

## Chapter 5. The Delhi Sultans

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### Very Short Q&A:

**Q1: Delhi was made capital by the rulers of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Tomar dynasty

**Q2: Mughal emperor Humayun, was defeated by\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Sher shah

**Q3: Who was the founder of the Sayyed dynasty?**

**Ans:** Khizr Khan

**Q4: Timur attacked India in 1398 AD and later defeated Tughlaqs. True/False**

**Ans:** True

**Q5: Kharaj was a tax on cultivation. True/False**

**Ans:** Three

**Q6: How many taxes were levied by the Delhi Sultans?**

**Ans:** Three types of taxes imposed by the Sultans of Delhi were kharaj, ghari and chari.

**Q7: Name the Three types of taxes imposed by the Sultans of Delhi.**

**Ans:** True

**Q8: During whose reign Sultanate faced maximum Mongol invasion?**

**Ans:** Alauddin Khalji

**Q9: Who invaded Southern India for the first time?**

**Ans:** Alauddin Khalji

**Q10: Delhi achieved the status of capital for the first time under the rule of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Tomara Rajputs

**Q11: What was the term 'iqta' stood for, during the Sultanate period?**

**Ans:** land assigned to military commanders.

**Q12: The Chauhan dynasty which ruled Delhi from 1165 came to power after defeating \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Tomaras

**Q13: Alauddin Khilji established a separate department to carry out the assessment and collection of the land revenue. True/False**

**Ans:** True

**Q14: Who made the plan to capture Monghol territory?**

**Ans:** Mohammad Tughluq

**Q15: Who abolished Iqta?**

**Ans:** Alaud din Khilji

**Q16: Ibn Battuta belonged to Persia?**

**Ans:** No, Morocco

**Q17: Where the idea of "Three orders" was first formulated?**

**Ans:** France

**Q18: Name the Ruler who has shifted capital from Delhi to Daultabad.**

**Ans:** Muhammad Tughlaq

**Q19: A type of coin minted at Delhi is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** The Dehliwal type

**Q20: Who defeated the Tomars and took control over Delhi?**

**Ans:** Chouhans

**Q21: When did Raziya Sultan lost the control of Delhi?**

**Ans:** 1240 AD.

**Q22: Name the main mosque of Jahanpanah.**

**Ans:** Begumpuri mosque

**Q23: The Quwat-al-Islam is located in\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Delhi

**Q24: Under whose reign the system of Iqtadari was thoroughly modernized?**

**Ans:** Muhammad Tughlaq.

**Q25: What was the another name for Iqtadars?**

**Ans:** Muktis

**Q26: A token currency similar to today's paper currency was released during the reign of\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Iqtadars

**Q27: The holders of Iqta were known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Iltutmish

**Q28: During whose reign the system of bandagan came into existence?**

**Ans:** Sikander Lodi

**Q29: Moth Ki Masjid was constructed during the time of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Kharaj

**Q30: The name that denotes land tax was \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans:** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

**Q31: Who founded the City of Delhi called the "Sanctuary of the World"?**

**Ans:** Muhammed Tughlaq

**Q32: Who modernized the iqta system?**

**Ans:** Alauddin Khalji

**Q33: Who was the emperor in charge of constructing the Moth Ki Masjid?**

**Ans:** Sikander Lodi

**Q34: Name the ruler who made the state directly responsible for the collection of land revenue.**

**Ans:** Allauddin Khalji

**Q35: Name a famous traveler who came from the country of Morocco in the fourteenth century.**

**Ans:** Ibn batuta

## Short Q&A:

**Q1: Discuss briefly the types of taxes in Delhi Sultanate.**

**Ans:** There were three types of taxes-

1. The tax levied on crops was called 'kharaj' which was about 50 percent of the peasant's produce.
2. The second tax was on the cattle.
3. The third tax was on the Houses.

**Q2: What was the difference between the administrative system of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq?**

**Ans:**

Alauddin's System	Muhammad Tughluq's system
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Alauddin's administrative measures were quite successful.</li><li>2. Chroniclers praised his reign for its cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market.</li><li>3. He successfully withstood the threat of the Mongol invasions.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mohammad Tughluq's administrative system was a failure.</li><li>2. His system created complications in the shifting of people to Daultabad, which resented the raising of taxes, which further widespread the rebellion.</li><li>3. The 'token' currency was recalled.</li></ol>

**Q3: State the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre.**

**Ans:** Delhi first became a capital kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs. They were defeated by the chauhans or the Chamanas in the twelfth century who were from Ajmer. It was then that Delhi became a commercial centre. Many Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed important temples. Coins minted here had a wide circulation.

**Q4: Discuss briefly why the administrative character and methods of Muhammad Tughluq were a failure?**

**Ans:** Muhammad Tughluq's administrative character and methods were a failure. The main reasons for the failures were-

- His campaign into Kashmir was a disaster, after which he gave up his plans to invade Transoxiana.

- The shifting of Capital, from Delhi to Daulatabad, was a spoiled decision.
- The raising of taxes and famine in the Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion.
- Finally, the 'Token' currency had to be recalled.

**Q5: Mention all the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense?**

**Ans:** A fourteenth century traveler 'Ibn Battuta' explained that the Chieftains fortified themselves in mountains, in Rocky, uneven and rugged places, as well as in bamboo groves. They lived in these forests, which serve them as ramparts, inside which was their cattle and the crop, and water was available for them, this is usually rain water. These chieftains cannot be subdued except by powerful armies who enter the forests by cutting the bamboos with special instruments.

**Q6: Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles.**

**Ans:** The authors of the Tawarikh had a systematic method of working-

- The authors lived in cities(mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages
- They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards
- These authors advised the rulers on the need to preserve an ideal' social order based on birthright and gender distinctions
- These ideas were not shared by everybody.

**Q7: Why did the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate fail to control the hinterlands initially?**

**Ans:** Because of following reasons:

- Long distance
- Rebellion and war
- Challenge of Mongol Invasions from Afghanistan
- Rebellions of Governors.

**Q8: Why was Raziya, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish removed from the throne of Delhi?**

**Ans:** In 1236, Sultan Iltutmish's daughter Raziya became the Sultan. Minhaj-i-Siraj the chronicler of that time recognised that she was better qualified than her brothers to rule the kingdom but as per the rules and norms of Gender distinctions and Birthright he was not comfortable with a female becoming the ruler,even the nobles were not happy. She was removed from the throne in 1240

**Q9: Who were the bandagans and what was their role in the Delhi Sultanate?**

**Ans:** The Bandagans were special slaves purchased for military service by the early sultans especially Iltutmish.They were carefully trained to man important political

offices in the kingdom. They were totally dependent on the masters and the Sultan could trust them implicitly.

**Q10: Who were the iqtadars or the muqti and what was their role?**

**Ans:** The Khalji and the Tughlaq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories. These land were called the Iqta and the landholders were called Iqtadars or the muqti. The role of the muqti was to lead military campaigns and to maintain peace and order in their Iqtas.

**Q11: What forced the two rulers Allauddin Khilji and Muhammed Tughluq to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi?**

**Ans:** The Mongols under Genghis Khan attacked the Delhi Sultanate repeatedly after 1219. This forced the two rulers to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi because the attacks increased during the reign of Allauddin Khilji and in the early years of Muhammed Tughluq's rule.

**Q12: Why do you think Barani criticised Sultan Muhammed Tughluq?**

**Ans:** Sultan Muhammed Tughluq appointed Aziz Khummar, a wine distiller, Firuj Hajjam, a barber, Manka tabbakh, a cook and two gardeners Ladhs and Pira to high administrative posts. Ziyauddin Barani, a fourteenth century chronicler reported the appointments as a sign of the Sultan's loss of judgement and his incapacity to rule.

**Q13: What did the Iqtadar or Muqtis do with the revenue they collected from the region?**

**Ans:** The duty of Iqtadar or Muqti was to maintain law and order in their iqtas. In exchange of their services, they collected revenues of their assignments as salary. They also paid the soldiers from the revenue they collected. These muqti's were assigned iqtas for a short period of time to maintain control.

**Q14: What do you mean by Iqta System?**

**Ans:** The Khalji and Tughluq Monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called Iqta

**Q15: When did Delhi become the capital city under the Delhi Sultanate?**

**Ans:** Delhi became as capital city under the Delhi Sultanate in 13 Century.

**Q16: What are the important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate?**

**Ans:** Important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate are coins, inscriptions and architecture and the most important sources are Histories (Tarikh (singular) or Tawarikh (plural)). They were written in Persian language

**Q17: Why was Razziya, the Sultana of Delhi Sultanate dethroned?**

**Ans:** Razziya was the daughter of Iltutmish. She was appointed as the Sultana of Delhi in 1236. Minhaj-I-Siraj was a Chronicler of the age. He favored the subordination of women. Religious leaders of that period did not like a woman ruling the state. That was why, Razziya was removed from the throne in 1240

**Q18: What do you understand by the terms Iqta and muqtis ?**

**Ans:** Iqtas were the land granted to the military commanders in lieu of their salaries and holders of these territories were known as Iqtadars or muqtis

**Q19: Write briefly about the invasion of the Mongols and its results ?**

**Ans:** Invasion of the Mongols took place under Genghis Khan in the north-east Iran in 1219. During this time Delhi also was invaded. And the rule of Alauddin Khalji and Tughluq witnessed many invasions of the Mongols. Due to this reason the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate had to mobilize their army and strengthened it.

**Q20: Who were Ulema? Who was Ibn Batuta?**

**Ans:** Ulema' were the scholars of Islamic learning, who were generally orthodox in their outlook. Ibn Batuta, was a fourteenth-Century traveller from Morocco, Africa.

## **Long Q&A:**

**Q1: Explain the types of taxes which were levied on the people during the rule of the Delhi Sultan**

**Ans:** The revenue that was collected in the form of taxes was of three types:

- On cultivation called Kharaj and amounting to about 50 percent of the peasant's produce.
- On cattle
- On Houses

**Q2: Write a brief note on the administration of Delhi Sultanate provinces under the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis.**

**Ans:** The Khaljis and the Tughlaq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of the territories of various sizes. These territories or land were called iqtas and their landholder was called iqtadars or muqtis. They provided military services to the sultan of Delhi. In return, they could collect revenue from these lands and keep a part of it as their salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis. Care was taken that muqtis collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and also maintained a required number of soldiers. The kings forced the samanta aristocrats to accept their authority.