

1. The Indian History is divided into three periods ancient, medieval and modern history.
2. Two prosperous kingdoms of south during Medieval period are The Pandya and The Cheras
3. The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.
4. ~~Alber~~ established Genghis Khan established the largest interconnected land empire.
5. Alberuni wrote Tahqiq-i-Hind
6. Marco Polo wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.
7. Ibn Batuta wrote about the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
8. Chad Bardai was composed by Prithvi raji Raso in the 12th century.
9. Qutbuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.
10. Alauddin Khalji extended his kingdom up to south.

11. Ziauddin Barani spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq
12. Historian Sinaj described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.
13. The Mughals were the last powerful descendants of the Mongols.
14. The victory of the First Battle of Panipat and The battle of Khanua put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.
15. Akbar abolished the religious tax called jaziya.
16. Niccolao Manucci was an Italian traveller who have left vivid descriptions about Shah Johan's rule.

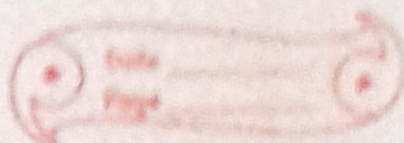
2 marks question.

17. Paintings are an important source of information, especially for the medieval period of Indian history. The paintings serve as a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles. They also tell us about the nature of society.

18. The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals. Hence, the Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own.

3 mark questions

21. Muhammad bin Tughlaq is known in Indian history as a confused genius because he was a man who thought 'ahead of times'. His plans and intentions were good but carried out thoughtlessly and in a hurry, which resulted in their failure.
22. Iltutmish developed a line of forts along the river of Ravi to prevent the entry of Ghengiz Khan.
23. Alauddin Khalji was an able commander and an excellent administrator. He increased the size of the army to protect his empire. To meet the expenses of maintaining this huge army, he had to find ways to add to his revenue. He confiscated all the rent-free landholdings that had been given to



priests and government officials. The officials were forbidden to collect extra taxes from peasants. The peasants paid revenue in kind directly to the state. The land revenue was raised to half the total produce. In this way he was able to build a rich treasury. The sultan also put a check on the price of commodities, so that the soldiers could live within their income.

~~5 mark questions~~