

1266-90	<p>Delhi Sultan Ghias-ud Din Balban [1266-1286]. Balban defeated the combined forces of Mongols and Multan. Mongols' invincibility broken by Mamluks of India and Mongols agreed not to make any more raids in India.</p> <p>State of anarchy [1286-1290]. End of Mamluk dynasty [1211-1290]. Delhi Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji [1290-96, assassinated]. Khilji rule [1290-1320].</p> <p>Bughra Khan (Nasir-ud Din) [1290-1291] became Sultan of Bengal.</p> <p>Uthman, son of Ertoghrul, [1288-1326]: Founder of the Ottoman Turks dynasty lasting for more than six hundred years.</p>
1291	<p>Rukn-ud Din, Sultan of Bengal [1291-1301].</p> <p>Death of Sufi Shaykh Jalaluddin Surkhposh (ra) at Uch.</p> <p>Sultan Khalil, son of Qalawun, liberates Acre, the last crusader colony.</p> <p>Shaikh Zaineddine Ali bin Fadhel Al-Mazandarani began his journey from Tarfay (south Morocco) to Green Island in the Caribbean sea.</p>
1292	<p>Ulgu, a grandson of Hulaku, invaded Muslim India. Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji inflicted severe defeat on the Mongols near Sunam. Ulgu and a large number of Mongols embraced Islam and chose to stay in India. Their quarters in Delhi were known as Mughalpura. Sultan married one of his daughters to Ulgu.</p> <p>Death of Persian poet Sa'adi. He is regarded among the greatest Persian poets. His famous works Bostan and Gulistan deal with ethical, mystical and humanitarian subjects.</p> <p>Muslim Kingdom of Perlak (northeast Sumatra) founded.</p> <p>1,420 mosques in the capitals of Singnanfu and Nankin, China.</p>
1293-96	<p>Arkali Khan, son of Sultan Jalaluddin, Governor of Multan. Alauddin, son-in-law and nephew of Sultan Jalaluddin, appointed as Governor of Kara and Oudh (present central U.P., east of river Ganges).</p> <p>Alauddin, without permission from Sultan, invaded Deccan and defeated Raja of Deogiri [1294]. Deccan territories as late as the middle of twentieth century included parts of present Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.</p> <p>Friction between Sultan and Alauddin on Deccan affairs; Sultan Jalaluddin assassinated [1296]. State of anarchy. Power struggle between Arkali Khan and Alauddin in Delhi and Multan.</p>
1296	<p>Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khilji [1296-1316]. He was the first Muslim ruler to control the whole India. Sultan Alauddin Khilji was a great military general, never lost a battle, and was a great administrator. During his reign the Mongols invaded India a dozen times with as large as 200,000 strong force. Sultan Khilji had 475,000 well equipped cavalry posted throughout his domain. State granaries were constructed during his reign, which were used in times of famine and drought.</p> <p>A large reservoir built between Delhi and Akbarabad. It was surrounded by forty cupolas.</p>

1296-98	Three Mongol invasions. Sultan Alauddin defeated Mongols at Jalandhar in 1296. Mongols invaded again, ravaged Punjab and occupied Fort Siri near Delhi [1297]. Sultan defeated Mongols again and 10,000 Mongols taken captive. 200,000 Mongols under Qutlugh invaded India again in 1298, reign of terror in Punjab and laid it to a waste land, and laid siege of Delhi. Sultan Alauddin defeated Mongols again near Delhi and only a few thousands of them escaped back to their home base in Transoxiana.
1299	Sultan Alauddin annexed Gujarat in 1299, married the former queen of Gujarat, Kamala Devi, after she became a Muslim. A year later, her daughter Dewal Devi was married to Sultan's eldest son Khizr Khan.
1300	Death of Sufi Shaykh Badruddin Firdausi (ra) at Delhi. He introduced the 'Kubrawayia' tariqa in India. It was founded by Shaykh Najmuddin Kubra at Khiva in Central Asia. Sultanate of Brunei founded [1300-].
1301-03	Sultan Alauddin Khilji recaptured Ranthanbor [1301]. During his campaign to Rajputana, the Mongols invaded India and laid siege of Delhi in 1303, but they left with the news of Alauddin's army approaching Delhi. Shamsuddin Firuz, King of Bengal, [1301-1322]. Muslim settlements in the modern states of Trengganu, Malaysia [1303].
1304-08	Mongols under Ali Beg invaded India again in 1304. Sultan Alauddin Khilji defeated them at Amroha. Next two Mongol invasions ended in utter defeat; 50,000 Mongols and their commander Kubk taken captive in Multan [1306] and Punjab [1308]. Sultan Alauddin Khilji annexed states of Malwa [1305], Jalor [1306]. Warangel, Devagira (Daulatabad), Tanore, and Devagiri [1307] occupied.
1308-11	Sultan Abu Bakri I of Mali undertook two expeditions into the Atlantic ocean. He did not return from his second voyage in 1311.
1309-10	Telingana occupied [1309], and Deccan states of Dwarsamudra, Madurai of Pandya Kingdom, and Rameshwaram became a vassal of Delhi Sultanate [1310]. Sultan Alauddin permitted the rulers of the south to retain their kingdoms as vassals. Khilji rule extends to the southernmost tip of India.
1310-16	Sultan Alauddin Khilji eliminated robbery and theft, introduced economic reforms, was a patron of learning. He was the first ruler to regulate prices of food and consumer products. Amir Khusrow wrote Tarikh 'Alai. Patronized Amir Hassan ("Saadi of India") and historians Amir Arsalan Kohi and Kabiruddin. Construction of Jamia Masjid and Shamsi Hauz in Delhi.