

1. M. No
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Holiday Homework

Date _____

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1. Ans - The Indian ~~fact~~ history is divided into three periods - Ancient history, medieval history and modern history.
2. Ans - Cholas and Pandyas were two prosperous kingdoms of South during Medieval period.
3. Ans - The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movement of Turk and Mughals.
4. Ans - Genghis Khan established the largest ~~inter~~ interconnected land empire in the world history.
5. Ans - Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by Alberuni.
6. Ans - Marco Polo wrote about the social customs and culture of South India.
7. Ans - Ibn Batuta wrote about the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
8. Ans - Chand Bardai composed Prithviraj Raso.
9. Ans - Qutbuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.
10. Ans - Alauddin Khalji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended ~~to~~ the kingdom up to south.
11. Ans - Ziauddin Barani was the Indian historian who spent 12 years in the court of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

Map Skill Questions

12. Ans Minhaj - 1 - Siraj described Razia as a wise and generous ruler.
13. Ans - The Mughals were the last powerful descendants of Mongols.
14. Ans - The first of Panipat and the battle of Khanva put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi.
15. Ans - Akbar abolished the religious tax called jizya.
16. Ans - Niccolao Manucci was an Italian traveller who left vivid descriptions about Shah Jahan's rule.
17. Ans (1) Paintings are an important source of information especially for the medieval of Indian history.
- (2) The paintings serve as a record of the lines of descent of kings and nobles.
- (3) They also tell us about the native 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. Ans - The Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier, discouraging the southern movements of the Turks and Muslims.

Hence, the Deccan and South evolved a unique culture and a history of their own.

19. Ans - Inscriptions help us to collect information about various activities and events of the past. They often record land grants by the rich to temples, achievements of the kings etc.

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

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

23. Ans - Alauddin was an able commander and an excellent administrator. He increased the size of his army to protect his empire. The sultan 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 transformed the markets of Delhi, he set up different ~~and~~ markets for food grains, horses, cattle and imported goods.

24. Ans- (1) Aurangzeb's Rajput policy

Aurangzeb tried to annex Rajput kingdoms and waged several battles against them. As a result, Aurangzeb lost ~~and~~ loyalty and support of the Rajput. He also lost money and time and many of his generals.

(2) 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 Shiva kingdom of Bijapur and Golkonda and waged a long war against Marathas.

(3) The execution of 9th Sikh Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur, ~~by~~ by Aurangzeb made the peace loving Sikhs take up arms.

25. Ans - A ruler is usually considered great only if he proves that he has the important qualities of tolerance, courage, and love for all. In India's history two rulers both preached and practised these two virtues and came to be called 'the great'. They were Akbar and Ashoka. This is why Akbar is known as Akbar the Great.