

HistoryCh - 1, 15 & 14 Worksheet

1. Ans. The Indian history is divided into three periods ancient, medieval and modern.
2. Ans. Two prosperous kingdom of south during medieval period are Cholas and Rashtrakutas.
3. Ans. The Vindhyas and Satpura ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks & Mughals.
4. Ans. Genghis Khan established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.
5. Ans. 'Tahqiq-i-Hind' was written by Alberuni.
6. Ans. The foreign traveller Marco Polo wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.
7. Ans. Ibn Battuta wrote about the reign of Mohammed bin Tughlaq.
8. Ans. Chand Bardai composed Prithviraj Raso in the 12th CE.
9. Ans. Qutbuddin Iltutmish started the work of Qutb Minar.
10. Ans. Alauddin Khalji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom upto south.
11. Ans. Ziauddin Barani spent 17 years in the court of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq.
12. Ans. Historian Sinha described Raziya as a wise, just and

genious work.

13. Mongols.

14. Two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne are First Battle of Panipat and Battle of Khanua.

15. Akbar abolished the religious tax called jaziya.

16. Nicolas Merucci

17. ins. * They illustrate the artistic progress of the time.
 * They serve a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles.
 * They also tell us about the nature of the society, the way people dressed, their life etc.

18. The southern peninsula faced fewer threats of invasion. The Vindhya and Satpura Ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals. Therefore the Deccan and South India evolved an unique culture and a history of their own.

19. * Inscriptions act as the major source of information on administrative and economic systems.

* They tell the methods of life which the people used to follow in the past.

21. Ans. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius in the Indian History. His plan to shift his capital failed as he ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatabad which caused great hardship to the people and it left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the Mongols.

22. Ans. Iltutmish built a line of forts along the river of Ravi because he want to prevent the entry of the Mongols into India.

23. Ans. Some of the administrative reforms of Iltutmish are :-

- * He increased the size of the army to protect his empire.
- * He confiscated all the vast free landholdings that had been given to priests and government officials.
- * He transformed the markets of Delhi. He set up different markets for food grains, horses, cattle & imported goods.

24. 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 ^{many} time and many of his generals.

* The deccan policy of Aurangzeb was very aggressive. Deccan policy caused the destruction of most of the soldiers and undermined the power & prestige of the empire. Aurangzeb destroyed the Shia Kingdom of Bijapur & Golkonda & waged a long war against Marathas.

* The execution of the 10th Sikh Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the peace loving sikhs take up arms.

Humayun's religious policy was largely responsible for the decline of the Mughal empire. He imposed jaziya and his policies led to many uprisings in many part of the country. The Marathas, Jats, Satnamis & Rajputs also rose in protest at his discriminatory policy.

25. Ans. * Akbar established a strong administrative system.
- * He was the head of both the military and administrative set-up.
 - * Akbar introduced the mansabdari system in the military.
 - * Akbar introduced a revised land revenue system and appointed Raja Todar Mal as the chief revenue officer. He introduced Dakhil system.
 - * Akbar gave rajputs complete freedom to follow their religion, build temples, celebrate festivals and wear their caste mark on their forehead.
 - * 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.

20. Ans.

