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HISTORY - History of India from 1206 to 1526 CE – DSC 152



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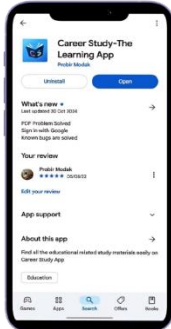
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ABOUT CAREER STUDY:

Career Study is a forward-thinking educational platform designed to empower students across India, with a special focus on the Northeast region. Recognized as a "**Startup**" under the Assam Startup Policy 2016 by the Government of Assam and officially registered under the MSME, Government of India.



At Career Study, we believe in creating opportunities, fostering growth, and inspiring success—one student at a time.

ABOUT THE FOUNDER:

Probir Modak, the founder of Career Study, is an educator and entrepreneur from Silcoorie Camp and currently residing in Silchar, Kathal Road, Probir brings over 8 years of teaching experience and a deep passion for empowering students. His journey began at Assam University, Silchar.



Probir's achievements are deeply rooted in the unwavering support of his family, especially his mother (MAA), whose encouragement and guidance have been pivotal in his journey. Armed with a Master's degree in Economics from Assam University, Silchar.

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HISDSC152T

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 - 1526 CE

Full Marks = 100 [ESE (70)]

UNIT I

- i). Sources of Medieval Indian History: Literary & Archaeology
- ii) Qutb-ud-din Aibek: Career and achievements.
- iii) Political Consolidation: Iltutmish
- iv) Ghiyasuddin Balban: Theory of Kingship.

Unit II

- i) Conquests of Alauddin Khalji
- ii) Economic measures of Alauddin Khalji
- iii) Reforms of Muhammad Bin Tughluq
- iv) Contribution of Firoz Shah Tughluq

Unit III

- i) Timur's Invasion and its Consequences
- ii) Political history under the Sayyids: Khizar Khan, Mubarak Shah
- iii) Political history under the Lodis. Sikander Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi
- iv) The First Battle of Panipat: Causes and Consequences

Unit IV

- i) Vijayanagar Empire: Emergence of Vijayanagara Kingdom, Achievements of Krishnadevaraya.
- ii) Accounts of Foreign Travellers on Vijayanagara.
- iii) Bahamani Empire: Rise and Growth,
- iv) Vijayanagara and Bahamani Relations

Unit V

- i) Bhakti Movement: Kabir, Nanak, Chitainya, Srimanta Sankardev
- ii) Administration of Delhi Sultanate
- iii) Sufi Movements
- iv) The downfall of the Delhi Sultanate



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UNIT – 1

ONE MARK:

1. **What are the two main sources of Medieval Indian History?**
 - Literary and Archaeological sources.
2. **Name one important literary source of Medieval Indian History.**
 - Minhaj-us-Siraj's *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*.
3. **What is the significance of inscriptions in Medieval Indian history?**
 - Inscriptions provide official records of rulers, administration, and achievements.
4. **Which Persian historian wrote *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*?**
 - Ziauddin Barani.
5. **Who founded the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Qutb-ud-din Aibek.
6. **What was Qutb-ud-din Aibek's original position before becoming a ruler?**
 - He was a slave of Muhammad Ghori.
7. **Which famous monument was started by Qutb-ud-din Aibek?**
 - Qutb Minar.
8. **What was Qutb-ud-din Aibek's title?**
 - *Lakh Baksh* (giver of lakhs).
9. **How did Qutb-ud-din Aibek die?**
 - He fell from a horse while playing *Chaugan* (polo).
10. **Who succeeded Qutb-ud-din Aibek?**
 - Iltutmish.
11. **Which ruler is considered the real consolidator of the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Iltutmish.
12. **What was Iltutmish's major administrative reform?**
 - Introduction of the *Iqta* system.
13. **Which dynasty did Iltutmish belong to?**
 - Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty.
14. **What was the significance of the *Chalisa* during Iltutmish's reign?**
 - It was a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles.
15. **Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to receive recognition from the Abbasid Caliph?**



- Iltutmish.
- 16. **Which Delhi Sultan introduced the Theory of Kingship?**
 - Ghiyasuddin Balban.
- 17. **What was Balban's policy towards the nobility?**
 - He strictly controlled them to strengthen the monarchy.
- 18. **Which Persian concept influenced Balban's kingship theory?**
 - *Zill-e-Ilahi* (Shadow of God).
- 19. **What was Balban's main military policy?**
 - Suppression of the Mongols and internal rebellions.
- 20. **Which Delhi Sultan introduced the concept of *Niyabat-e-Khudai* (Deputy of God)?**
 - Ghiyasuddin Balban.

TWO MARK:

1. **What are the main sources of Medieval Indian history?**

Medieval Indian history is primarily derived from two sources: **Literary sources** and **Archaeological sources**. Literary sources include Persian chronicles, court records, and biographies such as *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* by Minhaj-us-Siraj and *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* by Ziauddin Barani. Archaeological sources consist of inscriptions, coins, monuments like Qutb Minar, and contemporary paintings.
2. **What is the significance of literary sources in understanding Medieval Indian history?**

Literary sources provide detailed accounts of rulers, administration, society, and culture. Persian historians like Barani and Isami recorded political events, while travelers like Ibn Battuta gave firsthand accounts. However, these sources often reflected biases favoring the ruling class.
3. **What are the different types of archaeological sources?**

Archaeological sources include **inscriptions, coins, monuments, and artifacts**. Inscriptions help in understanding official decrees, while coins indicate economic conditions. Monuments like the Qutb Minar and Alai Darwaza reveal architectural advancements, and artifacts give insight into daily life.
4. **Who was Qutb-ud-din Aibek, and what was his role in Indian history?**

Qutb-ud-din Aibek was a former slave of Muhammad Ghori who became the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE. He laid the foundation of the Slave Dynasty and is credited with starting the construction of Qutb Minar. His rule was short (1206–1210), but he established Turkish dominance in North India.
5. **Why is Qutb-ud-din Aibek called *Lakh Baksh*?**

Qutb-ud-din Aibek earned the title *Lakh Baksh* (giver of lakhs) due to his generous donations to scholars and the poor. He was known for his charitable nature and patronage of literature and architecture.



6. **What were the architectural contributions of Qutb-ud-din Aibek?**
Qutb-ud-din Aibek started the construction of the **Qutb Minar** in Delhi, which was later completed by Iltutmish. He also built the **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque**, the first mosque in Delhi, using materials from demolished Hindu and Jain temples.
7. **How did Qutb-ud-din Aibek die?**
Qutb-ud-din Aibek died in 1210 CE after falling from a horse while playing **Chaugan** (polo). His sudden death led to a brief succession crisis before Iltutmish took over.
8. **Who was Iltutmish, and why is he considered the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate?**
Iltutmish was the son-in-law of Qutb-ud-din Aibek and became Sultan in 1211 CE. He consolidated Turkish rule, defeated rival factions, introduced the **Iqta system**, and shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi. He also obtained formal recognition from the Abbasid Caliph, solidifying his legitimacy.
9. **What was the Iqta system introduced by Iltutmish?**
The **Iqta system** was a land revenue system where military officers (*Iqtadars*) were assigned land in exchange for maintaining troops. The revenue from these lands funded the army and administration. This system helped in efficient governance and military expansion.
10. **Why did Iltutmish refuse to give shelter to Jalaluddin Mangabarni?**
Iltutmish refused shelter to **Jalaluddin Mangabarni**, the Khwarazmian prince, fearing Mongol retaliation. This decision prevented an early Mongol invasion of India and showed Iltutmish's diplomatic skills.
11. **What was Iltutmish's policy towards the Mongols?**
Iltutmish followed a policy of **diplomatic neutrality** towards the Mongols. He neither provoked them nor provided refuge to their enemies. This helped in maintaining peace along the northwestern borders.
12. **How did Iltutmish secure recognition from the Abbasid Caliph?**
In 1229 CE, Iltutmish received a **robe of honor and a formal letter of recognition** from the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad. This gave him legitimacy as the ruler of India and strengthened the authority of the Delhi Sultanate.
13. **Who were the 'Chalisa' under Iltutmish's rule?**
The **Chalisa (or Forty Nobles)** was a group of powerful Turkish aristocrats who played a significant role in administration. They helped Iltutmish strengthen the Delhi Sultanate but later became a challenge for his successors.
14. **What was the succession issue after Iltutmish's death?**
Iltutmish wanted his daughter **Razia Sultana** to succeed him, but the nobles opposed a female ruler. His son **Ruknuddin Firuz** became Sultan but was weak, leading to Razia's eventual rise to power.
15. **Who was Ghiyasuddin Balban, and what was his theory of kingship?**
Ghiyasuddin Balban was a powerful ruler of the Slave Dynasty (1266–1287 CE). His **theory of kingship** emphasized **absolute monarchy, divine right, and the king as the 'Shadow of God' (Zill-e-Ilahi)**. He maintained strict discipline and crushed noble conspiracies.
16. **What was Balban's policy towards the nobility?**
Balban followed a policy of **strict control over nobles**. He destroyed the power of the Chalisa



group, implemented **blood and iron policy**, and punished disloyal nobles to strengthen his authority.

17. What was Balban's 'Blood and Iron Policy'?

Balban's **Blood and Iron Policy** was a strict governance method that focused on harsh punishments, eliminating conspiracies, and maintaining law and order. He executed rebellious nobles and ensured the Sultan's absolute authority.

18. How did Balban deal with Mongol invasions?

Balban strengthened frontier defenses and deployed a strong military to protect Delhi from Mongol invasions. His tough stance ensured that Mongols did not advance beyond Punjab.

19. What role did Balban's spy system play in his administration?

Balban maintained an efficient **spy network (Barid system)** to monitor nobles and prevent rebellions. His spies reported directly to him, allowing him to crush conspiracies before they escalated.

20. How did Balban justify his strict rule?

Balban claimed that a strong and fearsome ruler was necessary to maintain order. He compared the Sultan's authority to **divine will** and declared himself the '**Shadow of God**' (**Zill-e-Ilahi**).

21. What was Balban's contribution to the military system?

Balban strengthened the army by recruiting Turkish soldiers, improving cavalry, and building strong forts along the northwest frontier to check Mongol invasions.

22. How did Balban treat common people and local rulers?

Balban was strict with nobles but ensured justice for common people. He crushed local revolts and maintained law and order to establish a strong centralized government.

23. What was Balban's foreign policy?

Balban followed an **isolationist policy**, avoiding unnecessary conflicts with neighboring kingdoms while focusing on internal stability and defense.

24. What led to the decline of Balban's rule?

Balban's rule declined due to the **death of his capable son, Prince Muhammad**, and his inability to produce a strong successor. After his death in 1287, the Slave Dynasty weakened.

25. What was Balban's greatest achievement as Sultan?

His greatest achievement was **establishing a strong, centralized monarchy** and securing the Delhi Sultanate from Mongol invasions.

26. Why is the Delhi Sultanate's rule (1206–1526 CE) called the "Turkish Rule"?

The Delhi Sultanate was established by rulers of **Turkish origin**, starting with Qutb-ud-din Aibek, a former slave of Muhammad Ghori. The early rulers, including Iltutmish and Balban, were all **Turkic slaves or nobles**, making it a Turkish-dominated empire.

27. What was the role of Minhaj-us-Siraj in Medieval Indian history?

Minhaj-us-Siraj was a **Persian historian** who wrote *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, an important source for the history of the **Slave Dynasty**. His work provides details about Qutb-ud-din Aibek, Iltutmish, and Razia Sultana, though it reflects his bias against female rulers like Razia.



28. What are the major Persian chronicles of the Delhi Sultanate?

Important Persian chronicles include:

- *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* by Minhaj-us-Siraj
- *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* by Ziauddin Barani
- *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* by Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi

These records provide detailed accounts of political events and administration.

29. What was the political significance of Lahore under Qutb-ud-din Aibek?

Lahore was the **initial capital** of Qutb-ud-din Aibek before Iltutmish shifted the capital to Delhi. Lahore served as an administrative center, strengthening Turkish control in the Punjab region.

30. How did Iltutmish consolidate power after becoming Sultan?

Iltutmish eliminated rival claimants, secured the throne with military strength, defeated Yaldiz and Qabacha, and gained legitimacy by obtaining **investiture from the Abbasid Caliph**. He also introduced the **Iqta system** to improve governance.

31. Why was Iltutmish's decision to make Delhi the capital important?

Iltutmish **shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi** to establish a **centralized administration** and secure control over North India. Delhi's location was strategically advantageous for governance, military defense, and trade.

32. What was the significance of Iltutmish's Silver Tanka currency?

Iltutmish introduced the **Silver Tanka**, which became the standard currency of the Delhi Sultanate. This improved trade, standardized the economy, and marked a significant monetary reform in medieval India.

33. Why did Balban emphasize the concept of 'Royal Dignity'?

Balban believed that a **king should be feared and respected** to maintain stability. He avoided public interactions, introduced the Persian courtly custom of **Sijdah (prostration before the king)**, and strictly controlled the nobles to uphold royal authority.

34. What role did the Turkish Nobility play in the Delhi Sultanate?

The Turkish Nobility, especially the **Chalisa (group of 40 nobles)**, held significant power during the early Sultanate. They played a key role in selecting and dethroning rulers, but their dominance was later curbed by Iltutmish and Balban.

35. What led to the decline of the Slave Dynasty?

The Slave Dynasty declined due to:

- **Weak successors** after Balban's death in 1287 CE
- **Noble factionalism**, which led to instability
- **Mongol threats**, which weakened military strength
- The rise of the **Khilji Dynasty** under Jalaluddin Khilji in 1290 CE

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the literary and archaeological sources of Medieval Indian history.

Introduction

The study of Medieval Indian history (1206–1526 CE) is based on both **literary sources** (written records) and **archaeological sources** (monuments, inscriptions, coins, etc.). These sources help historians reconstruct the political, social, and cultural developments of the Delhi Sultanate period.

Literary Sources

1. **Persian Chronicles** – Many rulers of the Delhi Sultanate patronized historians who wrote official records in Persian. Some important works include:
 - *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* by Minhaj-us-Siraj, covering early Turkish rulers.
 - *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* by Ziauddin Barani, describing Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reigns.
 - *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* by Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi, covering the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties.
2. **Biographies & Travel Accounts** – Personal memoirs and foreign travelogues also provide insights into medieval India:
 - *Futuh-i-Firoz Shahi* (autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq)
 - *Rehla* by Ibn Battuta, giving a foreign traveler's perspective on India under Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
3. **Religious & Literary Works** – Many Sufi saints and poets wrote about society, culture, and politics. Examples include:
 - Amir Khusrau's Persian poetry, reflecting courtly life.
 - Al-Biruni's *Kitab-ul-Hind*, detailing Indian traditions.

Archaeological Sources

1. **Monuments** – The Delhi Sultanate built several structures reflecting Indo-Islamic architecture, such as:
 - **Qutb Minar** (built by Qutb-ud-din Aibek, completed by Iltutmish).
 - **Alai Darwaza** (constructed by Alauddin Khilji).
2. **Inscriptions** – Several Persian and Arabic inscriptions on monuments record achievements of rulers. Example: The **Iron Pillar of Delhi** bears Sanskrit inscriptions about early rulers.
3. **Coins** – The introduction of **Silver Tanka and Copper Jital** by Iltutmish standardized currency, helping in economic study.

Conclusion

The combination of **written records, monuments, coins, and inscriptions** provides a well-rounded view of medieval Indian history, helping historians understand the governance, economy, and society of the Delhi Sultanate period.

2. Write a short note on the achievements of Qutb-ud-din Aibek.

Introduction

Qutb-ud-din Aibek was the **founder of the Delhi Sultanate** and ruled from **1206 to 1210 CE**. He was a **Turkish slave** who rose to power after the death of Muhammad Ghori. Though his rule was short, he laid the foundation for Turkish rule in India.

Political Achievements

- After Muhammad Ghori's assassination (1206), Aibek **declared independence** and established the **Slave Dynasty**.
- He successfully defended his rule against rivals like **Tajuddin Yalduz (Ghori's governor in Ghazni)** and **Nasiruddin Qabacha (ruler of Multan and Sindh)**.
- Aibek expanded his territory in North India, controlling **Delhi, Ajmer, Lahore, and Bengal**.

Military Achievements

- He strengthened his military by recruiting **Turkish officers and cavalry**.
- He fought against **Rajput rulers**, defeating them in multiple battles.

Architectural & Cultural Achievements

- Aibek **started the construction of the Qutb Minar** in Delhi, though it was completed by his successor, Iltutmish.
- He also built **Adhai Din Ka Jhopra** in Ajmer, a mosque converted from a Sanskrit college.

Death & Legacy

- He died in **1210 CE** due to a fall from his horse while playing polo.
- Though his rule lasted only **four years**, he successfully **established Muslim rule in India**, which was continued by Iltutmish and later rulers.

Conclusion

Qutb-ud-din Aibek played a crucial role in shaping the early **Delhi Sultanate**. His leadership ensured the survival of Turkish rule, and his successors built on his foundation to create a strong empire.

3. Explain the political consolidation of Iltutmish.

Introduction

Iltutmish (1211–1236 CE) was the **third ruler of the Slave Dynasty** and is regarded as the true **founder of the Delhi Sultanate**. He consolidated power through **military campaigns, administrative reforms, and diplomatic strategies**.

Challenges Faced by Iltutmish



- He had to **defeat rivals** like **Tajuddin Yaldiz** (ruler of Ghazni) and **Nasiruddin Qabacha** (governor of Multan and Sindh).
- He faced **Mongol invasions**, which threatened Delhi's stability.
- The **Chalisa (group of 40 Turkish nobles)** opposed his rule.

Steps Taken for Political Consolidation

1. **Defeating Rivals** – Iltutmish crushed Yaldiz (1216) and Qabacha (1228), securing his position.
2. **Diplomatic Success** – He gained **recognition from the Abbasid Caliph** in 1229, strengthening his legitimacy as Sultan.
3. **Administrative Reforms** –
 - Introduced the **Iqta system** (land grants to military officials).
 - Developed an efficient **revenue system** for economic stability.
4. **Capital Shift** – Moved the **capital from Lahore to Delhi**, making it the power center of North India.
5. **Architectural Contributions** – Completed the **Qutb Minar** and built mosques to establish Islamic culture.

Conclusion

Iltutmish's **military, administrative, and diplomatic skills** helped him consolidate power. His reign laid the foundation for a **stable Delhi Sultanate**, allowing his successors to govern effectively.

4. Explain Balban's Theory of Kingship.

Introduction

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1287 CE) was a powerful ruler of the **Slave Dynasty** who believed in **absolute monarchy**. His **Theory of Kingship** emphasized **royal authority, discipline, and divine rule**.

Key Features of Balban's Theory of Kingship

1. **Divine Right of Kingship** – Balban claimed that the **king was the representative of God** on Earth and should be obeyed without question.
2. **Royal Dignity & Authority** – He introduced **Persian courtly customs** like **Sijdah (prostration before the king)** and **Paibos (kissing the king's feet)** to increase royal prestige.
3. **Strict Nobility Control** –
 - He **eliminated rebellious nobles** and strengthened the power of the Sultan.
 - He destroyed the **Chalisa (Group of 40 nobles)** to remove opposition.
4. **Strong Centralized Administration** – He ensured that all administrative decisions were taken by the **Sultan alone**, reducing noble influence.



5. **Military Strength** – He maintained a **large, disciplined army** to defend against **Mongols** and suppress internal revolts.

Conclusion

Balban's theory of kingship **established a strong, centralized monarchy** in Delhi. His strict governance ensured stability, making him one of the most powerful rulers of the **Slave Dynasty**.

5. Discuss the causes for the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.

Introduction

The Delhi Sultanate was established in **1206 CE** after Qutb-ud-din Aibek declared independence following **Muhammad Ghorī's death**. Several factors contributed to the foundation of Turkish rule in India.

Causes for the Establishment

1. **Military Superiority** –
 - The Turks possessed **better cavalry and advanced warfare techniques**.
 - Their **archery and speed of movement** gave them an advantage over Indian rulers.
2. **Weakness of Indian Rulers** –
 - Rajput rulers were divided and constantly **engaged in internal conflicts**.
 - Lack of unity among Indian kings allowed **Muhammad Ghorī and his successors** to take advantage.
3. **Political Instability** –
 - After the fall of the **Ghaznavid Empire**, the Indian subcontinent lacked a **strong centralized power**.
 - The defeat of **Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192)** paved the way for Turkish rule.
4. **Strategic Location of Delhi** –
 - Delhi was centrally located and provided a **stronghold for further expansion** into India.
 - The city had **fertile land and trade routes**, which helped in economic stability.
5. **Strong Leadership** –
 - Qutb-ud-din Aibek and his successors like **Iltutmish and Balban** laid a strong foundation for the Delhi Sultanate.

Conclusion

The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate was the result of **military strength, political instability, and strategic leadership**. This marked the beginning of Muslim rule in India, which lasted for several centuries.



6. Explain the role of Iltutmish in strengthening the Delhi Sultanate.

Introduction

Iltutmish (1211–1236 CE) is considered the **real founder of the Delhi Sultanate**. He **consolidated Turkish rule** in India through **military, administrative, and economic reforms**.

Role in Strengthening the Sultanate

1. Military Consolidation –

- He defeated **Tajuddin Yaldiz (ruler of Ghazni)** and **Nasiruddin Qabacha (Multan and Sindh)**.
- He controlled **Rajput resistance** and secured Delhi's boundaries.

2. Administrative Reforms –

- Introduced the **Iqta system**, granting land to officials in exchange for military service.
- Developed a **strong revenue system** to finance administration.

3. Recognition from Abbasid Caliph –

- In **1229 CE**, he received a **letter of investiture** from the **Abbasid Caliph**, making him the **legitimate ruler** of India.

4. Control Over Nobility –

- He established the **Chalisa (Group of 40 Turkish nobles)** to strengthen central authority.
- This helped him **curb noble rebellions**.

5. Architectural Contributions –

- Completed the **Qutb Minar** in Delhi.
- Constructed **mosques and administrative buildings**.

Conclusion

Iltutmish's **military, administrative, and diplomatic strategies** made him the strongest ruler of the Slave Dynasty. His efforts ensured the survival and expansion of the Delhi Sultanate.

7. Discuss the impact of Balban's policies on the Delhi Sultanate.

Introduction

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1287 CE) was one of the most **powerful rulers of the Slave Dynasty**. His strict policies ensured **stability and discipline** in the Delhi Sultanate.

Impact of Balban's Policies

1. Strengthening the Monarchy –



- He introduced the **Theory of Kingship**, claiming that the Sultan was the **shadow of God (Zill-e-Ilahi)**.
- Enforced **Sijdah (prostration before the king)** and **Paibos (kissing the feet of the king)**.
- 2. **Suppression of Nobles –**
 - He **eliminated the Chalisa (Group of 40 Turkish Nobles)** to end noble conspiracies.
 - Appointed **loyal officers** in administrative positions.
- 3. **Strong Military Administration –**
 - Built a **well-disciplined army** and improved frontier defenses.
 - Strengthened the **northwestern border** against **Mongol invasions**.
- 4. **Strict Law & Order –**
 - He **severely punished corrupt officials and rebels**.
 - His rule was **strict but effective**, ensuring **political stability**.
- 5. **Economic & Administrative Reforms –**
 - Improved the **tax collection system** for better revenue.
 - Strengthened **trade and infrastructure** in Delhi.

Conclusion

Balban's policies brought **stability, discipline, and strong governance** to the Delhi Sultanate. His rule marked the end of the **Slave Dynasty**, but his reforms influenced later rulers.

8. What were the major challenges faced by the early rulers of the Delhi Sultanate?

Introduction

The early rulers of the Delhi Sultanate (1206–1290) faced **several political, military, and administrative challenges** in establishing their rule in India.

Major Challenges

1. **Resistance from Rajputs & Indian Rulers –**
 - The **Rajputs, Chauhans, and other regional rulers** resisted Turkish rule.
 - **Mewar, Gujarat, and Bengal** frequently revolted against Delhi's authority.
2. **Internal Rivalries & Nobility Conspiracies –**
 - The **Chalisa (Group of 40 nobles)** often tried to control the Sultan.
 - Several rulers, including Iltutmish, had to suppress **internal rebellions**.
3. **Mongol Invasions –**



- The **Mongols under Genghis Khan** threatened the **northwestern frontier** of India.
- Later, rulers like Balban had to **strengthen border defenses**.

4. Financial Problems –

- The new rulers struggled to **maintain a stable economy**.
- The introduction of the **Iqta system** helped in revenue collection.

5. Religious & Cultural Differences –

- The **Turkish rulers followed Islam**, while most Indians were **Hindus and Buddhists**.
- They had to **balance religious tolerance** and administrative control.

Conclusion

Despite these challenges, rulers like **Iltutmish and Balban** successfully established the Delhi Sultanate. Their policies laid the foundation for future Muslim rule in India.

9. Explain the economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate.

Introduction

The economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate were designed to **generate revenue, develop trade, and maintain a strong administration**.

Key Economic Policies

1. Land Revenue System –

- The Sultanate implemented a **land tax system**, where peasants paid a share of their produce as tax.
- Iltutmish introduced the **Iqta system**, where **land was granted to officials** in return for service.

2. Trade & Commerce –

- **Delhi became a major trade center**, connecting India to Central Asia and Persia.
- **Gold, silver coins (Tanka), and copper coins (Jital)** were used for trade.

3. Agriculture & Irrigation –

- Farmers grew **wheat, barley, rice, and sugarcane**.
- The government-built **canals and wells** to improve irrigation.

4. Market Regulations –

- Alauddin Khilji **fixed prices of essential goods** to prevent inflation.
- Controlled **grain storage and trade policies** to stop hoarding.

Conclusion



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The economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate **strengthened trade, agriculture, and revenue collection**. These policies helped maintain a **strong economy and administration**.



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UNIT – 2

ONE MARK:

Alauddin Khalji's Conquests

1. Who was the first independent ruler of the Khalji dynasty?
 - Alauddin Khalji (ruled 1296–1316 CE).
2. Which kingdom did Alauddin Khalji first attack in the Deccan?
 - Devagiri (1308 CE), ruled by Yadava King Ramachandra.
3. Which Rajput kingdom was defeated by Alauddin Khalji in 1303?
 - Chittor (Rajasthan), ruled by Rana Ratan Singh.
4. Which Mongol invasion did Alauddin Khalji successfully repel?
 - Mongol invasion of 1306 CE.
5. Who was the commander of Alauddin Khalji's army in the South Indian campaigns?
 - Malik Kafur.
6. Which kingdom did Malik Kafur conquer in South India in 1310 CE?
 - Warangal (Kakatiya dynasty).
7. Which famous temple town in Tamil Nadu was looted by Malik Kafur?
 - Madurai (Pandya kingdom).
8. What was the capital of the Hoysala kingdom that was captured by Malik Kafur?
 - Dwarasamudra.

Economic Measures of Alauddin Khalji

9. Which ruler introduced price control measures in the Delhi Sultanate?
 - Alauddin Khalji.
10. What was the main aim of Alauddin Khalji's economic policies?
 - To control prices and prevent hoarding.
11. Which market regulation was enforced by Alauddin Khalji?
 - Fixing prices of essential commodities.
12. What was the role of the 'Shahna-i-Mandi' in Alauddin Khalji's rule?
 - It was the market officer who regulated prices.
13. Which tax did Alauddin Khalji increase to strengthen the economy?
 - Land revenue (raised to 50% of the produce).



14. What was the currency used in Alauddin Khalji's time?

- Silver 'Tanka' and copper 'Jital'.
-

Reforms of Muhammad Bin Tughluq

15. Which ruler introduced the token currency system in India?

- Muhammad Bin Tughluq (ruled 1325–1351 CE).

16. What was the capital of Muhammad Bin Tughluq before he shifted it to Daulatabad?

- Delhi.

17. Why did Muhammad Bin Tughluq's token currency fail?

- People started making fake coins.

18. Which major irrigation project was started by Muhammad Bin Tughluq?

- Construction of canals for agriculture.
-

Contribution of Firoz Shah Tughluq

19. Which Sultan introduced the 'Jizya' tax on Brahmins?

- Firoz Shah Tughluq.

20. Which city did Firoz Shah Tughluq build as his capital?

- Firozabad.
-

TWO MARK:

1. What were the major conquests of Alauddin Khalji?

Alauddin Khalji expanded his empire through several successful military campaigns. He conquered Gujarat (1299), Ranthambore (1301), Chittor (1303), and Malwa (1305). His general, Malik Kafur, led expeditions to the Deccan, capturing Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra, and Madurai. These conquests strengthened his rule and secured immense wealth for the Delhi Sultanate.

2. How did Alauddin Khalji deal with the Mongol invasions?

Alauddin Khalji successfully repelled multiple Mongol invasions. He strengthened Delhi's defenses by building a strong army and fortifying the city. He also established military outposts along the northwestern frontier. In 1306, his forces, led by Ghazi Malik, defeated the Mongols, ensuring the safety of the Delhi Sultanate from future invasions.

3. What was the significance of Alauddin Khalji's conquest of Chittor?

The conquest of Chittor in 1303 was one of Alauddin Khalji's most famous victories. It led to the



legendary tale of Rani Padmini and the practice of Jauhar, where Rajput women sacrificed themselves to avoid capture. The victory allowed Alauddin to control an important Rajput stronghold, consolidating his power in northern India.

4. What role did Malik Kafur play in Alauddin Khalji's campaigns?

Malik Kafur was Alauddin Khalji's trusted general who led several successful military campaigns in South India. He defeated the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, and the Pandyas of Madurai. His expeditions brought immense wealth to the Delhi Sultanate and extended its influence over the Deccan region.

5. What was Alauddin Khalji's market control policy?

Alauddin Khalji introduced strict market regulations to control the prices of essential commodities such as food grains, cloth, and cattle. He established government-run granaries to prevent hoarding and appointed market inspectors (Shahna-i-Mandi) to enforce price controls. These measures ensured that soldiers and common people could afford basic necessities.

6. How did Alauddin Khalji regulate land revenue?

Alauddin Khalji increased land revenue to 50% of the total agricultural produce. He abolished the system of revenue farming and introduced direct tax collection. The revenue was collected in cash instead of kind, which strengthened the economy and ensured a steady income for the state.

7. What was the impact of Alauddin Khalji's economic policies?

Alauddin's economic policies stabilized prices and ensured food security for his subjects. His market regulations prevented inflation, and his revenue policies increased state income. However, excessive taxation created hardships for farmers and traders, leading to dissatisfaction among the people.

8. Why did Muhammad Bin Tughluq shift his capital to Daulatabad?

Muhammad Bin Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (in present-day Maharashtra) to ensure better control over the Deccan. He believed Daulatabad was centrally located and less vulnerable to Mongol attacks. However, the forced migration of people caused immense hardship, and the decision failed, forcing him to abandon Daulatabad.

9. What was Muhammad Bin Tughluq's token currency experiment?

Muhammad Bin Tughluq introduced bronze and copper coins as token currency to replace silver coins. However, due to a lack of proper control, people started making counterfeit coins. This led to economic instability, and the policy was eventually abandoned, resulting in huge losses for the state.

10. How did Muhammad Bin Tughluq try to improve agriculture?

He introduced the "Takavi" loan system, where farmers were provided financial assistance for cultivation. He also planned large-scale irrigation projects, including the construction of canals.

However, harsh taxation and poor execution led to dissatisfaction among peasants, and his efforts largely failed.

11. What were the reasons behind the failure of Muhammad Bin Tughluq's policies?

His policies failed due to poor planning and lack of proper execution. The sudden introduction of changes, such as token currency and the shifting of the capital, created confusion. His ambitious projects lacked proper administrative support, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and economic losses.

12. What was the significance of Firoz Shah Tughluq's rule?

Firoz Shah Tughluq (ruled 1351–1388) focused on administration, irrigation, and public welfare. He built canals, rest houses, and hospitals. Unlike his predecessors, he avoided military conquests and instead concentrated on governance and social reforms.

13. What were the irrigation reforms introduced by Firoz Shah Tughluq?

Firoz Shah Tughluq built canals from the Yamuna and Sutlej rivers to improve irrigation. His efforts helped in increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security for his people. These irrigation projects contributed to economic stability.

14. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq support scholars and education?

Firoz Shah Tughluq patronized scholars and built several madrasas (Islamic schools). He supported the compilation of historical records and translated many Sanskrit texts into Persian, promoting learning and intellectual development.

15. What measures did Firoz Shah Tughluq take to improve administration?

He introduced the "Diwan-i-Khairat" (department of charity) to help the poor and the "Diwan-i-Bandagan" (department for slaves) to rehabilitate war captives. He also appointed officials to inspect governance in different regions, ensuring better administration.

16. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq's tax policies differ from his predecessors?

He reduced taxes for peasants and introduced a more lenient revenue system. Unlike Alauddin Khalji, who imposed heavy taxes, Firoz Shah Tughluq reduced the burden on farmers and traders, leading to economic stability.

17. Why did Firoz Shah Tughluq reintroduce Jizya tax on Brahmins?

He was a staunch follower of Islam and implemented conservative policies. He reintroduced the Jizya tax on Brahmins, which was previously exempted. This move reflected his religious orthodoxy and preference for Islamic rule.

18. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq contribute to architecture?

He built several cities, including Firozabad in Delhi, and repaired historical monuments like the Qutb Minar. His architectural contributions included mosques, palaces, and irrigation structures.

19. How did the administrative structure change under Firoz Shah Tughluq?

He appointed experienced officials and introduced a pension system for retired soldiers and officers. His administration was more stable compared to Muhammad Bin Tughluq's rule.

20. What was the impact of Firoz Shah Tughluq's policies on the Delhi Sultanate?

His policies brought temporary stability and prosperity, but his focus on religious orthodoxy alienated non-Muslims. His successors could not maintain his governance model, leading to the eventual decline of the Tughluq dynasty.

21. What were the main objectives of Alauddin Khalji's economic policies?

Alauddin Khalji aimed to control inflation, stabilize the economy, and ensure an abundant supply of goods at fair prices. His strict price control measures, regulation of markets, and tax reforms were designed to support his large standing army and strengthen his administration without causing financial strain on the empire.

22. How did Alauddin Khalji manage his large army?

Alauddin Khalji introduced a standing army to counter Mongol invasions and maintain internal stability. He standardized military salaries, paid soldiers in cash, and conducted a strict branding system (Dagh) to prevent corruption. His efficient military organization made the Delhi Sultanate one of the strongest forces of the time.

23. What was the significance of the Deccan campaigns led by Malik Kafur?

Malik Kafur's campaigns in the Deccan (1308–1312) extended Delhi's influence over South India. He defeated the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, and the Pandyas of Madurai. These expeditions brought immense wealth to Delhi and weakened the autonomy of South Indian kingdoms.

24. Why is Muhammad Bin Tughluq called the 'wisest fool' of Indian history?

Muhammad Bin Tughluq was highly educated and ambitious but lacked practical governance skills. His policies, such as shifting the capital to Daulatabad and introducing token currency, were visionary but failed due to poor planning. His inability to assess their impact led historians to call him the 'wisest fool'.

25. What were the main reasons behind the failure of the Daulatabad capital shift?

The decision to move the capital failed due to the extreme hardship faced by people during migration, lack of water supply in Daulatabad, and continued threats to Delhi from Mongol invasions. Eventually, Muhammad Bin Tughluq had to reverse the move, causing a major loss of resources and public dissatisfaction.



26. How did Muhammad Bin Tughluq deal with rebellions?

Muhammad Bin Tughluq faced multiple rebellions due to his harsh taxation policies and failed administrative experiments. His attempts to suppress revolts in Bengal, Gujarat, and Sindh resulted in severe instability. Despite his military strength, he could not control the growing unrest, leading to the decline of his empire.

27. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq promote public welfare?

Firoz Shah Tughluq focused on building hospitals (Dar-ul-Shifa), madrasas, rest houses, and irrigation canals. He also established a pension system for widows and provided financial support to orphans. Unlike his predecessors, he prioritized the well-being of his subjects over military conquests.

28. What role did religion play in Firoz Shah Tughluq's administration?

Firoz Shah Tughluq was a devout Muslim who imposed strict Islamic laws. He discouraged un-Islamic practices and imposed Jizya tax on non-Muslims, including Brahmins. His religious policies made his rule more orthodox compared to earlier Sultans, leading to social divisions.

29. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq deal with the Mongol threat?

Unlike Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Bin Tughluq, Firoz Shah Tughluq adopted a non-confrontational approach. He avoided military engagements with the Mongols and instead focused on internal stability and governance. His peaceful policies ensured that Delhi remained secure during his reign.

30. What was the impact of Firoz Shah Tughluq's rule on the Delhi Sultanate?

Firoz Shah Tughluq's reign brought administrative stability and infrastructural growth. However, his excessive focus on religious orthodoxy and the decline of military strength weakened the Sultanate. After his death, the empire fragmented, leading to the rise of independent regional states.

BOARD ANSWER:

(i) Conquests of Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) was one of the most powerful rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. He followed an expansionist policy and conducted several military campaigns to strengthen his empire.

One of his earliest conquests was **Gujarat in 1299**, where his generals Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan defeated the local ruler, Rai Karan. The famous Somnath temple was looted, and a large amount of wealth was taken. During this campaign, **Malik Kafur**, a slave who later became Alauddin's chief general, was captured.

Alauddin then turned towards **Rajputana** and launched an attack on **Ranthambore in 1301**, defeating the Chauhan ruler Hammir Deo. In **1303**, he **besieged Chittorgarh** and defeated Rana

Ratan Singh. According to legends, Rani Padmini and other Rajput women committed **jauhar** (self-immolation) to escape capture.

In **1305**, **Alauddin's army captured Malwa**, further expanding his rule in central India. His most ambitious campaigns were in the **Deccan (1308–1312)**, led by Malik Kafur. He successfully conquered **Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudra, and Madurai**, bringing a large portion of southern India under Delhi's control.

Through these conquests, Alauddin Khalji not only expanded the Delhi Sultanate but also brought immense wealth, which helped him strengthen his administration.

(ii) Economic Measures of Alauddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji introduced several **economic and market reforms** to strengthen his empire. His policies aimed to control **inflation, ensure the availability of essential goods, and increase revenue collection**.

One of his most significant reforms was the **price control system**. He fixed the prices of essential commodities such as **grains, pulses, sugar, oil, cloth, and even horses and slaves**. Strict regulations were imposed on traders, and a special department called **Diwan-i-Riyasat** was set up to monitor prices. Any trader caught cheating was severely punished.

Alauddin also implemented **land revenue reforms**. He increased the tax on **agricultural produce to 50% of the total yield** and collected it directly from the farmers, eliminating middlemen. This ensured a steady income for the state.

To ensure a **regular supply of goods in the markets**, Alauddin maintained **large government warehouses**. These stored grain, which was sold during times of famine or scarcity at fixed prices.

Additionally, **military expenses were controlled** by reducing the salaries of soldiers but ensuring they received essential goods at lower prices. This helped maintain a strong army without burdening the state treasury.

Alauddin Khalji's economic measures were highly effective, as they kept prices stable, ensured the prosperity of the state, and strengthened the Sultanate's administration.

(iii) Reforms of Muhammad Bin Tughluq

Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1325–1351) was an ambitious and intelligent ruler known for his **innovative yet controversial reforms**. His policies were often ahead of their time, leading to both **success and failure**.

One of his most famous reforms was the **Transfer of Capital (1327)**. He decided to shift his capital from **Delhi to Daulatabad (in Maharashtra)** to have better control over the Deccan region. However, this decision caused immense hardship to the people as they were forced to migrate. Later, he reversed the decision and brought the capital back to Delhi.

Another major reform was the **Introduction of Token Currency (1330)**. Due to a shortage of silver, he introduced **bronze coins of equal value to silver coins**. However, people started counterfeiting these

coins, leading to economic chaos. Eventually, he had to withdraw the currency, causing great financial loss to the empire.

Muhammad Bin Tughluq also planned **agricultural reforms**. He increased taxes in the **Doab region (between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers)**, hoping to increase state revenue. However, due to a severe famine, farmers were unable to pay taxes, leading to starvation and rebellion.

Despite these failures, he was a **great patron of learning**. He encouraged scholars and built many **madrasas (Islamic schools)**. His reign was marked by **brilliant ideas but poor execution**, which led to many revolts and weakened the empire.

(iv) Contribution of Firoz Shah Tughluq

Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351–1388) was known for his **peaceful and welfare-oriented administration**. Unlike his predecessors, he focused on **public welfare, irrigation, and infrastructure development**.

One of his most notable contributions was in **irrigation**. He built **several canals** to improve agriculture, including the famous **Yamuna-Ghaggar canal** and the **Sutlej-Ghaggar canal**. These projects helped in increasing agricultural production and ensured food security.

Firoz Shah also introduced **tax reforms**. He reduced the tax burden on farmers and introduced a **system where unpaid loans could be repaid in easy installments**.

In terms of **infrastructure**, he built **200 towns, including Firozabad, Jaunpur, and Hissar**, and constructed several mosques, madrasas, and hospitals. He also repaired historical monuments such as **Qutb Minar**.

Unlike previous rulers, Firoz Shah promoted **Islamic principles** in administration and encouraged **madrasas (Islamic schools) for education**. However, he was intolerant towards non-Muslims and imposed the **jizya (a tax on non-Muslims)** strictly.

Overall, Firoz Shah Tughluq's reign was marked by **stability, development, and welfare policies**. However, his lack of military ambition and over-dependence on nobles weakened the empire, leading to its decline after his death.

1. Describe the Administrative Reforms of Alauddin Khalji.

Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) was a powerful and ambitious ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He introduced several **administrative reforms** to strengthen his empire, maintain law and order, and control the nobility. His administration was highly organized and based on strict discipline.

One of his key reforms was **centralization of power**. He strengthened the authority of the Sultan by reducing the influence of nobles and amirs. He prohibited them from holding secret meetings and restricted their wealth. This was done to prevent any conspiracies or revolts against him. He also **abolished the practice of granting land (iqta) to nobles** on a hereditary basis, ensuring that power remained in the hands of the Sultan.

Alauddin also maintained a **strong military administration**. He **increased the size of the army** to protect the empire from Mongol invasions and internal revolts. He introduced a system of **dagh (branding of horses)** and **chehra (descriptive records of soldiers)** to prevent fraud in the army. He also fixed salaries for soldiers in cash, rather than in land grants, to ensure their loyalty.

Another significant reform was in the **judicial and policing system**. Alauddin was a strict ruler and believed in harsh punishments. He introduced severe penalties for crimes such as **theft, corruption, and rebellion**. He also set up an efficient **spy system (barid)** to monitor the activities of nobles, traders, and the general public.

In addition, he introduced **economic reforms** to control the prices of goods. His **market regulations** ensured that food grains, clothes, and essential commodities were available at fixed prices. To enforce these rules, he appointed **market controllers (shahna-i-mandi)** who punished traders for overpricing.

Alauddin Khalji's administrative reforms made his empire strong and prosperous. His strict policies helped him maintain control, but they also created resentment among nobles, leading to instability after his death.

2. What were the Causes and Consequences of the Transfer of Capital by Muhammad Bin Tughluq?

Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1325–1351) was a highly ambitious ruler known for his innovative but unsuccessful policies. One of his most controversial decisions was the **transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad** (in present-day Maharashtra).

The main reason for this move was **strategic**. Delhi was constantly threatened by Mongol invasions, and Daulatabad was located in the Deccan, far from the Mongol reach. Muhammad Bin Tughluq also believed that shifting the capital would help him **control the Deccan more effectively**. Additionally, Daulatabad was a well-fortified city with good resources, making it a suitable administrative center.

However, the decision had **severe consequences**. The migration was **forceful**, and thousands of people were compelled to leave Delhi. Many died on the way due to exhaustion, hunger, and disease. The move also **caused economic disruption**, as traders, artisans, and farmers suffered losses.

After a few years, Muhammad Bin Tughluq **realized his mistake**. Daulatabad lacked the necessary infrastructure to function as a capital, and his administration suffered due to the distance from North India. As a result, he **ordered the return to Delhi**, causing further hardship to the people.

The failure of the **Transfer of Capital** damaged the reputation of Muhammad Bin Tughluq. His rule became unpopular, and many regions, especially in the south, started **rebellions against his authority**. This marked the beginning of the decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

3. Discuss the Failures of Muhammad Bin Tughluq's Policies.

Muhammad Bin Tughluq was an intelligent and visionary ruler, but many of his policies failed due to poor planning and execution. His reign is often remembered for a series of **unsuccessful reforms** that weakened the empire.

One of his biggest failures was the **Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad**. He forced the people to migrate, causing great suffering. Later, realizing the difficulties of ruling from Daulatabad, he moved the capital back, leading to further distress and resentment among his subjects.

Another major failure was the **Introduction of Token Currency (Bronze Coins)**. Due to a shortage of silver, he issued bronze coins of the same value as silver coins. However, there were no proper

security measures, and people **started making fake coins**, leading to economic collapse. Eventually, he had to withdraw the currency, causing huge financial losses to the empire.

His **agricultural policies** also failed. He **increased taxes in the Doab region** (between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers) without considering the effects of famine. Farmers could not pay the high taxes, leading to starvation and revolts. His attempt to improve agriculture by granting **farming loans (takkavi loans)** also failed due to **poor implementation**.

Muhammad Bin Tughluq's policies show that he was a ruler with **great ideas but poor execution**. His failures weakened the Delhi Sultanate and led to rebellions, ultimately contributing to the decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

4. How did Firoz Shah Tughluq Promote Public Welfare?

Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351–1388) was different from his predecessors. Instead of focusing on military expansion, he concentrated on **public welfare and administration**.

One of his biggest contributions was in **irrigation development**. He built **canals from the Yamuna, Sutlej, and Ghaggar rivers**, which helped increase agricultural production. This benefited farmers and ensured a steady supply of food.

He also introduced **tax reforms**. He reduced taxes on peasants and introduced **loan policies** to help struggling farmers. He promoted fair trade and provided support to merchants.

Firoz Shah was known for his **infrastructure development**. He founded **new towns**, including **Firozabad, Jaunpur, and Hissar**, and built many **mosques, madrasas, hospitals, and sarais (rest houses)**. His efforts improved the quality of life for common people.

He also promoted **education and Islamic learning**. He established **madrasas** to spread Islamic knowledge and supported scholars and poets.

Firoz Shah's rule was a **golden period for public welfare**, but he was not a strong military leader. His over-reliance on nobles weakened the Sultanate, leading to its decline after his death.

5. What were the Causes of the Decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty?

The Tughlaq Dynasty ruled from **1320 to 1414**, but after the death of **Firoz Shah Tughluq**, it began to decline due to several reasons.

One major cause was the **failure of Muhammad Bin Tughluq's policies**. His disastrous decisions, such as the **Transfer of Capital** and the **Introduction of Token Currency**, weakened the empire economically and politically. His **harsh taxation policies** led to farmer revolts, further destabilizing the kingdom.

Another reason was **weak military leadership**. Unlike the Khaljis, the later Tughlaq rulers were unable to control rebellions. **Regional governors declared independence**, leading to the rise of separate kingdoms like **Jaunpur, Bengal, and Gujarat**.

The **invasion of Timur (1398)** further destroyed the empire. Timur, a Mongol leader from Central Asia, attacked Delhi, **looted its wealth, and massacred thousands**. This invasion completely shattered the Tughlaq administration.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

The Tughlaq rulers also became **dependent on nobles** for administration. After **Firoz Shah Tughluq's death, the nobles became too powerful**, leading to internal conflicts and weak central authority.

Due to these reasons, the Tughlaq Dynasty **collapsed in 1414**, and the **Sayyid Dynasty** took over Delhi, marking the end of Tughlaq rule.



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UNIT – 3

ONE MARK:

1. Who led the invasion of India in 1398?

Ans: Timur, the ruler of Samarkand, led the invasion of India in 1398.

2. Which ruler was defeated by Timur during his invasion?

Ans: Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq was defeated by Timur.

3. What was the major consequence of Timur's invasion of Delhi?

Ans: Delhi was looted, destroyed, and thousands of people were massacred, leading to the decline of the Tughlaq Dynasty.

4. Who was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty?

Ans: Khizr Khan was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty.

5. In which year did the Sayyid Dynasty start ruling Delhi?

Ans: The Sayyid Dynasty started ruling in **1414 CE**.

6. Which Sayyid ruler was known for his military campaigns?

Ans: Mubarak Shah was known for his military campaigns.

7. Who was the last ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty?

Ans: Alauddin Alam Shah was the last ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty.

8. Which dynasty replaced the Sayyids in Delhi?

Ans: The **Lodi Dynasty** replaced the Sayyid Dynasty in **1451 CE**.

9. Who was the founder of the Lodi Dynasty?

Ans: Bahlul Lodi was the founder of the Lodi Dynasty.

10. Which Lodi ruler expanded the empire and improved administration?

Ans: Sikandar Lodi expanded the empire and improved administration.

11. Which Lodi ruler shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra?

Ans: Sikandar Lodi shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.

12. Who was the last ruler of the Lodi Dynasty?

Ans: Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the Lodi Dynasty.

13. In which year was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

Ans: The First Battle of Panipat was fought on **21st April 1526**.

14. Who fought against Babur in the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Babur fought against Ibrahim Lodi.



15. What was the main cause of the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Babur wanted to establish Mughal rule in India, and Ibrahim Lodi's unpopularity led to the battle.

16. What was the military strategy used by Babur in the battle?

Ans: Babur used the **Tulughma (dividing army into small units) and Rumi (Ottoman) artillery** strategy.

17. What was the outcome of the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the **Mughal Empire** in India.

18. Who introduced gunpowder and cannons in Indian warfare?

Ans: Babur introduced gunpowder and cannons in Indian warfare.

19. What happened to Ibrahim Lodi after the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Ibrahim Lodi was **killed** in the battle.

20. Which empire was established in India after the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: The **Mughal Empire** was established in India.

TWO MARK:

1. Who was Timur, and why did he invade India?

Ans: Timur was a Central Asian ruler from Samarkand who invaded India in **1398 CE** to plunder its wealth and expand his empire.

2. What was the impact of Timur's invasion on Delhi?

Ans: Timur's invasion caused massive destruction in Delhi, leading to **widespread killings, looting, and a power vacuum**, which weakened the Tughlaq rule.

3. Who founded the Sayyid Dynasty, and when?

Ans: **Khizr Khan** founded the **Sayyid Dynasty** in **1414 CE** after defeating Daulat Khan Lodi.

4. How did Khizr Khan establish his rule in Delhi?

Ans: Khizr Khan, a former governor under Timur, established his rule by claiming **Timur's support** and defeating local chiefs.

5. What were the main achievements of Mubarak Shah?

Ans: Mubarak Shah successfully **suppressed rebellions**, built **fortifications**, and maintained diplomatic relations with **Timur's successors**.

6. Why is the Sayyid Dynasty considered weak?

Ans: The Sayyids were weak because they lacked a strong **military**, depended on **nobles**, and faced constant **revolts from local chiefs**.

7. Who was the last ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty?

Ans: The last Sayyid ruler was **Alauddin Alam Shah**, who voluntarily **abdicated the throne** in **1451 CE** in favor of Bahlul Lodi.

8. Who was the founder of the Lodi Dynasty?

Ans: **Bahlul Lodi** founded the **Lodi Dynasty** in **1451 CE** after replacing the Sayyid rule.

9. What was Bahlul Lodi's most significant achievement?

Ans: He expanded the Delhi Sultanate by **defeating rivals**, including the **Jaunpur Sultanate**, and established strong Lodi rule.

10. How did Sikandar Lodi improve administration?

Ans: Sikandar Lodi improved administration by promoting **agriculture**, **establishing laws**, and **shifting the capital from Delhi to Agra**.

11. What were the economic policies of Sikandar Lodi?

Ans: He introduced **land reforms**, **lowered taxes for farmers**, and **encouraged trade and commerce**.

12. Why was Ibrahim Lodi unpopular among his nobles?

Ans: He was **autocratic**, **disrespected Afghan nobles**, and failed to maintain **good relations**, leading to internal revolts.

13. What was the cause of Babur's invasion of India?

Ans: Babur invaded India in **1526** because of **Ibrahim Lodi's weakness**, **invitations from Indian nobles**, and **Babur's own expansionist policies**.

14. When and where was the First Battle of Panipat fought?

Ans: The battle was fought on **21st April 1526** at **Panipat (Haryana)** between **Babur and Ibrahim Lodi**.

15. What military tactics did Babur use in the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Babur used **Tulughma (dividing forces into left, right, and center wings)** and **Rumi (Ottoman) artillery**, including **gunpowder and cannons**.

16. What was the result of the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: Babur **defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi**, marking the **end of the Delhi Sultanate** and the rise of the **Mughal Empire**.

17. What was the significance of the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: It **introduced firearms in Indian warfare**, ended **Afghan rule**, and established **Babur's dominance in India**.

18. How did gunpowder help Babur win the battle?

Ans: Babur's use of **gunpowder and cannons** created **fear among Lodi soldiers**, causing panic and **massive casualties**.



19. Why did Ibrahim Lodi lose the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: He had a **large but unorganized army**, lacked **cannons**, and was unpopular due to his **autocratic rule**.

20. What was Babur's immediate action after winning the battle?

Ans: Babur took control of **Delhi and Agra**, declared himself the ruler, and began establishing **Mughal rule**.

21. How did the First Battle of Panipat change Indian history?

Ans: It marked the **beginning of Mughal rule in India** and introduced **advanced military strategies**.

22. What was Timur's role in the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: Timur's **plundering of Delhi in 1398** weakened the Tughlaqs, leading to **political instability** and eventually paving the way for **new rulers**.

23. How did the Sayyid Dynasty come to power?

Ans: After Timur's invasion, **Khizr Khan** took control of Delhi, establishing the **Sayyid Dynasty in 1414**.

24. Why did the Sayyid Dynasty decline?

Ans: It declined due to **weak leadership**, **revolts by nobles**, and **financial instability**.

25. How did Bahlul Lodi establish his rule in Delhi?

Ans: He strengthened the **military**, **defeated rivals like the Jaunpur Sultanate**, and **gained the loyalty of Afghan nobles**.

26. What challenges did Sikandar Lodi face during his reign?

Ans: He faced **conflicts with Rajputs**, **rebellions from Afghan chiefs**, and the pressure of managing a vast empire.

27. Why did Afghan nobles invite Babur to invade India?

Ans: Afghan nobles were unhappy with **Ibrahim Lodi's rule** and invited Babur to **replace him**.

28. How did Babur prepare for the battle against Ibrahim Lodi?

Ans: Babur used **superior military strategies**, **built trenches**, **positioned cannons**, and **divided his forces tactically**.

29. What happened to the Lodi Empire after the First Battle of Panipat?

Ans: The **Lodi Empire collapsed**, and Babur established the **Mughal Empire**.

30. Why is the First Battle of Panipat considered a turning point in Indian history?

Ans: It ended the **Delhi Sultanate**, introduced **gunpowder warfare**, and marked the **beginning of Mughal rule** in India.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss Timur's invasion of India and its consequences.

Introduction:

Timur, the Central Asian ruler of the **Timurid Empire**, invaded India in **1398 CE** during the rule of **Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq**. He justified his invasion by claiming to spread Islam and punish the infidels. However, his primary motive was to **plunder India's wealth** and establish his supremacy.

Causes of Timur's Invasion:

Timur found **Delhi Sultanate politically weak and unstable**, as the Tughlaq rulers had lost control over large parts of their empire. India was a **land of immense wealth**, and Timur wanted to seize its riches. He was also inspired by **Mongol traditions** of expansion.

Course of the Invasion:

Timur **crossed the Indus River in September 1398**, defeating local rulers one by one. He encountered and crushed the **Delhi Sultanate forces led by Mahmud Tughlaq** in December 1398. After capturing Delhi, he **massacred thousands of people** and looted the city extensively.

Consequences of the Invasion:

Timur's invasion left **Delhi devastated**, causing **famine, destruction, and depopulation**. The **Tughlaq Dynasty weakened further**, leading to the rise of the **Sayyid Dynasty**. The invasion also **opened North India to foreign invasions**, including the later invasion of **Babur**. Timur did not stay in India but returned to **Samarkand** after securing his loot.

2. Explain the political history of the Sayyid Dynasty with reference to Khizr Khan and Mubarak Shah.

Introduction:

The Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 CE) was founded by **Khizr Khan** after the downfall of the Tughlaq Dynasty. It was the **smallest and weakest** of the Delhi Sultanate dynasties, ruling over a limited territory.

Khizr Khan (1414–1421 CE):

Khizr Khan was the **first ruler of the Sayyid Dynasty** and claimed to be a governor of Timur. He **did not assume the title of Sultan** and ruled as a vassal of the Timurids. He spent much of his reign **suppressing rebellions** and controlling local chiefs. His rule was marked by **constant warfare** but little administrative reform.

Mubarak Shah (1421–1434 CE):

Mubarak Shah was a **stronger ruler** who attempted to consolidate power. He built **fortifications**, controlled the rebels, and tried to strengthen the administration. However, his rule faced constant **internal revolts**, and he was assassinated in 1434 CE by his own nobles.

Conclusion:

The Sayyid rulers **failed to establish a strong administration** due to their reliance on nobles and lack of military strength. After Mubarak Shah, the dynasty continued to decline, and the last Sayyid ruler, **Alauddin Alam Shah**, handed over power to **Bahlul Lodi**, marking the beginning of the **Lodi Dynasty**.

3. Describe the political history of the Lodi Dynasty with special reference to Sikandar Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi.

Introduction:

The **Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE)** was the **last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate**, founded by **Bahlul Lodi**. The Lodis were **Afghan rulers** who tried to establish a centralized empire but ultimately failed against the rising Mughal power.

Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517 CE):

Sikandar Lodi was **one of the most capable rulers** of the Lodi Dynasty. He expanded the empire by **defeating Rajput rulers and the Bengal Sultanate**. He **shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra**, which later became an important Mughal center. Sikandar Lodi introduced **agricultural and administrative reforms**, built roads, and promoted Persian culture. He encouraged **trade and reduced taxes for farmers**, improving the economy.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526 CE):

Ibrahim Lodi was **the last Lodi ruler** and was unpopular among his nobles due to his **autocratic rule**. He did not maintain good relations with Afghan chiefs, which led to revolts. His increasing unpopularity led to **noble revolts and invitations to Babur** to invade India.

Conclusion:

The **Lodi Dynasty declined** due to internal conflicts, weak administration, and growing opposition from Afghan nobles. The **First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE)**, fought between **Babur and Ibrahim Lodi**, led to the **end of the Lodi rule** and the establishment of the **Mughal Empire** in India.

4. Discuss the causes and consequences of the First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE).

Introduction:

The **First Battle of Panipat**, fought on **21st April 1526**, was a decisive battle between **Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, and Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of Delhi**. This battle marked the beginning of Mughal rule in India.

Causes of the Battle:

1. **Weakness of the Lodi Dynasty:** Ibrahim Lodi was unpopular among nobles, and his oppressive rule led to **discontent among Afghan chiefs**.
2. **Babur's Ambition:** Babur had already conquered **Kabul and Punjab** and wanted to establish his rule in India.
3. **Invitation from Nobles:** Afghan nobles and Rana Sanga of Mewar invited Babur to invade India and overthrow Ibrahim Lodi.
4. **Superior Military Tactics:** Babur had **cannons, matchlocks, and disciplined troops**, whereas Ibrahim Lodi relied on a **traditional elephant army**.

Course of the Battle:

Babur arranged his forces using the **Tulughma system**, dividing his army into different flanks. His **cannons and firearms** caused panic among Lodi's army. Ibrahim Lodi, despite having **over one lakh soldiers**, failed due to **poor strategy and outdated military techniques**. He was killed on the battlefield, and Babur emerged victorious.



Consequences of the Battle:

1. **End of Delhi Sultanate:** The battle marked the downfall of the **Lodi Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate**.
2. **Establishment of Mughal Rule:** Babur took control of **Delhi and Agra**, laying the foundation of the **Mughal Empire** in India.
3. **Introduction of Firearms:** This battle introduced **gunpowder warfare**, changing the future of Indian military strategies.
4. **Political Changes:** The power of **Afghan nobles and Rajputs** weakened, and the Mughal Empire began expanding its influence.

Conclusion:

The First Battle of Panipat was a turning point in Indian history, **ushering in Mughal rule and modern warfare techniques**. It also marked the **end of medieval Indian military strategies** and the beginning of new political dynamics.

5. Analyze the role of Babur in the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.

Introduction:

Babur, the **founder of the Mughal Empire**, was a **descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan**. He established Mughal rule in India after **defeating Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 CE** and continued expanding his empire.

Early Challenges and Military Successes:

Before invading India, Babur was the ruler of **Fergana and Kabul**. He faced many challenges, including the **loss of Samarkand**, but he later turned his attention to India due to **its rich resources and weak rulers**.

First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE):

Babur used **gunpowder and artillery**, which played a crucial role in defeating Ibrahim Lodi. This battle **ended the Delhi Sultanate** and established Mughal supremacy.

Expansion of Mughal Rule:

After Panipat, Babur fought against **Rajput confederacies led by Rana Sanga** in the **Battle of Khanwa (1527 CE)** and **defeated them**. He also fought the **Battle of Ghaghra (1529 CE)** against Afghan nobles and consolidated his rule.

Conclusion:

Babur's **military strategies, use of firearms, and administrative abilities** helped him lay the foundation of **one of India's greatest empires**. His **memoirs, Baburnama, provide valuable historical insights** into his rule. His early conquests paved the way for the rise of **the Mughal Empire in India**.

6. Explain the economic and social impact of Timur's invasion of India.

Introduction:

Timur's invasion of India in **1398 CE** was one of the most destructive events in medieval Indian history. His army looted and plundered **Delhi and surrounding areas**, leading to significant economic and social consequences. The **Delhi Sultanate under Mahmud Tughlaq** was already weak, and Timur's invasion further destabilized it.



Economic Impact:

1. **Widespread Destruction of Cities and Villages:** Timur's army plundered wealth from **Delhi, Punjab, and surrounding regions**, causing massive economic losses. Cities were burnt, and markets were destroyed.
2. **Collapse of Trade and Commerce:** The invasion disrupted **internal and external trade routes**, especially affecting Delhi, which was an important center of commerce.
3. **Famine and Agricultural Decline:** Timur's forces killed thousands of farmers, leading to a **shortage of labor** for agriculture. Crops were destroyed, leading to **widespread famine**.
4. **Loss of Revenue for the Delhi Sultanate:** With the destruction of cities and rural areas, **tax collection declined**, further weakening the already fragile Tughlaq administration.

Social Impact:

1. **Massacres and Population Decline:** Timur ordered the **mass killing of civilians**, leading to the death of thousands of people in Delhi. The city remained **deserted for years** after his departure.
2. **Increase in Lawlessness:** The destruction of administrative centers led to **anarchy and lawlessness** in northern India. Local warlords took control of different regions.
3. **Weakening of the Delhi Sultanate:** The invasion severely weakened the **Tughlaq Dynasty**, leading to the rise of the **Sayyid Dynasty**.
4. **Rise of Afghan and Rajput Powers:** With Delhi in ruins, **regional powers like the Afghan chiefs and Rajputs** gained influence, reshaping the political landscape of India.

Conclusion:

Timur's invasion caused **severe economic distress and social disruption** in India. It also **weakened the Delhi Sultanate**, making it easier for future invaders like Babur to establish their rule. The invasion is remembered as a **brutal attack** that left long-lasting effects on India's history.

7. Discuss the administrative policies and achievements of Sikandar Lodi.

Introduction:

Sikandar Lodi (ruled **1489–1517 CE**) was one of the most capable rulers of the **Lodi Dynasty**. He expanded the empire, introduced **reforms in administration**, and promoted **agriculture and trade**. His rule strengthened the Delhi Sultanate but also led to conflicts with Rajput rulers.

Political and Military Achievements:

1. **Expansion of the Empire:** Sikandar Lodi extended his rule to **Bihar, Bengal, and the Gwalior region**, defeating several local rulers.
2. **Suppression of Revolts:** He crushed **noble rebellions and Rajput uprisings**, ensuring political stability.
3. **Capital Shift to Agra:** He shifted the capital from **Delhi to Agra**, which later became an important center for Mughal rule.

Administrative and Economic Reforms:



1. **Encouragement of Agriculture:** He **reduced taxes** on farmers and provided **irrigation facilities**, leading to agricultural growth.
2. **Strict Revenue System:** Sikandar Lodi improved **tax collection** and introduced efficient revenue administration.
3. **Trade and Commerce:** He encouraged trade by ensuring **safety on trade routes** and promoting market regulations.

Cultural and Religious Policies:

1. **Promotion of Persian Language and Literature:** Sikandar Lodi patronized Persian scholars and poets. He supported poets like **Jami** and **Shaikh Gadaï**.
2. **Strict Religious Policies:** He was a **staunch Muslim ruler** and enforced Islamic laws strictly. He destroyed **temples and non-Islamic structures**, which led to conflicts with Hindus.
3. **Development of Education:** He established **madrassas** (Islamic schools) to promote learning.

Conclusion:

Sikandar Lodi was a **strong administrator and military leader** who strengthened the Lodi Dynasty. His economic and political reforms laid a foundation for stable governance, but his **religious intolerance** created unrest. His death in **1517 CE** led to instability, and his successor **Ibrahim Lodi failed to maintain his legacy**, leading to the fall of the Lodis.

8. Explain the causes behind the downfall of the Lodi Dynasty.

Introduction:

The **Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE)** was the last ruling dynasty of the **Delhi Sultanate**. It was founded by **Bahlul Lodi**, but its downfall came under **Ibrahim Lodi** due to **internal conflicts, weak administration, and the rise of Babur**.

Causes of the Downfall:

1. **Weak Leadership of Ibrahim Lodi:**
 - Ibrahim Lodi lacked the **diplomatic and military skills** of his predecessors.
 - He was **harsh and arrogant**, alienating his **Afghan nobles and army commanders**.
2. **Revolt of the Afghan Nobles:**
 - Unlike earlier rulers who relied on Afghan chiefs, Ibrahim tried to **rule independently**, leading to revolts.
 - Many Afghan nobles sought **Babur's help** to overthrow him.
3. **Rajput and Afghan Resistance:**
 - Ibrahim Lodi faced constant resistance from **Rajput rulers like Rana Sanga of Mewar**.
 - Afghan chieftains also revolted, weakening the central authority.
4. **Economic Problems:**
 - Heavy taxation and corruption weakened the economy.



- Trade and agriculture suffered due to **wars and administrative failures**.

5. Babur's Invasion:

- Babur, the ruler of Kabul, invaded India after being **invited by Afghan nobles**.
- His **advanced military tactics and superior artillery** helped him defeat Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE)**.

Conclusion:

The downfall of the Lodi Dynasty was due to **internal rebellion, weak leadership, and external invasions**. The defeat of Ibrahim Lodi marked the **end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire** under Babur.



CAREER STUDY
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UNIT – 4

ONE MARK:

1. **Who were the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire?**
 - Harihara I and Bukka I.
2. **In which year was the Vijayanagara Empire founded?**
 - 1336 CE.
3. **Which river was the Vijayanagara Empire located near?**
 - Tungabhadra River.
4. **Who was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire?**
 - Krishnadevaraya.
5. **Which dynasty did Krishnadevaraya belong to?**
 - Tuluva Dynasty.
6. **What was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire?**
 - Vijayanagara (modern Hampi).
7. **Which foreign traveler visited Vijayanagara during Krishnadevaraya's reign?**
 - Domingo Paes.
8. **Who wrote the book 'Amuktamalyada'?**
 - Krishnadevaraya.
9. **Which Bahamani ruler fought against Vijayanagara?**
 - Muhammad Shah I.
10. **What was the main cause of conflict between Vijayanagara and the Bahamani Kingdom?**
 - Control over the Raichur Doab.
11. **Which Persian traveler visited the Bahamani Kingdom?**
 - Abdur Razzaq.
12. **Who was the founder of the Bahamani Kingdom?**
 - Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah.
13. **In which year was the Bahamani Kingdom established?**
 - 1347 CE.
14. **Which city was the first capital of the Bahamani Kingdom?**
 - Gulbarga.



15. **Which Vijayanagara ruler defeated the Bahamani forces in the Battle of Raichur?**

- Krishnadevaraya.

16. **Which European traveler praised the wealth of Vijayanagara?**

- Niccolò de' Conti.

17. **Who was the last ruler of the Bahamani Kingdom?**

- Kalimullah Shah.

18. **Which battle led to the decline of Vijayanagara Empire?**

- Battle of Talikota (1565 CE).

19. **Which five kingdoms emerged after the decline of the Bahamani Empire?**

- Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, Bidar, and Berar.

20. **Which temple is an architectural marvel of Vijayanagara?**

- The Vittala Temple.

TWO MARK:

1 Who founded the Vijayanagara Empire, and when was it established?

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara I and Bukka I in 1336 CE. They were originally officers of the Kakatiya and later served under the Delhi Sultanate before establishing their own kingdom.

2 What was the significance of the Vijayanagara Empire?

The Vijayanagara Empire was a strong Hindu kingdom in South India that resisted Muslim invasions. It played a major role in promoting art, culture, literature, and temple architecture.

3 Who was the most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, and why?

Krishnadevaraya was the most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign (1509-1529 CE) is considered a golden period due to military conquests, economic prosperity, and the promotion of Telugu and Sanskrit literature.

4 What was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, and why was it important?

The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was Vijayanagara (modern-day Hampi). It was a well-planned city with strong fortifications, rich temples, and a flourishing trade center.

5 Which foreign travelers visited Vijayanagara, and what did they describe?

Travelers like Domingo Paes, Fernao Nuniz, and Niccolò de' Conti visited Vijayanagara. They described it as a prosperous city with grand palaces, busy markets, and impressive temples.

6 What were the main achievements of Krishnadevaraya?

Krishnadevaraya expanded the empire, defeated the Bahamani forces in the Battle of Raichur, patronized literature, and promoted irrigation and temple construction.

7 What was the Battle of Raichur, and why was it important?

The Battle of Raichur (1520 CE) was fought between Vijayanagara and the Bahamani Sultanate.

Krishnadevaraya's victory over the Bahamani forces secured the fertile Raichur Doab region for Vijayanagara.

8 What was the role of trade in Vijayanagara's economy?

Vijayanagara was a major trading hub dealing in diamonds, spices, textiles, and precious stones. It had trade links with Persia, Portugal, and other regions.

9 Who was the founder of the Bahamani Kingdom?

Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah founded the Bahamani Kingdom in 1347 CE after revolting against the Delhi Sultanate's rule in the Deccan region.

10 What were the major capitals of the Bahamani Kingdom?

The Bahamani Kingdom had two major capitals: Gulbarga (1347-1425 CE) and later Bidar (1425 CE onwards).

11 What led to conflicts between Vijayanagara and Bahamani?

The main reason for conflicts was control over the fertile Raichur Doab, which lay between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. Both empires frequently fought for dominance over this region.

12 Who was Muhammad Shah I of Bahamani, and what was his contribution?

Muhammad Shah I (1358-1375 CE) was a significant ruler who expanded Bahamani's territory, improved administration, and strengthened the military.

12 How did the Bahamani Kingdom decline?

Internal conflicts, weak rulers, and increasing independence of governors led to the decline of the Bahamani Kingdom, eventually breaking into five independent sultanates by the late 15th century.

13 What was the relationship between Vijayanagara and Portugal?

Vijayanagara maintained strong trade relations with Portugal, exchanging valuable goods like spices and textiles for firearms and horses.

14 Which Persian traveler visited the Bahamani Kingdom, and what did he report?

Abdur Razzaq, a Persian traveler, visited the Bahamani Kingdom and described its administration, court culture, and architectural developments.

15 What role did temples play in the Vijayanagara Empire?

Temples in Vijayanagara were not just religious centers but also cultural and economic hubs, where artisans, dancers, and scholars were employed.

16 What was the impact of the Bahamani-Vijayanagara conflicts?

These conflicts weakened both empires over time, leading to the emergence of smaller states, which eventually fell to the Mughals and other regional powers.

17 Who was the last ruler of Vijayanagara, and what happened to the empire?

The last ruler was Sriranga III. The empire faced a major defeat in the Battle of Talikota (1565 CE) against the Deccan Sultanates, leading to its decline.

18 What was the Battle of Talikota, and why was it significant?

The Battle of Talikota (1565 CE) was fought between Vijayanagara and an alliance of Deccan Sultanates. The defeat of Vijayanagara led to the sacking of Hampi and the eventual decline of the empire.



19 What were the five successor states of the Bahamani Kingdom?

The Bahamani Kingdom split into five smaller sultanates: Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, Berar, and Bidar.

20 What architectural developments took place in Vijayanagara?

Vijayanagara was known for its Dravidian-style temples, including the Virupaksha Temple, Vittala Temple, and the grand palace structures.

21 Who was Achyuta Deva Raya, and what were his contributions?

Achyuta Deva Raya (1529-1542 CE) was the brother of Krishnadevaraya. He continued patronizing literature and arts but faced political instability.

22 What was the social structure in Vijayanagara?

Vijayanagara had a well-defined caste-based society, with Brahmins in administrative roles and a strong emphasis on agriculture and trade.

23 What were the economic features of the Bahamani Kingdom?

The Bahamani Kingdom prospered through trade in textiles, horses, and artillery, maintaining strong economic ties with Persia and the Middle East.

24 How did foreign travelers describe the Vijayanagara market?

Foreigners like Fernao Nuniz described the Vijayanagara market as wealthy and well-organized, with separate areas for different trades, including gold, horses, and textiles.

25 What were the military strengths of the Vijayanagara Empire?

Vijayanagara had a strong cavalry, well-trained infantry, and war elephants. It also imported firearms from the Portuguese.

26 What led to the downfall of the Vijayanagara Empire?

Weak successors, internal conflicts, and the defeat in the Battle of Talikota (1565 CE) led to the empire's downfall.

27 What were the cultural contributions of Vijayanagara rulers?

Vijayanagara rulers promoted literature, temple architecture, music, and fine arts, leading to a cultural renaissance in South India.

28 What was the role of Nayakas in Vijayanagara administration?

Nayakas were local chieftains or governors who managed territories, collected revenue, and provided military support to the Vijayanagara rulers.

29 What was the significance of the Tungabhadra River for Vijayanagara?

The Tungabhadra River provided a natural defense, fertile lands for agriculture, and water resources, making it an ideal location for the empire's capital.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the emergence of the Vijayanagara Empire.

The Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336 CE by **Harihara I and Bukka I** of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally under the service of the **Kakatiya dynasty** and later served the **Delhi Sultanate** as provincial governors. However, due to political instability in the Deccan region, they

declared independence and founded Vijayanagara. The empire was established to resist the expansion of Islamic rulers in South India and to protect **Hindu culture and traditions**.

Vijayanagara emerged as a powerful kingdom due to its **strategic location**, surrounded by rivers and hills, which provided natural defense. The empire adopted a strong military system and established a well-organized administrative structure. Agriculture, trade, and commerce flourished, making it one of the wealthiest empires in India. The rulers focused on temple construction and patronized Sanskrit and regional literature, creating a rich cultural legacy.

The **four major ruling dynasties** of Vijayanagara were:

1. **Sangama dynasty** (1336–1485 CE)
2. **Saluva dynasty** (1485–1505 CE)
3. **Tuluva dynasty** (1505–1570 CE) – the most famous, under Krishnadevaraya
4. **Aravidu dynasty** (1570–1646 CE)

The empire reached its peak under **Krishnadevaraya** (1509–1529 CE) but declined after the **Battle of Talikota (1565 CE)**, where the combined forces of the **Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagara**, leading to the eventual collapse of the empire.

2. What were the achievements of Krishnadevaraya?

Krishnadevaraya (1509–1529 CE) was one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire. He belonged to the **Tuluva dynasty** and is considered the most powerful king in South Indian history. His reign marked the golden age of Vijayanagara.

One of his major achievements was his **military conquests**. He expanded the empire by defeating the **Bahmani Sultans, Gajapati rulers of Odisha, and other local chieftains**. His most significant victory was in the **Battle of Raichur (1520 CE)**, where he defeated the Bijapur Sultanate and gained control over the rich Raichur Doab region.

Economically, Krishnadevaraya promoted **agriculture and trade**. He introduced irrigation projects, built reservoirs, and encouraged foreign trade with Persia and Portugal. Vijayanagara became a major center for **diamonds, textiles, and spices**, attracting traders from across the world.

Krishnadevaraya was also a **great patron of literature and arts**. He wrote the famous Telugu work "**Amuktamalyada**" and encouraged scholars in **Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil**. He built many temples, including the **Vittala Temple and Hazara Rama Temple** in Hampi, known for their intricate architecture.

His administrative policies ensured a **strong central government** with an efficient revenue system. However, after his death in 1529 CE, the empire gradually declined due to weak successors and rising external threats.

3. What were the accounts of foreign travelers on Vijayanagara?

Several **foreign travelers** visited Vijayanagara and recorded their observations, giving us valuable insights into the empire's prosperity, administration, and culture. Some of the most notable travelers were **Niccolò de' Conti, Domingo Paes, Fernao Nuniz, and Abdur Razzaq**.

Niccolò de' Conti (Italian traveler, 1420 CE) described Vijayanagara as one of the largest and richest cities he had seen. He was impressed by its **well-planned streets, markets, and strong fortifications**.

Domingo Paes (Portuguese traveler, 1520 CE) visited Vijayanagara during the reign of **Krishnadevaraya**. He admired the **military strength, palace architecture, and vibrant markets** of the empire. He noted that the king personally led military campaigns and maintained a well-equipped army.

Fernao Nuniz (Portuguese chronicler, 1535 CE) provided details about the **trade and economic prosperity** of Vijayanagara. He mentioned that the city had a **thriving diamond market**, and foreign merchants came from Persia, Arabia, and China to trade goods.

Abdur Razzaq (Persian traveler, 1443 CE) visited Vijayanagara during the reign of Deva Raya II. He praised the **grand festivals, strong administration, and impressive temple architecture**. He also noted that women actively participated in trade and administration.

These foreign accounts highlight the **rich culture, economic strength, and powerful military of Vijayanagara**, making it one of the most advanced civilizations of medieval India.

4. Explain the rise and growth of the Bahamani Empire.

The **Bahamani Empire** was founded in **1347 CE** by **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah** after revolting against the **Delhi Sultanate** in the Deccan region. He established his capital at **Gulbarga**, later shifting it to **Bidar** in 1425 CE. The empire emerged as a major power in South India and was often in conflict with Vijayanagara.

The Bahamani rulers expanded their territory by fighting against the **Vijayanagara Empire and the neighboring Hindu kingdoms**. The kingdom prospered due to **trade, agriculture, and military strength**. The rulers built **mosques, palaces, and irrigation projects**, improving infrastructure and administration.

The empire reached its peak under **Muhammad Shah I (1358–1375 CE)**, who strengthened the military and administrative system. Later, **Firoz Shah Bahmani (1397–1422 CE)** encouraged **Persian culture, art, and literature**, leading to a cultural synthesis in the Deccan.

One of the major reasons for its decline was **internal conflicts** among the nobles, known as the **Deccani (local) and Afaqis (Persian immigrants) factions**. These conflicts weakened the administration, leading to the eventual breakup of the Bahamani Kingdom into **five independent Sultanates** – Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, Berar, and Bidar – in the late 15th century.

5. Discuss the Vijayanagara-Bahamani relations.

The Vijayanagara and Bahamani empires were **bitter rivals** due to territorial disputes over the **Raichur Doab** region, which lay between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers. This region was highly fertile and strategically important.

The two empires fought multiple battles, with neither side able to gain permanent control. The **Battle of Raichur (1520 CE)** was one of the most significant conflicts, where **Krishnadevaraya defeated the Bahamani Sultanate** and took control of Raichur. Despite frequent wars, both kingdoms also engaged in trade and cultural exchanges.

The Bahamani rulers encouraged **Persian and Islamic art, architecture, and literature**, while Vijayanagara promoted **Hindu traditions, temple architecture, and regional languages**. Over time, Bahamani rulers adopted some elements of Vijayanagara culture, and vice versa.

Eventually, the Bahamani Kingdom weakened and disintegrated into **five Deccan Sultanates**. These sultanates later formed an alliance and defeated Vijayanagara in the **Battle of Talikota (1565 CE)**, marking the decline of the once-powerful Hindu empire.

6. Explain the administrative system of the Vijayanagara Empire.

The **Vijayanagara Empire** had a well-organized administrative system that ensured efficient governance and stability. The king was the **supreme authority** and was assisted by a council of ministers. The administration was divided into **central, provincial, and local levels**.

At the **central level**, the king held absolute power but took advice from his ministers. The **prime minister (Mahapradhana)** played a crucial role in decision-making. Other important officials included the **Dandanayaka (military chief), Mantri (minister), and Rajaguru (royal priest)**.

The empire was divided into **provinces (Rajyas), districts (Nadus), and villages (Gramas)**. Each province was governed by a **Nayaka**, who had military and administrative responsibilities. The **Nayankara system** was introduced, where local chieftains, called Nayakas, controlled smaller regions but had to provide military support to the king.

The empire had a **strong military system** with well-trained infantry, cavalry, and elephant forces. Vijayanagara also maintained a powerful navy for coastal defense. The empire's economy was **agriculture-based**, with a well-developed taxation system. Taxes were collected in the form of **grains, cash, and goods**, which helped maintain the kingdom's wealth.

The **judicial system** was based on Hindu traditions and local customs. Village elders resolved minor disputes, while the king handled major cases. Overall, the **administration of Vijayanagara was efficient and played a key role in its prosperity and long rule**.

7. Discuss the cultural achievements of the Vijayanagara Empire.

The Vijayanagara Empire was a **center of cultural excellence**, where literature, art, architecture, and religious traditions flourished. The empire encouraged the development of **Hindu culture and traditions**, leading to remarkable achievements in various fields.

In **architecture**, the Vijayanagara rulers built magnificent temples, palaces, and fortifications. The **Virupaksha Temple, Vittala Temple, and Hazara Rama Temple** in Hampi are some of the finest examples. These temples had **intricate carvings, grand gateways (Gopurams), and pillared halls (Mandapas)**. The empire also introduced **monolithic stone chariots**, which became iconic symbols of Vijayanagara architecture.

In **literature**, Vijayanagara rulers patronized scholars who wrote in **Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, and Sanskrit**. The most famous literary figure was **Krishnadevaraya**, who wrote "**Amuktamalyada**" in



Telugu. Other scholars, such as **Madhavacharya, Sayana, and Appaya Dikshita**, contributed to religious and philosophical literature.

The empire was also known for **music and dance**. The rulers encouraged **Bharatanatyam** and other traditional dance forms, which were performed in temple festivals and royal courts. Musical instruments like **Veena, Mridangam, and Tambura** were widely used.

Vijayanagara also developed a **distinct style of painting**, known as the **Vijayanagara school of art**, which influenced later South Indian paintings. The empire's cultural achievements had a **lasting impact on South Indian traditions**, preserving Hindu artistic and religious heritage.

8. What were the causes and consequences of the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire?

The Vijayanagara Empire, which had ruled South India for more than two centuries, began to decline in the mid-16th century. The main causes of its decline were **weak successors, internal conflicts, and external invasions**.

One of the major reasons was the **Battle of Talikota (1565 CE)**. The empire faced a coalition of the **Deccan Sultanates (Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Berar, and Bidar)**. In this battle, Vijayanagara's army, led by **Ramaraya**, suffered a crushing defeat. The enemies **plundered Hampi, destroyed temples, and looted the empire's wealth**, marking the beginning of Vijayanagara's downfall.

Internal conflicts among the **Nayakas (local chieftains)** also weakened the empire. The Nayakas of **Madurai, Tanjore, and Gingee** became independent and refused to pay allegiance to the central authority. This led to political instability and further weakened the empire's hold over its territories.

The empire also faced **economic decline**. The destruction of Hampi and its trading centers disrupted commerce. The decline of the **spice and textile trade** further impacted Vijayanagara's revenue, leading to financial instability.

By the early 17th century, Vijayanagara had lost its power. The Aravidu dynasty, which ruled the empire after the **Battle of Talikota**, could not restore Vijayanagara's former glory. The empire eventually disintegrated into smaller kingdoms, marking the **end of a glorious chapter in South Indian history**.



UNIT – 5

ONE MARK:

1. **Who was the founder of the Bhakti Movement?**
 - Shankaracharya is considered one of the early promoters of the Bhakti Movement.
2. **Which Bhakti saint was a disciple of Ramananda?**
 - Kabir.
3. **Who was the founder of Sikhism?**
 - Guru Nanak.
4. **Which Bhakti saint is associated with Assam?**
 - Srimanta Sankardev.
5. **Who was the main promoter of the Bhakti Movement in Bengal?**
 - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
6. **What was the main focus of the Bhakti Movement?**
 - Devotion to God and rejection of rituals.
7. **Who wrote the Bijak?**
 - Kabir.
8. **Which Bhakti saint emphasized the oneness of God and rejected caste discrimination?**
 - Guru Nanak.
9. **What was the Sufi Movement mainly based on?**
 - Mysticism, love, and devotion to God.
10. **Who were the Chishti saints?**
 - A group of Sufi saints in India, including Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.
11. **Which Sufi saint's tomb is in Ajmer?**
 - Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.
12. **What was the language used by Kabir in his poetry?**
 - Hindi (with a mix of Persian and local dialects).
13. **What is the main book of Sikhism?**
 - Guru Granth Sahib.
14. **Which Delhi Sultan introduced the Iqta system?**
 - Iltutmish.



15. **Who introduced the market control policy in the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Alauddin Khalji.
16. **Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Ibrahim Lodi.
17. **In which battle was Ibrahim Lodi defeated?**
 - The First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE).
18. **Who defeated the Delhi Sultanate and established the Mughal Empire?**
 - Babur.
19. **Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?**
 - Muhammad bin Tughluq.
20. **What was the main reason for the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Weak rulers, internal conflicts, and foreign invasions.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Bhakti Movement?

The Bhakti Movement was a religious and social movement that emerged in medieval India. It emphasized devotion to a personal god, rejected ritualistic practices, and encouraged equality among people, irrespective of caste or gender.

2. Who was Kabir, and what were his teachings?

Kabir was a 15th-century Bhakti saint and poet who preached the oneness of God and condemned caste discrimination and idol worship. His teachings, compiled in the Bijak, focused on devotion (bhakti) and simple living.

3. What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak?

Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, preached the belief in one formless God, equality among humans, rejection of caste distinctions, and the importance of honest work and charity. His teachings are recorded in the Guru Granth Sahib.

4. Who was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu?

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a Bhakti saint from Bengal who promoted devotion to Lord Krishna through singing and dancing (kirtan). His teachings led to the rise of Gaudiya Vaishnavism.

5. How did Srimanta Sankardev contribute to the Bhakti Movement?

Srimanta Sankardev was a saint from Assam who introduced Neo-Vaishnavism. He composed devotional songs (Borgeets), established satras (monasteries), and used drama (Ankiya Nat) to spread his teachings.

6. What was the main objective of the Bhakti Movement?

The main objective was to promote personal devotion to God without intermediaries like priests. It sought to create a society based on love, compassion, and unity, beyond caste distinctions.

7. How did the Bhakti Movement impact Indian society?

The movement challenged rigid caste norms, encouraged social harmony, and promoted vernacular languages by making religious texts accessible to common people.

8. What is the significance of the Sufi Movement in India?

The Sufi Movement introduced a mystical approach to Islam, emphasizing love, devotion, and unity with God. Sufi saints played a key role in spreading Islam peacefully across India.

9. Who was Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti?

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti was a prominent Sufi saint of the Chishti order in India. He settled in Ajmer and preached love, peace, and service to humanity. His dargah is a famous pilgrimage site.

10. What were the main features of the Delhi Sultanate's administration?

The Delhi Sultanate had a centralized administration with the Sultan as the supreme ruler. It had a strong military, an efficient revenue system, and a judicial system based on Islamic law (Sharia).

11. What was the Iqta system?

The Iqta system was a land revenue system introduced by the Delhi Sultans. Under this system, land was assigned to officials (Iqtadars) in exchange for administrative and military services.

12. What economic policies were introduced by the Delhi Sultans?

The Delhi Sultans introduced market control policies, taxation systems, and irrigation projects to improve agriculture. Alauddin Khalji's price control measures were particularly significant.

13. How did Alauddin Khalji strengthen his administration?

Alauddin Khalji introduced strict market control policies, a spy system, and military reforms. He also abolished the practice of granting land to nobles to reduce their power.

14. Why did Muhammad bin Tughluq shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

Muhammad bin Tughluq shifted the capital to Daulatabad to establish a stronger hold in the Deccan and prevent Mongol invasions. However, this move failed due to logistical difficulties.

15. What were the major causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate?

The Delhi Sultanate declined due to weak rulers, frequent revolts, inefficient administration, economic instability, and repeated invasions by foreign powers, including Timur and Babur.

16. Who was Firuz Shah Tughluq, and what were his contributions?

Firuz Shah Tughluq was a Delhi Sultan known for his welfare measures. He built canals for irrigation, established hospitals and madrasas, and promoted public welfare projects.

17. What were the key features of the Sufi Movement?

The Sufi Movement emphasized divine love, simple living, music (Qawwali), meditation, and service to humanity. It played a significant role in spreading Islam in India peacefully.



18. What is the significance of the Chishti order?

The Chishti order was one of the most influential Sufi orders in India. It emphasized love, humility, and service to the poor. Prominent saints like Nizamuddin Auliya and Moinuddin Chishti belonged to this order.

19. How did Bhakti and Sufi movements contribute to Hindu-Muslim unity?

Both movements preached love, devotion, and equality, which helped reduce religious tensions. Many saints, like Kabir, emphasized a universal God, appealing to both Hindus and Muslims.

20. What role did women play in the Bhakti Movement?

Women like Mirabai, Andal, and Lal Ded actively participated in the Bhakti Movement, challenging social norms and promoting devotion to God.

21. What were the different sects within the Sufi Movement?

The Sufi Movement had several sects, including the Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, and Naqshbandi orders. Each had unique practices but shared a focus on devotion and mysticism.

22. What was the role of Delhi Sultans in the promotion of art and architecture?

The Delhi Sultans built grand mosques, forts, and tombs, such as the Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, and Tughlaqabad Fort, reflecting Indo-Islamic architectural styles.

23. How did the Bhakti Movement influence Indian literature?

Bhakti saints composed poetry and songs in regional languages, making spiritual knowledge accessible. Works like Kabir's dohas and Surdas's bhajans are still popular.

24. Who was Mirabai, and what were her contributions?

Mirabai was a Rajput princess and Bhakti saint devoted to Lord Krishna. She composed devotional songs and challenged social norms by renouncing royal life.

25. How did the Bhakti and Sufi movements oppose orthodox religious practices?

Both movements rejected rigid rituals, caste hierarchies, and formal priesthood, advocating personal devotion and spiritual experience instead.

26. How did the Delhi Sultanate collect revenue?

The Delhi Sultanate collected revenue through land taxes (Kharaj), trade taxes, and additional levies on non-Muslims (Jizya). These funds supported administration and military expenses.

27. What were the main causes of the decline of the Delhi Sultanate?

The decline of the Delhi Sultanate was due to weak rulers, internal rebellions, economic mismanagement, and foreign invasions, especially by Timur and Babur.

28. What is the significance of Qawwali in Sufism?

Qawwali is a devotional musical form in Sufism that conveys mystical messages and strengthens spiritual connection with God. It was popularized by Sufi saints.

29. How did the Delhi Sultanate influence Indian society?

The Delhi Sultanate introduced Persian culture, centralized administration, new trade practices, and Indo-Islamic architecture, shaping medieval Indian history.

30. How did the Sufi saints interact with common people?

Sufi saints lived among common people, engaged in charity, provided spiritual guidance, and composed poetry in local languages, making their teachings accessible.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the Bhakti Movement and its impact on Indian society.

The **Bhakti Movement** was a religious reform movement that emerged in medieval India. It emphasized **devotion (bhakti) to a personal god** and rejected rigid caste distinctions, idol worship, and ritualistic practices. The movement spread across India through the teachings of saints like **Kabir, Guru Nanak, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, and Srimanta Sankardev**. These saints preached the importance of love, devotion, and unity with God through **simple living and direct connection with the divine**.

One of the major impacts of the Bhakti Movement was its **contribution to social reform**. The movement **opposed caste discrimination** and promoted **equality** among people. Saints like Kabir and Guru Nanak preached against the dominance of the Brahmanical priesthood and encouraged people to worship God directly. The movement also played a significant role in promoting **regional languages**, as Bhakti saints composed devotional songs and poetry in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, and other vernacular languages, making religious teachings accessible to the common people.

Furthermore, the Bhakti Movement contributed to **Hindu-Muslim unity**. Many saints, like Kabir and Dadu Dayal, emphasized that God is one and that religious differences are meaningless. This helped to reduce social and religious tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The Bhakti Movement also influenced Indian art, literature, and music, leaving a lasting impact on **Indian culture and spirituality**.

2. Explain the rise and significance of the Sufi Movement in India.

The **Sufi Movement** in India began as a mystical branch of Islam that focused on **spirituality, devotion, and love for God**. The Sufi saints, also known as "**Pirs**", spread their teachings through **poetry, music, and social service**, making their message appealing to both Hindus and Muslims.

The rise of the Sufi Movement in India can be traced back to the **Delhi Sultanate period (13th-16th century)**. The movement was led by saints like **Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Auliya, Baba Farid, and Sheikh Salim Chishti**. These saints **rejected material wealth**, lived simple lives, and preached about divine love and unity with God. They established **Khanqahs (monasteries)** where people, regardless of religion or caste, could come for guidance and blessings.

The significance of the Sufi Movement lies in its **role in spreading Islam in India peacefully**. Unlike the orthodox Islamic scholars, the Sufis emphasized **love, tolerance, and humanity**, which attracted many followers. The movement also played a key role in **promoting Hindu-Muslim unity**. Many Sufi saints adopted local traditions and languages, which helped in cultural integration. The impact of the Sufi Movement can still be seen today in **Sufi music (Qawwali), Dargahs (shrines), and poetry**, which continue to be a part of India's rich cultural heritage.

3. Describe the administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate.

The **Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526)** established a **centralized administration** in India, which was influenced by Islamic principles. The administrative system of the Sultanate was highly organized and efficient.

The **Sultan was the supreme authority** in the state. He held absolute power over military, political, and economic matters. The Sultan was assisted by a council of ministers, including the **Wazir (Prime Minister)**, **Ariz-i-Mumalik (Military Head)**, **Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice)**, and **Diwan-i-Insha (Head of Royal Correspondence)**. These officials played a crucial role in governing the empire.

The **provincial administration** was divided into **Iqtas (provinces)**, which were governed by **Iqtadars**. These Iqtadars were responsible for collecting revenue, maintaining law and order, and managing the army in their regions. The revenue system of the Delhi Sultanate was primarily based on **land tax (Kharaj)**, trade tax, and Jizya (a tax on non-Muslims). The judicial system was based on Islamic law (Sharia), but in some cases, local customs were also taken into consideration.

The **military administration** was another important feature of the Delhi Sultanate. The army was well-organized, with a **strong cavalry, infantry, and war elephants**. The military played a crucial role in defending the empire from external invasions and maintaining internal stability.

The **Delhi Sultanate's administration laid the foundation for future Indian empires**, including the Mughal Empire. Its centralized structure and revenue systems were later adopted and modified by the Mughals.

4. What were the causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate?

The **Delhi Sultanate declined in the early 16th century** due to a combination of internal weaknesses and external invasions. The major causes of its downfall can be categorized as follows:

1. **Weak Successors and Political Instability**

After the strong rulers like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughluq, the later Sultans were weak and inefficient. There were frequent **power struggles, court conspiracies, and revolts**, which weakened the empire's stability.

2. **Economic Decline and Administrative Corruption**

The Delhi Sultanate's economic condition worsened due to **heavy taxation, mismanagement, and corruption** among the officials. The revenue collected was often misused, leading to financial instability.

3. **Mongol and Timurid Invasions**

Repeated **Mongol invasions from Central Asia** and the devastating **attack by Timur (1398)** severely weakened the Sultanate. These invasions caused massive destruction and disrupted trade and administration.

4. **Rise of Regional Kingdoms**

By the late 15th century, powerful regional states like **Vijayanagara, Bahmani, Bengal, and Gujarat** emerged as independent kingdoms. The central authority of Delhi weakened as these regions asserted their independence.



5. The First Battle of Panipat (1526)

The final blow to the Delhi Sultanate came when **Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**. This battle marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.

Thus, a combination of **weak leadership, economic mismanagement, regional revolts, and foreign invasions** led to the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.

5. Compare and contrast the Bhakti and Sufi Movements.

The **Bhakti and Sufi Movements** were two major spiritual movements in medieval India that promoted **devotion, love, and unity with God**. While the Bhakti Movement emerged within Hinduism, the Sufi Movement developed as a mystical branch of Islam.

1. Similarities

- Both movements emphasized **personal devotion to God** and rejected rituals and priesthood.
- Both promoted **social equality** and condemned caste discrimination and religious intolerance.
- Saints from both movements composed **poetry and songs in regional languages**, making spiritual knowledge accessible to common people.
- Both movements played a role in **Hindu-Muslim unity** by fostering cultural interactions.

2. Differences

- **Bhakti saints**, like Kabir, Mirabai, and Chaitanya, were mostly Hindu, whereas **Sufi saints**, like Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and Nizamuddin Auliya, were Muslims.
- The Bhakti Movement was more focused on **idol worship and devotion to specific deities (e.g., Krishna, Rama, Shiva)**, while the Sufis emphasized **spiritual connection with Allah through meditation and music**.
- Bhakti saints established **temples and religious communities**, whereas Sufi saints set up **Khanqahs (monasteries) and Dargahs (shrines)**.

In conclusion, while the Bhakti and Sufi Movements had different religious origins, they shared a common goal of promoting **love, devotion, and unity**, leaving a lasting impact on Indian society and culture.

6. Discuss the role of Kabir in the Bhakti Movement.

Kabir was one of the most influential saints of the **Bhakti Movement**, who lived during the **15th century**. He was born in Varanasi and is believed to have been influenced by both Hindu and Muslim teachings. His teachings focused on **the unity of God, devotion, and the rejection of religious rituals and caste discrimination**.

Kabir's philosophy was based on **spirituality and simplicity**. He rejected idol worship, temple rituals, and the dominance of religious authorities. Instead, he preached that **God is one** and can be reached

through **love and devotion**. He often criticized both **Hindu Brahmins and Muslim Mullahs** for their rigid beliefs and hypocrisy. His verses, known as **Dohas (couplets)**, were simple yet powerful expressions of his spiritual ideology.

One of Kabir's main contributions to the Bhakti Movement was his emphasis on **social harmony and unity**. He encouraged people to rise above religious boundaries and see **all humans as equal**. His works were later compiled in a collection called "**Bijak**", and many of his verses are also included in the **Guru Granth Sahib**, the holy book of Sikhism.

Kabir's teachings had a **long-lasting impact** on Indian society. His ideas influenced the **Sant tradition** in North India and inspired later reformers like Guru Nanak. Even today, his poetry is widely read and continues to inspire people with its message of **love, equality, and devotion**.

7. Explain the causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate in detail.

The **Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526)** ruled over India for more than **300 years** but eventually declined due to various internal and external factors. The major causes of its downfall are as follows:

1. Weak and Incompetent Rulers

- After the reign of strong rulers like **Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughluq**, the later Sultans were weak and unable to control the vast empire.
- Frequent **succession conflicts and court conspiracies** weakened the central authority.

2. Economic Decline and Administrative Weakness

- Heavy taxation and corrupt administration led to financial instability.
- The **Iqta system**, which granted land to nobles in exchange for military service, led to powerful regional governors who later **challenged the Sultan's authority**.

3. Foreign Invasions

- **Mongol invasions** during the 13th and 14th centuries weakened the northern frontiers of the empire.
- **Timur's invasion in 1398** led to massive destruction in Delhi, further weakening the Sultanate.

4. Rise of Regional Kingdoms

- The **Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, and Bahmani kingdoms** gained independence and refused to recognize the Sultan's authority.
- The emergence of the **Vijayanagara Empire** in the south also challenged the Sultanate.

5. The First Battle of Panipat (1526)

- The final blow to the Delhi Sultanate came when **Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, defeated Ibrahim Lodi** in the **First Battle of Panipat**.



- This marked the **end of the Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of Mughal rule in India.**

Thus, a combination of **weak leadership, financial problems, foreign invasions, and regional rebellions** led to the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.

8. Describe the impact of Guru Nanak's teachings on Indian society.

Guru Nanak (1469–1539) was the **founder of Sikhism** and a key figure in the **Bhakti Movement**. He preached a message of **equality, devotion, and service to humanity**. His teachings had a profound impact on Indian society.

Guru Nanak emphasized that **God is one** and that people should worship Him with sincerity, rather than through rituals. He opposed **idol worship, caste discrimination, and religious divisions**. He also stressed the importance of **honest living, hard work, and sharing with others**. His teachings are recorded in the **Guru Granth Sahib**, the holy book of Sikhism.

The impact of Guru Nanak's teachings can be seen in several ways:

1. Promotion of Social Equality

- He strongly condemned the **caste system** and promoted the idea that **all human beings are equal**, regardless of birth or religion.
- This led to the development of Sikh practices like **Langar (community kitchens)**, where people from all backgrounds could eat together.

2. Religious Reform and Unity

- Guru Nanak tried to **bridge the gap between Hindus and Muslims** by teaching that both religions worship the same God.
- He rejected unnecessary rituals and promoted **direct devotion to God**.

3. Formation of Sikhism

- His followers later developed a **distinct religious identity** that led to the growth of **Sikhism** as a major religion in India.
- The **concept of Seva (selfless service)** became a fundamental part of Sikh teachings.

Guru Nanak's teachings continue to influence people today, promoting values of **equality, unity, and social service** in India and around the world.



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