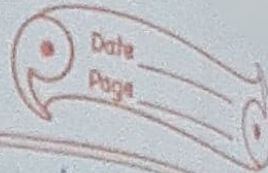


Autumn Holiday Homework

History



- 1) The Indian history is divided into three periods. They are :-
 - i) Ancient period
 - ii) Medieval period
 - iii) Modern period
- 2) i) Chola dynasty
ii) Rasttrakuta dynasty
- 3) ~~the~~ Vindhya and Satpura ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.
- 4) Chengiz Khan who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.
- 5) Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by Alberuni.
- 6) Marco Polo was the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.
- 7) Ibn Batuta wrote about the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

- 8) Chand Bardai composed Prithviraj Raso in the 12th century.
- 9) Qutbuddin Iltutmish started the work of Qutb Minar.
- 10) ~~Iltutmish~~ Alauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi sultanate who extend the kingdom up to south.
- 11) Ziauddin Barani was the Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- 12) Minhaj-i-Siraj was the historian who described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.
- 13) Mongals
- 14) Battle of Panipat and Battle of Khanua put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.
- 15) Akbar abolished the religious-tax called Jizya.

16) Niccolao Manucci

17) i) Paintings are an ~~un~~ important source of information especially for the medieval period of Indian History.

ii) People often had their portraits done, the paintings serve as a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles.

iii) They also tell us about the nature of society - the way of dressing, the customs followed, important events, the life of the common people, along with other features of that period.

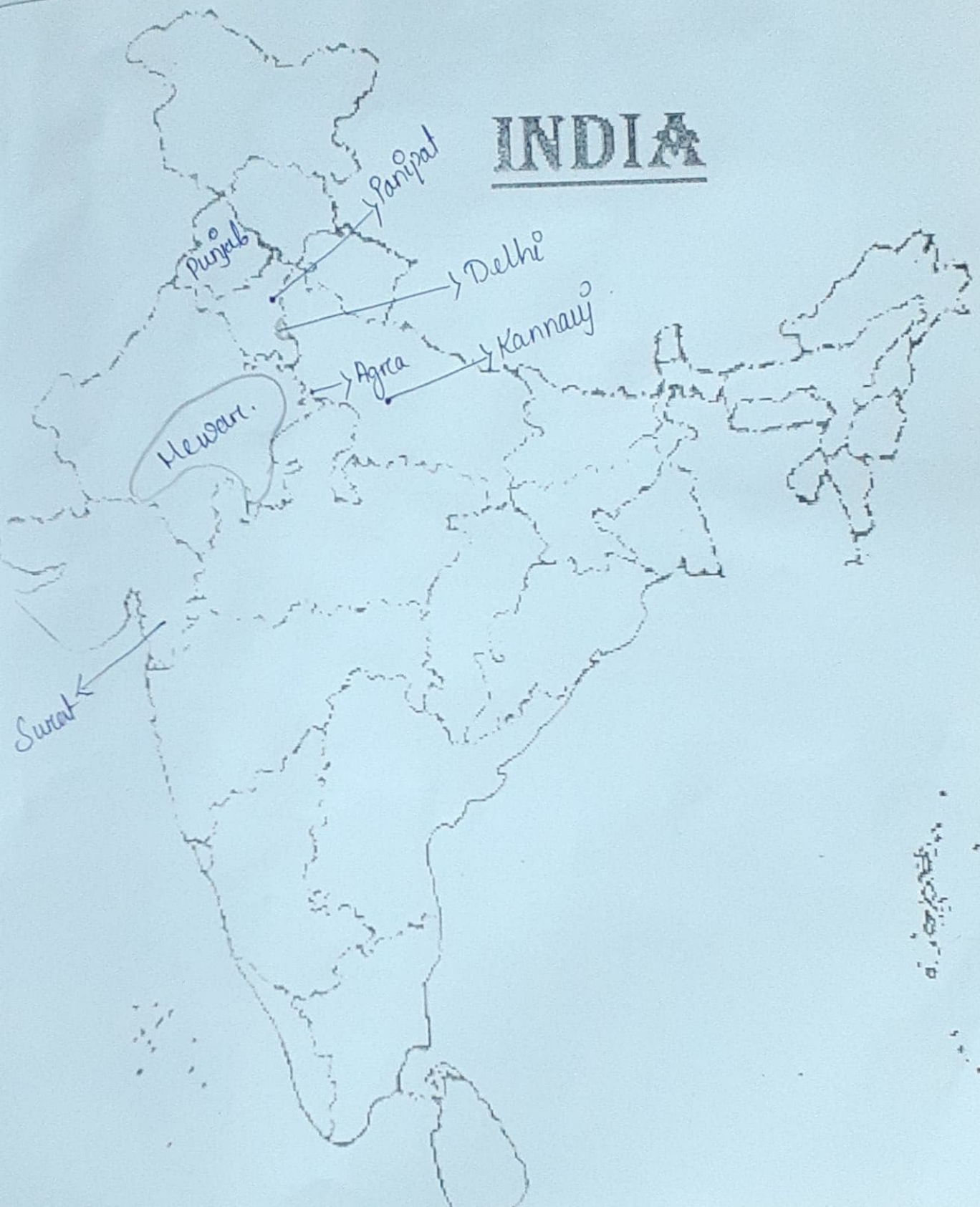
18) The Vindhya and the Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals. Hence, Deccan and the South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own.

19) i) Inscriptions are an important source of information about India's past.

ii) Inscriptions were initially made on the faces of cliffs, on stone pillars, inside caves and on rocks. Later, they came to be engraved into metal.

iii) 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 are called Prashasti.

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21) Mohammad bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius in the Indian History.

- i) First, he ordered the entire population of Delhi to ~~move~~ Daulatabad. This caused great hardships to the people.
- ii) It left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the Mongols.

22) Mongols under the leadership of Chengiz Khan had begun to appear on the borders of India. Itutmish built a line of forts along the river Ravi to prevent the entry of the Mongols into India. But the Mongols continued their attacks and finally gained control over western Punjab.

23) 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 soldiers could live within their income.

- iv) 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 merchant were checked regularly. Alauddin also made arrangements to store large quantities of grain to be used in times of need.

24) Aurangzeb's Rajput policy

Aurangzeb tried to annex Rajput Kingdom 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.

25) Aurangzeb's Deccan policy

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.

21) Aurangzeb's Sikh policy

The execution of the 10th 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 parts of the country. The Marathas, Jats, Satnamis and Rajputs also rose in protest at his discriminatory policy.

25) Akbar succeeded his father Humayun, in 1556. The 13-year old Akbar was enthroned by Bairam Khan and was proclaimed Shikharshah. Akbar was given the nickname 'the Great' because of his many accomplishments among which, was his record of unbeaten military campaigns that established the Mughal rule in the India subcontinent. Akbar was tolerant towards all religions.