

## The Turkish Invasion and the Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate

### Additional Questions:

1. Two important states established by the Turks were Ghazni and Ghor.
2. In 1191 CE, Ghori attacked Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer.
3. The founder of Ghor kingdom was Ghiyasuddin Ghori.
4. The Persian poet Firdausi, was the author of the great epic Shahnama.
5. At the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century CE, there were five major Rajput kingdoms in North India – the Rathors of Kanauj, the Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer, the Solankis of Gujarat, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chandellas of Bundelkhand.
6. Al Beruni was the great Persian historian and mathematician.
7. Muhammad Ghori appointed Qutbuddin Aibak as his viceroy before returning to Ghor.
8. Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of Mamluk dynasty.
9. Qutbuddin Aibak was known as 'Lakhsbaksh' or 'giver of lakhs'.
10. Iltutmish succeeded Qutbuddin Aibak.
11. Chengiz Khan was a Mongol chief, who reached the borders of India in pursuit of Shah of Persia.
12. Iltutmish nominated Razia as his successor.
13. Balban believed in the theory of kingship i.e., the king was God's representative on earth.
14. The empire was divided into several province called iqtas.
15. Razia was succeeded by Nasiruddin Mahmud.

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India seventeen times in the course of twenty five years.
2. Mahmud's raids exposed the weakness of the northern states and paved the way for the conquest of India.
3. Qutbuddin Aibak took control of Muhammad Ghori's Indian possessions and laid the foundation of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
4. Iltutmish defeated the Rajput rulers of Ujjain, Ranthambore, Malwa, and Gwalior and brought the whole of North India upto the river Narmada under his control.
5. The **Caliph of Baghdad** recognized Iltutmish as the sovereign of India. He was succeeded by **his daughter Razia**.

**B. Match the following:**

A

B

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mahmud of Ghazni             | patron of art and learning.                |
| 2. First Battle of Tarain       | Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori.        |
| 3. Second Battle of Tarain      | Prithviraj was defeated by Muhammad Ghori. |
| 4. Qutbuddin Aibak              | viceroys of Ghori.                         |
| 5. Muhammad bin Bakhtiar Khilji | general of Ghori.                          |

**C. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Mahmud of Ghazni was a **powerful**/weak/inefficient ruler.
2. Mahmud of Ghazni was interested in territorial expansion in South Asia/**Central Asia**/West Asia.
3. Firdausi was a great mathematician/historian/**poet**.
4. Nasiruddin Mahmud was a weak and inexperienced ruler and the affairs of the state were managed by **Balban**/Iltutmish/Razia Sultan on his behalf.
5. Iltutmish/Qutbuddin Aibak/**Balban** never smiled or allowed others to laugh or joke in his court.

**D. State whether the following are true or false :**

1. The kingdoms of Ghazni and Ghor were established by the Abbasids -  
False.
2. During Mahmud's time, North India was divided and there was no  
unity – True.
3. Iltutmish failed to crush the power of the governor of Bengal -  
False.
4. Razia Sultan was brave, intelligent and just -  
False.
5. Balban made the monarchy weak and dependent on the nobles -  
False.

**E. Answer the following questions in one or two words/ sentences :**

**Question 1.** What happened to the Abbasid Caliphate by the 9th century CE?

**Answer:** By the end of the 9th century CE. The once mighty Abbasid empire disintegrated into a number of independent states ruled by the Turks who had earlier served in the armies of the Caliphs.

**Question 2.** Name the author of the great epic Shahnama.

**Answer:** The Persian poet Firdausi, author of the great epic Shahnama.

**Question 3.** What is the significance of the defeat of Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain?

**Answer:** The defeat of Prithviraj marked the end of Rajput rule in North India. The kingdom of Delhi passed into the hands of Muhammad Ghori. The throne of Delhi was occupied by Muslim rulers from then till 1858.

**Question 4.** Who did Muhammad Ghori appoint as his viceroy?

**Answer:** Muhammad Ghori appointed Qutbuddin Aibak as his viceroy before returning to Ghor.

**Question 5.** For how many years did the sultans of Delhi rule the country?

**Answer:** 300 years.

**Question 6.** Mention one important reason for the decline of Buddhism in India after the Turkish invasion.

**Answer:** Buddhist monasteries and libraries were wantonly destroyed by the Muhammad bin Bakhtiar Khilji. This invasion dealt a death blow to Buddhism in India.

**Question 7.** Name the founder of the Turkish kingdom in India.

**Answer:** Muhammad Ghori was founder of the Turkish kingdom in India

**Question 8.** Why was Qutbuddin known as 'lakhbaksh'?

**Answer:** Lakhbaksh means 'giver of lakhs'. Qutbuddin Aibak was given this name because of his generosity.

**Question 9.** How did Iltutmish save India from the threat of a Mongol invasion?

**Answer:** Once Mongol chief, Chinghiz Khan reached the borders of India in search of the Shah of Persia who fled towards India to get shelter but Iltutmish politely refused the Mongol chief to provide refuge and in this way he saved the threat of Mongol invasion.

**Question 10.** Why did Iltutmish nominate his daughter Razia as his successor?

**Answer:** Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia as his successor because his sons were inexperienced, weak and worthless ruler and they spent all their time in fun and pleasure loving things whereas Razia was a brave, intelligent and just woman. She possessed all the qualities of a great monarch.

**Question 11.** Give any one example to show that Mahmud was a patron of learning.

**Answer:** He was a patron of art and learning and enjoyed the company of learned scholars and poets. The Persian poet Firdausi, author of the great epic Shahnama, and the great Persian historian and mathematician Al Beruni, were among the eminent scholars patronized by Mahmud.

**Question 12.** Name the famous Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer.

**Answer:** Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer.

**Question 13.** Mention one important reason for the victory of Muhammad Ghori in the Second Battle of Tarain.

**Answer:** Prithviraj organized a confederacy of Rajput chiefs to meet the challenge. Unfortunately, the most powerful Rajput ruler, Raja Jaichandra of Kanauj, refused to help him.

**F. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**Question 1.** How did Sultan Mahmud transform his capital, Ghazni? How do we know he was a patron of art and learning?

**Answer:** Sultan Mahmud transform Ghazni into a magnificent capital city. Ghazni was adorned with splendid mosques, libraries and a museum.

His court glittered with sparkling pearls, mbis and diamonds. This shows that he was a patron of art and learning.

**Question 2.** Discuss the (a) causes and (b) results of the First and Second Battles of Tarain.

**Answer:** Muhammad Ghori wanted to envieled his kingdom with India's wealth. He decided to conquer India.

(a) First Battles of Tarain : In 1191 CE, Ghori attacked Prithviraj Chauhan, the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. Prithviraj inflicted a crushing defeat on Ghori in the First

**Question 3.** Give any five reasons to prove that Iltutmish was a shrewd, clever and capable ruler.

**Answer:** The Turkish nobles who had challenged his claim to the throne were suppressed.

1. The revolt of the Khilji governor of Bengal was crushed.

2. The power of his external rivals, the rulers of Ghazni and Multan, was destroyed.
3. A new danger presented itself when the Mongol chief, Chinghiz Khan, reached the borders of India in pursuit of the Shah of Persia (Iran). The Shah had fled towards India in search of Shelter. Iltutmish politely refused to give him refuge and by doing so he saved India from the threat of the Mongol invasion.
4. After having got rid of his enemies, Iltutmish defeated the Rajput rulers of Ujjain, Ranthambore, Malwa and Gwalior. He brought the whole of North India up to the river Narmada under his control. The Caliph of Baghdad recognized him as the sovereign of India.

**Question 4.** Discuss the important developments that took place during the reign of Razia Sultan.

**Answer:** The provincial governors rose in revolt against her. Razia tried to crush the revolt but was defeated and imprisoned. She won over the leader of the rebels, Altunia, by marrying him. Their attempt to recover the throne of Delhi ended in failure and both were killed in 1240 CE.

## Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate: The Khilji and the Tughlaq Dynasties

### Additional Questions:

1. Alauddin Khilji succeeded Jalaluddin Khilji.
2. Alauddin Khilji sent a Deccan expedition which was led under the leadership of Malik Kafur.
3. Alauddin Khilji introduced a system of branding horses (dagh) and maintaining a descriptive roll of the soldiers (Chehra).
4. Alauddin increased the tax from one-third to half of the harvest.
5. The Alai Darwaza, was built as an entrance door to the Qutb Minar.
6. The forts Siri Fort and the Palace of Thousand Pillars were built by Alauddin.
7. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
8. Muhammad bin Tughlaq succeeded Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
9. Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
10. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced the minting of copper coins.
11. Muhammad bin Tughlaq increased taxation in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.
12. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin, Firoze Shah Tughlaq, who was nominated by the ulema and the nobles.
13. Firoze Shah built many new towns such as Hissar-Firuzah or Hissar and Firozabad.
14. Khizr Khan was the founder of the Sayyid dynasty.
15. Bahlul Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty.

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The founder of the Khilji dynasty was **Jalaluddin – Khilji**.
2. Alauddin was a brilliant **general** and a shrewd **administrator**.
3. Alauddin was the first Turkish ruler to build an **empire** in India
4. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was an **efficient** administrator and a **capable** military commander.
5. Muhammad bin Tughlaq realized the importance of a strong and powerful **army** to strengthen and secure the position of the **ruler**. He needed additional **revenue** to increase military resources.
6. Firoze Shah's economic reforms improved **agricultural production** and made the peasants **prosperous** and **happy**.
7. Alauddin built a strong defence system to protect his empire from **Mongol** raids.
8. Iltutmish defeated the Rajput rulers of **Ujjain, Ranthambore, Malwa, and Gwalior** and brought the whole of North India upto the **river Narmada** under his control.
9. The **Caliph of Baghdad** recognized Iltutmish as the sovereign of India. He was succeeded by **his daughter Razia**.

**B. Match the following :**

- | A                    | B   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Jalaluddin Khilji | a mild and pious man.                           |
| 2. Alauddin Khilji   | a brilliant general and a shrewd administrator. |
| 3. Chanderi          | Malwa   |
| 4. Warangal          | Deccan  |
| 5. Price control     | Shahna  |



**A. Choose the correct answer :**

1. Alauddin conquered Chittor, the capital of Mewar/Malwa/Warangal.
2. Alauddin was the first Turkish ruler to send an expedition to Gujarat/Rajasthan/the Deccan.
3. Most historians have traced the failure of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's schemes to his character/education/ intelligence.
4. Firoze Shah laid out about 1,200 gardens and orchards/ lakes/roads around Delhi.
5. The final blow to the Delhi Sultanate was dealt by the invasion of Babur/Timur/Khizr Khan.

**B. State whether the following are true or false :**

1. Alauddin dreamt of conquering the whole world - True.
2. Under Alauddin, spies were kept in every unit of the army - True.
3. Alauddin's death was followed by great political turmoil - True.
4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a diligent ruler who undertook projects that were brilliantly conceived and executed - False.
5. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's of increasing the taxes in the Ganga -Yamuna Doab region led to the development of agriculture in that region - False.

**C, Answer the following questions in one or two words/sentences:**

**Question 1.** Under what circumstances did Alauddin ascend the throne of Delhi?

**Answer:** Alauddin captured the throne of Delhi by killing his uncle Jalaluddin Khilji. As the situation at that time was very worse because Jalaluddin was very mild and pious person which led to lawlessness and revolts. Alauddin took advantage of the situation and ascended the throne

**Question 2.** How did Alauddin Khilji win over the rebellious nobles after capturing the throne?

**Answer:** Alauddin Khilji won over the nobles to his side by bribing them with rich gifts.

**Question 3.** Name the capital of Mewar.

**Answer:** Chittor the capital of Mewar.

**Question 4.** What did the Rajput women in the royal palace do when Alauddin Khilji captured Chittor?

**Answer:** The women performed jauhar and burnt themselves to death.

**Question 5.** Who led Alauddin's Deccan campaigns?

**Answer:** The Deccan expeditions were led by Malik Kafur.

**Question 6.** Why do modern historians reject the account of a mass exodus from Delhi to Daulatabad?

**Answer:** Modern historians, however, do not accept the account of a mass exodus. According to them, Delhi was never depopulated because there is evidence to prove that construction work was carried out in Delhi during the period of transfer.

**Question 7.** Mention any one economic reform introduced in the Doab region by Firoze Shah Tughlaq.

**Answer:** Land taxes were reduced in the Doab. All loans given during the famine were cancelled. Many taxes were abolished.

**Question 8.** Give one example to show that Firoze Shah was concerned about the welfare of his poor subjects.

**Answer:** Free hospitals were set up for the poor.

**F. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**Question 1.** With reference to the following conquests, briefly explain how Alauddin extended the boundaries of the Delhi Sultanate:

- (a) Conquest of Gujarat
- (b) Conquest of the Rajput states.

**Answer:** (a) Conquest of Gujarat : Alauddin extended the boundaries of the Delhi Sultanate by sending an expedition to Gujarat which was conquered and annexed.  
(b) Conquest of the Rajput states : Alauddin first captured the fort of Ranthambore and then attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar. The Rajputs fought bravely but lost the battle. This was followed by the capture of the important cities of Mandu, Ujjain, Dhar and Chanderi in Malwa. By 1305 CE, Alauddin became the master of the whole of North India.

**Question 2.** Give an account of Alauddin Khilji's

- (a) Deccan conquest
- (b) Deccan policy.

**Answer:** (a) Deccan conquest : Alauddin was the first Muslim ruler to send an expedition to the Deccan. This expedition was led by Malik Kafur, who defeated the rulers of Devagiri Warangal and Dwarasamudra and attacked and plundered Madurai in the far South. Thus Alauddin became the first Turkish ruler to extend his influence south of the Vindhyas.

(b) Deccan policy : Alauddin did not annex the Deccan after conquering it because he realized that it would not be easy to control these provinces from Delhi. Moreover his main objective in conquering it was to acquire as much wealth as possible from the South to pay for the maintenance of his huge army.

Alauddin forced the rulers of Deccan to acknowledge his supremacy and pay heavy annual charges as a mark of submission to his over-lordship.

**Question 3.** How did Alauddin protect the Delhi Sultanate from repeated Mongol invasions?

**Answer:** Alauddin took following steps to protect his empire from the Mongols invasions :

- (a) The forts along the route of Mongols-attacks were repaired and the frontier provinces were placed under the best generals.
- (b) The army was reorganized and strengthened.
- (c) Mongol leaders were captured and trampled under the feet of elephants.
- (d) The Mongols who after embracing Islam settled down in Delhi during Jalaluddin's reign were mercilessly killed.

**Question 4.** Why is Muhammad bin Tughlaq regarded as one of the most accomplished and learned scholars of his times?

**Answer:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq is regarded as one of the most accomplished and learned scholars of his times due to his intellectual curiosity and thirst for getting more knowledge. He was gifted with an extraordinary memory. He was a master in logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and physical sciences. He was a lover of Persian literature and poetry, calligraphy, fine arts and music. He loved the company of learned men.

**Question 5.** Discuss the causes and results of the taxation scheme of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in the Doab.

**Answer:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq realized the importance of a strong and powerful army to strengthen and secure the position of the ruler. To increase military resources, he needed additional revenue. The Ganga-Yamuna Doab (the area between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers) was a fertile region. The land tax in this area was increased. Unfortunately, the rains failed and a severe famine broke out. People refused to pay the enhanced taxes. But the tax collectors showed no

mercy and continued to collect the taxes with such rigour that the peasants were ruined. To escape the tyranny of the tax collectors, the peasants abandoned their lands and fled to the jungles.

**Question 6.** Why was the capital transferred from Delhi to Daulatabad? Explain the consequences of this project.

**Answer:** The transfer of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad) in the Deccan. Two major reasons prompted the sultan to take the decision.

1. Central location : With the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate into the Deccan, Devagiri was centrally located and nearly equidistant from Delhi and other important places.
2. Mongol invasions : Repeated Mongol attacks posed a great threat to Delhi. Daulatabad was at a safe distance from the invaders.

Consequences : In the absence of the sultan, Delhi was now exposed to renewed attacks by the Mongols. Realizing his folly, Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital back to Delhi after 2 years. The people were ordered to return. The suffering and mental agony caused great resentment. The experiment was a dismal failure. It had drained the treasury and reduced the grand and prosperous capital of Delhi to a mere shadow of its former self. Daulatabad, a monument of misdirected energy, became a deserted city.

**Question 7.** What arrangements did Muhammad bin Tughlaq make to achieve his ambition of a world empire? Why did his scheme fail?

**Answer:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq dreamt of establishing a world empire. For this he decided to conquer Khurasan, Persia and Iraq. He mobilized a huge army for it and equipped it and paid one full year's salary in advance. But later he realized that it was not easy to send such a large army across the snowy Himalayan passes. So this scheme failed and it even drained the wealth of the Royal treasury.

**Question 8.** What was the condition of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign?

**Answer:** The condition of the Delhi Sultanate was in a state of decay and disintegration after twenty-five year of reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

**Question 9.** To what would you attribute the failure of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's schemes – personal character or prevailing conditions? Give reasons for your answer.

**Answer:** Both personal character and prevailing conditions were responsible for the failure of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. In personal side he lacked practical sense and was not able to predict things whereas on other side, conditions prevailing were also not favourable. People were backward and did not respond to new ideas and radical reforms.

**Question 10.** What evidence do we have to prove that Alauddin was a patron of art and learning?

**Answer:** Alauddin was a patron of art and learning which can be seen clear from the large and beautiful monuments built during his reign. There were many learned scholars and poet in his court. Amir Khusrau, the famous Persian poet was one of them.

The Alai Darwaza is one of the most beautiful architecture of that time. He also built many beautiful palaces and mosques. The Siri Fort and the Palace of Thousand Pillars are good examples of it.

## THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PREAMBLE

### Additional Questions:

1. India got independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
2. The Constitution of India came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the President of the Drafting Committee.
5. A democratic government has been described as a 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
6. A Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution.
7. Fraternity is a spirit of universal brotherhood.
8. A secular state is a state which does not have an official religion.
9. Sovereign implies that India is free from foreign control.
10. The Constitution of India was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949.

### A. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Constitution of India was framed by the **constituent Assembly**.
2. The Preambles tells us about the **source** of the Constitution, the nature of the state and its main **objectives of the Constitution**.
3. Socialism involves **fair** distribution of the country's wealth among **all** sections of the people.
4. The people of India elect their own government because India is a **Democratic** country.
5. The President of India has a fixed term of **5** years.

### B. Match the following:

- | A       | B   |
|---------|---|
| 1. 1946 | the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held. |
| 2. 1947 | India became independent.                               |
| 3. 1949 | the Constitution of India was passed.                   |
| 4. 1950 | the Constitution of India was amended.                  |
| 5. 1976 | India became a sovereign, democratic, republic.         |

**C. Choose the correct answer :**

1. India won freedom from **British**/French/Portuguese rule on 15 August 1947.
2. The chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India was **Dr Rajendra Prasad**/B. R. Ambedkar/Maulana Azad.
3. The source of the Indian Constitution is the President/ the Prime Minister/**the people** of India.
4. A democratic/socialist/**secular** state does not have an official religion.
5. A democracy can work only if there is a spirit of jealousy/**brotherhood**/competition among the different sections of society.

**D. State whether the following are true or false :**

1. The Constitution of India was framed by the British government - False.
2. Sarojini Naidu was a member of the Constituent Assembly - True.
3. The Preamble is the conclusion to the Constitution - False.
4. When the President of India dies, his/her son becomes the next President - False.
5. All Indian citizens are equal in the eyes of the law - True.

**E. Answer the following questions in one or two words/ sentences :**

**Question 1.** Define the term 'constitution'.

**Answer:** A Constitution is a statement which defines the powers and functions of the government as well as the rights and duties of the citizens. It is the fundamental law of that nation.

**Question 2.** When did the Constitution of India come into force?

**Answer:** The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950.



**Question 3.** What is a preamble.

**Answer:** The Preamble is a kind of introductory statement which comes before the Constitution. It is not a law but it explains the true spirit of the Indian Constitution.

**Question 4.** How do we know that the Constitution of India was not imposed on us by the British?

**Answer:** Constitution of India was not imposed on us by the British. After we got independence in 1947, a constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed to frame the constitution.

**Question 5.** Who gives the government of India the authority to govern the country?

**Answer:** Our Constitution gives the government of India the authority to govern the country

**F. Answer the following questions briefly :**

**Question 1.** Explain the meaning of the following terms :

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Republic

**Answer: (a) Sovereign :** Means that India is an independent country. No external power can control or interfere in its internal affairs.

**(b) Democratic :** A democratic government is a government of the people, for the people, by the people.

**(c) Republic :** A country where head of the state is elected by the people.

**Question 2.** State the basic features of the following :

- (a) a socialist state
- (b) a secular state

**Answer: (a) Socialist state :** Is one where there is fair distribution of the country's wealth among all sections of the people. It means providing equal opportunities to all in order to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

**(b) Secular state :** A secular state is one which :

- does not have an official or state religion.
- does not discriminate against anybody on grounds of religion.
- does not favour or promote any particular religion.
- guarantees the freedom of every individual to profess, practise and propagate his or her own religion.

**Question 3.** State the objectives of the Constitution with reference to :

**(a)** Justice

**(b)** Liberty

**(c)** Equality

**Answer: (a) Justice :** All citizens are equal in the eyes of law. Justice shall not be denied to anybody on the basis of place of birth, race, caste, creed, sex, status or religion. Every individual will get what is his or her due,

**(b) Liberty :** Every Indian citizen shall enjoy certain fundamental rights such as the freedom to think and express oneself and the freedom to follow the religion of our choice.

**(c) Equality :** All citizens are equal before law and will be protected equally by the laws of the land. The state shall not discriminate between people on the basis of place of birth, sex, caste, creed, race, religion or wealth.

**Question 4.** Why did the framers of the Constitution decide to promote fraternity among the people of India?

**Answer:** A democracy can work only if there is a spirit of brotherhood and oneness among the different sections of society. When this feeling of being 'one people' is promoted and firmly established, social evils such as untouchability and communalism can be removed. Harmony will prevail and the country can progress unitedly towards its goal of securing justice, liberty and equality for all its citizens