

- 1) ~~stare~~ The Indian history is divided into three periods.
  - Ancient period
  - Medieval period
  - Modern period.
- 2) Some kingdoms of south were -
  - Rashtrakuta dynasty
  - Chola dynasty
- 3) The Vindhya and Satpura ranges acted as barriers discouraging the movements of the Turks and Mughals.
- 4) Akbar is the person who established the largest interconnected land history.
- 5) Tagiq-i-hind was written by Al-Biruni.
- 6) Marco Polo was the foreign traveller who wrote on the account of social customs and cultures of South India.



- 7) Ibn batuta wrote about the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- 8) Chand Bardai composed Prithvi Raj Raso in 12th century.
- 9) Qutbuddin Iltutmish started the work of Quth minar.
- 10) Alauddin Khalji was the first emperor of Delhi sultanate to extend the kingdom up to south.
- 11) Ziauddin Barani was a historian who spent 17 years in the court of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- 12) Minhaj-i-Siraj was a historian who described Razia as wise, just and generous.
- 13) Mongols.
- 14) The victories were -
  - The first battle of Panipat.

• The battle of Khonua.

15) Akbar abolished Taxiya

16) Niccolao Manucci was an Italian traveller who left vivid descriptions about Shah Jahan's rule.

17) • The paintings serve as a record for the lives of decent kings and nobles.

• They also tell us the nature of society - the way of dressing, customs followed, important events, life of the common people, along with other features of the society.

18) The Vindhya and Satpura Ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals. Thus the south evolved a unique culture and a history.