

## Autumn Break Worksheets



1 mark

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

Ans → The Indian history is divided into three periods they are ancient, medieval 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 Rashtrakutas.

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

Ans → Vindhya and Satpura are the two mountain 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 → Chengiz Khan was the person who had established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.

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 customs and culture of South India.

Ans → Marco Polo was the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.

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

Ans → Ibn Batuta was the foreign traveller who 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 was the king who had started the work of Qutb Minar.

10. Name the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extend the kingdom up to South?

Ans → Alauddin Khalji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom up to the south.

11. Name the historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq?

Ans → Ziauddin Barani was the historian who had spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

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

Ans → Minhaj-i-Siraj was the historian who described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.

13. The Mughals were the last powerful descendant of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Ans → The two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi are Battle of Panipat and battle of Khanua.

15. Who abolished the religious tax called jaziya?

Ans → Salim abolished the religious tax called jaziya.



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

2 marks

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

- Ans → (a) They illustrate the artistic progress of that time.  
(b) They serve a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles.  
(c) They also tell us about the nature of the society and the way people dressed, their life style, etc.

18. Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own! Why?

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

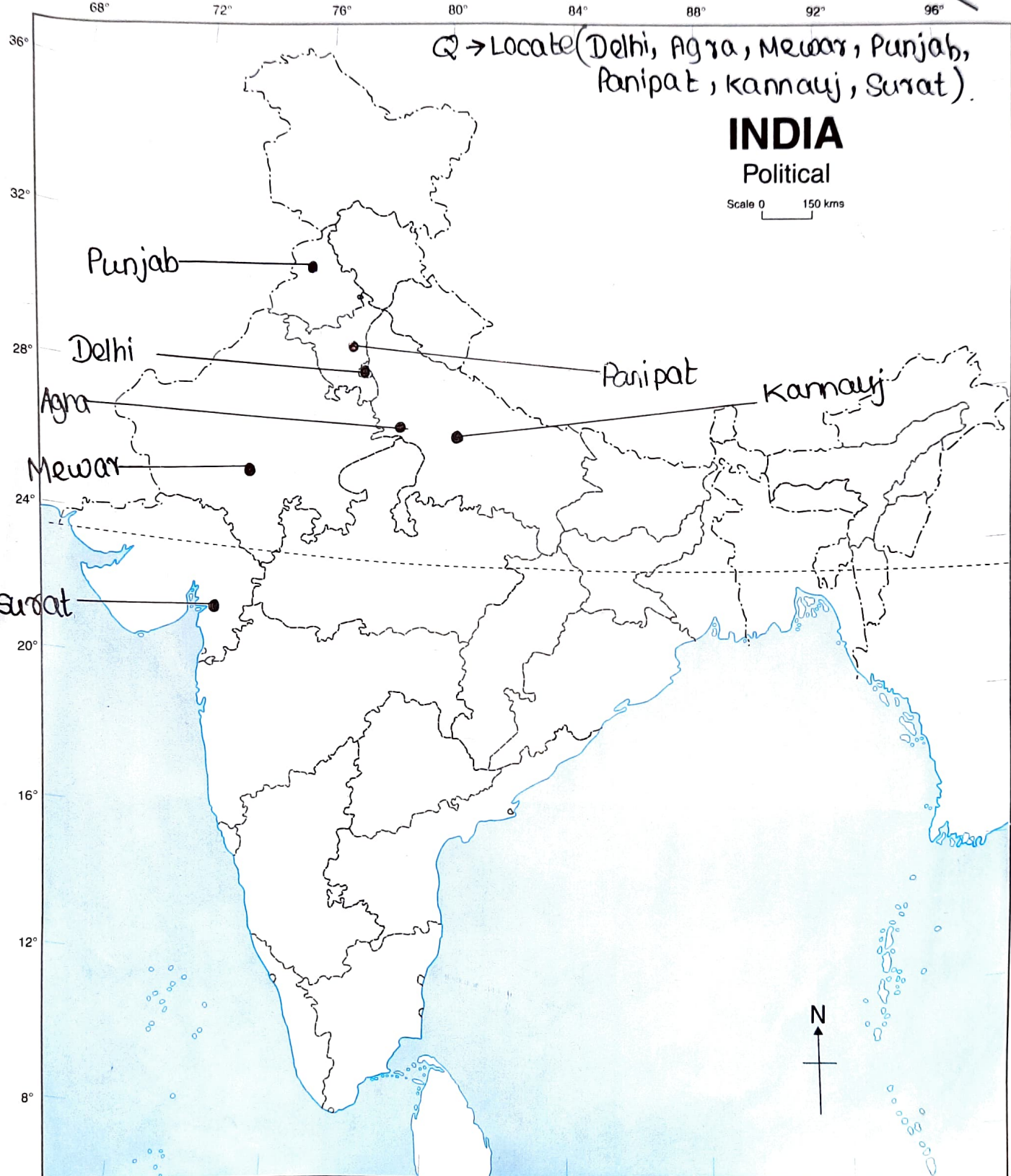
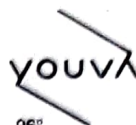
19. How do inscriptions serve as a source of information on Medieval India?

- Ans → (a) They give us a lot of information about the past of our country.

- (b) Copper plate inscriptions & recorded land grants by the rich to temples.
- (c) They also give us information regarding achievements of the kings.

Name Debanshree Mohapatra Date \_\_\_\_\_

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### 3 marks

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 in Indian History. and his plan to shift his capital failed because of two reasons :-

(a) He ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatabad. This caused great hardship to the people.

(b) It left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the Mongols.

22. Who built a line of Forts along the rivers of Ravi and why?

Ans → Iltutmish built a line of Forts along the river Ravi to prevent the entry of the Mongols into India.

(23) Briefly mention the administrative reforms of Alauddin.

- \* Alauddin Khalji was an able commander and an excellent administrator.
- \* He increased the size of the army to protect his empire.
- \* Alauddin also put a check on the price of commodities, so that the soldiers could live within their income.
- \* To prevent conspiracies among the nobles Alauddin banned all banquets and assemblies. He also enlarged the system of espionage and spread his spies across the empire.
- \* Alauddin transformed the markets of Delhi. He set up different markets for food grains, horses, cattle and imported goods.
- \* The weights and balances of the merchants were checked regularly.
- \* Alauddin also made arrangements to store large quantities of grain to be used in times of need.
- \* Alauddin Khalji patronised many scholars.



- ANS → 1. Akbar established a strong administrative system.
2. He was the head of both the military and administrative set-up. Akbar was helped in the discharge of his administrative duties by his cabinet which includes wazir, diwan, mir bakshi, qazi, sadr-i-sudur.
3. Akbar divided his empire into 15 sabs or provinces, each headed by governor or subedar. The province were divided into sarkars or districts and each sarkar was divided into parganas. Akbar introduced a uniformity in all the provinces.
4. Akbar introduced the mansabdari system in the military.
5. He introduced a revised land revenue system and appointed Raja Todar Mal as the chief revenue officer. He introduced dakhla system.
6. Akbar gave important posts to Rajputs and other Hindus in his administration.
7. Akbar gave Rajputs complete freedom to follow their own religion, build temples, celebrate festivals and were their caste mark on their forehead.
8. Akbar was a liberal ruler who believed in the equality and unity of all religions and followed a policy of religious tolerance. He abolished the -

jaziya.

9. Akbar founded a new religion called Din-I-Ilahi based on the teachings and beliefs of all major religion.
10. He kept a group of nine brilliant people in his court called Navaratnas or nine jewels. He was prolific builder.

(Q6) Explain how Aurangzeb's Rajput, Deccan and Sikh policies led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Ans → 1. Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy.

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

2. Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy.

Ans → The Deccan policy of Aurangzeb 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.



### 3) Sikh Policy

The execution of the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the peace loving Sikhs take up their 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.