

## History

Sl. no

- 1) The Indian history is divided into three periods - ancient, medieval and modern.
- 2) The Cholas and the Pandyas were the two prosperous kingdoms of South during Medieval period.
- 3) The Vindhya and Satpura ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.
- 4) Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.
- 5) Alberuni, the Persian traveller wrote "The Tabqiq-i-Hind".
- 6) Marco Polo, the Italian ambassador in the court of the Chinese emperor Kublai Khan wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.
- 7) Ibn Batuta, the 14th century C.E. Morocco-born traveller, wrote about the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
- 8) Chand Baradaei composed "Prithviraj Raso" in the 12th century C.E.
- 9) Qutubuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.
- 10) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extend the kingdom up to South.
- 11) Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Khilji spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
- 12) Minhaj-i-Siraj described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.
- 13) Mongols
- 14) The first battle of Panipat and the battle of Khanua put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.
- 15) Akbar
- 16) French travellers Bernier and Tavernier, Italian traveller Niccolao Manucci and English visitors visited the court of Shah Jahan, and have left vivid descriptions about his rule.
- 17) In the case of painting, they served as an important source while reconstructing the history of medieval India. They often served as a report of the chains of the lineage of rulers and nobles. They give information about the nature of culture.
- 18) The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and the Mughals. Hence, the Deccan and South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own.

PRACTICE MAP



• Map not to the scale

- 21) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is known in Indian history as a confused genius. The project of shifting of his capital failed because →
- \* He ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Devagiri which caused great hardships to the people.
  - \* It left the north-western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the mongols.

22) Humayun built a line of forts along the River Ravi to prevent the entry of the mongols into India. ~~at Delhi~~

- 23) He was an able commander and an excellent administrator.
- \* He increased the size of the army to protect his empire.
  - \* To prevent conspiracies among the nobles, Akbar banned all banquets and assemblies.
  - \* He also ~~enlarged~~ enlarged the system of espionage and spread his spies across the empire.

24) Religious Policy Sikh Policy  
The execution of the ninth Sikh guru; Guru Tegh Bahadur (1664-1675 CE) by Aurangzeb made the peace-loving Sikhs take up arms.

### Rajput Deccan Policy

Aurangzeb tried to annex Rajput's kingdoms and waged several wars against them. As a result, Aurangzeb lost the loyalty and support of the Rajputs.

### Deccan Policy

The Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb was very aggressive.