

**HISTORY**  
**CLASS-VII**  
**CHAPTER-3**  
**"THE DELHI SULTANATE"**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

**1. The sultanate was divided into provinces called\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans ▶ Iqtas**

**2. Alauddin was the nephew of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans ▶ Jalaludin khilji**

**3. khizr khan was the viceroy of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans ▶ Timur**

**4. The most important ruler of the Lodis was\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans ▶ Sikandar Lodi**

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.**

**1. Malik kafur was a commander to\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans.(d) Alauddin khilji ✓**

**2. The practice of Sijdah was introduced in the court of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans.(b) Balban ✓**

**3.\_\_\_\_\_was Qutubuddin's son-in-law.**

**Ans.(a) Iltutmish ✓**

**4.Alauddin built a garrison town in Siri to keep a check on the\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans.(b) Mongols ✓**

**5.Ibrahim Lodi was insecure because of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans.(c) Rana Sangram Singh ✓**

### **C. Answer these questions in brief.**

**1. Who the founder of the khilji Dynasty?**

**Ans:- The founder of the khilji Dyansty is Jalauddin khilji.**

**2.Why did sultan appoint Razia as the ruler?**

**Ans:- The Sultan Iltutmish appointed Razia as the ruler of his kingdom because he was very impressed by her performances and she is more capable then her brothers.**

**3.Who was Timur?**

**Ans:- Amir Timur was a infamous**

**Turco-Mongol conqueror and the founder of the Timurid Empire in Persia and Central Asia.He invaded India in 1398AD.**

**4. Who were the Lodis? Name the most prominent Lodi ruler.**

**Ans:- The Lodi dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 to 1526. It was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. The Most prominent Lodi Dynasty ruler was Sikander Lodi.**

**5. Who was Malik kafur ?**

**Ans:- Malik Kafur was a prominent slave-general of the Delhi Sultanates ruler Alauddin Khalji.**

## **D. Answer these questions in detail.**

### **1. Discuss the establishment of Delhi Sultanate in India.**

**Ans:-**

Indian society witnessed many changes during the Sultanate period. The arrival and the establishment of the Muslim rule marked the fusion of Islamic and Indian cultures. Many low-caste Hindus embraced Islam as it emphasised on the principle of equality. This also led to the Indianisation of certain Islamic practices. At this time, the practice of sati, purdah system and child marriages became more common. The caste system continued to remain rigid. Fusion of Hindu and Islamic cultures brought significant changes in art, architecture, music and languages.

**2. How did Balban keep a check on his nobles?**

**Ans:- He asserted his authority over the nobles:-**

**i) He crushed the revolts of the Turkish nobles by transferring them to places away from Delhi.**

**ii) He declared that the sultan is the representative of God on Earth. Thus, the sultan assumed a divine status.**

### 3. Why was Alauddin praised for his administrative measures?

**Ans:-**

Administrative measures of Alauddin Khilji:

Sultan Alauddin Khalji established a strong central government during his reign in which the Sultan was the head of the administration.

The Sultan considered himself as a representative of God or "Shadow of God".

Alauddin Khalji paid his soldiers in cash. In order to enable his soldiers to buy products at cheap rates, he fixed the prices of commodities in and around Delhi. The markets were closely supervised and shopkeepers and traders charging above the fixed price were severely punished.

Alauddin had maintained a huge army. To meet the expenses of such a huge army, he introduced many revenue reforms. The land was carefully measured and the taxes to be paid to the state were fixed.



**4. Evaluate the major policies undertaken by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and analyze the drawbacks of the policies.**

**Ans:- Major policies are:-**

**Transfer of capital :-**

**Muhammad bin tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.**

#### **Token Currency**

The scarcity of silver and abundance of copper and bronze metal prompted the sultan to issue copper coins bearing same value as that of silver coins.

#### **Taxation in Doab**

Doab is a fertile alluvial tract lying between the rivers Ganga and the Yamuna. Muhammad Tughlaq increased the taxes in the Doab region as he was in need of money for raising a large army.



## **Plan of Conquests**

Muhammad bin had an ambition of conquering the world. He thus organised a strong army and paid them one full year's salary in advance.

The administrative measures were not successful. His military campaign to Kashmir turned out to be disastrous. The people who were forced to shift to Daulatabad resented the actions of the sultan. The increase in taxes in the Ganga and Yamuna areas resulted in several rebellions. He also had to finally abandon the token currency.

## **5. Discuss the main contributions of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.**

**Ans:- The Main Contributions are :-**

- He established a charity department which looked into the welfare of widows, orphans and needy children.
- He set up an employment bureau to provide job opportunities to unemployed people.
- He built rest houses for travellers and hospitals which provided free medical services to the poor and needy.
- He also reduced land revenues.
- He built various canals, tanks and dug wells. These measures helped in the improvement of agricultural production.

**~End of Chapter~**