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HISTORY OF ISLAM

(Classical Period 1206–1900 C.E.)

Volume II

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Jaunpur

1393-1477 C.E.

Khawaja Jahan

The city of Jaunpur on the banks of the river Gumti was founded by Firuz Shah Tughluq in 1360 C.E. and named it after his cousin and patron Muhammad Jauna Khan known to history as Muhammad Tughluq. During the reign of Mahmud Tughluq the last Sultan of the Tughluq dynasty, his Minister Khawaja Jahan whose original name was Malik Sarwar was granted the fief of Jaunpur. In the later part of the reign of Mahmud Tughluq, Khawaja Jahan retired to Jaunpur, and in 1393 C.E. threw off his allegiance to the Delhi Sultanate, and declared his independence. The Tughluqs were not in a position to take any action against the rebel, and Khawaja Jahan was able to extend his authority over Oudh and the valley of the Ganges upto Bihar. The kingdom of Jaunpur soon became a powerful state, and excelled the Delhi sultanate in extent, resources, as well as manpower. The rulers of Jajnagar in Bihar and Lakhnauti in Bengal offered allegiance to the kingdom of Jaunpur. The general confusion and anarchy that came to prevail at Delhi after the invasion of Temur helped Khawaja Jahan in further strengthening his position. He did not send any aid to the Tughluq Sultan on the occasion of the invasion of Temur and thus saved Jaunpur from any invasion by Temur. Khawaja Jahan died in 1399 C.E. His rule lasted for six years only, but during this period he was able to build Jaunpur as the most powerful state in India. He came to be known as "Malik ush Sharq" the Lord of the East, and founded the rule of the Sharqi dynasty.

Mubarak Shah

Khawaja Jahan was an eunuch, and had no son. He had adopted a son who ascended the throne of Jaunpur on his death and assumed the title of Mubarak Shah. To avail of the opportunity

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Jaunpur

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