

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VII

Subject : Social Science

Topic : History

Chapter:3

## THE DELHI SULTANATE

### 1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). The First Battle of Tarain was fought in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1192 CE  
(ii) 1191 CE  
(iii) 1190 CE  
(iv) 1206 CE

(b). Qutb-ud-din Aibak was succeeded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Jalal-ud-din  
(ii) Raziya Sultan  
(iii) Ala-ud-din Khalji  
(iv) Illtutmish

(c). The last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Khalji  
(ii) Sayyid  
(iii) Lodi  
(iv) Slave

(d). The village headman was called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) muqaddam  
(ii) patwari  
(iii) khuts  
(iv) muqti

### 2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

- (a). Muslim religious leader Sadr
- (b). Military commander under Delhi Sultans Iqtadar
- (c). New name given by Tughluq to Devagiri Daulatabad
- (d). Afghan tribesmen Lodis
- (e). Governor of Multan Khizr Khan

3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

- (a). The most magnificent building, Qutb Minar, was constructed by the Turks in the 13<sup>th</sup> century CE. **TRUE**
- (b). Raziya was murdered in 1260 CE. **FALSE**
- (c). Delhi Sultanate was divided into subas. **TRUE**
- (d). The weakness of Delhi Sultanate was exposed by Sikandar Lodi. **FALSE**
- (e). Muhammad Ghori attacked parts of Punjab and Sindh. **TRUE**

4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)

Column A

- (a) Samantas
- (b) Mamluks
- (c) Kharaj
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (e) Ulema

Column B

- (i) Tax on food grains
- (ii) Daulatabad
- (iii) Muslim religious scholars
- (iv) Sons of slaves
- (v) Aristocrats

ANS- a-v , b-iv , c-i , d-ii , e-iii

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

- (a). In which battle, had the forces of Muhammad Ghori been defeated?

The forces of Muhammad Ghori were defeated in the first battle of Tarain.

- (b). Who founded the 'slave dynasty'?

Qutub-ud-din Aibak founded the 'slave dynasty'.

- (c). Who was Minhaj-i-Siraj?

Minhaj-i-Siraj was chronicler during the reign of Raziya Sultan

- (d). Who was Timur and when did he invade Delhi?

Timur was a Turk who raided India. He invaded Delhi in 1398 CE.

- (e). What was Jaziya?

Jaziya was special tax paid by the non-Muslims.

6. Short Answer Type Questions.

- (a). Describe the division of a province in the Sultanate period.

The Delhi Sultanate was divided into Subas or provinces. Each province was divided into paraganas

and Paraganas into villages.

**(b). Why did the nobles oppose Raziya ?**

The nobles opposed Raziya because they did not approve of her independent ways like discarding female and holding court with the face unveiled. Moreover nobles did not like to be led by a women.

**(c). Why did Muhammad-bin Tughlaq decide to introduce bronze and copper coins.**

Muhammad-bin-Tughluq decided to introduce bronze and copper coins which were to have the same value as the silver coins or tankas. To overcome the shortage of silver in India.

**(d). Narrate Ala-ud-din Khalji`s tax collection system ?**

Samantas aristocrats and rich landlords were forced to accept Ala-ud-din Khalji`s authority. They were not allowed to levy taxes and were forced to pay taxes. Some old chieftains were appointed as tax collectors. Ala-ud-din levied three types of taxes.

- (i) Kharaj on food grains cultivation (about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce)
- (ii) Tax on cattles
- (iii) Tax on houses

**(e). Why was the first battle of Panipat faught ?**

Daulat Khan Lodi, who was the governor of Punjab, invited Babur, a Central Asian chief to invade India and displace Ibrahim Lodi. Babur invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 CE in the battlefield of Panipat. This battle came to be known as the First Battle of Panipat.

## **7. Long Answer Type Questions**

**(a). Narrate Ala-ud-din Khalji`s land revenue administration.**

Ala-ud-din took important steps in the field of land revenue administration.

1. He decided that land revenue would be assessed on the basis of measuring the land under cultivation.
2. The rich and powerful in the villages who had more land could not pass on their burden to the poor.
3. The Sultan also kept a strict watch on the local officers, responsible for revenue collection.
4. The accounts were strictly checked so that they could not cheat the state.

**(b). Who was Sikandar Lodi? Narrate his contribution to his dynasty.**

Sikandar Lodi was the second ruler of Lodi dynasty and the son of Sultan Bahlul Lodi. He brought the nobles under his control and established an efficient administrative system. He laid get emphasis on justice and all the highways of the empire were made safe from robbers and bandits.

**(c). Describe the division of empire under Delhi Sultanate.**

1. The Delhi Sultanate was divided into Subas or provinces. Each province was divided into Shiqs which were further divided into Paraganas and Paraganas into villages.
2. The head of a Suba was called Muqti while that of a Shia was called a Shiqdar.

3. The Paraganas was headed by Amil. The village headmen was called Mugaddam, accountant as patwari and landowners as Khuts.
4. Iqtas were controlled by Iqtadars.