

⇒ "Assignments for class 7th"

⇒ Subject : History

⇒ Topic : "The Delhi Sultanate"

⇒ Exercises :

A). Choose the correct option and complete the sentence.

⇒ (Answers) :

- 1) d). Qutub - ud - din Aibak
- 2) a). 1265
- 3) b). Gazi
- 4) b). Alauddin Khalji

B). Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Qutub - ud - din Mubarak Shah
- 2) Qutub - ud - din Aibak
- 3) Muhammad - bin - Tughluq
- 4) Ghiyas - ud - din Tughluq

C). State True or False. Rewrite the false statement correctly.

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True

D). Short - answer questions.

1) - The first dynasty of the sultanate was called the slave dynasty. This is because the founder of this dynasty, Qutub - ud - din Aibak, was originally a slave.

2). Altmish was a wise and efficient ruler. He suppressed rebellions. He also reorganised the administration. He built dams, canals and worked towards improving the living conditions of the people. He introduced Arab coinage and completed the construction of the Qutub Minar. ~~and~~ Altmish also enlarged the Qumrat-ul-Islam Masjid. He recovered most of the territories that had broken away from the sultanate and further extended his empire.

3). Alauddin introduced many innovative administrative and revenue reforms. He controlled taxation and fixed prices of all goods. He curbed the powers of the nobles. He banned alcohol and parties and maintained a network of spies. He maintained a well-equipped standing army and paid his soldiers in cash. Horses were branded to prevent theft.

4). The biggest mistake made by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the introduction of token currency. He issued brass and copper coins within his empire which ~~had~~ had the same value as gold and silver. He, however, failed to check the large-scale forgery of the bronze coins. The empire was thus flooded with fake copper coins. The sultan

5) had to withdraw the token currency and pay gold and silver coins in exchange. This caused immense losses to the royal treasury. Iltutmish was intolerant towards the Hindus. This is evident from the fact that the Hindus had to pay the jizya tax during his reign. He also destroyed temples.

6) The decline of the sultanate had many reasons, mainly:

- the nobles were greedy and there was no unity.
- invasions and plundering by the Mongols.
- the wars and the failure of policies.
- constant struggle for the throne.
- the size of the empire was too big and there were many revolts.

E) long - answer questions.

1) The administrative measures taken by Alauddin Khilji were different from those taken by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

| ⇒ Alauddin Khilji | Muhammad bin Tughlaq |
|---|----------------------------|
| • He was intolerant towards the Hindus. | • He was very open minded. |
| • He made the Hindus | • He had a uniform |

pay more taxes as system of revenue compared to the Muslims.

• He reorganised his army and had an ~~offic~~ efficient spy system.

He introduced reforms like introduction of token currency and change of capital which were failures.

2). Muhammad bin Tughlaq implemented many policies but these proved to be a perfect failure. His measures were innovative but not practical.

• He increased taxes in the Doab region which ultimately resulted in a famine. The poor farmers revolted under the burden of increased taxation.

• When he decided to shift his capital to Daulatabad in the Deccan, the people were forced to move to the new capital. The journey was torturous and when the capital was again shifted to Delhi, the people were very unhappy.

⇒ All this caused much discontent - ment to the people. The sultan's reputation was also ~~his~~ ruined.

3). The reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq was largely different from other sultans.

• All the other sultans concentrated on

expanding their empires. Firuz, on the other hand, focussed on ~~the~~ bringing about prosperity in the sultanate.

- He reduced the taxation on the people. He also provided irrigation facilities to increase crop productivity. He built canals and dams.
- Other sultans had tried to curtail the power of the nobles. Firuz, instead, tried to please the nobles and win their loyalty.
- Unlike his predecessors, he based his administration according to Islamic laws.
- The earlier sultans were not as intolerant to Hindus as Firuz was.
- Other sultans had maintained huge armies. But Firuz did not maintain a standing army.

F). 1). The revenue system varied with the reigns of the ~~s~~ sultans. Land was the ~~the~~ most important source of revenue. Other sources of revenue included house tax, water tax and trade tax. Tax could be paid in cash or in kind. During the reign of some sultans, the tax went up by 50%. Both internal and external trade

were carried on. Trade was facilitated by a good network of paved roads. There were rest houses and shops for travellers. Trade was carried on with Iraq, Khura - san, East Africa, Sumatra, Malaysia and China. Arabian horses, gold and ~~silver~~ silver were the main imports. Exports included spices, sandalwood, rice, herbs and precious stones.

⇒ "Topic : The Mughal Empire"

⇒ Exercises :

A) Choose the correct option.

⇒ (Answer):

- 1. b) Battle of Khanua
- 2. a) Battle of Chausa
- 3. b) Sher Shah
- 4. b) emperor

B) Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Abdul Hamid Sahawi
- 2. Ibrahim Lodi
- 3. Delhi or Shahjahanabad
- 4. 1739

C) Rewrite the false statements correctly.

- 1. True
- 2. False; Aurangzeb built the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
- 3. False; Sher Shah introduced the branding of horses in the army.
- 4. True
- 5. True

D) Short - answer questions.

1) Babur was invited to India by Daulata Khan, the governor of Punjab and Rana Sangha of Mewar. They wanted Babur to depose Ibrahim Lodi who was extremely unpopular and put an end to the Lodi.

dynasty.

2) The first battle of Panipat marked the arrival of Mughals in India. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in this battle.

⇒ The second battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar and Hemu, the prime minister of the Sultan of Bengal. Akbar attacked and ascended the throne of Delhi. He proved victorious and killed Hemu. After this victory, the Afghans were finally crushed and Mughal rule was firmly established.

3) Akbar wanted to befriend the Rajputs because he realised that it was important to win them over if he wanted to establish an empire in India. He was overwhelmed by their faithfulness, bravery and loyalty. He also, at the same time, wanted them to accept his suzerainty. To achieve this, he married Rajput princesses. He also gave the Rajputs high and respectable posts in his army and government. He also gave them high titles, properties and royal favour.

4) Akbar introduced the mansabdari system. He graded officers on the basis of their mansab (rank) and

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called them mansabdars. A mansabdar generally entered service in a low rank and rose through promotion on the basis of his loyalty and service. A mansabdar's rank depended upon his zat (value of his personal salary) and sawar (number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain). His salary was fixed on the basis of this. However, the mansabdari system was not without defects. The soldiers were loyal to the mansabdar rather than to the emperor. Also, the mansabdars sometimes cheated on the emperor and tried to assert their independence.

5) The dahala system of revenue collection was introduced by Raja Todar Mal, Akbar's finance minister. Each peasant's land was measured and its yield assessed. According to this system, data regarding the area cultivated, actual produce and local prices was collected for each crop for ten years. The state's share was then fixed at about one-third of the average produce.

E) 1) Long-answer questions.
Sher Shah Suri was on

administrative genius. In his brief reign of five years, he undertook some innovative administrative reforms and improved the existing system. He made all important decisions himself and the officials had to execute them. He introduced an efficient land-revenue system. The peasant had to pay one-third of the produce in cash. The tax could be paid in installments. The peasants prospered under the rule of Sher Shah and the income of the state increased. He also built many roads and standardised coins, weights and measures.

2).

Akbar was extremely tolerant towards all religions. He was initially an orthodox Muslim. He mixed freely with Hindus, Sufis and foreigners. He abolished the pilgrim tax and the jaziya, ~~which~~ which were taxes payable by non-Muslims. He celebrated festivals of other religions like Holi and Diwali. He put a tilak on his forehead. He also became a vegetarian and gave up hunting. Akbar tried to combine the good points of all religions into a single faith called Din-i-Ilahi (divine faith). The idea of

Milk - i - kul (universal peace and harmony) was an important part of Din-e-Ilahi.

3) In the revenue system of the Mughals, the main sources of revenue were one-fifth of the loot in wars, trade-tax, mint, unclaimed property, income from industries run by the state, and annual tribute. Land revenue was the most important source of income for the state. Revenue could be paid in cash or in kind. Farmers could get loans from the state. The emperor granted tax-free lands and the right to collect revenue from such lands to favoured scholars, holy men, religious institutions, etc.

(Note: Do the short-type and the long-type questions and answers of "The Delhi Sultanate" and "The Mughal Empire" on your fair notebook. Write down the word/meanings also on your fair notebook. Write down short notes (provided) also. Do the objectives on the book only.)