

History

HHW



1Ans. The indian history is divided into 3 periods Ancient, Medieval and modern.

2Ans. The two prosperous kingdoms were the pandya and cholas

3Ans. The Vindhya and the Satpura ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movements of turks and mughals

4Ans. Alexander the great established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.

5Ans. The Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by Alberuni.

6Ans. Marco Polo wrote about social customs and cultures of India.

7Ans. Ibn Batuta wrote about the reign of

Muhammad bin Tughlaq,

8Ans. Chand Boredai composed
Prithviraj Raso in the
12th Century.

9Ans. Qutubuddin Aibak
started the work
of Qutb Minar.

10Ans. Alauddin Khalji was
the first ruler of
Delhi Sultanate to
extend his kingdom
up to south.

11 Ans. Ziauddin Barani was an Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

12 Ans. Siraj described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.

13 Ans. Mongols

14 Ans. Battle of Khamua and Battle of Panipat.

15 Ans. Akbar abolished the

religious tax called
Jizya.

16 Ans. ~~10~~ Niccolao Manucci

17 Ans. Paintings serve as a ~~lines~~
• record of lines and
descent of kings and
queens.

18 Ans. While north india was
struggling to cope
with the turks and
mughals, south India
enjoyed relative calm.

19 Ans. Inscriptions were initially made on the face of cliffs, on stone pillars inside caves and on rocks. It helps us know about the past.

20 Ans. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius in the Indian history. His plan failed because of two regions first,

22 Ans. Iltutmish built a line of forts along the River Ravi to prevent the entries ~~into~~ of mongols into India. But the Mongols continued the attack.

23 Ans. Alauddin Khalji increased the size of army. To meet the expenses confiscated

abolish the rent free land holdings. The officials were forbidden to collect extra taxes from peasants. The peasants paid taxes directly to the state. The sultan also put a check on the prices of commodities.

24 Ans. Awarangzeb discontinued

The policy of religious tolerance followed by the earlier Mughal rulers. Akbar maintained good relations with the Rajputs but Aurangzeb tried to annex their kingdoms and waged several battles against them so he lost the loyalty and support of Rajputs.

Aurangzeb repeatedly tried to put an end to the Maratha power but in vain. The execution of the ninth Sikh guru, Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the Sikhs take up arms. Under the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh the Sikhs fought against Aurangzeb

bitterly.

25 Ans. Akbar was a liberal ruler who believed in the equality and unity of all religions. He followed a policy of religious tolerance. He employed Hindus in his government in high ranks. He abolished the religious tax called Jizya. He was also a

good administration
in land revenue policy
and military admini-
-stration policy. So, he
was called Akbar the
Great.