

DELHI SULTANATE

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Qutbuddin Aibak; 2. Jalaluddin Khilji; 3. Devagiri; 4. qazi-ul-mumalik; 5. Nizam Khan

B. Match the rows. 1. (d) 2. (e); 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

C. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

1. False. The Mamluk Dynasty was founded by Qutbuddin Aibak.;
2. True;
3. False. Alauddin Khilji was the nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji.;
4. False. Devagiri was renamed Daulatabad.
5. False. In the Sultanate period, there were various types of taxes imposed upon the peasants

. D. Choose the correct answer.

1. (a) 2. (b); 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

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

1. Who was the founder of the Mamluk dynasty?

Ans: Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of the Mamlul dynasty.

2. Why was Razia unable to rule the Sultanate?

Ans: Since Razia Sultan was a woman , it was difficult for the nobles to accept her as the ruler. They were also jealous of the high position occupied by Yaqut, her Ethiopian slave.

3. Why was Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's decision to shift his capital a failure?

Ans: Muhammad bin Tughlaq's decision to shift the capital to devagiri was a failure because , instead of just shifting the administration , he forced the entire population of Delhi to shift.

4. What was the Karkhana?

Ans: The Karkhanas were workshops set up to meet the needs of the royal household. The produced items such as cloth, embroidered brocades, paintings etc.

5. What were the main sources of revenue for the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: The main sources of revenue were taxes. There were various types of taxes such as the land tax, house tax, cattle tax, etc. that were imposed on the peasantry.

F. Give reasons following.

1. Why was it necessary for the Sultan to maintain a strong army?

Ans: The sultan had to protect the empire from outside attacks and maintain law and order. Hence, the sultan had to maintain a strong army.

2. Why was the First Battle of Panipat an important event in history?

Ans: With the First Battle of Panipat the reign of Delhi sultans came to an end. It marked the beginning of the Mughal rule in the subcontinent.

G. Answer the following questions in four or five sentences.

1. What was Balban's contribution to the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: a. Balban made an important contribution to the Sultanate by cementing the position of the sultan.

b. He introduced the customs of sijada (lying on the ground at the feet of the sultan) and paibos (kissing the sultan's feet).

c. He broke the power of the Chahalgani group and ruled with an iron fist.

d. He also set up an efficient spy system to ensure that everyone was loyal to the throne.

2. Write a short note on Alauddin Khilji.

Ans: a. Alauddin Khilji was the first Turkish ruler to build an empire in India.

b. He extended his empire by conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Chittor and Jalore. He also sent a successful military campaign to the Deccan.

c. He maintained strict control over the nobility. He imposed a high rate of land revenue on the peasantry.

d. He also fixed the prices of essential goods so that they could be afforded by the common people.

e. Shopkeepers and merchants were strictly monitored so that they did not charge higher prices than those fixed by the state.

3. Discuss the experiments undertaken by Muhammad bin Tughlaq during his rule.

Ans: a. One of the first experiments undertaken by Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the shifting of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

b. The king also forced the people of Delhi to shift to the new capital, leading to a lot of hardship.

c. The capital had to be shifted back to Delhi two years later. Another experiment was the introduction of token currency.

d. Token coins were made of copper and could be exchanged with gold and silver coins from the treasury. But people forged copper coins in large numbers and the system had to be abandoned.

4. Why did the Sultan hold a position of prestige in the court?

Ans: a. It was very important for the sultan to have a position of prestige in the court in order to be an effective ruler.

b. The powerful nobles had to be kept in control otherwise they would try to overthrow the ruler, as they did with Razia.

c. Therefore, rulers like Balban increased the prestige of the sultan's position and ensured that everyone was loyal to the ruler.

5. What were the revenue arrangements which were undertaken during the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: a. Land revenue was the main source of income for the Sultanate.

b. A number of taxes such as kharaj, charai and ghari were imposed on the peasant.

c. Officials such as the khut, the muqaddam and the chaudhari were responsible for the collection of land revenue.

d. Alauddin Khilji introduced strict measures for the collection of revenue, which was fixed at 50 per cent.

e. During Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign, there were many peasant revolts because of the harsh methods used to collect revenue