

Question Bank

1q- The Indian History is divided into how many periods? Name them?

ans- The Indian History is divided into how m 3 periods. They are:-

- Ancient period
- Medieval period
- Modern period

2q- Name two prosperous kingdoms of south during Medieval period.

ans- The two prosperous kingdoms of south are the Cholas & the Rashtrakutas.

3q- Name two mountain ranges acted as a barrier ~~discourager~~ discouraging the southern movement of the Turks & Mughals.

ans- The two mountain ranges that acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks & Mughals are the Vindhya & Satpura ranges.

4q- Name the person who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history?

ans- Genghis Khan was the person who established the ~~large~~ largest interconnected land ~~empire~~ empire in the world history.

5Q- The Faq Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by whom?

ans- Albreuni has written Tahqiq-i-hind.

6Q- Name the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.

ans- Marco Polo was the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.

7Q- Name the foreign traveller who wrote about the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

ans- Ibn Batuta was the foreign traveller who wrote about the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

8Q- Who composed Prithviraj Raso in the 12th century?

ans- Prithviraj Raso was composed by Chand Bardai in 12th century CE.

9Q- Name the king who started the work of Qutub Minar?

ans- Qutbuddin Aibak started the work of Qutub Minar.

10Q- Name the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extended the kingdom up to south.

ans- Alauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to extend the kingdom ~~up to~~ upto south.

11Q- Name the Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

ans- Ibn Batuta was the historian who spent 17 years in the court of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

12Q- Name the historian who described Razia as a wise, just & generous ruler?

ans- The historian Siraj, described Razia as a wise, just & generous ruler.

13Q- The Mughal ~~were~~ were the last powerful descendants of the _____.

ans- Mongols

14Q- Name two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi?

ans- The two victories that put Babur firmly on the throne of Delhi are the Battle of Khanua and the first battle of Panipat.

15Q - Who abolished the religious tax called Jaziya?

ans - Akbar abolished the religious tax called Jaziya.

16Q - _____ was an Italian traveller who left vivid descriptions about Shah Jahan's rule.

ans - Niccolao Manucci

23 Q Describe the administration of Alauddin Khalji?

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

ii) The sultan also put a check on the price of commodities, so that the soldiers could live within their income.

iii) 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.

iv) Alauddin transformed the markets of Delhi. He set up

different markets for food grains, horses, cattle and imported goods.

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

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Akbar was the son of Humayun who had been crowned at the age of 13.

- * Akbar established a strong & admin administrative system.
- * He was the head of both military and administrative set-up. Akbar was helped in the discharge of his administrative duties by his cabinet includes wazir, diwarij, diwarij mir bakshi, qazi, Sadr-i-sudur
- * Akbar divided his empire into 15 subas or provinces each headed by a governor or subedar. The province were divided into

sarkars or districts & each sarkar was divided into parganas. Akbar introduced a uniformity in all the provinces.

* Akbar introduced the mansabdari system in the military.

* Akbar introduced a revised land revenue system was appointed Raja Todar Mal as the chief revenue officer. He introduced darshala system.

* Akbar gave important posts to Rajputs & other hindus in his administration,

* Akbar gave Rajputs complete freedom to follow their religion, build temples, celebrate festivals and wear their castemark on their forehead.

* Akbar was a liberal ruler who

believed in the equality and unity of all religions & followed a policy of religious tolerance. He abolished jaziya.

* Akbar found a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi based on the teachings & beliefs of all major religions.

* He kept a group of nine brilliant people in his court called Navaratnas or nine jewels. He was a prolific builder.

24. Explain how Aurangzeb's Rajput, Deccan and Sikh policies led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.

ans. i) Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy

→ Aurangzeb tried to annex Rajput Kingdoms and waged several battles against them. As a result, Aurangzeb lost the loyalty and

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support of the Rajputs. He also lost money, time & many of his generals.

2) ii.) 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.

iii.) Sikh Policy

→ The execution of the 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 reimposed Jaziya and his policies led to many uprisings in many

parts of the country. The Marathas,
Pats, Satnams and Rajputs also
rose in protest at his discriminating
policy
