

Q1) The Indian history is divided in to how many periods? Name them.

Ans) Indian history is divided into three periods - ancient, medieval and modern period.

Q2) Name two prehistoric kingdoms of South during Medieval period.

Ans) Chalukya and the Rashtrakutas are the two prehistoric kingdoms of South during Medieval period.

Q3) Name two mountain ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.

Ans) The Vindhyas and Satpura mountain ranges acted as a barrier discouraging the southern movement of the Turks and Mughals.

Q4) Name the person who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world ~~history~~ ^{and} Georgia then?

Ans) Attila was the person who established the largest interconnected land empire in the world history.

Q5) Tughlag-i-Hind was written by Al-Biruni.

Q6) Marco Polo is the foreign traveller who wrote an interesting account of the social customs and culture of South India.

Q7) Ibn Battuta was the foreign traveller who wrote ^{about} the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlag.

Q8) Ahmad Badauni composed Pathirang-i-Raso in the 12th century.

Q9) Qutubuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar.

10) Alauddin Khalji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who extend the kingdom up to south.

11) Ziauddin Barani was the first Indian historian who spent 17 years in the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

12) Sinha was the historian who described Razia as a wise, just and generous ruler.

13) Mongols

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

15) Akbar abolished the religious tax called jizya.

16) French travellers Bernier and Tavernier, Italian traveller Niccolao Manucci.

17) Paintings are an important source of information for the medieval period of Indian history. First of all, it shows the artistic progress of the times. Secondly, ~~from~~ portraits, it gives idea about the lines of descent of kings and nobles. Thirdly, painting gives idea about the nature of society - the way of dressing, costumes, life of common people etc.

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

19) Inscriptions are the great source of information of India. From inscriptions we are getting ideas about the coins of that time. Again, about the time, the kings were ruling. It ~~also shows~~ also shows the achievement of kings.

(2) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the confused
genius in the Indian history. Because,
the plan made by him was good but
practically it was failure. For ex-
ample, the capital from Delhi to
Daudpota (Daulatabad). In this project, he
moved the entire population of Delhi to
shift to Daudpota. This caused great
hardship to the people. Secondly, it left
the north western portions of the empire
exposed to attacks from mongols.

When Timurid was trying to consolidate
his empire, the Mongols under the leader-
ship of Genghis Khan had begun to appear
on the borders of India. To prevent the
spread of Mongols, he built a line of
forts along the river Indus.

(3) Alauddin Khilji was an able warrior
and an excellent administrator. He
increased the size of the army to
protect his empire. The officials were
forbidden to collect extra taxes from
peasants. The land revenue was
reduced to half the total produce. He
put a check on the price of commodities
so that the soldiers would live with
their income. He enlarged the empire.
He set up different markets for different
things.

(4) Different policies started by Alauddin
led to the decline of Muslim empire.
These are:

(i) Rajput Policy: Alauddin tried to
conquer Rajput's kingdom and engaged
in several battles against them.
As a result, he lost the loyalty and
supporters of the Rajputs.

(ii) Deccan Policy: Alauddin spent 26 years

of his life in the Deccan, which was
responsible for him to extend. This led
him into direct contact with Marathas.

(18) Sikh Policy: The execution of the
guru Tegh Bahadur by Aurangzeb made the
harmless Sikh take up arms. Under
Guru Gobind Singh the Sikhs fought
bravely against Aurangzeb.

(19) Akbar is known as Akbar the Great
because of his policies. During his reign,
he gave important post to Hindus specially
to Rajputs. He allowed complete freedom to
Hindus. He was a liberal ruler. He followed
a policy of religious tolerance. He abolished
the religious tax, Jizya. During his long
and administration was there. His empire
stretched from Afghanistan to Bengal the
from ~~west~~ Kashmir to Deccan. Akbar was
a good warrior of war & also a peaceful
ruler. Akbar was a great patron.