultān Mahmūd - Birth of Muzaffar Shāh - His education and varied interests.

Political career - Appointments at various places, at Sorath and at Baroda - Appointment as successor sanctioned by the nobles.

Ascends the throne on November 22, 1511 - The dis-

tribution of jagirs and titles.

Persian mission in Gujarat - Presence of Malwa Prince in the capital - Conflict with the prince's men and envoy's suite - Different opinions about this conflict - Portuguese account of the Persian embassy - Departure of the embassy.

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### Chapter - VIII

#### RELATIONS OF GUJARAT WITH MALWA

The war of succession in Malwa - Rise of Medini Rai The nobles of Malwa seek the help of Sultān Muzaffar Shāh - Muzaffar Shāh to Malwa with a large army - Gives up the idea of attacking it - Reason for this retreat explained.

Muzaffar Shāh renews the attack on Mandu - A successful attack - Rai Pithora, the son of Medini Rai, in the fort with a band of Rajput soldiers - Medini Rai to Rana Sanga - Underestimation of Rajput strength by Persian chroniclers - Fall of Mandu - Muzaffar Shāh restores Mahmūd Khaljī - Jauhar in the fort - Grand entertainment for the Sultan of Gujarat.

An attempt by the Rajputs for the recovery of Mandu Mahmūd Khaljī taken of by Rana Sanga - a chivalrous

treatment by the Rana - Rana Sanga once again restores Mahmūd on the throne.

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### Chapter - IX

#### RELATIONS WITH THE RAJPUTS

Relations with the Rajput state of Idar - The Raja of Idar raided the territory of Gujarat and defeated the army under 'Āin-ul-mulk - The Sultān marched in person and so peace concluded -

Succession dispute in Idar - The Sultan and Rana Sanga in the dispute - Rana Sanga in Gujarat - Defeats Nizām-ul-mulk - and goes to Visnagar - His return.

Gujarat attack on Chitor - Long and indecisive fight at Mandsore - Peace concluded - Some controversial points regarding the attitude of Malik Ayāz and Rana Sanga.

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### Chapter - X

#### RELATIONS WITH THE PORTUGUESE, THE SECOND PHASE (1511 - 1526)

Introduction - Albuquerque's appointment and his

policy and fall of Goa and its effects - The change in the policy of the Sultans of Gujarat towards the Portuguese.

Embassy from Gujarat to Goa - Albuquerque's meeting with Malik Ayāz, 1513.

Albuquerque despatched an embassy to Gujarat, 1514 - Arrival of envoys in Surat and Champaner - Receives instructions from Malik Gopi - The embassy in Ahmedabad - Discussion about their demands - Some of them turned down by the Sultān - Unsuccessful - Return to Goa.

Albuquerque succeeded by Lopo Albergaria - succeeded by Diogo de Sequeira - Reopens the question of Div - Arrives at Div, 1520 - Malik Ayāz frustrates the Portuguese plan - Sequeira renews the attack, 1521 and fails.

Portuguese Governor and his negotiations with Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar, against the commerce of Gujarat - Failed to change Gujarat policy - Malik Ayāz as the Governor of Div - His death in 1521 - His policy.

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## Chapter - XI

### LAST DAYS OF SULTĀN MUZAFFAR SHĀH

An evaluation :

Family of Sultān Muẓaffar Shāh - political influence of Bibī Rānī on the Sultān - Prince Bahādur's flight from Gujarat - Succession dispute between Sikandar Khān and Bahādur Khān - The role of Shāh Shikhjiū, the Saiyyid of Batwa - The reasons given by the Persian chroniclers for the flight of Bahādur Khān from Gujarat - Bahādur towards the North - Received hospitably by Rana Sanga - The Prince went towards Delhi - Returns to Gujarat.

Muzaffar Shāh II - An appraisal :-

His accomplishments - His religious piety - His mild nature - His "clemency" might be good point in his character but it weakened the Sultanate of Gujarat - Weak administration - Rift among the nobles - Rivalry between Malik Ayāz and Malik Gopi.

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Chapter - XII

NOBILITY UNDER THE SULTANS AND THEIR  
PRINCIPALS NOBLES (1458-1526)

Constitution of nobility :-

Rajputs, Persians, Turks, Abyssinians, Egyptian and a Russian - The converted Rajputs and their position in the administration of the Sultanate - Malik Gopi, Rāi-i-Rāyān etc. were Rajputs - Malik Ayāz was probably a

Russian.

Functions of nobility :-

Division of the Kingdom - Appointments of nobles on each "Thana" - Administrative and Military powers of the nobles - Nobles maintained their own forces - Main civil function was to maintain peace and order.

Military duties :-

Army divided into different batches, each under individual nobles - The final control of army remained with Sultān - The soldiers loyal to their immediate masters.

The Principal nobles of the Sultāns :-

Malik Ayāz Sultānī - His origin - His career - His work as the Governor of Div - His wealth and liberality - His death - Muḥāfiẓ Khān - Dāvar-ul-mulk - Malik 'Alīm - Khudāwand Khān - Malik Sārang - His political career. Malik Shābān - Malik Gopi - His origin-political career - Rivalry with Malik Ayaz and his tragic end - Khush Qadam - A noble of Sultān Muẓaffar Shāh purchased slave.

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Chapter - XIII  
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SAIYYIDS OF BATWA AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH  
THE SULTANS OF GUJARAT (1458 - 1526)

Ancestry of Saiyyid Shāh<sup>6</sup>Ālam - Saiyyid Jalāl Bukhārī from Bukhara settled in Punjab - Buried at Uchh near Bhawalpur - He is known as Makhdūm-i-Jahāniyān His influence at Delhi - His successors became the patron saints of the independent Sultanate of Gujarat. Saint Burhān-ud-dīn Qutb-i-Ālam : He came to Gujarat at a very young age - Muzaffar Shāh I, the Sultān, receives him with due honour - Ahmedabad, the new city founded by Ahmad Shāh, <sup>was</sup> the blessed by the saint - The Sultān gave him Batwa, as a jagir and since then Batwa became the residence of Bukhārī Saiyyids.

Shāh<sup>6</sup>Ālam : His birth - received "Sūfī" robe from Shāikh Ahmad Khattu - His relations with Sultān Qutb-ud-dīn - His marriage with Bibī Mirkī, the daughter of Jam of Sind - His second marriage with Bibī Mughalī, second daughter of Jam of Sind and formerly the wife of Sultān Muhammad Shāh - He becomes a guardian and protector of Fath Khān (Sultān Mahmūd Shāh - I) - Dāūd Shāh and Shāh<sup>6</sup>Ālam - Mahmūd Shāh I and Shāh<sup>6</sup>Ālam - His political influence during his reign - His death.

Saiyyid Shāh Shaikhjiū and Muzaffar Shāh - II - His strained relations with Muzaffar Shāh II - The Persian accounts of how they come to an understanding - His influence in political life of Gujarat.

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#### Chapter - XIV =====

#### AN ANALYSIS OF THE SOURCES USED IN THIS THESIS

##### Classification :-

- (1) The Persian works, (2) The non-Persian works,  
(3) Foreigners' accounts.

(1) Persian works : The Persian chroniclers compiled during the reigns of Sultan Mahmud Shah I and Muzaffar Shah II - Dhamimāh-i-Mā'thir-i-Mahmūd Shāhī - its worth as a contemporary source book - Tārikh-i-Muzaffar Shāhī the importance of this chronicle - its translations in Urdu and Gujarati - Tārikh-i-Saltin-i-Gujarāt - more a scrap book than a historical work - It is valuable for dates - Mirāt-i-Sikandari - A note on this work. Tabqāt-i-Akbarī Tārikh-i-Firishtah - An Arabic history of Gujarat.

The other Persian works : 'Āin-i-Akbarī - Akbarnāma and Mirāt-i-Ahmadi.



The non-persian histories :- Ras Mala - Bardic account -  
It gives the other side of story.

Mandalika Nripa Charitra - Sanskrit poem dedicated to  
Raj Mandalika - The early career of Raja Mandalika is  
described in it - useful source.

Foreigners' Accounts : The works of Ludvico di Varthema  
and Duarte Barbosa are used - Their accounts are based  
on first hand informations - Commentaries - of Affonso  
de Albuquerque - another contemporary work of the period  
in review - we have to depend on this work to know the  
Portuguese activities in Gujarat.

Other important works :-

Pt. Ojha's several volumes on the "History of Rajasthan"  
have been referred to examine the other side of the story-  
Col. Tod's "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan", being  
a pioneer work, has been consulted.

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