

1) The Indian history is divided into how many periods?
Name them?

Ans) The Indian history is divided into three periods. The names are :- (i) Ancient India, Medieval India and Modern India.

2) Name two prosperous kingdoms of South India Medieval period?

Ans) The two prosperous kingdoms of South India Medieval period are :- (i) Chola and (ii) Chera

3) Name two mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the South India movement of the Turks and Mughals?

Ans) The vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals.

4) Name the person who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history?

Ans) Akbar is the person who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.

5) The Tabqiqi-Hind was written by whom?

Ans) The Tabqiqi-Hind was written by Abu Rayhan, Beruni.

6) Name the foreign traveller who wrote about the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

Ans) Ibn Battuta is the foreign traveller who wrote about the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

7) Name the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social custom and culture of South India.

Ans) Marco Polo is the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social custom and culture of South India.

8) who composed prathivi raj Raso in the 12th century?

Ans) Chand Bardai composed prathivi raj Raso in the 12th century.

9) Name the ~~the~~ king who started the work of Qutb minar.

Ans) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak who started the work of Qutb minar.

10) Name the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the Kingdom up to south?

Ans) Qutubuddin Aibak is the first ruler of Delhi who extended the Kingdom up to south.

11) Name the Indian historian who spent 17 years in the Court of Mohammed bin Tughlaq?

Ans) Barani is the Indian historian who spent 17 years in the Court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

12) Name the historian who described Razia as wise, just and generous ruler?

Ans) Siroj is the historian who described Razia as wise, just and generous ruler.

13) The moghals were the last powerful descendants of 14th Century Turkic invader Timur.

14) Name two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi?

Ans) Battle of Tughlaqabad and the Battle involving the Maratha Empire that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.

15) Who abolished the religious tax called jizya?

Ans) Akbar abolished the religious tax called jizya.

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

"Zoroastrian Questions"

17) How do paintings serve as a useful source of information on medieval India?

Ans) In the case of painting, they served as an important source while reconstructing the history of medieval India. They often served as a record of the chains of the lineage of rulers and nobles. They give information about the nature of culture.

history? And why did he plan to shift his capital Delhi?

Ans) Muhammad bin Tughlaq is known as confused genius in Indian history. His plan to shift his capital Delhi to Daulatabad was failed by two reasons are:-

- i) He ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatabad. This caused great hardship to the people.
- ii) It left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the mongols.

Realising his mistake, Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital back to Delhi, once again causing great hardship to the people.

22) Who built a line of forts along the river Ravi and why?

Ans) Iltutmish built a line of forts along the river Ravi to prevent the entry of the mongols into India. But the Mongols continued their attacks and finally gained control over western Punjab.

23) Briefly mention the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khalji?

18) Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own! why?

Ans) Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own because they were not affected by invasions at that time by North and West and Affected by the Mughals at that time.

19) How do inscriptions serve as a source of information on medieval India?

Ans) Inscriptions and coins have served as major source of history in medieval India. It is through these inscriptions and coins we could collect some information about various activities and events of the past. Coins also helps to know about the economic conditions prevalent at that time.

20) In a political map of India locate the following places? (Delhi, Agra, Mewar, Punjab, Jaipur, Kanauj, Surat.)

"3 Marks Questions"

21) Who was known as the confused genius in the Indian

Ans) The Administrative Reforms of Alauddin Khalji are:-

- i) Alauddin Khalji was an able commander and an excellent administrator. Alauddin increased the size of the army to protect his empire. To meet the expenses of maintaining this huge army.
- ii) He confiscated all the rent-free landholdings that had been given to priests and government officials.
- iii) The land revenue was raised to half the total produce. In this way he was able to build a rich treasury.
- iv) To prevent conspiracies among the nobles, Alauddin banned all banquets and excursions.
- v) Alauddin reformed the markets of Delhi. He set up different markets for food grains, horses, cattle and important goods.

"5 marks Questions"

- 24) Explain how Aurangzeb's Pejant, Deccan and Sikh policies led to the decline of Mughal empire?

Ans) Aurangzeb reimposed the jizya, the religious tax on non-Muslims that Akbar had abolished. His policies led to many uprisings in Delhi, Gujarat and Deccan. The Marathas, Jats, Sahaynis and Rajputs also rose in protest at his discriminatory policy.

Aurangzeb tried to maintain good relations with them, Aurangzeb tried to annex their kingdoms and waged several battles against them. As a result, Aurangzeb lost the loyalty & support of the Rajputs. He also lost money, time and many of his generals.

Aurangzeb spent 26 years of his life and reign in the Deccan, which he could neither control nor ignore. This brought him into direct confrontation with the rising power of the Marathas, first under Shivaji and later under his son Shivaji, the Marathas grew in number and strength. Aurangzeb repeatedly tried to get an end to them, but in vain.

Aurangzeb won the Kingdoms of Bijapur in 1681 CE and Golconda in 1687 CE. However, the victories came at a steep cost. Aurangzeb suffered heavy loss of soldiers and money.

25) why Akbar was known as Akbar the Great?

Ans) After consolidating his rule over Delhi and Agra, he began to systematically subjugate all his potential rivals in the west, east, south and the north west.

By 1601 CE, the Mughal Empire stretched from Afghanistan to Bengal & Kashmir to the Deccan.

Akbar did not depend to the use of military force alone to stretch and extend his authority. He established a strong administrative system.

He followed a policy of religious tolerance, there by ensuring the support of the rajputs and sikhs.

Akbar gave the Rajputs complete freedom to follow their religious beliefs, build temples, celebrate festivals and wear their own head.

Akbar was a liberal ruler who believed in the equality and the unity of all religions. Akbar's religious policy was one of the main strengths of his rule.