

**Foothold in
Sind**

The conquest of Sind by the Arabs was only a beginning for the later conquest of India by the Moslems. In Sind they gained a foothold and learned of the fabulous wealth in the hands of the unbelievers. Moreover, these converted Hindus were allies of the army of conquest in the tenth century, when Turks and Afghans poured into India from the northwest.

**Delhi the
Later Center**

The Sultan of Ghazni, surnamed "the Idol-breaker," was the Napoleon of Islam who, after a score of invasions, established its power in the north, demolishing temples, slaughtering infidels, and obtaining incredible quantities of loot. Delhi became the capital of the new kingdom, and was enlarged and strengthened by his successors in the latter part of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century.

**The Mogul
Golden Age**

But it was during the period of 1525-1707 that Islam made its largest conquests, its most brilliant advances, and the greatest numerical increase. Akbar and his successors encouraged literature and the fine arts. To them we owe those monuments in stone and marble, of which Moslems may well be proud and which still lend so much luster to Mohammedan rule in India.

**South India,
and Summary**

Islam was introduced into southern India by the conquest of Moslems from the north and by immigration on the southeast coast. According to the census of 1901 there are over twenty-