

Homework



1. The Indian history is divided into 3 periods i.e. ancient, medieval and modern.
2. The two prosperous ~~kind~~ kingdoms of south during medieval period are ~~called~~ Cholas and Rashtrakutas.
3. The Nindhya and the Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of Turks and Mughals.
4. The person who established the largest inter connected land empire in the world history is Genghis Khan.
5. The Tuhfat-i-Hind was written by Ibrani.
6. Marco Polo, the Italian ambassador was the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.
7. Ibn Battuta was the foreign traveller who

wrote about the reign of Mohamad Bin Tughlaq.

8. Chand Bardai composed Prithvi Raj Raso in 12th century.

9. ^{and} Qutubuddin Iltutmish started the work of Qutab Minar.

10. Iltutmish was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom up to the south.

11. Liawddin Baroni was the Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohamad bin Tughlaq.

12. Historian Siraj was described Raso as a wise, just and generous ruler.

13. The Mughals were the last powerful descendants of Mongols.

14. The two victories that put Akbar firmly on the throne of Delhi were the 1st battle of Panipat and Battle of Kanwa.

15. Akbar abolished the religious tax called *jaziya*.

16. Niccolò Manucci

17. * Paintings are an important source of ~~in~~ information ~~about the period during which~~ they especially for the medieval period of Indian history.

* The paintings serve as a record of the lines of descendants of kings and nobles.

* They also tell us about the nature of society.

18. The Nindhya 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. Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces like metal, rock and stone. Inscriptions are an important source of information about India's past. The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.

24. Mohamad Bin Tughlaq was known as the confused genius in the Indian history. His plans and intentions were good but carried out thoughtlessly and in a hurry which resulted in their failure. His plan to shift his capital failed because of 2 reasons:

i. He ordered the entire population of Delhi to shift to Daulatabad. This caused great hardships to the people.

ii. It left the north western frontiers of the empire exposed to attacks from the monghols.

22. Alutmish built a line of forts along the river Ravi to prevent the entry of monghols into India because during his reign the monghols under the leadership of Genghis Khan had begun to appear on the borders of India.

23. Alauddin Khalji was an able commander and an excellent administrator. He increased the size of the army to protect his empire.

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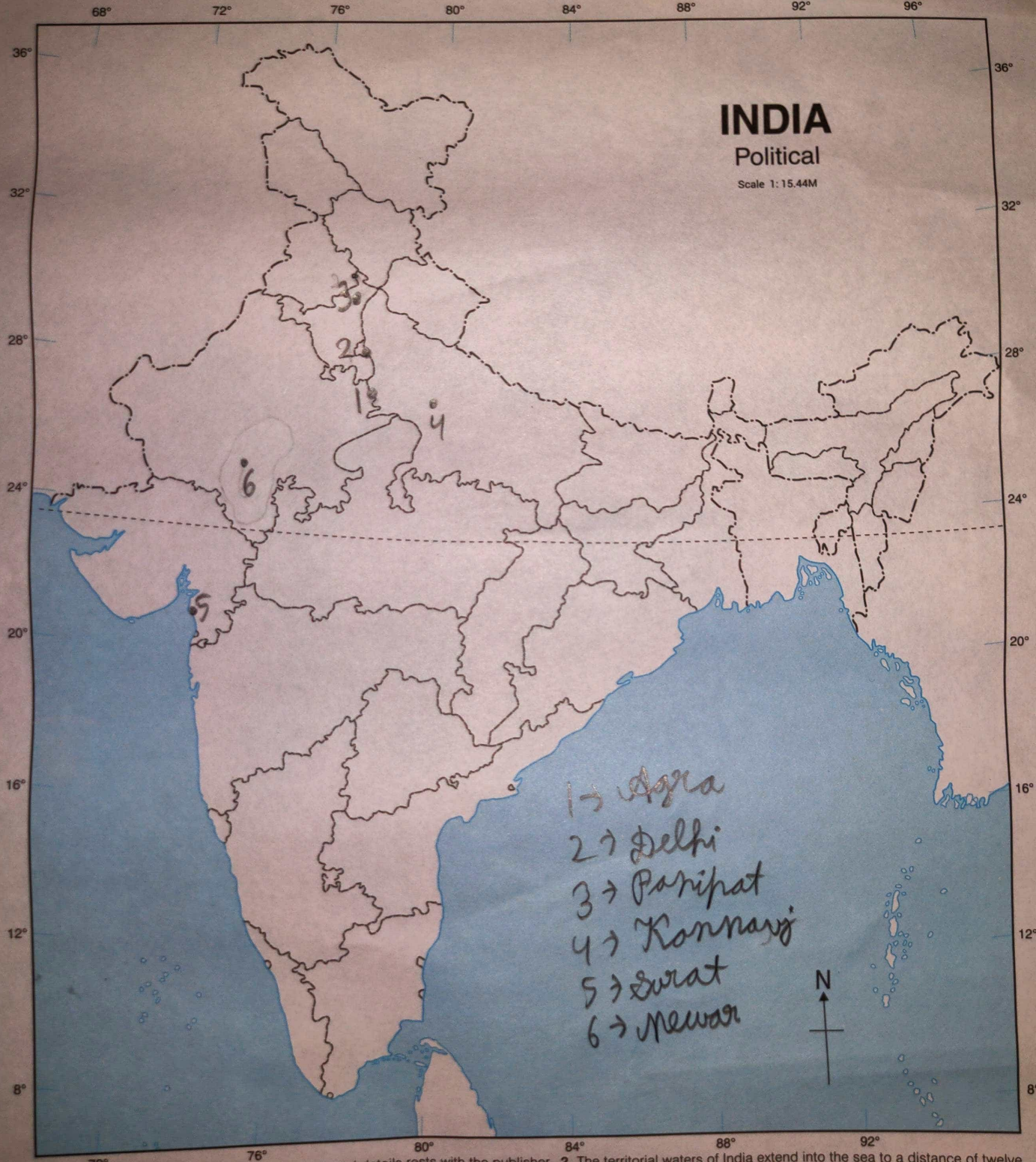
The Sultan also put a check on the price of commodities so that the soldiers could live within their income.

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 transferred the markets of Delhi:

The weights and balances of the merchants were checked regularly. Alauddin also made arrangements to store large quantities of grains to be used in times of need.

Name
 Std. Div. Roll No.



1 -> Agra
 2 -> Delhi
 3 -> Panipat
 4 -> Konnark
 5 -> Surat
 6 -> Newar

1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. 7. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources. 8. The administrative headquarters of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

4. Why is Akbar known as a mighty sovereign? Explain in detail.

Ans → * Akbar established a strong administrative system.

* He was the head of both the military and the administrative setup. Akbar was helped in the discharge of his administrative duties

* ~~Akbar~~ by his cabinet which includes Wazir, Diwan, Mirbakhshi, ~~Wazir~~ Bazi, Sadar-i-Sadar.

* Akbar divided his empire into 15 Subas or ~~provinces~~ provinces, each headed by governor or Subedar. The provinces were divided into Sarkars or Districts and each Sarkar was divided into Praganas. Akbar introduced an uniformity in all the provinces.

6. Explain how Aurangzeb's Rajput, Deccan and Sikh Policies led to decline of the Mughal Empire?

Ans * Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy:

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.

* 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 Golkonda and wedged a long war against ~~Aurangzeb~~ Marathas.

* Sikh Policy:

The execution of ninth 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 re-imposed Jaziya and his policies led to many uprising in many part of the country. The Marathas, the Jats, the Satnamis, and Rajputs also rose in protests at his Discrimination policy.