Chapter 1
The Medieval World

A. Tick (✔) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. In India, the medieval period stretched from the beginning of the (seventh/eighth) century to the end of the eighteenth century.
2. The medieval period is divided into (four/two) periods.
3. A (chronicle/farman) is a record of the rule of the kings and life at the court.
4. Rajatarangini, a history of the kings of Kashmir, was written by (Kalhana/Ferishta).
5. Prithviraj-raso, which describes the life and adventures of Prithviraj Chauhan, was written by (Amir Khusrau/Chandbardai).

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Late Medieval period covered the rule of the Turks, the Afghans and the ________________.
2. Many foreign travellers visited India and wrote ________________ which give a lot of information about the places, people and rulers.
3. The ________________ and the Sufi movements spread the message of devotion to God and kindness towards all human beings.
4. According to some medieval scholars, Hindustan comprised territories that were a part of the ________________.

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibn Batuta</td>
<td>a. England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tughluqnama</td>
<td>b. Gulbadan Begum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>c. Rihla (Travels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Thomas Roe</td>
<td>d. Marco Polo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humayunnama</td>
<td>e. Amir Khusrau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. How did a composite Indian culture develop during the medieval period?
2. Write a short note on the travelogues written by foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.
3. Discuss some of the important chronicles of the medieval period.
4. What do you know about the archaeological sources of the medieval period?
Chapter 2
The Regional Kingdoms—1

A. Tick (v) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The (Tomar/Chauhan) rulers founded the city of Dhillika (Delhi) in the eighth century.
2. The Dilwara Temples were built by the (Rajput/Solanki) rulers.
3. The Rajputs claimed to be descendents of the (kshatriya/brahmin) class of Vedic times.
4. The Somnath Temple was stripped of all its wealth by (Muhammad Ghori/Mahmud of Ghazni).
5. Muhammad Ghori was defeated by (Raja Jaichandra/Prithviraj Chauhan) in 1191.
6. The famous (Konark/Kailasa) Temple at Ellora was carved during the reign of the Rashtrakutas.

B. Who am I?

1. In a span of 26 years, I invaded India 17 times. I am ____________________
2. I am the most powerful ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. I am ____________________
3. I am the area between the Narmada and Krishna rivers. I am known as the ____________________
4. I visited the Pandyan kingdom and left a detailed account of my visit. I am ____________________
5. I preached the ‘advaita’ philosophy. I am ____________________

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ____________________ were the rulers of Bundelkhand.
2. The Rashtrakuta kings carved out the rock-cut caves at ____________________
3. ____________________ was the capital of the Pandyas.
4. The ____________________ Temple at Thanjavur is the finest example of Chola temple architecture.

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. Who was the most powerful Rajput ruler to clash with Muhammad Ghori? What was the ultimate outcome?
2. Write a short note on the struggle for Kanauj.
3. Describe briefly the agrarian expansion in the Tamil region during the reign of the Cholas.
4. Describe the administration of the Cholas.
Chapter 3
The Sultanate Period

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.
1. (Accounts/Profiles) of travellers and court chroniclers are the most valuable sources of information for the Sultanate period.
2. (Qutb-ud-din Aibak/Iltutmish) was the first ruler of the Slave dynasty.
3. (Khizr Khan/Muhammad Shah Sayyid) was the governor of Multan under Firoz Shah Tughluq.
4. (Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khalji/Ala-ud-din Khalji) was the most powerful ruler of the Khalji dynasty.
5. (Ghiyas-ud-din Balban/Ruk-nud-din Firoz Shah) introduced the Persian customs of sijdah and paibos or zaminbos.
6. The rulers of the Slave dynasty were called (Emperors/Mamluk sultans).

B. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beginning of the Slave dynasty</td>
<td>a. 1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shift of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad</td>
<td>b. 1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timur’s invasion of Delhi</td>
<td>c. 1526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defeat of Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat</td>
<td>d. 1206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Fill in the blanks.
1. The land grants given to the nobles during the Sultanate period was known as ________________.
2. The chief judge and the sultan’s advisor on religious issues was the ________________.
3. ________________ was the most powerful ruler of the Lodi dynasty.
4. ________________ defeated Khusrau Malik of the Khalji dynasty.

D. Give long answers for the following questions.
1. Why is Iltutmish considered as the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate?
2. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji make his empire as large as that of King Ashoka?
3. What do you know about the market control policy introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji?
4. What were the reasons because of which Muhammad-bin Tughluq ordered a shift of his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad)?
5. Write a short note on the land control system during the Sultanate period.
A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The (Sisodia Rajputs/Rathors) ruled over Marwar.
2. Rana Sanga was the greatest ruler of (Mewar/Marwar).
3. Harighar and Bukka Rai established the (Bahmani/Vijayanagar) Empire.
4. (Maharaja Jodha/Malik Sarwar) started the Sharqi dynasty.
5. Mahmud Gawan, the wazir of the Bahmani king, was a (Turkish/Persian) by birth.
6. The Bahmani kingdom was established by (Firoz Shah Bahmani/Ala-ud-din-Hasan).

B. Who am I?

1. I founded the city of Jodhpur and built the Mehrangarh Fort there. I am
2. I defeated the ruler of Malwa and annexed parts of his territories. I am
3. Under my rule, Deccan became the cultural centre of India. I am
4. I founded an independent kingdom in Gujarat in the fifteenth century. I am
5. I was popularly called the ‘Akbar of Kashmir’. I am

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____________ was the first independent ruler of Khandesh.
2. In the sixteenth century, the _____________ annexed the kingdom of Bengal.
3. Mahmud Gawan built a magnificent madrasah in _____________
4. _____________ founded the kingdom of Malwa in 1401.

D. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. Who were the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire? Which dynasties ruled over the kingdom?
2. Write a short note on Krishnadeva Raya’s administration.
3. ‘Mahmud Gawan was a patron of learning’. Explain.
4. Who was Firoz Shah Bahmani? What do you know about him?