

Chapter 1

Sources of Medieval India

I. Choose the correct Answer:

Question 1.

.....are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

- a) Chronicles
- b) Travelogues
- c) Coins
- d) Inscriptions

Answer:

- d) Inscriptions

Question 2.

..... was the land gifted to temples.

- a) Vellanvagai
- b) Shalabhoga
- c) Brahmadeya
- d) Devadana

Answer:

- d) Devadana

Question 3.

.....period was known as the period of devotional literature.

- a) Chola
- b) Pandya
- c) Rajput
- d) Vijayanagar

Answer:

- a) Chola

Question 4.

.....provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Ain – i – Akbar
- b) Taj – ul – Ma'asir
- c) Tuzk – i – Jahangiri

d) Tarikh – i – Frishta

Answer:

b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir

Question 5.

.....an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

- a) Marco Polo
- b) Al Beruni
- c) Domingo Paes
- d) Ibn Battuta

Answer:

d) Ibn Battuta

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1.inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

Answer:

Uttiramerur plates

2.had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

Answer:

Muhammad Ghori

3. 3.6 grams of silver amounted to a.....

Answer:

Jital

4.....was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of the Slave Dynasty.

Answer:

Minhaj-us-siraj

5. An Italian travellervisited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

Answer:

Niccolo Conti

III. Match the following:

	A	B
1.	Khajuraho	a) Odisha
2.	Konark	b) Hampi
3.	Dilwara	c) Madhya Pradesh
4.	Virupaksha	d) Rajasthan

Answer:

	A	B
1.	Khajuraho	a) Odisha
2.	Konark	c) Madhya Pradesh
3.	Dilwara	d) Rajasthan
4.	Virupaksha	b) Hampi

IV. State true or false:

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to the Jaina institution.

Answer:

True

2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire.

Answer:

False

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts.

Answer:

True

4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522.

Answer:

False

V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:

Question 1.

Assertion (A): Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess

Lakshmi.

Reason (R): The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A

Question 2.

Find out the wrong pair:

- 1. Madura Vijayam – Gangadevi
- 2. Abul Fazal – Ain-i-Akbari
- 3. Ibn Battuta – Tahqiq-i-Hind
- 4. Amuktamalyatha – Krishnadevaraya

Answer:

- 3. Ibn Battuta – Tahqiq – i – Hind

Question 3.

Find out the odd one:

- a) Inscriptions
- b) Travelogues
- c) Monuments
- d) Coins.

Answer:

- b) Travelogues

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

Who compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham?

Answer:

Nathamuni compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham.

Question 2.

What does the word Tuzk mean?

Answer:

Tuzk means 'Auto-Biography'.

Question 3.

Name Jahangir's memoir.

Answer:

Jahangir's Memoir is Tuzk – i- Jahangiri.

Question 4.

Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

Answer:

The two different types of sources for the study of history are Primary Source and Secondary Source.

Question 5.

List out the important mosques and forts constructed during medieval times.

Answer:

- Important Mosques: Quwwat – ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah, and Charminar.
- Important Forts: Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi, Red Fort, Forts of Dauladabad, and Firozshah Kotla.

Question 6.

Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Answer:

Morco polo, Alberuni, Ibn Battuta, Nicolo Condi, Abdur Razzaq, Domingo Paes.

VII. Answer the following:**Question 1.**

Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer:

1. The picture and the legend on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles and portraits, events, places, dates, dynasties, and logos.
2. The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.
3. Mention of the king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, trade links, and religious faith can also be found in the coins.

4. Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
5. This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook. Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.
6. Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji's gold coins, Muhammad-bin- Tughluq's copper token currency is indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time. A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty-eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.

VIII. Answer Grid:

1. was a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb.

Answer:

Khafi Khan

2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to

Answer:

Rajendra Chola 1

3.was the land for the maintenance of the school.

Answer:

Shalabhoga

4.compiled Periyapuranam.

Answer:

Sekkizhar

5.is an Arabic word meaning history.

Answer:

Tarikh (or) Tahquiq

6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to..... in the south.

Answer:

Devagiri (Dauladabad)

IX. HOTs:

Question 1.

The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire- Substantiate.

Answer:

- Metals like Gold and Silver are precious and rare elements.
- They are shiny, strong, and have high economic value.
- If such metals are used in coins in an empire, it indicates its economic prosperity.

7th Social Science Guide Sources of Medieval India Additional Important Questions and Answers**I. Choose the correct Answer:****Question 1.**

Who issued the Tiruvalangadu plates?

- a) Rajaraja Chola
- b) Rajendra Chola
- c) Kulothunga
- d) Vijaya

Answer:

- b) Rajendra Chola

Question 2.

At which district Uttiramerur inscriptions were founded?

- a) Madurai
- b) Salem
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Virudhunagar

Answer:

- c) Kanchipuram

Question 3.

Token currency was introduced by

- a) Mohammed – bin – Tuhlaq
- b) Taj – ud – Maassir
- c) Tuzki – Jahangiri
- d) Tarih – i – Frishta

Answer:

- a) Mohammed – bin – Tuhlaq

Question 4.

Who composed Devaram?

- a) Nambhiyandar Nambi
- b) Kambar
- c) Sekkilar
- d) Jayadeva

Answer:

- a) Nambhiyandar Nambi

Question 5.

Madur Vijayam composed by

- a) Nambiyadar Nambi
- b) Ganga Devi
- c) Sekkilar
- d) Kambar

Answer:

- b) Ganga Devi

Question 6.

Prithiviraj Raso portrays which kings valour?

- a) Marathas
- b) Rajputs
- c) Vijayanagar rulers
- d) Cholas

Answer:

- b) Rajputs

Question 7.

The courtier of Muhammed Tughlug was.....

- a) Muhammed – bin – Tughluq
- b) Taj – ud- Massir
- c) Zia-ud- din Barani
- d) Tarik – i – Frishta

Answer:

- c) Zia – ud – din Barani

Question 8.

Tarika – Badwani was published in.....

- a) A.D 1585
- b) A.D 1597
- c) A.D 1575
- d) A.D1595

Answer:

- d) A.D 1595

Question 9.

The traveller visiter during the Pandya Kingdom was

- a) Marco Polo
- b) Nicolo conti
- c) Al – Barani
- d) Ibn Battuta

Answer:

- a) Marco Polo

Question 10.

Rihla was the tvavalogue of

- a) Marcopolo
- b) Alberuni
- c) Ibn battuta
- d) Nicola Conti

Answer:

- c) Ibn battuta

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1.were the land of Non-Bramins.

Answer:

Vellanvagai

2. Anbil plates were issued by

Answer:

Sundara Chola

3. Uttiramerur inscriptions provide the details of village administration of.....

Answer:

Cholas

4. Silver Tanka introduced by

Answer:

Iluttmish

5. Nalaya Divya Prabandham compiled by

Answer:

Nathamuni

6. Periyapurana was composed by

Answer:

Sekkizhar

7. Kamba Ramayanam was written by

Ans: Kambar

8.composed by Appar, Sambandar and Sudarar.

Answer:

Devaram

9. Thiruvasaagam written by

Answer:

Manikka Vasakar

10.written Gita Govindam in 12th century.

Answer:

Jayadeva

11. Kabir Das was a poet.

Answer:

15th century

12. The poem Amuktamalya was composed by

Answer:

Krishandevaraya

13. Nicoto Conti comes to Vijayanagar in.....A.D.

Answer:

1420

14.written by Kalkan.

Answer:

Rajtarangini

15. Hasan Nizam wrote.....

Answer:

Taj- ul – Massir

III. Match the following:

A		B	
1.	Khajuraho	a)	Odisha
2.	Konark	b)	Hampi
3.	Dilwara	c)	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Virupaksha	d)	Rajasthan

Answer:

A		B	
1.	Khajuraho	a)	Odisha
2.	Konark	c)	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Dilwara	d)	Rajasthan
4.	Virupaksha	b)	Hampi

IV. State true or false:

A		B	
1.	Marcopolo	a)	Ghazni
2.	Alberuni	b)	Morocco
3.	IbnBattuta	c)	Venice
4.	Domingpaes	d)	Italy

5. Nicolo Conti

e) Portuguese

Answer:

A	B
1. Marcopolo	c) Venice
2. Alberuni	a) Ghazni
3. Ibn Battuta	b) Morocco
4. Domingoes	e) Portuguese
5. Nicolo Conti	d) Italy

IV. State true or false:

1. A Jital contained 4.6 grains of Silver.

Answer:

False

2. Minhaj – us – siraj patronized by sultan Nazro udin Muhammed.

Answer:

True

3. Khafi Khan was the courtier Akbar.

Answer:

False

V. a) Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate Answer:

Question 1.

Assertion (A): The Islamic – Persian practical records made in palm leaf and papers.

Reason (R): Copper plates were high cost

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A

Question 2.

Assertion(A) : Chola period was known as the period of elevational literature.

Reason (R): There was a devotional movement in South India was held

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A

Question 3.

Find the odd one

- a) Periyarpuranam
- b) Kamba Ramayanam
- c) Thiruvvasagam
- d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

Answer:

- d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:**Question 1.**

What is Inscription?

Answer:

Inscriptions are writings engraved on rocks, stones, temple walls, and metals.

Question 2.

Name the various types of land gifted by Chola kings.

Answer:

Vellanvagai, Brahmadeya, Shalabhoga, Devadana, Pallichchandam

Question 3.

What is Monuments?

Answer:

Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, Forts, minars, and Minarets are called Monuments.

Question 4.

What are the main features of the Delhi Sultanate?

Answer:

Arches, domes, and minarets are the main features of the Delhi Sultanate.

Question 5.

Point out the travelogues of Morcopolo.

Answer:

- Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller, visited the Pandya Kingdom.
- He mentioned thousands of horses were imported into southern India from Arabia and Persia.

VII. Answer the following:

Question 1.

What are the sources? Mention the types of sources with examples?

Answer:

- Sources are the supporting materials, documents, or records in the form of evidence that help reconstruct the past.
- Sources are classified as Primary Sources and Secondary Sources.
- Primary sources: Inscriptions monuments and coins are primary sources.
- Secondary Sources: Literacy sources chronicles, travelogues, biographies, and autobiographies.

Question 2.

Give a detailed account of copper plates.

Answer:

- Copperplate grants are legal documents.
- The Islamic – Persian Practices and the relatively high cost of copper plates made palm leaf copper plate grants issued during the later Chola period (10th to 13th Century) record gifts to individual priests or teachers.
- Who were Hindu, Buddhist or Jaina or to persons of eminence?
- Tiruvalangadu plates of Rajendra Chola I and the Aabil plates of Sundara Chola are notable examples.