

## Answer Key to Exercise

- A. 1. 1206, 1526  
2. Shah of Persia  
3. Ruknuddin Firoz  
4. Tughril Khan  
5. *Paibos*
- B. 1. False                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True                      5. True
- C. *Lakhsbaksh*                      Aibak  
*sijdah*                      Balban  
*jittal*                      bimetallic currency  
*amir*                      Turkish nobles  
*iqta*                      Iltutmish
- D. 1. The first three dynasties of the Delhi sultanate were Mamluk dynasty, Khalji dynasty, and Tuglaq dynasty.  
2. Qutbuddin Aibak built two mosques—the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra in Ajmer.  
3. Iltutmish belonged to the Ilbari tribe.  
4. Raziyya ruled from 1236 to 1240.  
5. The rule of the Mamluks came to an end when Jalaluddin Khalji took control of Delhi sultanate in 1290.
- E. 1. Qutbuddin has been described as an able and generous ruler. For his generosity and benevolence, Aibak was known as *Lakhsbaksh*—the giver of lakhs. Qutbuddin Aibak built two mosques—the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra in Ajmer. He also commissioned the construction of a tower dedicated to the famous Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.  
2. Iltutmish divided the territory of the sultanate into many parts called *iqtas*, and each iqta was placed under an *iqtdar*, who was responsible for maintaining law and order and collecting revenue. Another important initiative of Iltutmish was the introduction of a new system of bimetallic (made of two metals) currency.  
3. *Chahalgani*, or the Council of Forty, were a group of Turkish nobles. The members of this council were originally slaves of Iltutmish, who freed them from the bondage of slavery and raised them as a group of trusted nobles. They became an influential presence in the court of the sultan.  
4. The *Chahalgani* opposed to the succession of Raziyya. Another threat to Raziyya's authority was the revolt of the provincial governors. Despite the initial success in suppressing these revolts, Raziyya failed to manage the situation and was finally imprisoned.

5. To establish an unchallenged authority, Balban declared that the sultan should be considered as the representative of god on earth. It is said that he was very particular about establishing the idea of divine kingship through his daily practices and customs. Whenever appearing in public, he used to dress up with splendour. He never spoke directly to common people and never smiled. Nobody was allowed to laugh or joke in his court.

