CLASS – VII

HISTORY

CHAPTER – 3 THE SULTANS OF DELHI

ANSWER KEY

1. Multiple Choice Questions
2. Muhammad Tugluq
3. Morocco
4. Persian
5. Samsuddin Iltutmish
6. To summon muslims for prayer
7. Minhaj- i- Shiraj
8. Very Short Answer Type Questions
9. Why is the period between AD 1206 – 1526 known as the period of Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. The period between AD 1206 – 1526 known as the period of Delhi Sultanate because, the rulers of this period were known as sultans and they ruled from their capital, Delhi.

1. What do you mean by dehliwal?

Ans. Dehliwal were coins minted in Delhi under Delhi Sultanate.

1. Who was the founder of Slave dynasty?

Ans. Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of Slave dynasty.

1. Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate never smiled?

Ans. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban of the Delhi sultanate never smiled.

1. Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate was known as the wisest fool?

Ans. Muhammad-bin- Tugluq was known as the wisest fool.

1. Who was the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate.

1. Short Answer Type Questions
2. How was Raziya Sultan unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Raziya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate because she was the first and the last woman muslim ruler of the medieval world. She was a brave, intelligent woman. She possessed all the qualities of a great ruler. She was an excellent horsewoman.

1. Why were the Sultans of Delhi interested in cutting down the forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reason today?

Ans. The Sultans of Delhi were interested in cutting down the forests for the expansion of agricultural land and to encourage the agriculture.

Yes, deforestation occurs for the same reason even today.

1. What do you understand by the internal and external frontiers of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. The Sultans adopted two sets of expansion campaigns – campaigns along the internal frontier and campaigns along the external frontier.

1. Internal frontier - Internal frontier of the Sultanate means the frontier along the garrison towns that were controlled by the Sultans.
2. External frontier – This means the external frontier of the Sultanate by military expeditions.

1. Write a short note on Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.
2. Balban was an experienced and capable ruler. He was known for his strong policies to strengthen his position as a king.
3. He defended his kingdom from Mongol invasions and from internal rebellions.
4. He believed in the theory of divine kingship. That is, the king is God’s representative on earth.
5. Balban died in AD 1286. His successors were weak and worthless.
6. Long Answer Type Questions
7. What do you think the author’s of Tawarikhs would provide information about the life of ordinary men and women? Give reason in support of your answer.
8. Tawarikhas are court chronicles. These are written in Persian language. They are written by the secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers.
9. The author of Tawarikh described events and advised Sultans on governance. They empasized on just rule.

These authors would not provide information about the life of ordinary men and women because

* They lived in cities, especially in Delhi. They rarely lived in villages.
* They generally wrote chronicles in the praise of Sultans so that they could get rewards.
* They advised rulers to preserve an ideal social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Their idea was kept secret by the Sultans.
1. What is known as the ‘circle of justice’? Why was it important for military commanders to keep the interest of the peasentry in mind?

Ans. The Islamic rulers created a sound system of government structure. The chief government officers were the wazir (chief minister) , wakil-i-dar (controller of households), amir-i-dad (minister of justice), amir-i-hajib (officer in charge of royal household), musafir (accounts officer) , mustaufi (officer in charge of expenditure) and sahib-i-barid (officer in charge of communication and intelligence). With the help of these officers, it was ensured that muqtis collected only the tax prescribed by the state. With the revenue, they are also supposed to maintain a required number of soldiers. So, they have to keep in mind the interest of peasentry to have revenue and mobilization of resources. It laid stress on rural economy for national policy.

1. Mention the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties. Did they want to defy the orders of the Sultans?
2. Muqtis were the people who controlled the land given as iqta. Land was granted to nobles and other important and influencial persons for the purpose of collection of taxes.
3. The land has also given to military commanders as governors of some territories. This grant of land was known as iqta and the people who controlled the land were called iqtadars or muqtis. So, the muqtis paid their soldiers from the land revenue collected.
4. Land control reflected the governing style of the Sultans which helped them in revenue collection.
5. They did not defy generally but to get more revenue they exceed their limit of control.
6. What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. The Mongols invaded India several times. The Delhi Sultanate also faced the Mongol onslaught. The Mongol invasions continued thereafter until the early years of the rule of Muhammad Tugluq. This kept the sultans busy in the northwest. The Mongols engaged in plundering the Sultanate, ultimately resulting in the decline of Khalji power. Many of the Mongols had embraced Islam during the time and settled near Delhi. Mongol invasions were related to amassing the illegitimate wealth by many of officials of the Sultanate. Thus, it made the Sultanate weak.

1. Write a short note on Timur.

Ans. Amir Timur was a Turco – Mongol conqueror as the founder of the Timurid Empire in Persia and central Asia. Amir Timur invaded India in AD 1398. He plundered Delhi and other towns and cities on the way. He also ordered a general massacre in Delhi. He carried the wealth of India to beautify his own city of Samarkand. His invasion gave the final blow to the Sultanate and various new kingdoms emerged in its place. Timur’s invasion destroyed the prosperity of India.

1. Match the following
2. Clients
3. Mixture of opposites
4. Sultan
5. Sultana
6. Chief Minister