

Class 7 History Chapter3(The Delhi Sultanate (continue.....)

Date:11 August2021

Teacher: Harmeet Kaur Sodhi

Extra questions

Q1.Name the rulers of slave dynasty.

Answer:

Qutbuddin Aybak – military general of Muhammad Ghori established the Slave dynasty. He was followed by Iltutmish and Raziyya, the first woman Sultan and Balban.

Q2.

Why was there no mention of Delhi till 12th century?

Answer:

From 7th to 12th century many regions like Kaveri delta became the centre of large kingdoms. There was no mention of Delhi as it became important only during the 12th century.

Question 3.

Under which dynasty did Delhi become the capital? When did it become an important commercial centre?

Answer:

- Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.
- They were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans ('Chahamanas) of Ajmer.
- It was under the Tomaras and Chauhans, Delhi became an important commercial centre.
- Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples.
- Coins minted here, called Dehliuial, had a wide circulation.

Question 5.

Name the Rajput dynasties that ruled during 12th century.

Answer:

Ananga Pala of Tomar dynasty and Prithviraj Chauhan of Chauhan dynasty were important Rajput rulers during the 12th century.

Question 6.

Name the rulers of slave dynasty.

Answer:

Qutbuddin Aybak – military general of Muhammad Ghori established the Slave dynasty. He was followed by Iltutmish and Raziyya, the first woman Sultan and Balban.

Question 7.

What are sources of information about Delhi Sultans?

Answer:

- Inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information.
- Tarikh (singular) / Tawarikh (plural) or histories written in Persian, the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans provide valuable information about them.

Question 8.

Who wrote tawarikh? What did they write? ”

Answer:

The authors of tawarikh were learned men.

- They included secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers.
- They recounted events and advised rulers on governance.
- They emphasised the importance of just rule.

Major features of writers of history

- The authors of tawarikh lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages.
- They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards.
- These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an “ideal” social order based on birthright and gender distinctions.
- Their ideas were not shared by everybody.

Question 9.

Give an account of Raziyya.

Answer:

- In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan. The chronicler of the age called Minhaj-i Siraj said that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers.
- He was not comfortable having her as ruler.
- The nobles were also not happy at her attempts to rule independently.
- She was removed from the throne in 1240..

Question 10.

What is called a masjid? How is it used?

Answer:

- A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic.
- Literally it is a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah.
- In a "congregational mosque" (masjid-i jami or jama masjid) Muslims read their prayers {namaz} together.
- Members of the congregation choose the most respected, learned male as their leader {imam} for the rituals of prayer.
- He also delivers the sermon {khutba} during the Friday prayer.
- During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west. This is called the qibla.
- The Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent.

Question 11.

How was the administration consolidated under Delhi Sultanate?

Answer:

Delhi Sultans required reliable governors and administrators. Rulers especially, Iltutmish favoured special slaves called 'bandagan' for this purpose. They did not appoint aristocrats or landed chiefs as governors.

- Bandagans were trained for important political offices. They depended totally on their masters therefore, the Sultan could trust them.

- The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued this tradition and raised people from humble birth to high positions. They were appointed as generals and governors. All this led to an element of political instability.

Question 12.

Give an account of iqtadars or muqtis.

Answer:

The Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes.

These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti.

- Muqtis led military campaigns and maintained law and order in their iqtas.
- In exchange for their military services; the muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary.
- They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.

Control over muqtis was most effective if their office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted.

- These harsh conditions of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.
- Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
- Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state.
- They could not keep soldiers beyond the required number.

Question 13.

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

Answer:

Mongol invasions during Alauddin Khalji and Md. Tughluq's forced the two rulers to mobilise a large standing army. This posed a great administrative challenge.

Delhi was attacked twice during Alauddin Khalji's rule.

- He raised a large standing army and new garrison town named Siri.

