

HISTORY – VII

Chapter 9 : Sources of Medieval Indian History

- I. 1. The word medieval means middle. Hence, the period between the ancient and the modern periods of history is the medieval period.
2. In India, the medieval period stretches from the eighth to the eighteenth century AD. The medieval period is further divided into two periods. Early Medieval Period and Later Medieval Period. The Early medieval period stretching from the eighth to the thirteenth century AD, was the rule of the Palavas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and the Rajputs. The later medieval period lasted from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century AD and covered the rule of the Turks, the Afghans and the Mughals.
3. Medieval Indian History is, in many ways, different from ancient Indian History because we are more familiar with so much that had happened in the medieval period. The languages which we now speak developed at that time. We have more information on medieval India than ancient India.
4. From thirteenth century onwards paper was used for writing. Thus we have a number of books today. Some of them are chronicles or accounts of the life and activities of various rulers and dynasties. Some are memories or autobiographical accounts of the lives of the rulers. There are many accounts written by travellers who visited India during these centuries. Some works are on religious subjects or literature also.
5. Some archaeological sources of medieval period are as follows :
- | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Temples | : | Konark, Mount Abu etc. |
| Forts | : | Chittorgarh, Red Fort of Delhi, Red Fort of Agra etc. |
| Tombs | : | Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb at Delhi etc. |
| Mosques | : | Jama Masjid in Delhi, Moti Masjid etc. |
| Pillars | : | Vijay Stambh, Qutub Minar etc. |
| Palaces | : | Jaipur, Jaisalmer etc. |
| Cities | : | Fatehpur Sikri, Bikaner etc. |
6. The rulers of the medieval period are as follows :
- Advent of the Muslims**
Mohammad Ghazni, Mohammad Ghori, Qutub-ud-din-Aibak,
- Mamluk Dynasty**
Iltutmish, Razia Begum, Ghais-ud-din Balban, Khilji Dynasty, Ala-ud-din Khilji, Tughlaq dynasty, Mohammad Tughlaq, Firoz Tughlaq
- Lodhi Dynasty**
Bahlol Lodhi, Sikander Lodhi, Ibrahim Lodhi

Mughal Dynasty

Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb

Kingdom of Vijaynagar

Harihara, Bukka brothers, Krishandev Rai

The Marathas

Shivaji, Balaji Vishwanath

The Sikhs

Guru Nanak Dev

7. Inscriptions were written on plates of copper or on stone and have been found in large numbers in villages and temples all over India. The study of inscriptions or epigraphy is a major source of information of this period.
 8. Literacy sources of Medieval Period are as follows :
 - (i) Smritis (ii) Dharastras (iii) Puranas
 - (iv) Work on medicine, astronomy and other sciences
 - (v) Dramas, stories and folklore (vi) Sanskrit compositions
 - (vii) History books like :
 - ◆ Tahkik-i-Hind by Alberuni
 - ◆ Ain-i-Akbari by Abul Fazal
 - ◆ Muntakhabul Tawarikh by Badauni
 - ◆ Padshahnama by Abdul Hamid Lahori etc.
 - (viii) Farmaus (Imperial decrees)
- II.
1. Inscriptions are the words or symbols inscribed on a monument, in a book etc.
 2. Literacy sources are the books, stories, folktale etc. that provide a significant information about the living style of the people of the past time.
 3. Miniature paintings are the little paintings and are important archaeological sources of history.
 4. Study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.
- III.
1. ancient, medieval, modern
 2. languages
 3. inscriptions
 4. Mohammad Ghori
 5. Shivaji
 6. English, Sirajud-Daulah
 7. Abdul Razak
 8. paper
 9. archaeology, literacy
 10. Kalhana
- IV.
- 1-d,
 - 2-e,
 - 3-a,
 - 4-c,
 - 5-b
- V.
- | Literacy Sources | Archaeological Sources |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Books | Villages |
| Farmans | Coins |
| Puranas | Remains of forts |

Sanskrit compositions

Sculptures

Travelogues

Paintings

Correspondence of the kings

Chapter 10 : Kingdoms of North India (700-1200 AD)

- I. 1. Kanauj which had been the capital of Harsha, was considered to be the symbol of sovereignty. The desire to control Kanauj and the Ganga Valley, resulted in a content struggle among the three powers– the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rasthrakutas. This struggle was called tripartite struggle for Kanauj. It continued for at least a hundred of years. In this struggle their military equipment, administrative machineries and the strategic concepts were more or less the same.
2. The Rajput belonged to the Kshatriya caste. There are many stories regarding the origin of the Rajputs. Two of them are as follows :
- ◆ Some claimed that they descent from the Surya Vanshi or the sun family while some claimed that their descent from the Chandra Vanshi or the moon family.
 - ◆ Some traced their origin to the sacrificial fire on Mount Abu by a sage and called themselves Agnikula Rajputs, that is belonging to the fire family.
3. The Pala empire was founded by Gopala probably in the year 750. He was elected king by the notable men of the area in order to end the anarchy prevailing there. Before the Gopala's reign, Bengal was witnessing an internal disorder termed as mastsyanyaya in which the rule of the strong devouring the weak prevailed. Gopala restored the peace in the kingdom.

The greatest king of the Pala dynasty was Gopala's son Dharmapala who reigned from about 770 to 810.

The Palas were great patrons of art, architecture and literature. Many Tibet Buddhists flocked to the Universities of Nalanda. Famous Buddhist monastery at Vikramshila, had been founded by Dharmapala. The Palas had close trade contacts and cultural links with South East Asia.

4. Mahmud of Ghazni was the first Turkish invader to invade India from the north-western side, the small kingdom was situated in present day Afghanistan. He ascended the throne in 998. During the course of 25 years, he carried out as many as seventeen raids on India.

Causes of Ghazni's Invasion

- (i) He invaded India to plunder the big towns and rich temples for their wealth.
- (ii) He wanted to conquer whole of Central Asia so for that it required a lot of money.
- (iii) Religious merit was his other aim.
- (iv) True to the weak political condition he was attracted towards India.

5. Towards the end of the 12th century, Muhammed Ghori engulfed northern India. This ultimately led to the foundation of the sultanate of Delhi. In 1175, he invaded Multan and captured it. Then he moved towards Gujarat.

Ghori's aim was not just to plunder the wealth of India but also to establish Muslim rule over India. At that time Prithviraj Chauhan was the Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. He defeated Ghori in the first battle of Tarain (1191) and Ghori could hardly escape with his life. The second battle of Tarain which was fought in 1192 is regarded as the turning point in Indian history. Ghori defeated Prithviraj in this second battle and strengthened the Muslim rule in India.

6. The art of miniature paintings originated during the Rajput period. They used this art to illustrate their books. These paintings can be divided into two major schools.

1. Rajasthani school of painting
2. Pahari school of painting

During the Rajput period, architecture and sculpture reached a high level of excellence. There emerged two types of temple styles.

- (i) Nagara style in North India.
- (ii) Dravidian style in South India.

The Nagara style was developed in Orissa between 10th and 13th centuries AD. Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri are unique examples of the Nagara style.

Lingaraja temple of Bhubaneswar was built by rulers of the Ganga dynasty in 1100. Muketeswara temple was built in 10th century by the Ganga dynasty and the sun temple at Konark was built by Narasimha Deva I. Temple in Gujarat and Rajasthan are Jain temples.

The rulers of this period were great builders. They lavishly spent money on building activities. They erected a large number of beautiful palaces and forts.

7. The Pratiharas who are called Gurjara-Pratiharas, possibly on account of their close relations with Gurjaratra or south western Rajasthan. They ruled from AD 730 to 1018.

The Pratiharas were patrons of learning and literature. The great Sanskrit language poet and dramatist, Rajshekhar was the grandson of Bhoja. His famous work is Kanvyamimansa. Pratiharas also built magnificent temples and buildings in Kanauj.

- II.
 1. Bhoja
 2. Mlechhas were the Arabs.
 3. Rajputs are known for their bravery, courage and loyalty.
 4. Gopala
 5. Sulaiman
 6. Pala kingdom was once called as Ruhma by Arab merchant Sulaiman. Ruhma means Dharma, short for Dharmapala.
 7. Dantivarman was the founder of Rashtrakutas.

8. Kavirajamarga is earliest Kanada works on poetics.
 9. The temple of Elora was built by one of the Rashtrakuta kings.
 10. A great persian scholar named Alberuni was accompanied Mahmud to India.
 11. Tomar king Anangpala built Delhi in 736.
 12. Mahmud invaded Somnath temple to plunder gold, silver and jewel in 1025.
 13. The second battle of Tarian (1192) is regarded as the turning point in Indian history.
 14. Rajput women of princely class choose their husbands at a specially organised ceremony called swayambara.
 15. The Persian wheel was known as rahat.
- III. 1. Chandellas 2. Srenis 3. Vikramaditya VI 4. Temple
5. Alberuni 6. Krishi Parashar 7. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
8. Kshatriya 9. sain 10. Mahmud of Ghazni
- IV. 1. Jaideva 2. Bhavabhurti 3. Chand Bardai 4. Kshemendra
5. Bhaskaracharya 6. Kalhana 7. Bilhana 8. Madhava
- V. 1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c
- VI. 1. AD 725 2. AD 1014 3. AD 1030 4. AD 1192 5. AD 750

Chapter 11 : Chola Administration

- I. 1. Rajendra-I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola. The meaning of this title is 'the Chola conqueror of the Ganga'. Under his leadership, the Chola empire was further extended through Orissa to the east coast and through Bengal upto the banks of Gange by defeating Pala rulers.
2. Rashtrakutas was a remarkable dynasty which produced a long live of warriors and able administrators. Dantivarman was the founder of this dynasty who rose to power in 753, in modern Maharashtra. The Rashtrakutas soon dominated the entire area of Maharashtra. The Rashtrakutas ruled in the Deccan lasted for almost 200 years till the end of the tenth century. They added Ganga and Yamuna in their territory. They defeated Chola rulers of Tanjore and annexed the northern part of the Chola empire. Later on, they conquered Rameshwaram also.
3. Rajendra Chola carried on his father's policy of expansion. Under his leadership, the Chola empire was further extended through Orissa to the east coast and through Bengal upto the banks of Ganges by defeating Pala rulers. This expedition led by Chola general took place in 1022. He built the new capital near the mouth of the Kaveri and called it Gangaikondachlopuram.
4. Urs was a village assembly and its members were drawn from the most important families of the village. The Urs looked after the administration

of the village, settle disputes among the people and kept land records. Its primary task was to collect taxes from the farmers on behalf of the king.

5. Shankaracharya and Ramanuja were two great religious teachers of this period. Shankara was born around 788 and belonged to Kerala. He worshipped the Gyan Marg, that knowledge was necessary for the worship of God. The philosophy of Adi Shankara is known as Advaita meaning non-dualism. He organised the ten branches of Advaita philosophy and also established four mathas in four corners at Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri.

Ramanuja was another great religious teacher of this period. He was born at Tirupati around 1017. He preached Bhakti Marg or devotion to God through love. To him all human beings were equal. He made the study of Vedas more popular.

6. The king was the most important person in the Chola administration. Authority rested in his hands but he had a council of ministers to advise him. The Cholas maintained a large army. Army Consisted of elephant's cavalry, infantry and navy. The strength of their army was 1,50,000 and was divided into seventy regiments.

Chola Empire



Mandalams (provinces)



Valanadu (districts)



Nadu (villages)

Each Mandalam was under the charge of a governor. At the village level, the village assembly known as the Sabha looked after the village administration. The Sabha also delivered results. The villages enjoyed a lot of freedom and autonomy. Village assembly called 'Ur' looked after the administration of the village, settle disputes among the people and kept land records etc. Its primary task was to collect taxes from the farmers on behalf of the king.

Another village assembly was nagram. Nagram was the assembly of merchants, traders and artisans.

- II. 1. Nadu was the term used for the villages in the Chola administration.
2. The South Indian temples are best examples of Dravidian style of architecture. These are often rock-cut temples. The Rathas of Mahabalipuram were built by king Narasimhavarman I of the Pallava dynasty.

At a little distance is the Shore Temple built by Narasimhavarman II. Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore was built in 1011 by Cholas. There are a large number of temples built by Cholas at Kanchipuram.

Hoysaleswara temples was built by Hoysaleswaras. It has richly carved interiors and exteriors.

3. Shankaracharya was born around 788 and belonged to Kerala. He worshipped the Gyan Marg, that knowledge was necessary for the worship of God. The philosophy of Adi Shankara is known as Advaita meaning non-dualism.
 4. The whole Chola territory was called Cholamandala.
 5. Lingayat was an important religious sect started by Basava in the 12th century.
 6. Alvars was an one of the two important sects of Hinduism. The Alvars popularised devotional songs of Vaishnavism.
 7. Mathas are a type of religious centres. They are established by Adi Shankara in four corners– Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri. Each Matha is said to have a gotra, presiding deities, both male and female and a Vedic Mahanakya.
- III. 1. Vijayalaya 2. Madurai kondavan 3. Sculptures 4. Rajendra-I
5. Gangaikondachola 6. Mysore 7. King 8. Nagram
9. Spears 10. Hinduism
- IV. 1. The Brahmins were learned men who were given land and villages as gifts known as Agrahara.
2. The Philosophy of Adi Shankara was known as Advaita meaning non-dualism.
3. The merchants in the times of Chola had flourished trade with China, South-East Asia and West Asia. The Merchants joined together and formed themselves into guilds. One of such guilds was called Manigramam.
4. Lingayat was an important religious sect started by Basava in the 12th century.
5. Temples built in the times of Cholas have gateways which were not found in northern temples. These gateways were called Gopurams.
6. Shore Temple was built by Narasimhavarman II.
- V. 1. Hoysaleswara 2. Nataraja 3. The Rathas of Mammalapuram
4. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna 5. Nala Venba 6. Bhakti Marg
7. Kanchi and Nagapatam 8. Brahmins 9. Gyan Marg
10. 12th century
- VI. 1. Vijayalaya captured Tanjore in 850 and fought the Pandyan kings.
2. By 897, the Cholas were strong enough to defeat and kill the Pallava king and conquered the entire Tondamadala.
3. Rajendra I extended his reign upto the banks of Ganges by defeating Pala rulers in 1022.

4. The Chola empire remained almost intact upto 1122 but the empire came increasingly under the threat from the Chalukyan rulers.
- VII. 1. Correct 2. Regional languages like Tamil and other local languages flourished at that time.
3. Madurai Kandavan was the title assumed for the ruler Parantaka.
 4. Cholas have a strong navy.
 5. There were four Mathas.
 6. Brihadeshwara was succeeded by Rajaraja I.
 7. Chola provinces were known as Mandalams.
 8. Shankara was born around 788 and belonged to Kerala.

Chapter 12 : The Sultans of Delhi

- I. 1. Aibak's dynasty is known as slave dynasty because its first ruler Qutub-din Aibak himself was a slave of Ghori and many of the rulers of this dynasty were either slaves or were the son of slaves or mamluks (in Arabic it means owned.)
2. The famous experiments of Muhammad Tughlaq were as follows :
- (i) He transferred his capital from Delhi to Deogiri. A number of Muslim nobles had tried to take advantage of the situation of proclaim their independence. Though Sultan built a road from Delhi to Deogiri and set up rest houses on the way to help the travellers. Many people died due to the movement took place during the summer season. After a couple of years, Muhammad Tuglaq decided to abandon Deogiri, largely because he soon found that he could not control the South from Delhi.
 - (ii) At that time Muhammad Tughlaq, introduced token currency. There was a shortage of silver in the world in the 14th century. Muhammad Tuglaq decided to introduce a bronze coin which had to have the same value as the silver token, common people forged the coins. Soon the new coins began to be greatly devalued in the markets. Finally he decided to withdraw the token currency and offer to exchange all the token coins for silver coins.
Moroccan traveller Ibn Battutah who came to Delhi in 1333 could not see any harmful after effect of these experiments.
3. Alauddin needed money to maintain a large army. The taxes on wealthier people were raised. He adopted the policy of expansion. He entrusted in slave turned military commander. He subdued many rulers. The other rulers were allowed to rule on promise of paying the tribute regularly. Thus for a brief period Alauddin ruled a vast kingdom.
Alauddin made several sweeping reforms in the field of revenue system.
- ◆ Regulation of revenue on the basis of measurement of land.
 - ◆ Fixation of state's demand at half of the produce.

- ◆ Brought more land under state control by abolishing small iqtas and forced village chiefs and other officers to pay taxes to increase the revenue of the state.

Alauddin also began the market control system.

- ◆ He fixed the prices of various commodities.
 - ◆ He established separate markets for specific commodities.
 - ◆ Markets were under the charge of a controller of market.
 - ◆ He prescribed strict punishment for those who violated the rules and indulged in cheating.
4. Ibn Battutah, a traveller came to India during the period of Muhammad Tuglaq. He stayed in India for a period of eight years. His travel account is known by the name of Rahala of Ibn Battutah. It contains a detailed description of the courts its regulations, custom and institutions of the time of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. As an impartial historian he describe the Sultan to be a cruel and blood thirsty Sultan. He described the severe penal code and impartial justice of the Sultan. He also praised the charity of the Sultan.
 5. After the death of Balban, there was confusion in Delhi. His successors were very weak. The Khiljis came to throne. Jalal-ud-din Khilji was the first ruler of this dynasty but he was murdered and succeeded by his ambitious nephew Alauddin Khiliji in 1296.
 6. A powerful Afghan noble, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Temur to invade India. Temur succeeded because at that time the last Sultan Ibrahim Lodi's behaviour was very harsh towards the nobles and relatives. There was a rebel all over the country against the Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi.
 7. The architecture of this period was wonderful blend of the Muslim and Hindu styles. The art that developed during this period is therefore called the Indo-Islamic art. The Sultans were very fond of building arches and windows in their palaces. Another structure which was often made during this period was the slender tower. The Qutub Minar is an example of this. It was originally 73 m high. Alai Darwaza, Quwat-ul-Islam mosque, Tomb of Ghias-us-din Tughlaq, and the tombs of Lodhis are fine examples of architecture.
 8. Turkish brought their own culture, religious beliefs and social organisations with them. Generally the society was divided into four groups :
 1. Aristocrats
 2. Priests
 3. Town dwellers
 4. Peasants
 9. Trade had flourished during this period, exports from India included fine textiles from Bengal and Gujarat. The imports included horses and some luxury items like corals, porcelain and gold. Art, craft and industry were the traditional organisations which functioned without the help of the government.

10. The major Persian sources for the information about this period are as follows :
- (a) Tarikh-i-Firozshahi of Barni and Shamsi Siraj Afif.
 - (b) Tarikh-i-Mubarakshah of Yahya bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah Sirhindi.
 - (c) Tarikh-i-Muhammadi of Muhammad Bihamad Khan.
 - (d) Zafarnama of Shaffuddin Ali Yazdi.
 - (e) Fatwa-i-Jahandari of Barni
 - (f) The assemblies of Sheikh Masiruddin Mahumd Chiraj-i-Dehllavi as compiled by Hamid
 - (g) Letters of Ain-ul-Mulk Ainuddin Abdullah Ib Mahru.
 - (h) Tughlaqnama of Amir Khusro.
 - (i) Rehala of Ibn Battutah.
- II. 1. Razia was the daughter of Iltutmish. She was nominated to throne by her father. Razia discarded the female apparel and started holding court with her face unveiled she even hunted and led the army in wars.
2. Instead of paying salary to an officer in cash, he was granted a certain revenue arising from a piece of land or village reserved for the purpose. The land grants were known as Iqtas and their holders were called Iqtadars. This was known as the Iqta system.
3. Some of the Sultans were themselves learned scholars. Among the noted works of this period are Jabagat-i-Nasiri of Minhas Siraj, Tarikh-i-Alai of Amir Khusro and Tarikh-i-Firoz by Zia-ud-din Barain. Infact many great works of Sanskrit were written during this period such as Jaideva's Geet Govind and Ramanuja wrote a commentary on the Brahma Sutras.
4. A language called Urdu evolved during this period. The word Urdu comes from the Turkish word 'Ordu' which mean an army or camp.
5. Vaishnavism, Shavism and Jainism continued to be the religions of the majority of the people. This region also saw Sufism and Bhakti movements.
- III. 1. Sharial 2. Chalisa or Turkan-i-Chahalgani 3. Iqta system
 4. Iqtadars 5. Amil 6. Karkhanas 7. Sultan 8. Wazir
 9. Wali and Muqti 10. Bahlol Lodhi 11. Jiziya 12. Palibos
 13. Alauddin Khilji
- IV. 1. 1192 2. 1206 3. 1236 4. 1286 5. 1297 6. 1325
 7. 1388 8. 1398 9. 1506 10. 1526
- V. Slave Dynasty - Qutub-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia Sultana, Balban
 Khilji Dynasty - Jalaluddin Khilji, Allauddin Khilji,
 Tuglaq Dynasty - Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq, Firoz Shah
 Sayyid Dynasty - Khiar Khan
 Lodhi Dynasty - Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi

VI. Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Ilutmish

Razia Sultana

Balban

- VII. 1. Mamluks 2. Delhi, Deogiri 3. Legal, military 4. Urdu
5. Kathak 6. Ibn Battutah

Chapter 13 : The Mughal Empire

- I. 1. Bairam Khan was the trusted friend of Humayun. He was guide and tutor of Akbar. He looked after the kingdom until 1560. It was the time when Akbar was very little. Soon after Akbar came to the throne, he had to face Hemu, an Afghani general. In 1556, Bairam Khan fought with him at Panipat. This was the second battle of Panipat. The Mughals were victorious and got Delhi and Agra back. Bairam Khan further brought Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur under Mughal control. When Akbar grew up, he wanted to take the rule in his own hands and persuaded Bairam Khan to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca but he was killed by an Afghan while in Gujarat.
2. At that time the conditions in India were of political and social disunity. Besides, Babur who turned to India in 1524, was very ambitious of conquering India. All these conditions led to the advent of the Mughals in India.
3. Sher Shah Suri, the ruler of east India, challenged Humayun and defeated him twice in the battle of Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540). When Sher Shah Suri ascended the throne, he was already 67 years old. During his five year rule, he conquered Malwa, Rajasthan and Sind. His empire extended from Bengal to Indus except Kashmir.
4. Nur Jahan (light of the world) was the wife of Jahangir. She was promoted to the status of Padshah Begum. Gradually she took control of the administration. Coins were struck in her name and in all farmans her name was attached to the imperial signature.
5. Due to the suppressive policy of Aurangzeb, Sikhs were transformed from Bhakti saints into a military brotherhood. Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth guru of the Sikhs, opposed the policy of religious oppression followed by Aurangzeb. In 1675, Guru was arrested and brought to Delhi. He was ordered to embrace Islam but he refused. He was then executed in 1675, in Chandni Chowk. The Gurudwara Sheeshganj marks the site of his martyrdom. This enraged the Sikh community and alienated them from Mughal rule.
- In 1699, Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru, organised the Sikhs into a disciplined militia force known as Khalsa. They continued to struggle heroically against the Mughals. Aurangzeb tried to crush the rise of the Khalsa Panth. There was a fierce battle at Anandpur Sahib. Two of the Guru's sons were killed and the two others were bricked up alive.

6. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Delhi Fort of Agra are the buildings built by Shah Jahan.

7. Akbar conquered following states :

Malwa in 1561, Gondwana in 1564, Chittor in 1567, Mewar in 1576, Bengal in 1576, Gujarat in 1578, Kabul in 1585, Kashmir in 1586, Sind in 1591, Kandhar in 1595 and Berar in 1595.

Akbar's empire was vast. It extended from the Hindukush in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east, from the Himalayas in the north to the Godavari in the south.

II. 1. Akbar 2. Jahangir 3. Shah Jahan 4. Akbar 5. Abul Fazal

6. Jahangir 7. Bahadur Shah II

III. 1. In paintings during Jahangir's time, Persian and Indian styles intermingled for the first time. Painting in the form of miniature was used in books for illustrating scenes.

2. Keshavdas, Surdas, Tulsidas and Rahim were the main poets at Mughal times. The Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas and Rahim's dohas are still read with interest and pleasure.

3. Akbar followed the policy of toleration towards other religions. Hindu and Muslims enjoyed parity in the eyes of the state. He abolished the pilgrimage tax, the tax that Hindus had to pay for visiting their places of pilgrimage.

4. When Sher Shah Suri ascended the throne, he was 67 years old. During his five years rule, he conquered Malwa, Rajasthan and Sind. He laid the foundation of Suri dynasty.

5. Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar. The term mansab (position or rank) in the Mughal administration indicated the rank of its holder the official hierarchy. Mansabs were not hereditary.

6. Aurangzeb desired to conquer the Deccan. He spent 25 years in the Deccan. As a result, he lost all control over the north. Lawlessness and revolts broke out in the north.

IV. Do it yourself.

V. 1-b, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-c, 6-d, 7-e

Chapter 14 : Islamic Architecture

I. 1. The trend of combining Indian and Persian styles in architecture was popular in the Mughal times. The Afghan's invasion of the Northern India signalled the true beginning of the Islamic architecture in the region. These invaders introduced Persian building styles, notable the courtyard mosque and domed tomb and ornamental Arabic calligraphy and geometric patterns. So this type of architecture became famous during the Mughals.

Besides, there was an influence of the earlier Indian styles in the Mughal architectural styles. Traditional styles such as square brackets at the

entrance and the design of caves influenced Mughal architecture. At the same time, Mughal styles influenced the temple and palace architecture of Hindu rulers.

2. Fatehpur Sikri was the capital of Akbar.
3. The famous building at the times of Akbar can be seen in Fatehpur Sikri. Some of them are : Abadat Khana, Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Palace of Birbal's daughter, Jodha Bai's Place, Diwan-i-Khas etc. Akbar also built forts, palaces and tombs.

Akbar the Great, also built Fort at Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed with the red sandstone walls, it faced Yamuna river. The entrance in the middle of one side is framed by different sandstone panels. The fort contained within a quadrangle of high walls adorned with arched recesses and reinforced by corner octagonal turrets.

All these zones consist of a variety of structures, unified by their red sandstone construction inventive mixture of columns and arches, vaults and domes and refined sculpted decoration. Diwan-i-Am or hall of public audience is a spacious rectangular court surrounded by a colonnade, with a pavilion and a sloping tile-like roof where the king himself sat in the middle of one side. Among the residential structures in Jodha Bai's Palace, a walled rectangular structure with a central court over looked by domed and sloping raped apartments at two levels. Raja Birbal's palace presents a diagonal arrangement of domed and voluted chambers.

4. Architecture during Akbar's region was the blending of Persian, Central Asian and Indian styles. This is clearly visible from the buildings at Fatehpur Sikri. The tomb of Humayun at Delhi is another fifth example of architecture style that has both Indian and Persian architectural features. There was a lot of give and take between the earlier Indian and the Mughal architectural styles. Traditional styles such as square brackets at the entrance and the design of caves influenced Mughal architecture. At the same time, Mughal styles influenced Mughal architecture. At the same time, Mughal styles influenced the temple and palace architecture of Hindu rulers. So it can be said that at that time Mughal architectural styles blend with the Hindu style.
5. Jahangir was the successor of Akbar.
6. The buildings built during Aurangzeb's time include– The Bibi ka Maqbara outside of Aurangzeb's wife etc. Architectural innovations stopped under Aurangzeb rule.
7. Shah Jahan was called the 'Engineer King' as he built a large number of buildings which have the finest features of Indian, Persian and Central Asian architecture. He founded the river-side city of Shahjahanabad near Delhi.
8. Taj Mahal at Agra is the Shah Jahan's masterpiece. It represents the

ultimate synthesis of the Persianised Central Asian tradition with indigenous forms and materials. The riverside tomb stands at one end of the spacious Char Bagh. There are water channels and fountains situated at the entrance. The mausoleum, cloaked entirely with white marble, is strictly symmetrical.

- II. 1. The tomb of Humayun 2. Indian, Mughal 3. Govind Dev
4. Fatehpur Sikri 5. Jahangir's son 6. Shah Jahan 7. Taj Mahal
8. Aurangzeb
- III. 1. Quwwat-ul-Islam 2. Fatehpur Sikri 3. Red Fort
4. Shahjahanabad 5. Taj Mahal
- IV. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. true
7. false 8. true

Chapter 15 : India in the Fifteenth Century

- I. 1. Many regional kingdoms emerged after the decline of the Delhi Sultanate. Among them four regional kingdoms have been mentioned below.

Bengal

Bengal had been frequently independent of the control of Delhi due to its distance, climate and the fact that much of its communications depended upon waterways with which the Turkish rulers were unfamiliar. Two of its famous rulers were Ilyas Shah and Hussain Shah.

Orissa

Uttal was the ancient name of Orissa. Ganga and the Gajapati dynasties were two independent kingdoms. These dynasties ruled for about five hundred years.

Jaunpur

Firoz Shah Tuglaq founded the city of Jaunpur in 1359-60. Malik Sarwar, a prominent noble of the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, founded the Sharqi dynasty. The Sharqi Sultanate lasted for less than a century.

Gujarat

On account of the excellence of its handicrafts and its flourishing seaports as well as the richness of its soil, Gujarat was one of the richest provinces. In 1407, Zafar Khan formally proclaimed himself the ruler, with the title Muzaffar Shah. Ahmed Shah I was the most famous ruler of Gujarat.

2. Zainul Abidin was considered the greatest of the Muslim monarchs of Kashmir. He continued the policy of toleration. The Sultan was himself a learned man and composed poetry. He was well versed in Persian, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Tibetan languages. He was fond of music also. He fostered many crafts such as stone-cutting and polishing and bottle making, gold beating etc.

He imported from Tibet, the art of shawl making for which Kashmir is so famous. Because of his greatness in every field, Zainul Abidin was called Budshah. Budshah means great Sultan.

3. The Tungbhadra doab in the Krishna-Godvari delta was the bone of contention between Bahamani and Vijayanagar kingdoms. The empire of Vijayanagar covered almost the entire region in south of river the Krishna.
4. Mahmud Gawan governed Bahamani Kingdom from 1463 to 1481. The period under Mahmud Gawan marked the most important phase. The time was known for the struggle between the Bahman Kingdom and the Vijayanagar empire. Mahmud Gawan carried out many internal reforms. He was a great patron of the arts.
5. Mahmud Begarha was another ruler of Gujarat. He ruled for more than fifty years. He was called Begarha because he captured two of the most powerful forts (garbs), Girna in Saurashtra and Champaner in South Gujarat.
6. The Ahoms were a Mongoloid tribe. They came from North Burma (Myanmar) and had succeeded in establishing a powerful kingdom in the thirteenth century. They had become Hinduised in the course of time. Ahoms there ruled for six centuries.

Suhungmung was the greatest of the Ahom rulers. He not only repulsed the Muslim attack but also extended his kingdom in all directions. Garhgaon was their capital. They ruled Assam and other parts of eastern India.

- II.
 1. Vitthaleswani temple, Hazara temple
 2. Harihara, Bukka
 3. Abdur Razzaq from Persia, Domingo Paes from Portugal
 4. Ahom, Karmarupa
 5. Ilyas Shah, Hussain Shah
 6. Konark, Puri
 7. Rana Kumbha, Rana Sanga
 8. Velangais, Indangais
 9. Natya-Shastra, Brihaddeshi
 10. Persian, Sanskrit
- III.
 1. great patron of the arts.
 2. Alauddin Hasan
 3. Persian and brought up to date.
 4. Kamarupa
 5. Shah Dynasty
 6. Uttcal
 7. Suhungmung

8. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 9. Chittor
 10. Kashmir
- IV. 1. 1398 2. 1342 3. 1484 4. 1407 5. 1413 6. 1527
7. 1508

Chapter 16 : Popular Beliefs and Religions

- I. 1. Islam was founded by Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad said, “Allah is Great” and founded his new faith Islam which means to surrender, to make peace.
2. The five duties of the followers of Islam are as follows :
- (i) There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet. Muslim must recite this creed.
 - (ii) Muslims must pray five times a day.
 - (iii) Muslims must give alms to the poor and needy.
 - (iv) Muslims must observe fast during the holy month of Ramzan.
 - (v) Muslims must take a pilgrimage to Mecca if they can afford. The pilgrimage is called haj.
3. There were ten Gurus in Sikhism. They were Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Angad Dev Ji, Guru Amar Das Ji, Guru Ram Das Ji, Guru Arjan Dev Ji, Guru Hargobind Ji, Guru Har Rai Ji, Guru Harkrishan Ji, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji.
4. The five symbols of Sikhism are- Kara, Kirpan, Kesh, Kachchha and Kangha.
5. The reformers of Islam were known as Sufi Saints. The term sufi apparently came from the Arabic word Suf (wool). The Sufi Saints were known as Pirs. They did not believe in rituals or ceremonies. They were religiously tolerant and hence attracted a lot of Hindus into their Silsilas. Sufis laid great stress on the principles of tauba (repentance) and tawakkul (trust in God). They derived their teachings from the Koran and Hadith (tradition of the prophet).
6. The term Bhakti means single-minded devotion to one God. The God may have a saguna form or may be even formless nirguna form of Bhakti (that do not believe in idol worship). Bhakti saints laid emphasis on guru to attain salvation.
7. Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru, established the practice of Panj-Piyaras and required Sikhs to suffix Singh to their name. They were given the name of Khalsa. The institution of guruship was vested in the Khalsa— “the khalsa is the guru and Guru is the khalsa”.
- After Guru Gobind Singh, the temporal seat of the Guru ended and the leadership of the community (panth) came to be vested in the Khalsa Panth and the Grantha Sahib.

- II. 1. Guru Nanak Dev was born in 1469 in Talwandi, in Pakistan. He founded an independent religion, Sikhism.
2. Koran was revealed by Allah through the angel Gabriel to Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad accepted this as a true revelation from heaven and it encouraged him to announce his missions.
3. Akal Takht is also known as God's Throne. It is constructed by Sixth Guru Hargobind.
4. The term Bhakti means single-minded devotion to one God. The God may have a saguna form (worshipped their Gods in different forms and in the various incarnations of God) or may be even formless nirguna form of Bhakti (that do not believe in idol worship). But still both types of followers had some common points.
5. Surdas and Tulsidas were the great saints. Surdas was a devotee of Krisna and Tulsidas worshipped Rama.
6. The term sufi apparently came from the Arabic word Sufi. Sufis were religiously tolerant and hence attracted a lot of Hindus into their silsilas. Such a religious belief was called Sufism.
- III. 1-c, 2-f, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b, 6-e
- IV. 1. Surdas 2. Adi Granth 3. Lord Krishna 4. Lord Rama
5. Wool 6. Chisti 7. Multan 8. Khwaja Baqi Bittah
9. Qawwali
- V. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true 6. false
7. false 8. true 9. true 10. false
- VI. 1. 1469 2. 661 3. 1539 4. 1675 5. 630

Chapter 17 : India in the Eighteenth Century

- I. 1. Shivaji was born in the fortress of Shivner in the Western Ghats (Maharashtra) in 1627. He was Maratha king. He fought against Aurangzeb in the Deccan. Shivaji was brought up by his mother, Jijabai. Dadaji Kond Dev was his guardian and tutor. When Shivaji was just about 19, with his small band of soldiers, he captured the small hill forts called Toran near Poona and Purander. In the mean time state of Bijapur and the Mughal Viceroy of Deccan became enemies of Shivaji because of his rising power. Thus a series of long and protracted battles ensued. In these struggles Shivaji killed Afzal Khan, an officer of Bijapur, the Mughal viceroy of Deccan. Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber to capture Shivaji. He besieged the fort of Purandar and Shivaji was forced to sign a treaty. Shivaji was sent to Agra where he was treated badly and put under arrest. But Shivaji again escaped from the jail in a fruit basket. Aurangzeb did his best to recapture Shivaji but in vain. In 1674, Shivaji was the crowned king of the Marathas at Rajgarh. He conquered Jinji, Vellore, Tanjore and some parts of Mysore in 18 months. Aurangzeb recognised Shivaji as Raja. Shivaji got the chair of Berar in settlement of

his claim to chauth (one fourth of the land revenue) in Ahmednagar. He was crowned as Chhatrapati at a grand durbar held at Rajgarh, near Pune in 1674.

2. Circumstances at that time forced the transformation of the holy religion into a military brotherhood. The Sikhs emerged as a political power in times of their fifth guru, Arjan Dev. He had given the Sikhs a permanent organisation with a regular source of income.

Guru Gobind Singh, the son of Guru Tegh Bahadur, was the tenth and the last of the Sikh gurus. He lost his four sons. His life came to an end when he was stabbed by an Afghan in 1708.

After Guru Gobind Singh, Sikhs found a leader in Banda Bahadur. But very soon, he was captured by the Mughal army and crushed to death under the feet of an elephant in 1716. His followers called him Sachcha Padshah.

After destruction of Mughal administration in Punjab, the Sikhs again rose to power. This time they formed twelve Misls or groups each carrying its activity within the specified territory. But they could not unite into a single power till the end of the 18th century when Ranjit Singh of the Sukarchakia Misl brought the whole area, west of the river the Satluj under his control and established a Sikh kingdom. This was the starting of proclamation of the Sikh sovereignty in Punjab.

3. Shivaji got the chair of Berar in settlement of his claim chauth in Ahmedabad. He was crowned as Chhatrapati at a grand durbar held at Rajgarh, near Pune in 1674.

Shivaji is remembered for efficient administrative system. The king was all powerful. His empire was divided into three parts.

- ◆ Swaraj (own kingdom)
- ◆ Mulk-i-quadim (old territory)
- ◆ Unidentified territory of land.

The swaraj territory was divided into a number of provinces known as prants. Unidentified territory of land paid chauth but was not subject to Shivaji's direct administration. Other revenue was Sardeshmukhi that was an additional one-tenth of the revenue. Shivaji also appointed a council of eight ministers called the Ashta Pradhan Mandal. All ministers except Pandit Rao and nyayadish had to serve in war.

Shivaji built a network of forts. These forts were well maintained. They were generally under a havaladar. He was assisted by a Brahmin Subedar for civil and revenue administration. Shivaji abolished the system of jagirs and paid officers in cash.

4. In the eighteenth century, the kingdoms that came into existence were as follows :

Marathas

Sikhs

Rajputs

Jats

Awadh

Bengal

Mysore

5. Muhammad Shah, Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk, Safdar Jang, Shuja-ud-Daulah etc. were the rulers of Awadh.
- II.
1. Dadaji Kond Dev was Shivaji's guardian and tutor. He looked after Shivaji's education. He taught him to ride, shoot and to lead.
 2. Shivaji was a Maratha king and fought a series of long and protracted battles.
 3. Chauth was the one-fourth of the land revenue and sardeshmukhi was an additional one-tenth of the revenue.
 4. Guru Gobind Singh was tenth guru of the Sikhs. He fought for his community and lost his four sons and had a flee from one place to another. His life came to an end when he was stabbed by an Afghan in 1708.
 5. Banda Bahudur was found a leader by the Sikhs after Guru Gobind Singh. He organised a large number of Sikhs and captured Sirhind. He was called by his followers Sachcha Padshah.
 6. Rajput leader Sawai Raja Jain Singh was the notable and wise ruler of Jaipur. He was great patron of learning and himself a scientist and astronomer. He built the beautiful pink city.
 7. Surajmal was the Jat leader. He captured a large area comprising Agra, Mathura, Etawah, Aligarh, Meerut, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Surajmal is also known to be the maker of first Jat kingdom. He died in 1763.
 8. Saadat Khan was the founder of the Awadh. It was at that time Nadir Shah invaded India. Saadat Khan was deputed by the king to negotiate with Nadir Shah so that he should desist from destroying the city. A large sum of money had been settled but Saadat Khan betrayed his Mughal master and never handed over the money.
- III.
1. 1526, 1707
 2. Shivner
 3. Arjan Dev
 4. Afzal Khan
 5. Raja
 6. chauth
 7. Guru Gobind Singh
 8. Sachcha Padshah
- IV.
1. Sawai Raja Jai Singh
 2. Guru Nanak Dev
 3. Jaipur
 4. Surajmal
 5. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
 6. Murshidabad
 7. Bahadur Shah
 8. Shahji
 9. Chhatrapati
- V. Do it yourself.