

Chapter- 3

The Delhi Sultanate (1206- 1526 CE)

Sub-Topic Name-. The Slave Dynasty, Qutbuddin Aibak, Iltutmish.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?
2. With the accession of _____ to the throne of Delhi begins the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. The reign from 1206 to 1526 CE was known as Delhi Sultanate. Why?
4. Who assumed the title of Shamsuddin and what does it mean?
5. Who was known as Lakh- Baksh and why?
6. Who established Muslim rule in India?
7. Mohammad Ghori appointed _____ as the viceroy of his Indian conquests?
8. Who established Delhi as the capital for the first time?
9. Slave dynasty is also known as Mamluk dynasty! Why?
10. Who started the work of Qutab Minar?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

11. Name the dynasties of Delhi Sultanate?
12. Name the two-mosque built by Qutbuddin Aibak?
13. Who was Iltutmish and name the title which he assumed?
14. Who were Mongols and who was their leader?
15. What had Iltutmish done to prevent the entry of Mongols to India?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

16. Mention the important challenges faced by Iltutmish?
17. What were the major victories of Iltutmish?

Level-4

5-Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

18. With the accession of Qutbuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi begins the history of the Delhi Sultanate in India! Analyse the statement

Sub-Topic Name: Razia Sultana, Ghiasuddin Balban, The Khaljis,

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

19. Who was the first and last woman who sat on the throne of Delhi?
20. Who was the group of forty, a main opposition of Razia Sultana?
21. Name the guardian of Nasiruddin who helped to carry on administration?
22. After the death of Nasiruddin who declared as the sultan of Delhi?
23. Who believed in ruling with "iron and blood"?
24. Who entertained the grandson of Chengiz Khan as an envoy?
25. Name the new dynasty who came after the collapse of Slave Dynasty?
26. Who were Khaljis?
27. What was the original name of Jalaluddin Khalji and at what age he ascended to the throne of Delhi?
28. Who treacherously killed Jalaluddin Khalji and ascended the throne of Delhi?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

29. Who described Razia as a great monarch?

30. Who described Alauddin Khalji as one of the best sultans of Delhi?

31. What was the ambition of Alauddin Khalji?

32. Name the able general of Alauddin Khalji who led a campaign in to the South?

33. Name the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to extend his kingdom to the South?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

34. What had Ghiasuddin Balban done to keep away the Mongols?

5-Marks Questions

5-Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

35. Razia, according to the historian Siraj a great monarch- wise, just and generous! Analyse the statement.

Sub-Topic Name: Alauddin Khalji, Administrative Reforms, The Tughlaqs.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

36. Name the poet whom Alauddin Khalji had patronized?

37. Who founded Tughlaq Dynasty?

38. Who was the most famous ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty?

39. Who was known as the confused genius of Indian history?

40. Who shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

41. Name two famous rulers of Tughlaq Dynasty?

42. Why was Mohammad bin Tughlaq known as the confused genius?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

43. The project of shifting capital from Delhi to Devagiri was a failure! Why?

44. The experiment of Token Currency of Mohammad bin Tughlaq was ended in disaster! Give reason.

Level-4

5-mark Questions

HOTS Questions

46. Describe the administrative reforms Alauddin Khalji?

47. Mohammad bin Tughlaq known as the confused genius! Analysis the statement with suitable examples.

Sub-Topic Name: The role of nobles, The invasion of Timur, The Sayyids and Lodi.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

48. When did Timur attack India?

49. Under whose reign Timur attacked India?

50. Who was the best-known ruler of Lodi dynasty?

51. Who was the last sultan of Delhi Sultanate?

52. To whom the nobles invited to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi?

53. When was the first battle of Panipat?

54. Who founded Mughal dynasty in India?

55. Who defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat?

56. What do you mean by Iqtas?

57. Name the historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium.

58. Why did the nobles invite Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi?

59. Why did the nobles who invited Babur become disappointed?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

60. Sikandar Lodi was one of the better-known rulers of Lodi dynasty! Give reasons.

Level-4

5-Mark Questions

HOTS Questions

61. Write an essay on the strength and weakness of Mohammad bin Tughlaq as a ruler.

Medium

8. The land revenue policy introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal was known as what and why?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

9. During the time of British the Indian villagers were no longer self-sufficient! Why?

10.. What do you mean by Permanent Settlement of Bengal?

11. Many Zamindars benefited more than either the company or the peasants, because of permanent settlement system! Why?

12.Mention how the permanent settlement system became advantages to the British?

13.Mention how the permanent settlement system became disadvantages to the farmers?

14. Name the provinces where the permanent settlement system introduced?

Level-4

5-Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

15. Name the land revenue policy introduced by Lord Cornwallis and briefly explain it?

Sub-Topic Name: The Ryotwari System, The Mahal Wari System.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

16. What do you mean by Ryotwari system?
17. Where was Ryotwari system introduced?
18. What do you mean by Mahal Wari System?
19. Where was Mahal Wari System introduced?
20. Who introduced Ryot Wari System?
21. The term Ryot means what?
22. The term Mahal means what?
23. Under Mahal wari system, the revenue system was fixed for a period of _____ -- years.

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

24. In Ryot Wari System how the revenue was fixed?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

25. What was Mahal Wari System and mention a disadvantage the farmers had in it?

Level-4

5-Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

26. Describe the salient features of the Ryotwari System. How was it different from the permanent settlement of Bengal?

Sub-Topic Name-The Impact of the Revenue Systems on The Cultivator, Peasant Revolt, Case Study.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

27. Name two famous Peasant Revolts of India during British?

28. Why did the farmers of Champaran and Darbhanga revolt against the British in 1856?

29. How did Punjab benefit from the policies of the British?

30. Who were absentee land lord?

31. ----- Plant was used for making blue dye during British rule.

32. ----- and ----- in Bihar saw massive revolts by indigo farmers.

33. Cotton, poppy, and Indigo are ----- crops.

34. Rice and Wheat are ----- crops.

35. ----- was one province that actually benefited from the policies of the British.

36. What do you understand by Fragmentation of landholding?

37. Name two peasant revolt?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

38. What do mean by Commercialization of Agriculture?

39. What was the reason for the revolt against the indigo planters of Bihar?

1. Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

40.The British introduced private ownership of land! why?

41.Mention the reasons for the decline of Agriculture during the time of British?

Level-4

5- MARK QUESTIONS

HOTS Questions

42.Explain the ill effects of the British agrarian policies on Indian agriculture.

43.Narrate the important impact of the Revenue systems on the cultivator.

Analytical

1. Who dominated the trade between the East and the West between 7th and the 14th centuries? Mention their sea route with the goods which they used to trade?
2. What was the reason for establishing trade companies by the European companies in India?
3. The European powers fought bitter battles among themselves in India! Why?

HOTS Questions

1. Name the war by which the Britain became the main European power in India and briefly describe it?

Sub-Topic Name: the Conquest of Bengal, the Battle of Plassey, the battle of Buxar, the Anglo-Maratha War.

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. _____ was the chief commander of the British army at the Battle of Plassey.
 - a) Robert Clive
 - b) Lord William Bentinck
 - c) Lord Wellesley
2. _____ was the fort which the British built in Calcutta?
 - a) Fort George
 - b) Fort William
 - c) Fort Kochi
 - d) Fort Mangalore
3. _____ was the first governor general of Bengal?

- a) Lord Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord William Bentinck
 - c) Lord Wellesley
4. _____ was the first Governor General of British India.
- a) Lord William Bentinck
 - b) Lord Wellesley
 - c) Robert Clive
5. _____ was the nawab of Bengal during the battle of Plassey?
- a) Sirajuddaulah
 - b) Shujaudaula
 - c) Shah Alam
 - d) none of above
6. _____ was made the Nawab of Bengal immediately after the battle of Plassey.
- a) Mir-Jafar
 - b) Siraj-ud-Daulah
 - c) Mir Qasim
7. The concept of dual government was introduced by_____.
- a) Robert Clive
 - b) Lord Warren Hastings
 - c) Lord Wellesley.
8. The system of dual government was abolished by_____.
- a) Lord Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord Wellesley
 - c) Robert Clive
9. The First Anglo – Maratha War ended with the Treaty of_____.
- a) Salbai Bassein
 - b) Salsette
10. The second Anglo – Maratha war was ended with a Treaty of_____.
- a) Bassein
 - b) Salsette
 - c) Salbai
11. In 1802_____ signed the Treaty of Bassein after the second Anglo –Maratha War
- a) Peshwa Baji Rao 11
 - b) Siraj-ud-Daulah

c) The Nizam of Hyderabad

12. Lord Clive entered into conspiracy with _____ the commander -in-chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal

a) Mir-Jafar

b) The Nizam of Hyderabad

c) Peshwa Baji Rao 11

13. Name the Treaty with which the battle of Buxar came to an end?

14. Name the battle which paved the way for British rule in India?

15. When was the third battle of Panipat?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

1. The province of Bengal was one of the richest provinces of the subcontinent! Why?
2. Who became the new nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey and he was replaced by whom?
3. What was the concept of dual government?
4. Why was Siraj-uddaulah defeated in the battle of Plassey?
5. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

1. What was the result of the Third-Anglo Maratha War?
2. When was the battle of Buxar? And who all formed an alliance to fight against British in Buxar?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. Name the battle which paved the way for British rule in India? Briefly explain its causes and result?
2. What led to the battle of Buxar and what was the result?

Sub-Topic Name: The Conquest of Mysore, Strategies used by the British.

Level-1

1 Mark Questions

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. The Treaty of Seringapattam was signed by British East India Company and_____.
 - a) Tipu Sultan
 - b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - c) Nizam
2. At_____war the British defeated Tipu Sultan?
 - a) First Anglo- Mysore War
 - b) Third Anglo- Mysore War
 - c) Fourth Anglo- Mysore War
3. _____War paved the way for the total control of India by the British?
 - a) Anglo- Mysore war
 - b) Anglo- Maratha war
 - c) Anglo- Sikh war
4. _____was the first ruler to sign the subsidiary alliance.
 - a) The Nizam of Hyderabad
 - b) Tipu Sultan
 - c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
5. Jhansi was acquired by the Company under the policy of_____.
 - a) Doctrine of Lapse
 - b) Subsidiary Alliance
 - c) Annexation
6. Who introduced Subsidiary alliance?
7. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

1. Who was the ruler of Mysore in 1761 and who transformed Mysore into a powerful kingdom?
2. Name the joint forces which defeated Tipu Sultan in the Third Anglo- Mysore War?
3. Name the rulers who joined the Subsidiary Alliance and what was its result?

Analytical

1. Name the policy introduced by the British to annex Jhansi and explain it?
2. What do you mean by Annexation and name the provinces which annexed through it?

HOTS Questions

1. The Subsidiary Alliance was advantageous to the British but disadvantageous for the Indian Nawabs. Explain?
2. Briefly explain how the Anglo- Mysore War paved the way for the total control of India by the British?

Sub-Topic Name: The Anglo- Sikh Wars, the Annexation of Awadh, Reasons for the Success of the British

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. In 1856 _____annexed Awadh after deposing its ruler Wajid Ali Shah.
 - a) Lord Dalhousie
 - b) Peshwa Baji Rao 11
 - c) Lord Wellesley)
2. _____unified Punjab into a kingdom.
 - a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - b) Tipu Sultan
 - c) Nizam
3. Who is regarded as the last of independent Indian ruler?
 - a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - b) Tipu Sultan
 - c) Nizam

4. After which war the land between the rivers Beas and Sutlej was annexed by British?
5. Name the war in which the Sikhs were comprehensively defeated by British?
6. Who was the governor general of British during the Second Anglo- Sikh war?

Level-2

2 Marks Questions

Medium

1. Name the governor general who annexed Awadh in 1856? What was the significance of this act?
2. Absence of a strong central leadership was a reason for the success of the British! What does it mean?

Level-3

3 Marks Questions

Analytical

1. The weakness of the Indian rulers was the reason for the success of the British! Analyze the statement?
2. Lack of unity among the Indian rulers was the reason for the success of the British! Analyze the statement?

Level-4

5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. Within a span of just around 100 years, the British in India transformed themselves from traders to rulers of India! Justify the statement.