

Grade VII

Lesson 3. The Delhi Sultans

Social

I Multiple choice questions

- Fortified settlement of soldiers is known as :
a) Hinterland b) Garrison town c) The Masjid d) None of these
- The Mongols invaded the Delhi sultanate under the leadership of :
a) Akbar b) Alauddin Khalji c) Genghiz khan d) None of these
- The Direction which the Muslims face during prayer is called :
a) Khutba b) Ulema c) Kharaj d) Qibla
- From which country did Ibn Battuta come? .
a) Iran b) Kabul c) Morocco d) Sind
- Who introduced token currency .
a) Muhammed - bin - Tughluq b) Alauddin Khalji
c) Raziyya d) Khizr Khan
- Who was the successor of Muhammad - bin - Tughluq
a) Ibn Battuta b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
c) Firoz shah Tughluq d) None of these
- Kharaj was a type of tax on:
a) Houses b) Trade c) Cattle d) Cultivation
- Leader of the Namaz is :
a) Imam b) Ulemas c) Patwari d) Wazir

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. a	6. c	7. d	8. a
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II Multiple choice questions

- i. The Mongols invaded the Delhi Sultanate under the leadership of.
 a) Akbar b) Genghiz khan c) Alauddin Khalji d) Khizr Khanii.
- ii. Iqtadar was also known as
 a) Manager b) Accountant c) Landlord d) Muqti
- iii. Alauddin constructed a new generated garrison town for his soldiers. The name of this town was.
 a) Siri b) Adilabad c) Jahanpanah d) Firuzabad
- iv. _____ introduced 'token' currency
 a) Muhammed Tughluq b) Alauddin Khalji
 c) Khizr Khan d) Raziyya
- v. Which one is not true in case of Raziyya?
 a) She was the daughter of Iltutmish
 b) She was very talented
 c) She was an able administrator
 d) She ruled happily till her death.
- vi. Who among the following was not a Turkish ruler?
 a) Khizr Khan b) Raziyya c) Balben d) Iltutmish
- vii. Both Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq raised a large standing army in order to check the.
 a) Mughal attack b) Mongol attack c) Lodi attack d) None of these

(i) b	ii) d	iii) a	iv) a	v) a	vi) b	vii) b
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III Multiple choice questions

1. Coins in Delhi under Jain merchants were called
 a) Dehliwal b) Gold coin
 c) Both of these d) None of these
2. Chauhans were also called
 a) Tomaras b) Chahamanas c) Both of these d) None of these
3. Founder of Khilji dynasty was
 a) Jalaluddin Khilji b) Alauddin Khalji c) Mohammad Khilji d) None of these.

4. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq started ruling in
A) 1320 b) 1321 c) 1326 d) None of these
5. The only woman sultan was
a) Jalaluddin Khilji b) Alauddin Khalji c) Muhammad Khilji d) None of these
6. Special slaves were called
a) Bandagan b) Naukar c) Ghulam d) None of these

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. a
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IV Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following was not the king of the Rajput Dynasty?
a) Tomaras b) Ananga Pals c) Prithviraj chauhan d) Bahlul Lodi
2. Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?
a) Chauhans ruler b) Tomara Rajput ruler
c) Turkish ruler d) Khalji dynasty
3. Who was the first slave king of Delhi sultanate?
a) Outbuddin Aybak b) Iltutmish c) Raziyya sultan d) Alauddin Khalji
4. Who was successor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?
a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq b) Firuz Shah Tughluq
c) Ibn Battula d) None of these
5. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?
a) Urdu b) Persian c) Hindi d) English
6. The position of standing facing Mecca during namaj is known as
a) Khutba b) Qibla c) Sijdash d) Kharaj
7. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?
a) Tomara Rajput b) Raziyya
c) Alauddin Khalji d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
8. Who was Ulema?
a) A slave purchased for military service b) A ruler
c) A scholar of Islamic learning d) An invader

9. A fortified settlement with soldiers was
 a) Hinterland b) Garrison town c) Jagir d) None of these
10. Which was NOT the kind of taxes during Delhi Sultanate?
 a) Kharaj b) Tax on cattles c) Tax on houses d) Bandagans
11. Kharaj was a type of tax on
 a) Houses b) Cattle c) Trade d) Cultivation
12. The sultanate in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
 a) Humayun b) Akbar c) Babur d) Aurangzeb

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. b	6. b	7. d	8. c
9. b	10. d	11. d	12. b				

I Fill in the Blanks

- Chauhans also referred to as _____.
- Iqtadar was also known as _____.
- Raziyya was the daughter of Sultan _____.
- During prayers, Muslims stand facing _____.
- Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named _____ for his soldiers.

1. Chauhans	2. Muqti	3. Iltutmish	4. Meca	5. Siri
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II Fill in the Blanks

- The Delhi Sultanate comprised _____ dynasties.
- Qutbuddin Aibak founded the _____ dynasty after the death of Muhammad Ghori.
- Raziyya was the only female Sultan of Delhi who succeeded _____.
- During Alauddin Khalji's reign, the _____ invaded India several times.
- _____ Controlled the prices of goods in Delhi.
- Sher shah captured Delhi and established his own dynasty known as _____ dynasty.

i) Five	ii) Slave	iii) Iltutmish	iv) Mongols	v) Alauddin Khalji	vi) Suri
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III Fill in the Blanks

1. Delhi was full of _____ merchants.
2. Balban ruled from _____ .
3. Founder of Lodi Dynasty was _____
4. The _____ of tawarikh were learned men.
5. A garrison is a _____ settlement.
6. Muqti was checked by _____ of king.

1. Jaina	2. 1266 - 1287	3. Bahlul Lodhi	4. Authors	5. Fortified	6. Accountants
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IV Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ dynasty ruled Delhi before the Tughluqs.
2. Tarikh or Tawarikh were written in _____
3. _____ was built by two rulers Qutbuddin Aybak and Iltutmish.
4. _____ is a sermon during Friday prayer in the Mosque.
5. Leader of the Namaz is _____.
6. Raziyya sultan ruled from _____ to 1240 AD.

1. Khalhji	2. Persian	3. Qutb Minar	4. Khutba	5. Imam	6. 1236
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I Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. A traveller from Morocco	i) Delhiwal
b. Jahanpanah	ii) Ibn Batuta
c. Coins minted in Delhi	iii) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
d. Mongol invader	iv) Ruler of the world
e. Early Turkish ruler	v) Genghis Khan

a. ii	b. iv	c. i	d. v	e. iii
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II Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Kharaj	a. 1219
2. Tawarikh	b. Iqtadar
3. Iqta	c. Accounts of Sultan
4. Genghis khan	d) Tax

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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III Match the following

Column A	Column B
i. I mam	a) Built in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq
ii. Sermon	b) Kharaj
iii. Moth ki Masjid	c) Muslim spiritual leader
iv. Begumpuri mosque	d) Favoured slaves
v. Taxes on cultivation	e) built in the reign of Sikandar Lodi
vi. Iltutmish	f) Khutba

i) c	ii) f	iii) e	iv) a	v) b	vi) d
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IV Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Dehliwal	a. Traveller from Morocco
2. Shamsuddin Iltutmish	b. Coins minted in Delhi
3. Sanctuary of the world	c. Mongol invader
4. Genghis khan	d. Jahanpanah
5. Genghis khan	e. Early

1. b	2. e	3. b	4. a	5. c
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I True or False

1. Large stepped wells were called qiblas.
2. The surface of the QutbMinar is curved and angular.
3. Akbar's capital was at Agra.
4. Diwan - i- khas also described as Chihil sutun.
5. Muslim sultan did not claim to be incarnation of God.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. True
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II True or False

- i). The Mongols never dared to attack on the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Alauddin Khalji.
- ii. The authors of Tawarikh were just literate men.
- iii. The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the sub continent.
- iv. The 'token' currency introduced by Muhammad Tughluq was made of gold and silver.
- v. Sher Shah's administration became the model for Akbar who followed the same pattern of administration while consolidating the Mughul empire.

i) False	ii) False	iii) True	iv) False	v) True
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III True or False

1. The last Tughluq ruler was Firoz Shah Tughluq.
2. Iltutmish ruled in 1232.
3. The Sultanate collected taxed from peasantry.
4. Moth ki Masjid was built by Sikandar Lodi.
5. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca .

1. True	2. True	3. True	4. True False	5. True
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IV True or False

1. Delhi became an important city under the rule of Tomaras and Chauhans.
2. Minhaj-i-siraj was in favour of Queen's rule in Delhi.
3. Delhi's authority was challenged by Mongols' invasions.
4. The iqtadard were called Samantas.
5. Jalaluddin established the Lodi dynasty.
6. Delhi-i- Kuhna was oldest of four cities of Delhi and was established by Muhammad Bin Tughluq.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. **Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?**

Tomara Rajputs were the first rulers to establish their capital at Delhi.

2. **What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?**

Persian language.

3. **In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?**

Muhammad Tughluq's reign

4. According to the 'circle of Justice' why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Soldiers received their salaries from the revenue collected from peasants. That is why military commanders kept the interest of peasants in their mind.

5. What is meant by the 'internal' and external frontiers of the Sultanate?

'Internal' frontier of the Sultanate meant the hinterland of the cities. The 'external' frontiers of the Sultanate were areas which were not under the control of the Sultan.

6. Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

No, they mostly wrote about Sultans only to get rich rewards.

7. Name the various rulers under Rajput dynasty.

- i. Tomaras (1130 - 1165) with most important ruler being Ananga Pala
- ii. Chauhans (1165 - 1192) with most important ruler being Prithviraj Chauhan.

8. Who were the early Turkish rulers?

- i. Qutubuddin Aibak (1206 - 1210)
- ii. Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1210 - 1236)
- iii. Raziyya (1236 - 1240)
- iv. Balban (1266 - 1287)

9. Who were the rulers under Khilji dynasty?

- i) Jalaluddin Khilji (1290 - 1296)
- ii) Alauddin Khilji (1296 - 1316)

10. Who were the main rulers under Tughluq dynasty?

- i) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320 - 1324)
- ii) Muhammad Tughlaq (1324 - 1351)
- iii) Firoz shah Tughlaq (1351 - 1388)

11. How do we come to know about the Delhi Sultanate?

Inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information but especially valuable are 'histories', tarikh (singular) / tawarikh (plural) written in Persian, the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

12. Who were authors of tawarikh?

The authors of tawarikh were learned men including secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule.

13. Mention the four stages in making a manuscript.

- i) Preparing the paper
- ii) Writing the text
- iii) Melting gold to high light important words and passages.
- iv) Preparing the binding

14. What is birthright?

Birthright is privileges claimed on account of birth. For example, people believed that nobles inherited their rights to govern because they were born in certain families.

15. What are gender distinctions?

Gender distinctions are social and biological difference between women and men. Usually, these differences are used to argue that men are superior to women.

16. What is hinterland?

The lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services.

17. Define garrison town.

It is a fortified settlement, with soldiers.

Short Answer Questions

1. How did Delhi became a capital?

i) Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomar Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans (also referred to as chahamanas) of Ajmer.

ii) It was under the Tomars and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre.

Next Generation School

2. What were the limitations of authors of tawarikh?

- i) They lived in cities like Delhi and hardly ever in villages.
- ii) They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards.
- iii) These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an order based on birthright

and gender distinctions. It was not shared by everybody.

3. What did Minhaj - i-siraj think about Raziyya?

- i) Minhaj - i-siraj a chronicler around 1236 thought that Raziyya, Iltutmish's daughter was more able and qualified than her brothers.
- ii) However she could not become the ruler since it was not ordained by God, as women were supposed to be subordinate to men.
- iii) Her attempts to rule independently failed and she was removed in 1240.

4. What was the position of Delhi Sultans in the 13th century?

- i) In the early 13th century the control of the Delhi sultans rarely went beyond heavily fortified towns occupied by garrisons.
- ii) The Sultans seldom controlled the hinterland of the cities and were therefore, dependent upon trade, tribute or plunder for supplies.

5. Why was controlling garrison towns difficult?

- i. Controlling garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sind from Delhi was extremely difficult.
- ii) Rebellion, war, even bad weather could snap fragile communication routes, Mongol invasion further weakened the sultanate.

6. What is a mosque? Who has the chief authority in it?

- i) A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic, is a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.
- ii) In a congregational mosque (masjid -i-jami or jama masjid) Muslims read their prayers (namaz) together.
- iii) Members of the congregation choose the most respected learned male as their leader (imam) for the sermon (Khutba) during the Friday prayers.

7. How did Sultans promote Islam?

- i) The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent.
- ii) These demonstrated their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims.
- iii) Mosques also helped to create the sense of a community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct.
- iv) It was necessary to reinforce the idea of a community as Muslims belonged to different backgrounds.

8. Why were bandagans important?

- i) The early Delhi Sultans especially, Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service called 'bandagan' in Persian.
- ii) They were carefully trained to man some of the most important political offices in the kingdom.
- iii) Since they were totally dependent upon their master, the Sultans could trust and rely upon them.

9. Who were clients?

- i) The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued to use bandagan and also raised people of humble birth, who were their clients, to high positions like governors and generals.
- ii) Client is someone who is under the protection of another, a dependent, a subordinate or a servant – another name for bandagan/slave.
- iii) They were appointed as generals and governor. However, this also introduced an element of political instability.

10. To whom were slaves and clients loyal? What problems emerged on their succession?

- i) Slaves and clients were loyal to their masters and patrons, but not to their heirs.
- ii) New sultans had their own servants. As a result the accession of a new monarch often saw conflict between the old and the new nobility.
- iii) The patronage of these humble people by the Delhi Sultans shocked many elites and the authors of Persian tawarikh criticised the Delhi Sultans for appointing the low born to high offices.

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11. What were the three types of taxes imposed in Delhi Sultanate?

- i) Taxes were on cultivation called Kharaj and amounting to about 50% of the peasant's produce
- ii) Taxes on cattle.
- iii) Taxes on houses.

12. How did, according to Ibn Battuta, chieftains protect themselves?

- i) According to Ibn Battuta the chieftains fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves.
- ii) Further chieftains lived in forests which were their ramparts and where no one could enter.

13. What happened to Delhi Sultanate after 1526?

- i) By 1526 Delhi Sultanate was reduced to Delhi and Agra.
- ii) By then, Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the entire South India had independent rulers who had established flourishing states and prosperous capitals.
- iii) This also saw emergence of new ruling groups like the Afghans and the Rajputs.

14. Write a short note on Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

- i) Qutub-ud-din Aibak had started his career as a humble slave of Muhammad Ghori.
- ii) He rose to prominence after his master's death in 1206.
- iii) He consolidated his power through matrimonial alliance. He got the Quwwat-ul- Islam mosque constructed at Delhi and Ajmer.
- iv) He started the construction of Qutub Minar in memory of the sufisaint, Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- v) He died in 1210 while playing Polo at Lahore.

15. Write a short note on Raziya sultan.

- i) Iltutmish nominated his daughter as his successor in 1236
- ii) She was the only woman Sultan to rule over India.
- iii) Being a woman, she faced great opposition and rebellion from the nobles. She was brave, intelligent and a just ruler.
- iv) She later married Altunia to recover the throne.
- v) She later married Altunia to recover the throne.
- vi) However, the nobles plotted against her and she was put to death in 1240 as they found it humiliating to work at her command.

16. Write a short note on Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

- i) He was a great scholar and was both wise and cruel.
- ii) He is known for his reformation. He lacked practical wisdom.
- iii) Due to this, his weakness resulted in repeated attacks in many parts of the kingdom.

Long Answer Questions

1. What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the sultans?

- i) The office of the muqtis was made non-inheritable.
- ii) They were given iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted.
- iii) Accountants were appointed by the state to check amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
- iv) Vigil was maintained to see that muqtis collected only the taxes fixed by state only.
- v) He was allowed to keep only the required quantity of soldiers.

2. What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

- i) As a result of Mongol invasion on Delhi, the sultans raised a large and well equipped army.
- ii) To match the expenses of such a large number of soldiers additional taxes had to be collected.
- iii) Alauddin who faced the maximum of such attacks, paid salary in cash to soldiers.
- iv) Muhammed Tughlaq started token currency to pay soldiers.
- v) Internal problem within the Ganga- Yamuna doab developed for Delhi. Sultans as they tried to stop Mongol invasions.

3. Write a note on Khilji dynasty

- i) Balban's successors were very weak. Gradually, one of the commanders, Jalaluddin Khilji established the Khilji dynasty (1290 - 1296).
- ii) He was murdered by his ambitious nephew Alauddin.
- iii) Alauddin Khilji was an able commander and a great administrator.
- iv) He conquered Gujarat, Malwa, Ranthambor and Chittor.
- v) Alauddin was a great reformer and is famous for his social reforms
- vi) He was even successful in countering the Mongol attack. Alauddin's empire was as large as that of Ashoka.
- vii) Ghazi malik, murdered the last ruler of Khilji dynasty, khusran khan and occupied the throne of Delhi.

4. Describe the administration under Delhi Sultanate.

The Muslim state was a theocratic state. The Sultan ruled in the name of God and Islam was the religion of the state.

Central Administration

i) The Sultan was at the head of both civil and military administration.

ii) He carried on the administration with the help of a number of ministers like Wazir, Diwan (the finance Minister) and the Qazi (Chief Justice).

Army

The standing army was directly under the control of Sultan. The Army Minister was called Diwani - i- Ariz.

Provincial Administration

The empire was divided into a number of provinces headed by governors called Naib Sultan.

Local Administration.

The provinces were further divided into Shiqdar.

5. Describe the Iqta system as developed under Delhi Sultanate.

i) The nobility was a powerful group under the Sultanate period.

ii) Instead of paying cash salary to an officer, the state granted him a certain revenue arising from a piece of land or village reserved for the purpose.

iii) The land grants were known as Iqtas and their holders were called Iqtadars.

iv) The Iqtadars were even responsible for maintaining law and order in the Iqta and supply soldiers in times of war.

6. How do we know about Delhi Sultanate?

i) Inscriptions, coins, architecture, historical records (tarikh / tawarikh in Persian language) are the important sources of knowing about Delhi Sultanate.

ii) Tawarikh was composed by learned men, poets and courtiers who advised rulers on important issues.

iii) Minhaj-i- Siraj, wrote that women were supposed to play subordinate role and this order had been set by God and it could not be violated.

7. How did Delhi Sultanate expand?

i) In the 13th century, Delhi sultans ruled in Delhi which was heavily fortified by garrisons.

ii) Sultans never controlled the hinterland of the cities and thus, had to depend on trade, plunder and tribute for supply.

iii) The real expansions of Delhi Sultanate came in three phases.

Phase I : Consolidation

i) The initial phase of Delhi Sultanate aimed to consolidate the hinterland of the garrison towns.

ii) For this, forests were cleared in the Ganga, Yamuna Doab and nomadic pastoralists were driven away. Peasants were made to encourage agriculture.

iii) New forts and towns were created to protect trade routes and provide regional trade.

Phase II : Expansion

i) The expansion of the Delhi Sultanate took place on the external frontier of the Sultanate.

ii) The expansion started under the rule of Alauddin Khilji and continued till the rule of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

iii) During this period sultanate troops got elephants, horses slaves territories and precious metals.

Phase III: Territories

i) By the end of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's rule, Sultanate armies had marched in a large part of the continent.

ii) Rival armies were defeated.

iii) For maintenance, the Sultanate armies had to collect taxes from the peasants.

8. Give a comparative study of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq

S.No.	Alauddin Khilji	Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
1.	He raised a large standing army to face Mongol invasion	He defeated the Mongols and raised a huge standing army to
2.	He constructed a new garrison town called Siri for his army	He emptied the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Delhi-i- Kuhna) of its residents and garrisoned his soldiers there.
3.	Soldier were maintained from 50% tax collected from peasants of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab	In addition to taxes on peasants, additional taxes were collected to maintain a huge standing army
4.	Soldiers were paid in cash. Alauddin himself fixed prices and punished who violated his orders	He paid salary in cash. He introduced a token currency of cheap metals which could be counterfeited easily.
5.	He was a successful administrator and faced Mongol invasion with ease.	His administrative reforms failed. His campaign to Kashmir was a disaster; additional taxes led to revolt in the Ganga plains.