

**ST.AUGUSTINE H.S.S, KUTTANELLUR- SOCIAL SCIENCE STD - 6**  
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**UNIT I MEDIEVAL INDIA : THE CENTRES OF POWER.**

**1.What is medieval period ?**

→ The period between CE 8<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century is generally known as the medieval period in Indian history.

**2.The longest river in India?**

→ Ganga

**3.Name the tributary of Ganga?**

→ Yamuna

**4.Name the biggest city where Yamuna flows?**

→ Delhi

**5.Where did Yamuna originate from?**

→ Yamunotri in Uttarakhand

**6.What are the historical monuments that the river narrates?**

→ The Qutab Minar, the Iron Pillars, the Juma Masjid, the Red fort, the India gate etc. are all in Delhi.

**7.Find out the geographical factors that motivated the rulers to opt Delhi as the centre of their Power ?**

→ \*Delhi is situated in Indo –Gangetic plain. The fertility of the region has been favourable for agricultural progress.

→ \*Aravalli mountain ranges lie on the West. It protects us from enemies.

→ \*The massive rocks of the Aravalli mountain range supplied the stones for construction of forts and buildings.

→ \*The river Yamuna facilitated water transportation and ensured enough water supply for Delhi.

**8.Who made Delhi become the first centre of power?**

→ Tomar kings

**9.In which name the Tomar King's Delhi known as ?**

→ Dhillika

**10.Which dynasty ruled Delhi after Tomar dynasty?**

→ Chauhan Dynasty.

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**11.Name the king of Ghor who conquered Delhi and started rule.?**

➔ Muhammad of Ghor.He defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and conquered Delhi

**12.List the dynasties and the respective major rulers during the Sultanate period?**

[CE 1206 - CE 1526]

1.Mamluk Dynasty (Slave Dynasty) ➔ Qutbuddin Aybak, Iltutmish, Balban

2. Khalji Dynasty ➔ Alauddin Khalji

3. Tughluq Dynasty ➔ Muhammad Bin Tughluq, Firuz Shah Thughluq

4. Sayyid Dynasty ➔ Khizr Khan

5. Lodi Dynasty ➔ Ibrahim Lodi

**13. Which were the regions conquered by Iltutmish?**

➔ Multan,Lahore,Bengal

**14.Which were the coins introduced by Iltutmish in his country?**

➔Tanka (silver coins) Jital (copper coins)

**15. Explain the monetary system introduced by Iltutmish in his empire?**

➔ Iltutmish was the ruler who assumed power after Qutbuddin. He conquered Multan, Lahore, Bengal, etc. He introduced a uniform monetary system in the regions under his control.

**16.Name the only woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?**

➔Sultana Raziyya

**17.Name the prominent ruler who ruled Delhi after Iltutmish ?**

➔ Balban

**18.Which was the dynasty that established power in Delhi after the Mamluk dynasty?**

➔Khalji dynasty

**19.Who was the most prominent ruler of the Khalji dynasty?**

➔Alauddin Khalji

**20.Which region was first conquered by Alauddin Khalji after taking power as Delhi ruler?**

➔ Gujarat

**21. What are the geographical peculiarities of Gujarat?**

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→ The long coastline is a peculiar feature of Gujarat. Therefore, several seaports exist here.

**22. How did the domination over Gujarat strengthen the Military of Alauddin Khalji?**

→ With the conquest of Gujarat, these sea ports came under the control of Alauddin Khalji. He could import fine horses from Iraq through these ports. This strengthened his military power and he conquered the regions in the southern and western India.

**23. Why Muhammad Bin Tughluq try to change the capital of his country from Delhi to Daulatabad?**

→ For making the administration more effective he tried to change the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad the centre of his country. By changing the capital, he thought that all the regions could be controlled effectively.

**24. What were the failure of the capital transfer?**

→ He implemented his plan in highly hot season. He ordered everyone to migrate from Delhi to Daulatabad. Many people died during the journey. Realizing his mistake he cancelled his plan, He understood that it was difficult to rule over South India from Delhi and North India from Daulatabad.

**25. Which was the dynasty that established power in Delhi after the Khalji Dynasty. ?**

→ Tughluq dynasty

**26. Who was the most prominent ruler of the Tughluq dynasty ?**

→ Muhammad Bin Tughluq

**27. Why did the Sultan rule began to decline after Thughluq rule?**

→ The rulers of the Sayyid and the Lodi dynasties who succeeded the Tughluq dynasty were weak. The Sultanate rule began to decline with the end of the Tughluq dynasty.

**28. Which dynasty ruled Delhi after the Sultanate reign?**

→ Mughal dynasty

**29. Who was the founder of Mughal Dynasty?**

→ Babur

**30. Name the battle that led to the establishment of the Mughal rule?**

→ The battle of Panipat [AD.1526]

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**31.What were the factors that helped the beginning of Mughal rule in Delhi?**

→ In 1526, the military of the Kabul ruler Babur and the Sultanate ruler Ibrahim Lodi fought at panipat near Delhi. The military of Babur used cannon and gun powder. so they could easily defeat the military of Ibrahim Lodi.

**32. Who was the most prominent Mughal ruler?**

→ Akbar

**33. Make a list of the main regions under the control of Akbar?**

→ Kabul , Kashmir, Multan, Delhi , Bihar , Malwa , Gujarat , Khandesh, Bengal

**34.Make a table of the Mughal rulers in the order of their rule?**

Rulers	Period
Babur	1526-1530
Humayun	1530-1540, 1555 - 1556
Akbar	1556-1605
Jahangir	1605-1627
Shah Jahan	1627-1658
Aurangazeb	1658-1707

**35.Name the Rajputs who made an important role under the rule of Akbar?**

→ Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Birbal, Raja Jay Singh, etc. were the prominent Rajputs who held important office during the Mughal period

**36. Akbar played an important role in the expansion of the Mughal Empire. How?**

→ He formed a huge army. To maintain it, he adopted a special system known as Mansabdari. Under this system, every officer was liable to maintain a specific number of soldiers. Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal, Birbal, Raja Jay Singh, etc. were the prominent Rajputs whom held important office during the Mughal period. With the help of these Akbar greatly extended the Mughal dynasty.

**37. Using the map of India , give a note about India under the reign of Aurangazeb.?**

→ Mughal empire mostly flourished far and wide in the period of Aurangazeb. Mughal empire included the whole of India excepting some of the South Indian countries. He ruled India for 50 years. Though the empire began to decline after Aurangazeb, it lasted until 1857.

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**38.Which were the kingdoms that prevailed in Southern India and Western India?**

→ SOUTH :- The Cholas,Vijayanagara,Bahmani → WEST: - Marathas.

**39. Write a short note on Chola kingdom ?**

→ The Chola dynasty became powerful by CE 9<sup>th</sup> century. Raja Raja Chola and Rajendra Chola were the prominent Chola rulers. The Cholas had a powerful navy. The influence of the Cholas was extended even to countries like Malaysia and the Indonesian islands.

**40. Read the paragraph [text book] about Vijayanagara by the Persian traveller Abdur Razzaq. What did you find?**

- There were many ports in Vijayanagara.
- Majority regions in the kingdom were fertile and regularly cultivable land.
- It takes at least three months to travel all over his kingdom.
- There are eleven lakh soldiers in his force.

**41. In which era did Vijayanagara empire flourish?**

→ Vijayanagara empire flourished in South India, in C.E. 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**42. Who were the famous rulers of Vijayanagara?**

→ Harihara, Bukka founded Vijayanagara. The most important ruler of Vijayanagara was Krishnadeva Raya.

**43. Why did the Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms fight for Raichur area?**

- Raichur area falls on the banks of rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.
- They are very fertile and famous for rice production in South India.
- Both countries fought to get control over this place.

**44. In which period, the Marathas became more powerful?**

→ CE 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

**45.What are the factors that helped in the growth of Marathas?**

- The Vindhya- Satpura mountains and the Narmada- Tapti rivers separates the Marathas from others.
- These natural protection helped Marathas to grow and develop a separate culture.
- Marathi language and literature gave unity to the Marathas.
- The most important Maratha ruler was Chatrapati Shivaiji.
- They have a powerful army and navy.
- These factors helped Marathas to become a powerful country.