

Delhi Sultanate

The **Delhi Sultanate** (**دلی سلطنت**), or **Sulthanath-e-Hind** (**سلطنت ہند**) or **Sulthanath-e-Dilli** (**سلطنت دلی**) were the Persian-speaking dynasties of Turkic and Afghan origin, which were controlling India from 1210 to 1526. Many of these dynasties ruled from Delhi. This includes the **Slave dynasty** (1206-90), the **Khilji dynasty** (1290-1320), the **Tughlaq dynasty** (1320-1413), the **Sayyid dynasty** (1414-51), and the **Lodi dynasty** (1451-1526). Later on, after India fell to the Mughals, there was again a brief period when Humayun, son of the Mughal Babur and father of Akbar the Great, was deposed by the Pathan **Suri dynasty** who enjoyed a short rule then, before Humayun was reinstated in 1555.

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References

Literature

Other websites

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Mamluk, or Slave dynasty (1206 - 1290)

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak(1206 - 1210)
- Aram Shah (1210 - 1211)
- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish(1211 - 1236)
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- Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji (1290 - 1294)
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- Mahmud Nasir ud din (Sultan Mahmud II) at Delhi (1393 - 1394)
- Nusrat Shah at Firuzabad (1394 - 1398)

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Suri, or Sur dynasty (1540 - 1555)

- [Sher Shah Suri](#) (Farid Khan Suri) (1540 - 1545)
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- Ibrahim III (1554 - 1554/5)
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1555: Return to Mughal Rule after brief interregnum

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