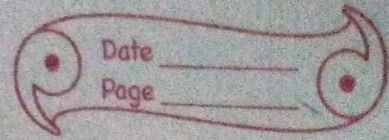


# Revision worksheet

## Chapter 1, 3 & 4



- 1) The Indian history is divided into three periods
  - ① Ancient period
  - ② Medieval Period
  - ③ Modern period
- 2) Cholas and the Pandyaes two prosperous kingdoms of South during Medieval period.
- 3) The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals.
- 4) Genghis Khan established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.
- 5) The Tahqiq-e-Hind was written by Alberuni.

6) Marco Polo the Foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.

7) Ibn Batuta the 14th century CE Morocco-born traveller wrote about the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

8) Chand Bardai composed Prithvi ray Praso in the 12th century.

9) Qutbeddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.

10) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extend the kingdom up to South.

- 11) Ziauddin Barani: The Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
- 12) Siraj the historian who described Razia as a wise just and generous ruler.
- 13) The Mughals were the last powerful descendant of the Mongols.
- 14) The First Battle of Panipat  
The Battle of Khanua two victories that 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 Jahan's rule.

17) Paintings are an important source of information especially for the medieval period of Indian history. Rulers of kingdoms and other important people often had their portraits done. The paintings serve as a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles.

18) The Deccan and the south evolved a unique culture and a history of their own.

⇒ The kingdoms in the south which had long coastlines like those of the Cholas and the Pandyas developed strong navies. These kingdoms were therefore able to establish empires that extended across the Indian Ocean, including the islands of Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

19) Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces like metal, rock and stone. Inscriptions may be short such as a two-line dedication of a temple or a statue or lengthy such as long poems praising the achievements of kings. These long poems in praise of kings are called *prashasti*.

24) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius in the Indian History.

⇒ Muhammad bin Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri or Daulatabad a city located 1400 km from Delhi.

⇒ But the project failed because of two reasons.

(1) First he ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to

Daulatabad. This caused a great hardship to the people.

(1) Second it left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the Mongols.

2) Iltutmish built a line of fortresses along the river of Ravi.

Because to prevent the entry of the Mongols into India.

Several scholars and artists entered India fleeing from the onslaught of the Mongols.

They received the protection of Iltutmish.

## 23) The administrative reforms of Alauddin Khilji

(i) Alauddin Khilji was an able commander and an excellent administrator.

(ii) He increased the size of the army to protect his empire.

(iii) The sultan also put a check on the price of commodities so that the soldiers could live within their income.

(iv) He set up different markets for food grains, horses, cattle and imported goods.

## 24) Aurangzeb's

Rajput Policy:- Knowing how

fiercely independent the Rajputs were, Akbar had always been careful not to antagonise them.

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

Deccan Policy:- 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 Shajeh and later under his son Sheroje the Marathas grew in number and strength.

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

Sikh Policies:- The execution of the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the peace-loving Sikhs take up arms. Under the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh the Sikhs fought bitterly against Aurangzeb.

25) Akbar was born in 1542 CE in Amarkot when his father was a fugitive there. Akbar was only 13 years old when he was crowned emperor in 1556 CE. His tutor and mentor Bairam Khan.

⇒ Akbar was an ambitious man. By 1601 CE the Mughal empire stretched from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to the Deccan.

⇒ Akbar established a strong administrative system. He also followed a policy of religious tolerance, thereby ensuring the support of the Rajputs and Sikhs.

⇒ Akbar was the head of both the military and the administrative set-up.

⇒ Akbar introduced the 'mansabdari' system i.e. a

system which consisted of a hierarchy of ranks or offices.

⇒ Raja Todar Mal was appointed the chief revenue officer. Todar Mal introduced the dashahar system.

⇒ Raiput policy:— Akbar gave important posts to Raiputs and other Hindus in his administration.

⇒ Akbar gave the Raiputs complete freedom to follow their religion, build temples, celebrate festivals and wear their caste mark on their forehead.

⇒ Akbar married Hindu princesses and allowed them to practice their religion.

⇒ Akbar founded his own religion called Din-i-Ilahi or "divine Faith".

⇒ Akbar was a great patron of art. He was known for the brilliance of the court he maintained. In his court were the Navaratnas or "nine jewels".

⇒ Akbar was a prolific builder. An outstanding example of architecture during Akbar's rule.

That's why Akbar was known as Akbar the Great.