



New Edition

Our History of GOVERNANCE

A chronology of islamic rulers and their
brief.



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A Chronology of
Muslim Rulers and their brief

SHORT HISTORY OF OUR GOVERNANCE

In the history of Islam Khilafah, continuity of government and empires, historical ups and downs as well as details of the rulers' power and the capitals

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Foreword

Knowledge of history is a mirror of the past and a guide to the future. No educated person is unaware of the importance of this knowledge for nation building. If the past of a nation is glorious then its spirits are high and its ambitions are great. If the people of a nation call their past "blind" then the future of that nation cannot be bright.

There is no precedent in the last centuries for the intellectual decline of the Islamic world at this time. Infidel powers are attacking us not only with majestic weapons and economic energy but they are also active in misleading our generations in the field of thought and vision. In this regard, their greatest weapon is the "Islamic history" which they compile on their own and convey to us.

The decline of the Muslims and the decline of the knowledge of history took place almost simultaneously. In this way, it became true that a nation that forgets its history loses its identity. For the last three or four centuries, we, like other sciences, have been in decline in the field of history.

The real guardians of history were the scholars, for many centuries. The narrators, commentators and jurists took keen interest in this art and developed it to the maximum. But gradually the grip of the Islamic-minded class on history began to weaken and the palace servants made Islamic history a child's play. Then their secular-minded students entered the field and Islamic history was trampled on by them in such a way that there is no precedent for it in the past centuries. History is now monopolized by the same secular lobby that claims to be neutral, in fact proving its worst

enmity towards Islam. These people are insisting on distorting history, defaming the forefathers and holding the Muslim conquerors as culprits. Thus it is becoming common to ignore the correct History and alternately and incorrectly taking its place. Apart from the public, highly educated people have fallen prey and have become the mouthpieces of their erroneous historical perspectives. There is a whole influenced bunch of secular historians whose hundreds of so-called scholars and journalists are engaged in misleading the younger generation in the newspapers.

In such a situation, it is imperative that Muslim scholars, while fulfilling their responsibility, compile a comprehensive and authentic history that would dispel all such doubts. Expose falsehood and Muslims should be acquainted with the real Islamic thought by reading it.

The author has compiled this booklet according to his capacity so that the young generation specially students and Muslims in general can easily and succinctly learn about their history, especially their rulers.

The booklet in view is not an exclusive book of history, but rather an outline of the historical order and duration of the Muslim rule spanning over centuries, so as to know the order and duration of the period to avoid misunderstandings during the study of history. In this booklet from the establishment of the state of Madinah to the Righteous Caliphate, Banu Ummayah, Banu Abbas, the Ottoman Caliphate, the Spanish Caliphate and other governments such as the Mowahideen, Safavids, Batavia, Khandan-e- Ghulam, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sadaat, Lodhi, Soori and Mughal periods have been recorded.

Since history has been described as a dry and boring subject, in order to maintain the interest of the readers, it's also been taken in to account to ensure that under each heading a brief background of the establishment of the regime is given, so that a concise outline of the history of the Muslim Ummah can be easily drawn. In addition, the names of the caliphs, sultans, rulers of the time, kings or rulers, the history of the caliphate and the throne are recorded in each period, and in the last the fall of Baghdad till the fall of Ottoman Caliphate are briefly discussed.

Readers who study history, if they study history comparing with this booklet, then surely by associating different periods of history with important events can be imprinted on the memories and great complaint of readers can be removed that history could not be remembered and soon forgets.

From the Climax to the Fall

The Byzantine (Roman), Sassanid (Iranian), Chinese and Indian empires and governments ruled the planet before the rise of the Muslims and the establishment of the Islamic state in the sixth century AD. They would attack each other to seize resources, accumulate wealth, maintain their power and supremacy over others, sometimes one would win and the other would lose and sometimes the opposite would happen.

Occupying lands, killing rulers, ministers and soldiers, violating the sanctity of women, playing with their dignity, tarnishing their honor, behave like animals with them and making fun of their helplessness, forcing children to do forced labor, that was their whole world, then the Almighty Allah decided to change the destiny of mankind and the sun of guidance rose, who enlightened the hearts and minds of the people with full potency. As a result, in the first year Hijrah they have laid foundations of an Islamic state right in the middle of the oasis under the leadership of their beloved leader, benefactor of humanity, the last of Prophets Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (PBUH).

Regular written agreements were made with the inhabitants of the surrounding tribes of other religions to maintain public order, the contents of which are still sufficient to provide the basis for social agreements today. Muslims maintained the continuity of this state with various ups and downs for almost thirteen centuries, and carried out this responsibility well, until internal weaknesses and external conspiracies finally declared the end of the Khilafah on November 1st, 1922 and on October 9th, 1924 the modern secular republic of Turkey came into being, but

even after that the conscious and proud Muslims of different regions raised their voice for the Khilafah in different ways and made efforts for its establishment, which is still going on and will continue. Because Allah Almighty says: “Allah has promised those who have believed among you and do righteous deeds that He will surely grant them succession [to authority] upon the earth just as He granted it to those before them and that He will surely establish for them [therein] their religion which He has preferred for them and that He will surely substitute for them, after their fear, security, [for] they worship Me, not associating anything with Me. But whoever disbelieves after that - then those are the defiantly disobedient.” (Surah An-Nur – 55)

Our Ruling Era

Islam and Muslims in the world ruled for about 13 centuries. (1 AH to 1342 AH according to 623 to 1924)

Establishment of the state of Madinah

After the entitlement of Prophethood, thirteen consecutive years of preaching in the barren deserts and plains, the Holy Prophet (sws) was ordered by Allah to migrate to Madinah. Where the Prophet (PBUH) founded the state of Madinah in the first year Migration (Hijrat), in the month of Rabi-ul-Awal (623 A.D).

The Righteous Caliphate

After the demise of the Prophet (PBUH), the devotees who directly benefited from the companionship of the Prophet (PBUH) pledge on the hand of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq, who was the father-in-law and friend of the Prophet (PBUH). The companions of Prophet (PBUH) found him suitable for this position and all the Companions swore allegiance to him.

From the time of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (Rabi-ul-Awal 11th Hijri) to the time of Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Zubayr (Rabi-ul-Thani 64th Hijri). This total period of the Companions performing their duties as Heads of State in the Islamic State, which lasted for almost half a century, is remembered in history as the Khilafah and the Caliphate of the Companions (Sahabaa). According to most of the scholars, this period starts from Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and ends with Hazrat Ali (RA), but some scholars who have given precedence to the Qur'anic injunctions regarding the greatness of the Companions over the historical conventions, they

also consider as Khilafah The government of Hazrat Hassan bin Ali (RA), Syedna Ameer Muawiyah (RA) and Syedna Abdullah bin Zubair (RA). However, they divide this total ruling era into two parts, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) to the reign of Hazrat Ali (RA) as the era of **greatness** and remember the reign of Hazrat Hasan ibn Ali, Hazrat Ameer Mu'awiyah and Hazrat Abdullah ibn Zubayr as the era of leave.

After Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Zubayr (RA), Yazid son of Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (RA) and his son Muawiyah II Ibn Yazid belong to the family of Abu Sufyan (RA). Is also sometimes called the " Sufiyani reign.

After the demise of the Holy Prophet, the first caliph (Khalifah), Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq (RA), started the Khilafah which lasted for thirty years. It includes the names of Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Usman and Hazrat Ali (RA). However, the short reign of Hazrat Hassan (RA) till the reconciliation with Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (RA) also falls within the same range of thirty years. Then there is the caliphate (Khilafat) of Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah for twenty years, then there are caliphates of Banu Umayyah, Banu Abbas and Banu Uthman and in between there is caliphate of Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RA).

Why is the era of Righteous caliphate (Khilafat -e- Rashida) confined to thirty years? What are the legal status of the caliphates of Hazrat Amir Muawiyah and Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair? There is a special discussion of scholars on this and it is still going on to some extent. But regardless of all this discussion, my belief is that for the Muslim Ummah, the Companions are the standard of goodness and standard till the Day of Resurrection. Since the Ummah cannot be in a position of Azimat in every age,

Therefore, Allah Almighty showed the scope of both Azimat and Rukhsat in the time of the Companions so that the Ummah would not face any kind of confusion in seeking guidance in its own time. The era of the four Righteous Caliphs is the era of Azimat and our real ideal, while the caliphates of Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah and Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair can be called the era of Rukhsat, which is the standard for the Ummah till the Day of Resurrection.

Khilafah remained thirty years "It does not mean that Khilafah was over, after that, The Islamic Khilafah then followed the Khilafahs of Banu Umayyah, Banu Abbas and Banu Uthman until 1924. There have been some ups and downs, but overall the continuity of this Khilafah lasted till the end of ottomanian Khilafah. According to the principles of jurisprudence, the Islamic Khilafah is considered to be the Khilafah which has been trusted by the scholars and the collective opinion of the Ummah. The Righteous Caliphate is the title of the highest standard of the Islamic Caliphate. If we look at the instruction of Hazrat Shah Waliullah, The conditions required for the highest standard of the Righteous Caliphate were fulfilled in the first four Caliphs, It was not possible for the later caliphs to have these conditions after them, for example, that they are not been directly trained by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Hazrat Shah Waliullah also says that the era of Righteous Caliphate could have lasted only thirty years because after that people with these conditions were no more. Then there is the period of public caliphate to which the righteous caliphate has not been applied but this does not mean that these caliphates were un-Islamic but they have been recognized by the scholars of ummah in every age. Among them is the caliphate of the Umayyaa. The Abbasids

then snatched the Khilafah from the Umayyaa Caliph Marwan Sani and the Umayyaa dynasty moved to Spain, where they waved the flag of the Khilafah for more or less eight hundred years, It continued, even during the reign of Mustasim Billah, Hulaku Khan broke this chain of Khilafah in Baghdad and the caliphate of Banu Abbas came to an end. The Banu 'Uthman then raised the banner of the Khilafah, the Turks whom Allah had chosen to serve Islam and the Muslims. Sultan Uthman (I) announced the establishment of an empire at Barsa in 1299 and named the Ottoman Empire after him then the Abbasi Caliphate in Egypt relinquished its authority and recognized the Ottoman Caliphate, and Sultan Muhammad Fatih conquered Constantinople and made it the capital of the Ottoman Caliphate. This period of this Khilafah also spans five hundred years and the last caliph of this series is the late Sultan Abdul Majeed, who was deported in 1924 by the founder of modern Turkey Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and declared the end of the Khilafah. (Riyasat-e-Madina: Allama Zahid Al-Rashidi)

Establishment of State

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) as the ruler

(1st Hijri to Rabi-ul-Awal 11th Hijri according to 623 to June 632)

Caliphate

The first caliph (caliph of the Prophet)

Syedna Abu Bakr Siddiq

(11th Hijri according to 632)

The last caliph Sultan Abdul Majeed Khan II (1342 Hijri according 1924)

The Righteous Caliphate

Period of Azimat

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
1	Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq (RA)	Madina	Rabi-ul-Awal 11 th Hijri, 632AD
2	Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)	Madina	22 nd Jamadi-ul- Sani 13 th Hijri, 634 AD
3	Hazrat Usman Zun Noorain (RA)	Madina	1 st Muharram ul-Haram 24 th Hljri, 644 AD
4	Hazrat Ali Ul Murataza (RA)	Kufa	17 th Dhul-Hijjah 35 th Hijri,656 AD

Period of Rukhsat

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
5	Syedna Hassan bin Ali	Kufa	Ramadan 40 th Hijri, 661 AD
6	Syedna Ameer Mu'awiyah	Damascus (Damishq)	Rabi-ul-Awal 41 st Hijri, 661 AD
7	Syedna Abdullah bin Zubair	Makkah	1 st Rabi ul-Thani 64 th Hljri, 683 AD

Sufiyani Period

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
8	Yazid bin Ameer Muawiyah	Damascus (Damishq)	Rajab 60 th Hijri, 680 AD
9	Muawiyah II bin Yazid	Damascus (Damishq)	Few Months and few days

Khilafah Banu Umayyah (Marwani Series)

On the fourth line in the genealogy of Muhammad (PBUH) comes the name of Abdul Manaf who is the son of Qusay. Among the descendants of Abd al-Manaf is Umayya bin Abdul Shams, whose full name is Umayya bin Abdul Shams bin Abdul Manaf bin Qusay al-Qurayshi. Before the time of Prophethood, during the public state in Makkah, the responsibility of commanding the army fell to the Umayyads, who later transferred it to Harb Ibn Umayyah, son of the Umayyads, and then to Abu Sufyan. Their descendants are called Banu Umayyah. At first this tribe was against Islam. Aqaba Ibn Abi Mu'et belonged to the same tribe who had hurt the Prophet (PBUH) by putting a chador around his neck during prayer in Khana Kaba. After the conversion to Islam, hundreds of members of this tribe rendered invaluable services to Islam, including the third caliph of the state of Madinah, Hazrat Usman bin Affan, Umm Al-Mumineen Umm Habiba, Abu Sufyan and Mu'awiyah bin Abu Sufyan, Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik, Umar bin Abdul Aziz etc. are prominent. It was a prominent and wealthy tribe in Quraysh. Marwan Ibn Hakam belonged to the Bani Aas, a branch of the same tribe, which formally founded the Umayyad Caliphate.

Khilafah Banu Umayyah (Marwani Series)
(From 64th Hijri to 127th Hijri , 683 AD to 744 AD)

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
10	Marwan bin Al-Hakam	Damascus (Damishq)	3 rd Dhul-Qa'dah 64 th Hijri, 683AD
11	Abdul Malik bin Marwan	Damascus (Damishq)	27 th Ramadan 65 th Hijri, 685 AD
12	Waleed Al-Awal bin Abdul Malik	Damascus (Damishq)	14 th Shawwal 86 th Hijri, 705 AD
13	Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik	Damascus (Damishq)	15 th Jamadi ul-Sani 96 th Hijri, 715 AD
14	Umar bin Abdul Aziz	Damascus (Damishq)	10 th Saffar 99 th Hijri, 717 AD
15	Yazid II bin Abdul Malik	Damascus (Damishq)	20 th Rajab 101 th Hijri, 720 AD
16	Hisham bin Abdul Malik	Damascus (Damishq)	26 th Sha'ban 105 th Hijri, 724 AD
17	Walid Thani bin Yazid Thani	Damascus (Damishq)	6 th Rabi al-Thani 125 th Hijri, 743 AD
18	Yazid Salis bin Waleed II	Damascus (Damishq)	27 th Jamadi Al-Akhira 126 th Hijri, 744 AD
19	Ibrahim bin Waleed II	Damascus (Damishq)	7 th Dhul-Hijjah 126 th Hijri, 744 AD
20	Marwan Sani bin Muhammad	Damascus (Damishq)	14 th Safar 127 th Hijri, 744 AD

He is the last caliph of Banu Umayyah in 132th Hijri, he was killed on the battlefield in Busir (Egypt) and thus the Umayyad Caliphate came to an end.

Khilafat Banu Abbas (Baghdad)

In the last years of the Umayyad rule, various revolts and uprisings took place for various reasons. Two of these groups were very active, who belonged to the Bani Hashim, One group considered Hazrat Ali (RA) and his descendants to be entitled to the Khilafah. While the other group wanted to bring the descendants of Hazrat Abbas (RA), the uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the throne of Khilafah. Even Hisham bin Abdul Malik, did not knew about this whole operation. In the time of Marwan II, this movement and struggle of the Abbasids was revealed, then Marwan killed Ibrahim bin Muhammad. Ibrahim was the eldest son and successor of Muhammad ibn Ali, the grandson of Abdullah, the son of Hazrat Abbas (R.A), the uncle of Rasoolullah (S.A.W). So Ibrahim ibn Muhammad's brother Abdullah ibn Ali (also known as Abu al-Abbas al-Saffah) raised a revolt against the Umayyads, abandoned his ancestral home and came to Kufa with other activists including Abu Muslim Together they occupied Iraq and finally declared their caliphate in Rabi-ul-Awal 132nd Hijri.

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
21	Abu Al-Abbas Al-Safaah (Abdullah bin Muhammad Al-Abbas)	Kufa	13 th Rabi-ul-Awal 132 nd Hijri, 750 AD
22	Mansoor (Abu Ja'far Abdullah bin Muhammad)	Baghdad	13 th Dhul-Hijjah 136 th Hijri, 754 AD
23	Mehdi Muhammad bin Mansoor	Baghdad	6 th Dhul-Hijjah 158 th Hijri, 775AD

24	Hadi Musa bin Mahdi	Baghdad	22 nd Muharram 179 th Hijri, 785 AD
25	Haroon-ur-Rasheed	Baghdad	16 th Rabi-ul-Awal 170 th Hijri, 786 AD
26	Amin Muhammad bin Haroon Al-Rashid	Baghdad	3 rd Jamadi al-Akhira 193 th Hijri, 809 AD
27	Mamoun Abdullah Bin Haroon Al-Rashid	Baghdad	26 th Muharram 198 th Hijri, 813 AD
28	Mutasim billah, Muhammad bin Haroon Al-Rashid	Baghdad	16 th Rajab 218 th Hijri, 833 AD
29	Wasiq Billah Haron bin Mutasim	Baghdad	18 th Rabi-ul-Awal 227 th Hijri, 842 AD
30	Mutawakil Ali Allah Abu al-Fadl Ja'far ibn Mutasim	Baghdad	23 rd Dhul-Hijjah 232 nd Hijri, 847 AD
31	Muntasir Billah Muhammad bin Mutawakkil	Baghdad	4 th Shawwal 247 th Hijri, 861 AD
32	Mustaen Billah Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Mutawakil	Baghdad	3 rd Rabi al-Thani 248 th Hijri, 862 AD
33	Mu'taz Billah Muhammad bin Mutawakil	Baghdad	4 th Muharram 252 nd Hijri, 866 AD
34	Mehtadi Billah Muhammad bin Wasiq	Baghdad	27 th Rajab 255 th Hijri, 869 AD
35	Motamed Ali Allah Muhammad bin Mutawakil	Baghdad	18 th Rajab 256 th Hijri, 870 AD

Khilafat Banu Abbas (Baghdad Iraq) (2nd Era)

Abu al-Abbas Ahmad al-Mu'tazid was the grandson of the tenth caliph al-Mutawakil Ali Allah of the Abbasi Empire and the nephew of the fifteenth caliph al-Mu'tamid al-Ali. Mu'tazid's father Abu Ahmad al-Muwafiq had died, after which Mu'tamid's son Ja'far was certain to be nominated for the crown, but Mu'tamid preferred his nephew Ahmed to his son Ja'far for the coronation in the month of Muharram 269th Hijri he was appointed Crown Prince and a few months after Mu'tamid has been died in the month of Rajab.

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
36	Al Muta'zzid billah Ahmed bin Mowaffaq bin Mutawakil	Baghdad	20 th Rajab 279 th Hijri, 892 AD
37	Muktafi billah Ali ibn Muta'zzid	Baghdad	22 nd Rabi al-Thani 289 th Hijri, 902 AD
38	Muqtadir billah Ja'far ibn Mu'tazid	Baghdad	12 th Dhul-Qa'dah 295 th Hijri, 908 AD
39	Qahir billah, Muhammad bin Muta'zzid billah	Baghdad	27 th Shawwal 320 th Hijri, 932 AD
40	Razi billah, Ahmad bin Muqtadar	Baghdad	6 th Jamadi-ul-Awli 322 nd Hijri, 934 AD
41	Muttaqi billah Ibrahim bin Muqtadar	Baghdad	20 th Rabi-ul-Awal 329 th Hijri, 940 AD

42	Mustakfi billah Abdullah bin Maktafi	Baghdad	20 th Safar 333 rd Hijri, 944 AD
43	Muti Lillah Fazl bin Muqtadar	Baghdad	12 th Jamadi al-Akhira 334 th Hijri, 945 AD
44	Ta'ii Lillah, Abdul Kareem bin Muti	Baghdad	13 th Dhul-Qa'dah 363 rd Hijri, 974 AD
45	Qadir billah, Ahmad bin Muqtadar	Baghdad	19 th Rajab 381 st Hijri, 991 AD
46	Qayim bi amrillah Abdullah bin Qadir	Baghdad	11 th Dhul-Hijjah 422 nd Hijri, 1021 AD
47	Muqtadi bi amrillah Abdullah bin Qaim	Baghdad	13 th Sha'ban 467 th Hijri, 1075 AD
48	Mustazhir billah Ahmed bin Muqtada	Baghdad	15 th Muharram 487 th Hijri, 1084 AD
49	Mustarshid billah Fazal bin Mustazhar	Baghdad	16 th Rabi al-Thani 512 nd Hijri, 1118 AD
50	Rashid Bi amrillah Mansoor bin Mustarshad	Baghdad	17 th Dhul-Qa'dah 529 th Hijri, 1135 AD
51	Muqtafa Li amrillah Muhammad bin Mustazhir	Baghdad	18 th Dhul-Qa'dah 530 th Hijri, 1136 AD
52	Mustanjid billah Yusuf bin Muqtafa	Baghdad	2 nd Rabi-ul-Awal 555 th Hijri, 1160 AD

53	Mustazai Bi amrillah Abu Muhammad Hassan bin Mustanjid	Baghdad	9 th Rabi al-Thani 566 th Hijri, 1170 AD
54	Nasir Li Deen illah Ahmad bin Mustazai	Baghdad	2 nd Dhul-Qa'dah 575 th Hijri, 1180 AD
55	Zahir Bi amrillah Muhammad bin Nasir	Baghdad	30 th Ramadan 622 nd Hijri, 1225 AD
56	Mustansir by Allah Mansoor bin Zahir	Baghdad	14 th Rajab 623 rd Hijri, 1226 AD
57	Musta'sim billah Abdullah bin Mustansir	Baghdad	10 th Jamadi al-Akhira 640 th Hijri, 1242 AD
58	The end of the Khilafah	Baghdad	14 th Safar 656 th Hijri, 1258 AD

Hulaku Khan conquered Baghdad with the treachery of Abbasi minister Ibn Alqami and Naseer-ud-Din Tusi and martyred the Caliph Mustasim and thus the Khilafah came to an end.

Khilafat Banu Abbas (Egypt) (3rd Era)

Musta'sim was the last caliph of the Abbasid rule in Baghdad, the Abbasid Empire was breathing its last, but the continuity of the Khilafah was still intact. On 9th Muharram ul Haram 652nd Hijri the Tatars crossed the Dajla under the leadership of Nuwyaan here he was confronted by the Baghdad army, and a fierce battle ensued, God's help was involved, and eventually the Tatars had to flee. Two days later, the Tatars laid siege to Baghdad again. Stoned by catapults, Arrows were thrown indiscriminately, and Launched a regular attack on the 22nd of Muharram, and three days later the Tatars occupied the western wall. The Caliph sought the advice of Ibn Al-Qami, to which he replied, "You should not fight Tatars. Halaku Khan also demanded the caliph to surrender the armed people and the army. As soon as the armed men surrendered and started leaving the city, Tatars captured one by one and killed them. The last sermon was read in the Jamia Masjid of Baghdad on the 2nd of Safar, which was started by the Khatib with these words " All praise is due to Allah who destroyed the builders of the fortified buildings by death and who has decided to defeat the people of this city". After a series of massacres and looting, on the 2nd of Safar-ul-Muzaffar, Halaku Khan rode on a horse and entered Qasr-e-Khilafah and the sun of the Abbasi Empire sat. The surviving Abbasid princes returned to Cairo, the caliphate was stalled for three and a half years, but finally in 659th Hijri the people swore allegiance to an Abbasid prince Mustansir Billah, and established the Abbasid caliphate in Cairo. The continuity of the Khilafah was restored. Allama Iqbal has well said:

ادھر ڈوبے ادھر نکلے، ادھر ڈوبے ادھر نکلے

جہاں میں اہل ایمان صورتِ خورشید جیتے ہیں

Khilafat Banu Abbas (Egypt) (3rd era)
(From 659th Hijri to 923rd Hijri, (1260 AD to 1570 AD)

Almost three and a half years after the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad, the caliphate was pledged to Mustansirbillah in Cairo, Egypt.

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah (Duration)
59	Mustansir billah Abu Qasim Ahmad bin Zahir	Cairo (Qahira)	13 th Rajab 659 th Hijri, 1260 AD
60	Hakim Bi amrillah I Ahmed bin Al Hassan	Cairo (Qahira)	8 th Muharram 661 st Hijri, 1263 AD
61	Mustakfi billah I Sulaiman bin Hakim	Cairo (Qahira)	Jamadi-ul-Awli 701 st Hijri, 1302 AD
62	Wasiq billah I Ibrahim	Cairo (Qahira)	6 th Dhul-Qa'dah 740 th Hijri, 1339 AD
63	Hakim Bi amrillah II Ahmed bin Mustakfi	Cairo (Qahira)	21 st Dhul-Hijjah 740 th Hijri
64	Mo'tazid billah I Abu Bakr bin Mustakfi	Cairo (Qahira)	Jamadi-ul-Akhra 753 rd Hijri, 1352 AD
65	Mutawakil Ali Allah I Muhammad bin Mo'tazid	Cairo (Qahira)	Jamadi-ul-Awli 763 rd Hijri, 1362 AD
66	Mo'tasim Zakariya bin Wasiq I	Cairo (Qahira)	Rabi-ul-Awal 779 th Hijri, 1377 AD
67	Mutawakil I (again)	Cairo (Qahira)	Rabi al-Thani 779 th Hijri, 1377 AD

68	Wasiq II (Omar bin wasiq I)	Cairo (Qahira)	Rajab 785 th Hijri, 1383 AD
69	Mo'tasim (again)	Cairo (Qahira)	19 th Shawwal 788 th Hijri, 1385 AD
70	Mutawakil (Third Time)	Cairo (Qahira)	10 th Jamadi-ul-Awli 791 st Hijri, 1388 AD
71	Mustaen billah Abbas bin Mutawakil	Cairo (Qahira)	Rajab 808 th Hijri, 1405 AD
72	Mo'tazid II Dawood bin Mutawakil	Cairo (Qahira)	16 th Dhul-Hijjah 816 th Hijri, 1414 AD
73	Mustakfi Sani (Sulaiman bin Mutawakil)	Cairo (Qahira)	4 th Rabi-ul-Awal 845 th Hijri, 1441 AD
74	Qaim bi amrillah (Hamza bin Mutawakil)	Cairo (Qahira)	Muharram 855 th Hijri, 1451 AD
75	Mustanjid billah (Yusuf bin Mutawakil)	Cairo (Qahira)	Rajab 859 th Hijri, 1455 AD
76	Mutawakil II (Abdul aziz bin mustaen)	Cairo (Qahira)	26 th Muharram 884 th Hijri, 1479 AD
77	Mustamsik billah (Yaqub bin Mutawakil II)	Cairo (Qahira)	Safar 903 th Hijri, 1497 AD
78	Mutawakil Ali Allah (III) Bin Mustamsik	Cairo (Qahira)	922 nd Hijri, 1516 AD
79	Mustamisk (again)	Cairo (Qahira)	922 nd Hijri, 1566 AD
80	Mutawakil III (again)	Cairo (Qahira)	923 rd Hijri, 1517 AD

Seljuk Empire

The history of the wealth of the Seljuk dynasty is the history of a very important period of the greatness of Islam. After the political decline of the Abbasid dynasty, the empire that consolidated most of the Islamic lands into one center was the Seljuk Empire. It united all the Muslim nations, from the border of China to the shores of the White Sea, and from Aden to Khwarazm and Bukhara, and to the better region of Asia which at that time belonged not only to Islamic but to the international. They brought this area out of the state of political chaos and disintegration and then enabled it to fulfill its role in the construction of human civilization. This period starts in the beginning of the 5th century Hijri and the Seljuk empire lasted for more or less three centuries. Among their rulers Tughrul, Sultan Alp Arslan, Malik Shah, Barqiarq, Muhammad and Sanjar and their famous Prime Minister was Khawaja Nizam-ul-Mulk. Historically, they are called Seljuk Izaam. After them the Seljuk Empire disintegrated and some Seljuk slaves and some Seljuk princes established their independent states over different Islamic countries. Of these, the pure Seljuk states belong to Kerman, Iraq, Syria and Rome, which are called Seljuk Kerman, Seljuk Iraq, Seljuk Syria and Seljuk Rome respectively. All these states begin with different dates in the era of the Great Seljuk and then end on different dates. The status of which can be seen from the table below.

Seljuk Kerman	From 433 Hijri, 1041 AD to 583 Hijri, 1187 AD
Seljuk Syria	From 487 Hijri, 1094 AD to 511 Hijri, 1117 AD
Seljuk Iraq and Kurdistan	From 511 Hijri, 1117 AD to 590 Hijri, 1194 AD
Seljuk Rome	From 570 Hijri, 1171 AD to 700 Hijri, 1300 AD

Central Seljuk emperors

Name	Title	History of government
Tughral	Bag	1016–1063
Alp Arslan	Sultan	1063–1072
Malik Shah (I)	Sultan Jalal al-Dawlah	1072–1092
Mahmud bin Malik Shah	Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Wal-Dunya	1092–1094
Barqiyarq bin Malik Shah	Sultan Abu Al-Muzaffar Rakn Al-Dunya Walidin	1094–1105
Malik Shah II	Sultan Moizuddin	1105
Malik Mohammad Tapar	Sultan Ghias Al-Dunya Wal Deen	1105–1118
Ahmed Sanjar	Sultan Moizuddin	1118–1153

Mahmud bin Muhammad Tapar, son of Muhammad Tapar, refused to recognize Ahmed Sanjar as Sultan and established the capital in Baghdad, making himself Sultan, but in 1131 AD Ahmed Sanjar finally removed him.

The Seljuk Sultans of Kerman **(1041 to 1187 AD)**

S.No	Name	History of government
1	Qawird	1041 to 1073 AD
2	Kerman Shah	1073 to 1074 AD
3	Sultan Shah	1074 to 1075 AD
4	Hussain Omar	1075 to 1084 AD
5	Turan Shah I	1084 to 1096 AD
6	Iran Shah	1096 to 1101 AD
7	Arsalan Shah I	1101 to 1142 AD
8	Muhammad I	1142 to 1156 AD
9	Tughral Shah	1156 to 1169 AD
10	Bahram Shah	1169 to 1174 AD
11	Arsalan Shah II	1174 to 1176 AD
12	Turan Shah II	1176 to 1183 AD
13	Muhammad II	1183 to 1187 AD

Seljuk Sultans of Syria **(From 1085 to 1123 AD)**

S.No	Name	History of government
1	Abu Saeed Taj Al-Dawla Tutish – I	1085 to 1086 AD
2	Jalal al-Dawla Malik Shah I	1086 to 1087 AD
3	Qasim al-Dawla Abu Saeed	1087 to 1094 AD
4	Abu Saeed Taj Al-Dawlah Tutish I (Second Time)	1094 to 1095 AD
5	Fakhr-ul-Mulk Radwan	1095 to 1113 AD
6	Taj Al-Dawla Alp Arsalan Al- Akhras	1113 to 1114 AD
7	Sultan Shah	1114 to 1123 AD

Seljuk Roman Emperors (Anatolia)
(1077 to 1307 AD)

S.No	Name	History of government
1	Qaltamish	1060 to 1077 AD
2	Sulaiman Ibn Qaltmish	1077 to 1086 AD
3	Dawood Qilaj Arsalan – I	1092 to 1107 AD
4	Malik Shah	1107 to 1116 AD
5	Rukn-ud-Din Masood	1116 to 1156 AD
6	Izz-ud-Din Qilaj Arsalan II	1156 to 1192 AD
7	Ghias-ud-Din's Khosrow I	1192 to 1196 AD
8	Salman – II	1196 to 1204 AD
9	Qilaj Arsalan – III	1204 to 1205 AD
10	Ghiasuddin's Khosrow – I(Second Time)	1205 to 1211 AD
11	Izz-ud-Din Kiqas – I	1211 to 1220 AD
12	Allauddin's qabad – I	1220 to 1237 AD
13	Ghiasuddin's Khosrow – II	1237 to 1246 AD
14	Izz-ud-Din Kiqas – II	1246 to 1260 AD
15	Rukn-ud-Din Qilaj Arsalan – II	1249 to 1257 AD
16	Ghiasuddin's Khosrow –II(Second Time)	1257 to 1259 AD
17	Ghiasuddin's Khosrow – III	1265 to 1282 AD
18	Ghiasuddin Masood – II	1282 to 1284 AD
19	Allauddin Ki Qubad – III	1284 AD
20	Ghiasuddin Masood – II (Second Time)	1284 to 1293 AD
21	Ala-ud-Din Ki Qubad – III (Second Time)	1293 to 1294 AD
22	Ghiasuddin Masood II (3rd time)	1294 to 1301 AD
23	Ala-ud-Din Kiqbad III (Third Time)	1301 to 1303 AD
24	Ghiasuddin Masood II (4th time)	1303 to 1307 AD
25	Ghiasuddin Masood III	1307 AD

Ottoman Empire

Rukn-ud-Din Abu Talib Muhammad bin Mikael is considered to be the first regular sultan of the Seljuks, who united the scattered tribes and laid the foundation of the Seljuk Empire. In 641 Hijri a fierce battle took place in Muharram between Ghias-ud-Din Khosrow II, son of Ala-ud-Din Qiqbad, the last Sultan of the Seljuk Empire and tatar commander Noyaan. In which the Seljuks were defeated and the whole empire became a tribute to the Tatars. About three years later, in 644 Hijri (1642 AD), Khosrow II died. At that time the son of sulaiman shah Ertugrul "Sagud" also known as Sagut was the appointed feudal lord of Ghias-ud-Din Khosrow Sani's father Allauddin Kiqbad in respect of his bravery, manliness and sudden support of the Seljuk forces against the Mongols. Ertugrul defended his manor well and conquered many other territories at the same time, establishing a three-district state on behalf of the Seljuk Empire, which was later expanded by Ertugrul's son Usman and his government and laid the foundation of the Ottomanian Empire.

Ottoman Empire (9 Sultans)

S.No	Name	The beginning of the Khilafah
1	Sultan Usman Khan Bin Ertugrul bin Sulaiman Shah	687 th Hijri, 1288 AD
2	Sultan Oar Khan bin Usman	726 th Hijri, 1326 AD
3	Sultan Murad I	760 th Hijri, 1359 AD
4	Sultan Bayezid I (Yildirim)	791 st Hijri, 1389 AD
5	Sultan Muhammad I (Chalpi)	816 th Hijri, 1413 AD
6	Sultan Murad II	824 th Hijri, 1421 AD
7	Sultan Muhammad II the Conqueror (Muhammad the Conqueror)	855 th Hijri, 1451 AD
8	Sultan Bayazid II	886 th Hijri, 1481 AD
9	Sultan Saleem I(later the first Ottoman Caliph)	918 th Hijri, 1512 AD

Ottoman Caliphate (29 Caliphs)

(923 to 1342 Hijri , 1517 to 1924 AD)

Sultan Salim (I) conquered Egypt, and the Abbasid Caliph of Egypt, Mutawakkil (III), pledged allegiance to Salim (I) and handed over the caliphate to him. Thus the Ottoman Empire became the Ottoman Caliphate and Sultan Salim (I) became the first Ottoman Caliph.

29 Ottoman Caliphs

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah
1	The first Ottoman Caliph was Salim Khan I Ibn Yazid sani	Istanbul	923 Hijri, 1517 AD
2	Sulaiman bin Saleem I (Sulaiman Al-Qanuni)	Istanbul	15 th Shawwal 926 Hijri, 1520 AD
3	Salim Sani bin Sulayman Al-Qanuni	Istanbul	8 th Rabi-ul-Awal 974 Hijri, 1566 AD
4	Murad Salis bin Saleem sani	Istanbul	7 th Ramadan 982 Hijri, 1574 AD
5	Muhammad Salis bin Murad Salis	Istanbul	9 th Jamadi al-Akhira 1003 Hijri, 1595 AD
6	Ahmed I bin Muhammad Salis	Istanbul	17 th Rajab 1026 Hijri, 1617 AD
7	Mustafa I Muhammad Salis	Istanbul	22 nd Dhul-Qa'dah 1026 Hijri, 1617 AD
8	Usman Sani bin Ahmed I	Istanbul	1 st Rabi-ul-Awal 1027 Hijri, 1618 AD
9	Murad IV Ghazi bin Ahmad I	Istanbul	13 th Dhul-Qa'dah 1032 Hijri, 1623 AD
10	Ibrahim I bin Ahmed I	Istanbul	1 st Dhul-Qa'dah 1049 Hijri, 1640 AD

11	Muhammad Rabi Ochi bin Ibrahim	Istanbul	1 st Sha'ban 1058 Hijri, 1648 AD
12	Sulaiman – II bin Ibrahim	Istanbul	2 nd Muharram 1099 Hijri, 1687 AD
13	Ahmad – II bin Ibrahim	Istanbul	26 th Ramadan 1102 Hijri, 1691 AD
14	Mustafa – II bin Muhammad Rabi	Istanbul	9 th Jamadi al-Akhira 1106 Hijri, 1694 AD
15	Ahmed – III bin Muhammad Rabi	Istanbul	23 rd Sha'ban 1115 Hijri, 1703 AD
16	Mahmoud I bin Mustafa II	Istanbul	11 th Rabi-ul-Awal 1143 Hijri, 1730 AD
17	Usman Salis bin Mustafa II	Istanbul	23 rd Safar 1168 Hijri, 1754 AD
18	Mustafa Salis bin Ahmad Sani	Istanbul	28 th Rabi-ul-Awal 1171 Hijri, 1787 AD
19	Abdul Hameed I bin Ahmed	Istanbul	8 th Shawwal 1187 Hijri, 1773 AD
20	Saleem Salis bin Mustafa	Istanbul	11 th Rajab 1203 Hijri, 1779 AD
21	Mustafa Rabi 'bin Abdul Hameed I	Istanbul	1222 Hijri, 1807 AD
22	Mahmoud Sani bin Abdul Hamid I	Istanbul	1223 Hijri, 1808 AD
23	Abdul Majeed I bin Mahmud (the architect of the Haram)	Istanbul	25 th Rabi al-Thani 1255 Hijri, 1839 AD
24	Abdul Aziz bin Mahmood Architect of Haram	Istanbul	15 th Dhul-Hijjah 1277 Hijri, 1861 AD
25	Murad – V bin Abdul Majeed I	Istanbul	5 th Jamadi al-Akhira 1293 Hijri, 1876 AD

26	Abdul Hamid Sani bin Abdul Majeed – I	Istanbul	10 th Sha'ban 1293 Hijri, 1876 AD
27	Muhammad – V Rashad bin Abdul Majeed	Istanbul	6 th Rabi al-Thani 1327 Hijri, 1909 AD
28	Muhammad Sadis Wahiduddin bin Abdul Majeed	Istanbul	23 rd Ramadan 1336 Hijri, 1918 AD
29	Abdul Majeed Sani bin Abdul Aziz	Istanbul	Rabi-ul-Awal 1341 Hijri, 1922 AD
	Deposition of Abdul Majeed		1342 Hijri, 1924 AD

On 29th of October 1924, the Turkish government was declared a republic, and on March 3, 1925, the Turkish caliphate was legally abolished by Mustafa Kemal.

Caliphate of Spain (Andalusia)

In 92 Hijri (711 AD) Tariq bin Ziyad conquered some areas of Andalusia. Muslim generals continued to come until the end of 138 Hijri the whole of Andalusia was conquered and the rulers of Banu Umayyah took over the reign.

The Muslims ruled the Iberian Peninsula on the southwestern shore of Europe for about 800 years, which includes Spain, Portugal and modern France these days. In Islamic history the country is called Andalusia. It is also known as Muslim Spain and Islamic Iberia. It was a province of the Umayyad Caliphate during the reign of Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.

Musa bin Nusair, who had been appointed as governor of North Africa by the caliph, sent his general Tariq bin Ziyad with an army of 7,000 in 92 Hijri (711 AD) to march on Spain. Who were confronted by the army of Roderick, the ruler of Spain. After three days of continuous battle, when no signs of victory were seen, on the fourth day Tariq bin Ziyad gathered the army and delivered a sermon and said: "O people, behind you is the sea and in front of you the enemy, so there is no way to escape. By God, you have no option but to be steadfast and patient." So the Muslims fought relentlessly, as a result, the Muslims defeated the Spanish army on 19th July 711 AD. Further advancing in the month of October, Mughis Rumi conquered the city of Cordoba, followed by Seville, Titila and other cities, until the Muslims waved their flag over the Spain.

The caliphate of the Umayyads came to an end in 132 Hijri and the Banu Abbas came to power, who began target killing of the members of Umayyad royal family, but some managed to escape, including Hisham bin Abd al-Malik's twenty-year-old

young grandson Abdur-Rahman I. History also remembers him as "Abd al-Rahman al-Dakhil", who became the first Muslim ruler of Muslim Spain. he ruled for about 23 years from 756 to 788 AD. In 929 AD, Abd al-Rahman al-Nasir **seceded** from the Spanish caliphate and established his permanent government in the name of the Caliphate of Cordoba (Qurtaba) and became its first caliph.

S.No	Name of Caliph	Capital	The beginning of the Khilafah
1	Abd al-Rahman al-Dakhil	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	138 Hijri, 756 AD
2	Hisham I bin Abd al-Rahman al-Dakhil	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	172 Hijri, 788 AD
3	Al-Hakam-ul-Awal bin Hisham I	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	180 Hijri, 796 AD
4	Abdul Rahman Sani bin Al-Hakam I	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	206 Hijri, 822 AD
5	Muhammad I bin Abdul Rahman Sani	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	238 Hijri, 852 AD
6	Munzar bin Muhammad I	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	273 Hijri, 886 AD
7	Abdullah bin Muhammad I	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	275 Hijri, 888 AD
8	Abdul Rahman Salis	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	300 Hijri, 912 AD
9	Al-Hakam Sani bin Abdul Rahman Salis	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	350 Hijri, 961 AD
10	Hisham Sani	Cordoba (Qurtaba)	322 Hijri to 403 Hijri 976 AD to 1013 AD

Later came the age of disorder. Finally, in 890 Hijri (1485 AD) the combined forces of Ferdinand and Queen Isabella conquered Granada and ended the Muslim rule which lasted for 800 years.

Some Decentralized Governments **(Fatimid Caliphate, Obeidiyya, Ismailiyyah)**

The Fatimid Empire or Fatimid Caliphate was established in 297 Hijri in the North African city of Qairwan after the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate. Obaidullah Mehdi, the founder of this kingdom, since he was one of the descendants of Hazrat Fatima, the daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (some scholars disagree with it), so his kingdom is called the Fatimid Caliphate. Obaidullah is also known by the title of Mahdi in history. Since the founder of this government is Obaidullah Mahdi, due to this it is also called Daulat Obaidiyah. It is also called Ismailiyyah because it is attributed to Abu Tahir Ismail, the eldest grandson of Imam Jafar Sadiq. In the meantime (297 to 567 Hijri or 910 to 1171 AD) the Fatimids ruled Egypt (Cairo) in Egypt. In which Shiite ideas and teachings prevailed. This was abolished by Sultan Salahuddin Ayubi on 7th Muharram 567 Hijri (1171 AD) by running the Egyptians in his hands. And the beliefs and thoughts of Ahl-e-Sunnah prevailed and this kingdom was merged into the Abbasid Caliphate of Baghdad.

Mowahideen Caliphate (Idrisi) **(171 to 399 Hijri (788 to 1008 AD) in west Aqsa ie Morocco etc)**

Muhammad Ibn Tomart was a great religious scholar. He was a student of the famous Seljuk scholar Imam al-Ghazali. Upon his direction he started his reform movement in the West ie Morocco. The aim of this movement was social and moral reform. Wherever they saw anything against the Shariah, they would condemn it. He started a full campaign to eradicate other evils among Muslims, including alcoholism and promiscuity.

Seeing their popularity, the Murabateen government felt a threat and deported him from Morocco. They moved to another city, Aghmat, but were deported from here as well. After that they returned to their homeland Hargha, which is located in the Koh-e-Atlas. Thousands of people agreed him and they received military training and religious education. Now the army of Marabitin also came here and laid siege to the town but now Ibn Tomart's comrades, who are called Muwahhidin, were able to fight, so a fierce battle took place and the government's Army was defeated.

Safavid family in Iran

Founder Ismail Safavi (Contemporary of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar). He ruled from 1487 to 1523 AD. This reign was ended by Nadir Shah in 1747. The family or empire is called the Safavid Empire after the descendants of Shah Ismail, the founder of the empire, are attributed to an elder, Sheikh Ishaq Safiuddin. It was the largest government in Iran after the Islamic conquests, lasting from 1501 to 1722, which rose to prominence in Iran after the Timurids.

Batinia (Fort of Alamut)

Hasan bin Sabah's full name was Hassan bin Ali bin Muhammad bin Jafar bin Hussain bin Sabah Al-Humairi. He was Iranian and was born in Kufa. According to the custom of the time, he attributed himself to an Arab Al-Humairi family. But he did not want people to remember his lineage. The instead used to say to his disciples: I prefer to be called the sincere slave of my Imam. From the age of seven, Hassan was interested in acquiring knowledge. By the age of eighteen, he had studied various

subjects such as mathematics, astronomy etc. Hasan ibn Sabah captured the citadel of Alamut near the Caspian Sea, and from there began his work of invitation and reorganization. Hassan bin Sabah and his eight successors ruled. Their capital was Qila Alamut. From 483 to 654 Hijri (1090 to 1256 AD) different successors ruled. Hasan bin Sabah himself ruled for 29 years and made paradise in this fort. These were the most terrorist people of the esoteric Shiite sect. This sect has many names. Hasani, Fidaiya, Sabaiah, Hashishin, Batiniya etc. In 654 Hijri, the Mongols defeated them and eliminated them.

Alavi family (Tabaristan)

From 254 to 292 Hijri (868 to 905 AD)

Tabaristan was ruled by the Alavi dynasty.

There were two groups in Banu Hashim, one of which considered the children of Hazrat Ali as entitled to the Khilafah, while the other group considered the children of Hazrat Abbas as deserving of the Khilafah. During the Abbasid rule, as other Arab tribes and groups did not support the Alavi's in their revolt against the Banu Abbas, the Alavi's migrated to Iran, considering Baghdad an unsafe place for them, and under the leadership of Hassan bin Zayd in 654 Hijri announced its independent and exclusive government.

Arrival of Arabs in India (Indian Empire)

Muhammad bin Qasim was born in Taif in 694 AD. His father was considered one of the prominent members of the family. When Hajjaj bin Yusuf was appointed governor of Iraq, he appointed prominent members of the Saqafi family to various

positions. Among them was Muhammad's father Qasim, who held the governorship of Basra. Thus Muhammad bin Qasim's initial training took place in Basra. His father died when he was about 5 years old.

In Oman, Mu'awiyah ibn Harith al-Alafi and his brother Muhammad ibn Harith al-Alafi revolted against the Umayyad Caliph Walid ibn 'Abd al-Mulk. The caliph sent an army, Amir Saeed, the commander in chief of the army, was killed. The Alafis, along with their companions, took refuge in Makran, where Raja Dahir ruled. On top of that Raja Dahar also arrested women who came with the trade caravans. So one of the women wrote a letter to Hajjaj Ibn Yusuf. Hajjaj sent his beloved Muhammad bin Qasim as their leader on this expedition. Muhammad bin Qasim started a series of conquests and in a short span of three years he conquered Multan including important areas of Sindh and completed the conquests of Sindh.

Indian Empire (Arrival of Arabs in India)		
1	Muhammad bin Qasim's attack on Sindh	92 Hijri, 711 AD
2	Government of Muhammad bin Qasim	93 to 95 Hijri, 712 to 714 AD
3	Musa ibn Ka'b arrival to Sindh	184 Hijri, 751 AD
4	Musa Berkeley the guardian of Sindh	213 Hijri, 828 AD
5	Beginning of Hibari government in Sindh	240 Hijri, 854 AD
6	Masoodi came to Sindh	303 Hijri, 916 AD
7	Ibn Mahlal came to Sindh	332 Hijri, 944 AD
8	Istaghri came to Sindh	340 Hijri, 951 AD
9	Ibn Huql Baghdadi came to Sindh	343 Hijri, 954 AD

Seventeen attacks by Mahmud Ghaznavi

After the death of Sabuktigin in 997 AD, his son Mahmud Ghaznavi became the ruler of Nishapur. Mahmud Ghaznavi brother Ismail announced his coronation on his father's death. Sultan Mahmud first tried to talk to his brother Ismail through correspondence but when no solution was found, he attacked Ghazni in 998 AD. Ghaznavi itself took charge of the kingdom after overthrowing Ismail's rule. Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India several times in 1001 AD, the armies of Raja Jaypal and Sultan Mahmood clashed near Peshawar and the last battle took place in 1027 AD.

Mahmud Ghaznavi's famous attacks		
1	The first attack on Multan	396 Hijri, 1005 AD
2	The last attack on Somnath	416 Hijri, 1025 AD
3	Shahabuddin Ghauri's occupation of Sindh	571 Hijri, 1176 AD
4	Occupation of Multan	571 Hijri, 1176 AD
5	Occupation of Lahore	582 Hijri, 1186 AD

Muslims ruling in India Khaandan-e- Ghulaman

Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of the Khaandan -e- Ghulaman and the General of Shahabuddin Ghauri's forces. He was also entrusted with the management of the Ghauri Empire in India. After the martyrdom of Shahabuddin Ghauri, he announced his government and this government lasted in his family for almost ninety years. He first declared Lahore as his capital which was later shifted to Delhi. Qutbuddin Aibak died in 1210 AD, after which a Turkish slave named Al-Tutmish ascended to the throne. Al-Tutmish was the son-in-law of Qutbuddin and almost all the sultans who came after Al-Tutmish were his descendants for this reason this ruling family is also called the Khaandan -e- Ghulaman. They are also called Mamluk sultans. Later, Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji of the Khilji dynasty overthrew their government.

Muslim rulers of Khaandan-e-Ghulama in India		
1	Qutbuddin Aibak	602 Hijri, 1206 AD
2	Shamsuddin Al-Tamish	607 Hijri, 1210 AD
3	Rukn-ud-Din Feroz Shah, Delhi	633 Hijri, 1236 AD
4	Razia Sultana	634 Hijri, 1236 AD
5	Allauddin Masood	639 Hijri, 1242 AD
6	Nasir ud din Mahmood	644 Hijri, 1246 AD
7	Ghiyas ud din balban	664 Hijri, 1266 AD
8	Moiz ud din kiqubad	687 Hijri, 1287 AD

Khilji Family

After the Mamluk Sultans of Delhi, Khilji kings ruled India from 1290 to 1320 AD. The Khilji family was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji. And after that his nephew Allauddin Khilji ascended to the throne. Which later occupied the whole of India. After Allauddin Khilji, his successors proved to be incompetent and finally the Khilji government was overthrown by the Tughlaqs.

Khilji Family		
1	Jalaluddin Khilji	689 Hijri, 1290 AD
2	Allauddin Khilji	695 Hijri, 1296 AD
3	Shahabuddin Omar Khilji	715 Hijri, 1316 AD
4	Malik Kaafour (Qatal)	716 Hijri, 1316 AD
5	Nasiruddin Khosrow	719 Hijri, 1319 AD

The Tughlaq family

After the Khilji dynasty in India, Sultan Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq established the rule of the Tughlaq dynasty over Delhi. This family ruled till 1413 AD and after that Syed dynasty came to power. Two kings of Tughlaq dynasty have become more famous. One is the name of Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughlaq Shah, during whose reign the famous traveler Ibn Batuta came to India and the other Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq is the most prominent king of this family who was very pious and just. It was only after this, the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty began and in 1398 AD, Ameer Taimor Beg Gorkani overthrew the remaining power. On his way to Timur, Syed Khizar Khan bin Malik left Suleiman as his deputy. Although the last king, Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq, soon recaptured Delhi, the Tughlaq dynasty came to an end after his death in 1413 AD.

Tughlaq Family		
1	Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq	720 Hijri, 1320 AD
2	Muhammad ud din Tughlaq	725 Hijri, 1325 AD
3	Feroz Shah Tughlaq	752 Hijri, 1351 AD
4	Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq Sani	790 Hijri, 1388 AD
5	Abu Bakr Tughlaq	791 Hijri, 1389 AD
6	Nasir uddin Tughlaq	792 Hijri, 1390 AD
7	Mahmoud Tughlaq	792 Hijri, 1390 AD
8	Mahmoud Tughlaq II	795 Hijri, 1292 AD
9	Mahmoud Tughlaq III	801 Hijri, 1399 AD

The Sadat Family

After the overthrow of the Tughlaq dynasty, the Syed dynasty came to power, which ruled the Delhi Empire from 1414 AD to 1451 AD. After the constant attacks of Ameer Taimor, the Delhi Empire was completely weakened, under which the Syed dynasty ruled for about 37 years after gaining power.

Sadat Family		
1	Khizar Khan	817 Hijri, 1414 AD
2	Mobarak Shah Sani	824 Hijri, 1421 AD
3	Muhammad Shah	837 Hijri, 1434 AD
4	Allauddin Alam Shah	849 Hijri, 1445 AD

The Lodhi family

Syed Allauddin bin Muhammad Shah, the last ruler of the Sadat dynasty, voluntarily relinquished the throne of the Delhi Empire on April 19, 1451 AD in favor of Bahlol Khan Lodhi and thus Bahlol Khan Lodhi founded the Lodhi dynasty.

Lodhi Family		
1	Bahlol Lodhi	855 Hijri, 1451 AD
2	Skinadar Lodhi	894 Hijri, 1489 AD
3	Ibrahim Lodhi	923 Hijri, 1517 AD

The Mughal family

Zaheer-ud-Din Babar is said to be the first ruler and founder of the Mughal Empire, a chief of the Taimor dynasty, who ruled Kabul before India. In 1526 AD, Zaheer-ud-Din Babar defeated the army of Ibrahim Lodhi and thus began the Mughal era. The Mughal rulers ruled the entire subcontinent from 1526 to 1857 AD.

The Mughal dynasty		
1	Zaheeruddin Babar	932 Hljri, 1526 AD
Soori Dynasty		
i.	Sher Shah Soori	947 Hljri, 1540 AD
ii.	Salim Shah Soori	952 Hljri, 1545 AD
iii.	Adil Shah Soori	960 Hljri, 1553 AD
2	Naseeruddin Humayun	937 Hljri, 1530 AD
3	The return of Humayun	962 Hljri, 1555 AD
4	Jalaluddin Akbar	963 Hljri, 1556 AD
5	Nooruddin Jahangir	1014 Hljri, 1605 AD
6	Shahjahan	1037 Hljri, 1628 AD
7	Aurangzeb Alamgir	1068 Hljri, 1658 AD
8	Bahadur Shah I	1118 Hljri, 1707 AD
9	Jahandar shah	1124 Hljri, 1712 AD
10	Farrukh Sair	1124 Hljri, 1712 AD
11	Rafi U Darajat	1131 Hljri, 1719 AD
12	Shahjahan Sani	1131 Hljri, 1719 AD
13	Roshan Akhtar Mohammad Shah	1131 Hljri, 1719 AD
14	Ahmad Shah	1161 Hljri, 1748 AD
15	Alamgir Sani	1167 Hljri, 1754 AD
16	Shah Alam Sani	1172 Hljri, 1759 AD
17	Akbar Sani	1221 Hljri, 1806 AD
18	Bahadur Shah Sani (Zafar)	1253 to 1274 Hljri, 1837 to 1875 AD

From the fall of Baghdad to the fall of Delhi
(Baghdad, Andalusia, Delhi, the Ottoman Caliphate) and
now the Muslim Ummah is on the verge of the fifth fall!

There were four major falls in the Islamic world which left the entire Ummah helpless and orphaned. Due to which the Muslims in the world are now weak and in decline. These four falls, if examined, had three major causes in common.

Weak Defense

When the Muslims did not have enough strength and power to fight the infidels. They were completely oblivious to the defense. (واعدوا لهم ما استطعتم.)

When Halaku Khan laid siege to Baghdad, a delegation of Halaku Khan went to Mousal to buy weapons because Mousal was famous for two things at that time. Weapons were well made there and musical instruments were also very good there, At the same time, the princes of the Baghdad government were busy in Mousal to buy musical instruments. The punishment of Allah in the shape of Halaku Khan was on their heads, they should have bought arms and strengthened themselves to compete.

The same was the case with Delhi, they were unaware of the defense, likewise Andalusia and with the Ottoman Caliphate.

Mutual differences:

Religious differences, sectarian differences, killings, battles, groups were formed in different areas which occupied the territories, fought against the Khilafah and the government, revolted, In India there was opposition from the Rajas and Nawabs. Due to these differences, all power losted and the writ of the government would not be established.

Economic downturn

Economically, all these governments were weakened. They no longer had the resources to handle and defend themselves, like all the resources of India were taken over by the East India Company, all the economy was in their hands. The economy is like blood. When there is no blood in the body, how can the body function?

Moment of thinking

When we look at the history of the past and to the current circumstances of Muslims, the Islamic world is on the edge of another fall and accident.

All Muslim countries are in the state of war, Arab countries, Afghanistan etc. The economy is collapsing. Governments are collapsing and killings continues. Pakistan is also on target, its economy is destroying, fighting in the name of sectarian riots, bigotry, and linguistics and there are attempts to weaken its power, but there is still a glint of hope. (In Sha Allah).

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