

Holiday homework

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

Ans - The Indian history is divided into three periods: Ancient history, medieval history and modern history.

2. Name two prosperous kingdoms of south during medieval period?

Ans - The two prosperous kingdoms of south during medieval period are Cholas and the Rashtrakutas.

3. Name two mountain ranges which acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals?

Ans - The Vindhya and Satpura ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.

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

Ans -

5. The Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by whom?

Ans - The Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by Alberuni.

6. Name the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social ~~culture~~ customs and culture of south India.

Ans - Marco Polo wrote an interesting account of the social ~~culture~~ customs and culture of south India.

7. Name the foreign traveller who wrote about the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

Ans - Ibn Battuta wrote about the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

8. Who composed Prithviraj Raso in the 12th century?

Ans - Chand Bardai composed Prithviraj Raso in the 12th century.

9. Name the king who started the work of Qutb Minar?

Ans - Qutbuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.

10. Name the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom up to south?

Ans - Alauddin is the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom up to south.

11. Name the ~~historian~~ Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq?

Ans - Ziauddin Barani, the Indian historian, who spent 17 years in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Ans -

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

Ans - According to the historian Siraj Razia was a wise, just and generous ruler.

13. The Mughals were the last powerful descendants of Mongols.

18.

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

Ans -

Ans - Two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi:
• Rana Sanga had a much larger force;
• Babur defeated them with his use of artillery and superior military tactics.

15. Who abolished the religious tax called Jaziya?

Ans - Akbar abolished the religious tax called Jaziya.

19. ~~30~~

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

Ans -

17. How do paintings serve as an important source of information on medieval India?

Ans- paintings serve as important source of information as:-
• The paintings serve as a record of lines of descent of kings and nobles.
• They also tell us about the nature of society - the way of dressing, the customs followed, ~~import~~ important events, the life of the common people, along with other features of ~~the~~ that period.

18. Deccan and the south evolved a unique culture and a history of their own! why?

Ans- The Deccan and the south evolved a unique culture and a history of their own because the kingdom 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. ~~How~~ How do inscriptions serve as a source of information on medieval ~~period~~ - India?

Ans-
• Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces like metal, rock and stone.
• Inscriptions were initially made on the ~~sur~~ faces of cliffs, on stone pillars, inside caves and on rocks.

21. Who was known as the confused genius in the Indian history?
And why did his plan to shift his capital fail?

Ans - Muhammad bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius.
His plan fail due to:-

- First, he ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatbad. This caused great hardship to the people.
- Second, it left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the mongols.

22. Who built a line of forts along the River of Ravi and why?

Ans - Iltutmish built a line of forts along the River of Ravi ~~to~~ ~~cause~~ to prevent the entry of the mongols into India.

23. Briefly mention the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khalji?

Ans - 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, ~~to protect his empire~~ he had to find ways to add to his revenue. He confiscated all the rent-free land holdings that had been given to priests and government officials. The officials were forbidden to collect extra taxes from peasants. The peasants ~~pay~~ paid revenue in kind directly to the state. The land revenue in kind directly to the state. The land revenue was raised to half the total produce.

24. Explain how Aurangzeb's Rajput, Deccan and sikh policies led to the decline of mughal empire?

Ans - Rajput policy:-

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

Deccan policy:-

The Deccan policy of Aurangzeb's was very aggressive. Deccan policy caused the destruction of most of the soldiers and undermined the power and prestige of the empire. Aurangzeb destroyed the shia kingdom of Bijapur and Golkunda and waged a long war against marathas.

sikh policy:-

The execution of 9th sikh guru, Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the peace loving sikhs take up arms. Aurangzeb's religious policy was largely responsible for the decline of the mughal empire. He reimposed jaziya and his policies led to many uprisings in many part of the country. The marathas Jats, satnamis and Rajputs also rose in protest at his discriminatory policy.

25. why Akhbar was known as Akbar the Great?

Ans - Akhbar was given the nick name as 'Akbar The great' because of his many accomplishments, among which, was

Date _____
Page _____

was his record of unbeaten military campaigns that established the mughals in the Indian subcontinent.