

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is a latin word which means time in the middle.
a. Medieval b. ancient c. modern d. none of these
2. Where was Jesus born?
a. Judea b. Nazareth c. Mecca d. Medina
3. Where was Jesus brought up?
a. Judea b. Nazareth c. Mecca d. Medina
4. Who was the 'foundation rock'?
a. Paul b. Peter c. John d. Mark
5. Who prepared grounds to transform Christianity into world religion?
a. Paul b. Peter c. John d. Mark
6. Who made Christianity as a legal religion?
a. Paul b. Mathew c. Constantine d. Peter
7. Constantine shifted his capital from Rome to _____.
a. Judea b. Nazareth c. Constantinople d. Rome
8. King David was king of _____.
a. Judea b. Nazareth c. Israel d. none of the above.
9. The Pope became the _____ head of Christians all over the world.
a. Religious b. Spiritual c. both a and b d. none of the above
10. _____ in Rome became the religious headquarters of the Christians.
a. RC church b. CSI Church c. St. Peter's Church d. all of these

II. Define the following:

1. Baptism 2. Resurrected 3. Messiah 4. The Old Testament

III. Answer the following questions:

1. The teachings of Jesus were simple, yet revolutionary. Explain.
2. The enemies of Jesus had crucified him, but Jesus would live on. Explain.
3. Discuss the reasons and events leading to the crucifixion of Jesus.
4. Give an account of the early life of Jesus in Nazareth. What happened after his baptism?

Worksheet Ln – 2

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following tribes were known as the Barbarian invasions?
 - Kuka
 - Santhal
 - Lichchavis
 - The Franks
- Roman Empire was divided into _____.
 - Northern & Southern
 - Northern & Eastern
 - Eastern & Western
 - Southern & Western
- Monks lived in _____.
 - Nunneries
 - Monasteries
 - both a and b
 - none of these
- Nuns lived in _____.
 - Nunneries
 - Monasteries
 - both a and b
 - none of these
- Name the two famous universities which emerged from the monasteries.
 - Nalanda & Kalinga
 - Oxford & Cambridge
 - Kalinga & Cambridge
 - Nalanda & Oxford
- The mighty _____ empire began to disintegrate in the 5th century CE.
 - Turkish
 - Roman
 - Greek
 - Mughals
- The crusaders learned the use of gunpowder and guns from the _____.
 - Turks
 - Franks
 - Greek
 - Goths
- In the 11th century CE, the _____ invaded the lands of the Christian emperor of Constantinople.
 - The Goths
 - the Vandals
 - the Franks
 - the Turks.
- The capital of the Byzantine empire was _____.
 - Rome
 - Jerusalem
 - Constantinople
 - Nazareth
- The orders built great monasteries, where _____ stayed and pursued their missions.
 - Monks
 - kings
 - soldiers
 - nuns

II. Define the following:

- Crusades
- An Abbey
- Feudalism
- Secular

III. Answer the following questions:

- Briefly discuss the causes of the decline of the mighty Roman empire.
- Write short notes on (a) monks and nuns (b) life in a monastery
- Describe a monastery. What did the monks and nuns do for the welfare of the people?
- What was the contribution of the monasteries in the field of education?
- How did the Crusades pave the way for the Renaissance?
- How did the Crusades lead to the decline of feudalism?

7. What were the 'barbarian invasions'?
8. Briefly discuss the causes of the decline of the mighty Roman empire.

Worksheet Ln – 3

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Prophet Muhammad was born in _____.
a. Mecca b. Allahabad c. Medina d. Judea
2. _____ means submission
a. Christianity b. Buddhism c. Islam d. Hinduism
3. Muhammad's move from Mecca to Medina is known as _____.
a. Hijri b. Hijrat c. Namaz d. Charity
4. _____ is known as Muslim calendar.
a. Hijri b. Hijrat c. Namaz d. Charity
5. The Muslims must fast from dawn to dusk during _____.
a. Namaz b. Bakrid c. Ramzan d. Charity
6. The Muslim must make pilgrimage to _____ at least once in their lifetime.
a. Mecca b. Allahabad c. Medina d. Judea
7. Who succeeded Prophet Muhammad?
a. Caliph b. Abu Bakr
c. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji d. none of the above
8. The Abbasids shifted the Caliphate from Damascus to _____.
a. Mecca b. Medina c. Baghdad d. none of the above.
9. Abu Bakr took the title of _____, who was the head of the Muslim community.
a. Sultan b. nobles c. Nawab d. Caliph
10. The products like Indian Muslin, pepper, indigo etc was _____ to Arabs.
a. Imported b. exported c. both a and b d. none of these
11. The products like luxury items & fine Arabian horses were _____ to India.
a. Imported b. exported c. both a and b d. none of these
12. Muslims must say their prayers _____ times a day.
a. Six b. five c. four d. three
13. During Muhammad;s time, the Arabs were divided into a number of _____.
a. Kingdoms b. tribes c. empires d. dynasty
14. The first Arab expedition to India was taken place under the leadership of _____.
a. Muhammad bin Tughlaq b. Muhammad bin Bhakthiyar Khilji
c. Qutbuddin Aibak d. Al Beruni

15. The Arab traders established trade settlements on the _____ coast of India.

- a. eastern b. western c. northern d. southern

II. Answer the following questions:

1. State the principles of Islam.
2. What knowledge did the Arabs gather from the Indian?
3. Why did Prophet Muhammad shift from Mecca to Medina?
4. Discuss the events that followed Prophet Muhammad's move.
5. The greatest intellectual and cultural excellence in the Arab world was seen during the reign of the Abbasid Caliphs. Discuss.
6. Why was House of Wisdom established?
7. Why were Indians not receptive to Arab learning and civilization during the Early Medieval Period?

Worksheet Ln – 4

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. How many times did Mahmud Ghazni invade India?
a. 17 b. 25 c. 14 d. 35
2. Which was the most profitable expedition of Mahmud Ghazni in India?
a. Somnath temple b. Golden temple c. Bhadrinath temple d. Sun temple
3. Who was the author of the great epic, Shahnama?
a. Al Beruni b. Firdausi c. Timur d. Kautilya
4. At the end of 12th century, the Rajput's were divided into ____ kingdoms.
a. 4 b. 5 c. 7 d. 3
5. In 1191 CE, Ghori attacked _____ the Rajput ruler of Delhi & Ajmer.
a. Prithviraj Chauhan b. Ranjith Singh c. Jaipal d. Anandpal
6. Who refused to help Prithviraj Chauhan?
a. Raja Jaichandra b. Anandpal c. Jaipal d. Shivaji
7. Name the battle fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan.
a. Battle of Tarain b. Battle of Panipat c. Battle of Talikota d. Battle of Plassey
8. Who was the founder of Ghor dynasty?
a. Ghiyasuddin Ghori b. Muhammad Ghori
c. Mahmud Ghazni d. Qutbuddin Aibak.
9. Who was the founder of Mamluk dynasty?

- a. Qutbuddin Aibak
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
10. Who succeeded Qutbuddin Aibak?
a. Ruknuddin Firoz Shah
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
11. Who succeeded Iltutmish?
a. Ruknuddin Firoz Shah
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
12. Who succeeded Razia?
a. Ruknuddin Firoz Shah
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
13. Who was the last ruler of the Mamluk dynasty?
a. Ruknuddin Firoz Shah
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
14. Who was known as Lakhbaksh?
a. Qutbuddin Aibak
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
15. Who completed the construction of Qutb Minar?
a. Qutbuddin Aibak
c. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- b. Iltutmish
d. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji
- b. Iltutmish
d. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji
- b. Razia Sultan
d. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji
- b. Iltutmish
d. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- b. Iltutmish
d. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- b. Iltutmish
d. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji
- b. Iltutmish
d. Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji

II. Define the following:

1. Iqtas 2. Shahnama 3. Divine kingship 4. Lakhbaksh
5. Muezzin

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss the causes and results of the I and II Battle of Tarain.
2. Give any three reasons to prove that Iltutmish was a shrewd, clever and capable ruler.
3. Discuss the important developments that took place during the reign of Razia Sultan.
4. How did Sultan Mahmud transform his capital, Ghazni?
5. How do we know that Sultan Mahmud was patron of art and learning?

Worksheet Ln – 5

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Name the founder of the Khilji dynasty.
 - Jalaluddin Khilji
 - Alauddin Khilji
 - both a and b
 - Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar Khilji
- Alauddin's Deccan expedition were led under the leadership of _____.
 - Jalaluddin
 - Iltutmish
 - Malik Kafur
 - all of these
- Alauddin extended the boundaries of Delhi Sultanate beyond _____ up to the Deccan.
 - River Narmada
 - Vindhya
 - River Krishna
 - Mysore
- When Alauddin captured the Fort of Ranthambore, the Rajput women performed _____.
 - Marriage
 - Swayamvara
 - Jauhar
 - none of these
- In Deccan Malik Kafur, defeated the rulers of _____.
 - Devagiri
 - Dwarasamudra
 - Warangal
 - all of these
- In order to check the Mongol invasion, Alauddin placed the best generals in _____ provinces.
 - Eastern
 - southern
 - frontier
 - western
- Alauddin introduced the system of branding horses and maintaining a descriptive roll of the soldiers called _____.
 - Chehra
 - dagh
 - both a and b
 - none of these
- Alauddin increased the tax from _____ to half of the produce.
 - One-third
 - one-sixth
 - one-fourth
 - one-fifth.
- Each market was under the control of an officer called the _____.
 - Pundit
 - Shahna
 - Maulvis
 - none of the above
- The _____, built as an entrance door to the Qutb, is the most beautiful specimen.
 - Qutb Minar
 - Red Fort
 - Alai Darwaza
 - all of these
- Who built Siri Fort and the Palace of Thousand Pillars?
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Firoze Shah Tughlaq
 - Alauddin Khilji
 - Jalaluddin Khilji
- Who was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty?
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Firoze Shah Tughlaq
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - None of these
- Who succeeded Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq?

- a. Muhammad bin Tughlaq b. Firoze Shah Tughlaq
c. Alauddin Khilji d. None of these

14. Who succeeded Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

- a. Muhammad bin Tughlaq b. Firoze Shah Tughlaq
c. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq d. None of these

15. In which region did Muhammad increase the tax.

- a. Gujarat b. Rajasthan c. Madurai d. Ganga-Yamuna doab

16. To which place did Muhammad transfer his capital?

- a. Rajasthan b. Devagiri c. Malwa d. Ujjain

17. Who built the towns such as Hissar-Firuzah and Firozabad?

- a. Muhammad bin Tughlaq b. Firoze Shah Tughlaq
c. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq d. None of these

18. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?

- a. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq b. Khizr Khan c. Bahlul Lodi d. none of these

19. Who was the founder of Lodi dynasty?

- a. Sikander Lodi b. Ibrahim Lodi c. Bahlul Lodi d. none of these

20. Which Mongol ruler's invasion led to the death blow of Delhi Sultanate?

- a. Chengiz Khan b. Amir Timur c. Babur d. Humayun

II. Define the following:

1. Ulema 2. Token currency 3. Price control

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Give an account of Deccan conquest and Deccan policy.
2. How did Alauddin protect the Delhi Sultanate from repeated Mongol invasion?
3. Discuss the causes and results of the taxation scheme of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in the doab.
4. Why was the capital transferred from Delhi to Daulatabad? Explain the consequences of this project.
5. What arrangements did Muhammad bin Tughlaq make to achieve his ambition of a world empire? Why did his scheme fail?
6. Explain the economic reforms of Firoze Shah Tughlaq.
7. Mention the Public utility measures of Firoze Shah Tughlaq.
8. What was the contribution of Firoze Shah Tughlaq in the field of architecture and learning?
9. With reference to Alauddin explain the following:

- a. Measures against the Mongols.
- b. Measures against the nobles.
- c. Reorganization of the army.
- d. Revenue reforms.
- e. Market control policy

