

The Delhi Sultans

Q.1 Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans. Ananga Pala of Tomara Rajputs first established his capital at Delhi.

Q.2 What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. The Persian language used in administration under the Delhi Sultans.

Q.3 In whose reign did the sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Ans. Sultanate reach its farthest extent in reign of Muhammad Tughluq.

Q.4 From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Ans. Ibn Battuta traveller came India from Morocco Africa.

Q.5 According to the "Circle of Justice" why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Ans. A king cannot survive without soldiers, and soldiers cannot live without salaries. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants. But peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy.

Q. 6. What is meant by the "Internal" and "external" frontiers of the sultanate?

Ans. Internal frontiers → of the sultanate include hinterlands of the garrison towns and Ganga - Yamuna doab.

External frontiers → of the sultanate include unconquered areas of Southern India which is away from Delhi.

Q. 7. What were the steps taken to ensure that "Muqtis" performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the sultans?

Ans. The steps taken are given below -

- Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the Muqtis.
- Care was taken that the Muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.

The muqtis may have wanted to defy the orders to the sultans because their appointment was not hereditary. Also, their job was transferable.

Q. 8. What was the impact of the Mongol invasion on the Delhi sultanate?

Ans. Alauddin Khalji constructed a new garrison town at Siri for his soldiers.

- They raised a large standing army. He imposed taxes on land to feed the army at the rate of 50% of peasants' yield.

- He began to pay the soldiers in cash.
- Muhammad Tughluq shifted people of Delhi to Daulatabad in South and converted Delhi into a garrison town. Paid the soldiers in cash.

Q.9. Do you think the authors of Twarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans. No, because the authors of Twarikh were learned men and they only wrote to the king in the hope of rich rewards.

Q.10 Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Ans. Raziyya Sultan was unique in history because she is the first woman to become the ruler of the Sultanate. She was more able than all her brothers.
 ⇒ yes, I think like ~~that~~ that. The situation has changed today. Due to the spread of education people now realise the potential of woman. So they have started accepting them as leaders. Even in rural areas now we see women sarpanches and councillors.

Q.11 Why were the Delhi sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?

Ans. The cutting down forests to give land to the peasants and carry out agricultural practices. Also, new fortresses and towns were established to protect trade routes and to promote regional trade.

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In Today's world, deforestation occurs due to construction of roads, railways, houses and industries. So we can say that deforestation occurs for the same reasons today only the perspective of views has been changed.