

court of Mahmud. He was the creator of **Shah Namah**.

- » **Al-Beruni** remained in Mahmud's court and composed the acclaimed **Kitab-ul-Hind**.
- The Ghoris began as vassals of Ghazni yet got free after the passing of Mahmud Ghazni.
- Taking preferred position of the decrease of the Ghaznavid domain, Muizzuddin Muhammad prominently known as Muhammad Ghori brought Ghazni under his influence.
- Unlike Mahmud of Ghazni, he needed to overcome India.
- In 1175, **Muhammad Ghori** caught Multan and involved entire of Sindh. Anywhere around 1178, he was vanquished by the leader of Gujrat close to Mt. Abu.
- After his destruction, he changed the entire arrangement of activity and in 1181, he vanquished Lahore.
- In 1186 he assaulted Punjab, and added it and drove his attack of the Chauhan realm.

The Battle of Tarain (1191-1192 AD)

- Realizing the grave circumstance, the Hindu rulers of north India framed an alliance under the order of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Prithviraj met people's high expectations, and vanquished Ghori in the clash of Tarain close to Delhi in 1191 A.D.
- In the Second Skirmish of Tarain in 1192, Muhammad Ghori altogether directed the multitude of Prithviraj, who was caught and killed.
- The second skirmish of Tarain was a significant fiasco for the Rajputs. The primary Muslim realm was in this way immovably settled in India at Ajmer.
- After his splendid triumph over Prithviraj

at Tarain, Muhammad Ghori got back to Ghazni giving up his number one general Qutb-ud-din Aibak to make further successes in India.

- In 1193, Aibak arranged the ground for another attack by Muhammad Ghori. This intrusion was coordinated against the Jayachand Rathor of Kannauj. Muhammad steered Jayachandra's powers in the skirmish of Chandawar.
- The Skirmish of Chandawar prompted the augmentation of Turkish Domain into Gangetic doab, which furnished it with a solid monetary base.
- The Clashes of Tarain and Chandawar added to the foundation of Turkish standard in India.

Causes of Success of Muslims against the Rajputs

1. **Political Causes:** Rajput kings specially Chauhan and Rathor, Chalukya and Chandela fought with each other. So their power became weak and they could not face the enemy with unity.
2. **Social and Religious Causes:** People were divided into many divisions because of the caste system and they did not care about national interest. When Chauhan and Rathor were defeated, the public was disinclined. On the other hand, Muslims were united and they fought with religious enthusiasm.
3. **Military causes:** Indian military was full of demerits –
 - a. There was no permanent army.
 - b. The method of fighting was old.
 - c. Elephants were their only power.
 - d. Rajputs believed in certain ethical behaviour and did not use unfair means in wars, whereas the enemies followed all policies—right and wrong.
 - e. The last thing is that Rajputs did not attack first.