

Social Science

(History)(Chapter - 3) (The Delhi Sultans)
(Class - 7)

Exercises

Let's recall

Question 1:

Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Answer 1:

Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomar Rajputs.

Question 2:

What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Answer 2:

The language of administration under the Delhi Sultans was **Persian**.

Question 3:

In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Answer 3:

The Sultanate reached its farthest extent under the reigns of Muhammad Tughluq.

Question 4:

From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Answer 4:

Ibn Battuta traveled to India from Morocco, Africa.

Let's understand

Question 5:

According to the "Circle of Justice", why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Answer 5:

Military commanders provided protection and security to the peasant who could pay taxes only if they were prosperous and happy and taxes resulted in salaries of military commanders were interdependent on each other.

Question 6:

What is meant by the "internal" and "external" frontiers of the Sultanate?

Answer 6:

- **Internal Frontiers:** The "internal" frontiers meant the hinterland and the garrison towns, often these places lay in close neighborhood of the capital city of Delhi. The area of internal frontier extended up to the forests of Ganga, Yamuna doab.
- **External Frontiers:** The "external" frontiers mean the areas that lay far away from Delhi, i.e., South India.

Question 7:

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?

Answer 7:

These steps were:

- Their office was not made hereditary.
- They were assigned iqtas (Land as salaries) for a short period of time before being transferred.
- Accountants were appointed to check the amount of revenue collected by the muftis.
- It was checked that mufti collected only those taxes which was by the state.

Mufti may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultan because they controlled money and military resources and were capable to rebelling against Sultans.

Let's discuss

Question 8:

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

Answer 8:

No, I don't think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women because they were appointed by the Sultans to write about their political careers.

Question 9:

Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Answer 9:

Yes, today, women, leaders are accepted more readily. For example, Indira Gandhi became a successful leader as Prime Minister of India.

Question 10:

Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?

Answer 10:

The Sultans of Delhi wanted to extend cultivation so that they could collect more land revenue. Hence, they ordered the cutting of forests. Today forests are cut for the extension of agriculture and establishment of industrial units.

Let's do

Question 11:

Find out whether there are any buildings built by the Delhi Sultans in your area. Are there any other buildings in your area that were built between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries? Describe some of these buildings, and draw sketches of them.

Answer 11:

Do yourself as it the work of creativity.

Hints: Student can search for any local building belonging to that time period.

For example, Outb Minar, Fort of Firuz Shah Kotla, Hauz Khas, etc.

You can describe them through their Photographs.