

# SAYYID DYNASTY

The **Sayyid dynasty** was the fourth dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, with four rulers ruling from 1414 to 1451. Founded by Khizr Khan, a former governor of Multan, they succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled the sultanate until they were displaced by the Lodi dynasty.

## **Khizr Khan (1414- 1421 A.D.)**

- He was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty
- He did not swear any royal title.
- He was the Governor of Multan.
- He took advantage of the disordered situation in India after Timur's invasion.
- In 1414 A.D. he occupied the throne of Delhi.
- He brought parts of Surat, Dilapur, and Punjab under his control.
- But he lost Bengal, Deccan, Gujarat, Jaunpur, Khandesh and Malwa.
- In 1421 he died.
- Mubarak Shah, Khizr Khan's son succeeded him.

## **Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 A.D.)**

- He was the son of Khizr Khan who got Khutba read on his name and issued his own coins. He did not accept the suzerainty of any foreign power.
- He was the ablest ruler of the dynasty. He subdued the rebellion at Bhatinda and Daob and the revolt by Khokhars Chief Jasrat.
- He patronised Vahiya Bin Ahmad Sarhind, author of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.
- Mubarak Shah was succeeded by two incompetent rulers, Muhammad Shah (AD 1434-1445) and Alauddin Alam Shah (AD 1445-1450). Most of the provincial kingdoms declared their independence. Hence, Alam Shah surrendered the throne and retired in an inglorious manner to Baduan. Finally Bahlol Lodhi captured the throne of Delhi with the support of Wazir Khan.

## **Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 A.D.)**

- He defeated the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlul Lodi, the Governor of Lahore.
- He conferred Bahlul Lodi with the title **Khan-i-Khanan** for help in defeating the ruler of Malwa.
- Later Ala-ud-din Shah succeeded him.

## **Ala-ud-din Shah (1445-1457 A.D.)**

- He was not a strong ruler.
- Ala-ud-din Shah was removed from the throne by Bahlul Lodi in 1457 A.D. by Bahlul Lodi who was the Governor of Lahore. Delhi was captured by him and he was sent to Badaun.
- Ala-ud-din Shah died in Badaun in 1478 A.D.

Trade and economy was not flourishing during the rule of Sayyids and Lodis. Sikander Lodi abolished corn duties and patronised trade and commerce. The Deccan region was a coastal trade route and by late 15th Century CE, the supply lines had collapsed due to a decline in trade routes. Because of this collapse, supplies from the coast to the empire were cut off. By the time Ibrahim Lodi ascended the throne, the political structure dissolved due to abandoned trade routes and depleted treasury. This eventually led to the downfall of the Sultanate. The Lodis could not use these trade routes as they could not protect themselves if war broke out on these roads. As a result, trade and the royal treasury declined.