

CHAPTER 5

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Chapter-5.1

I. Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.

Question 1.

Who were the first among the Muslims to invade India?

Answer:

Arabs were the first among Muslims to invade India.

Question 2.

Name the famous book of Alberuni.

Answer:

Kitab-Ul-Hind is the famous book of Alberuni.

Question 3.

Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?

Answer:

Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Slave dynasty.

Question 4.

Who was the founder of the Khilji dynasty?

Answer:

Jalaluddin Khilji was the founder of the Khilji dynasty.

Question 5.

Who was the commander of Alla-ud-din Khilji who led the Southern expedition?

Answer:

Malik Kafur was the commander of Alla-ud-din Khilji for the Southern expedition.

Question 6.

Who was called "The Parrot of India"?

Answer:

Amir Khusru was called "The Parrot of India".

Question 7.

Who was the founder of the Tughlak dynasty?

Answer:

Ghiyasuddin Tughlak was the founder of the Tughlak dynasty.

Question 8.

Who was the famous Sultan of Tughlak dynasty?

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was the famous Sultan of the Tughlak dynasty.

Question 9.

Who shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlak shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

Question 10.

Who introduced token Currency?

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlak introduced token currency.

Question 11.

Who commenced the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi?

Answer:

Qutub-ud-din Aibak commenced the construction of Qutub Minar.

II. Answer the following in two words or two sentences each.**Question 1.**

In which year did the second battle of Tarain take place?

Between whom was it fought?

Answer:

The second battle of Tarain took place in 1192 C.E. It was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohammad Ghori.

Question 2.

Name any two dynasties of Delhi Sultanate.

Answer:

The Slave dynasty and the Khilji dynasty.

Question 3.

Name any two important monuments constructed by Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Answer:

Alai Darwaza and Fort of Siri were constructed by Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Question 4.

Why did Alla-ud-din Khilji call himself as 'Sikandar'?

Answer:

He called himself 'Sikandar' because he had conquered almost the entire India and compared himself to Alexander the Great.

Question 5.

Name any two generals of Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Answer:

Ulugh Khan and Malik Kafur were two important generals of Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Question 6.

Give any two causes for the transfer of capital by Mohammad bin Tughlak.

Answer:

1. To safeguard the capital from Mongol invasions.
2. To place the capital in the center of the empire for better administration.

Question 7.

Name two historians of Tughlak period.

Answer:

Zia-ud-din Barani and Ibn Batuta.

Question 8.

Who started the writing of "Tarik-i-Firozshahi"? Who completed it?

Answer:

Barani started writing *Tarik-i-Firozshahi*, and Shams-i-Siraj Afif completed it.

Question 10.

Name two books of Amir Khusrau.

Answer:

Khazyan-ul-Futuh and *Tarkish-i-Alai* are two books of Amir Khusrau.

III. Answer the following in 15 to 20 sentences each.**Question 1.**

Write a note on the South Indian expedition of Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Answer:

Alla-ud-din Khilji was the first Muslim ruler to attempt the conquest of South India. He deputed his general Malik Kafur for the campaign. The first expedition was to Devagiri (1307 CE), where Ramachandradeva was defeated, and Devaladevi was captured and married to Khizer Khan. Ramachandradeva agreed to pay tribute. In 1309 CE, Malik Kafur attacked Warrangal, forcing King Prataparudradeva to surrender gold, elephants, and horses. In 1310 CE, Dwarasamudra (Halebidu) was attacked, temples looted, and Vira Ballala III paid tribute.

In 1311 CE, Malik Kafur marched to Madhurai during a civil war, looted towns and temples, reached Rameshwaram, destroyed a temple, and built a mosque. The last expedition in 1312 CE was against Shankaradeva of Devagiri, who was defeated and annexed. By 1312 CE, Alla-ud-din's empire extended from Lahore to Madhurai and from Bengal to Gujarat. He issued coins with the title "Sikandar," reflecting his ambition.

Question 2.

Explain the reforms of Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Answer:

Alla-ud-din Khilji strengthened administration, keeping strict control over nobles, restricting marriages, appointing spies, and preventing secret meetings. Military reforms included a strong army, branding of horses, descriptive registers, abolishing Jagirs, and paying salaries in cash. Ariz-i-Mumalik managed appointments. Revenue reforms included scientific land measurement, heavy taxation of nobles, Jaziya on non-Muslims, and appointing Mustakhraj to prevent corruption.

Economic reforms involved market regulation, fixing prices of essential goods, and storing grains in government granaries. Cheating in weights and measures was severely punished. These reforms strengthened the state, army, and helped the common people.

Question 3.

Why is Mohammad bin Tughlak called a 'Mixture of Opposites'?

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was highly intelligent, a learned scholar, excellent speaker, and talented calligraphist with knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy. However, his administrative experiments often failed due to poor planning. Tax increase in Doab caused distress, transferring the capital to Daulatabad led to thousands of deaths, and the token currency experiment failed, causing economic collapse. Despite good intentions, his policies caused suffering, making him unpopular and giving him the reputation of a 'Mixture of Opposites'.

IV. Answer the following in 30 to 40 sentences each.**Question 1.**

Describe the achievements of Alla-ud-din Khilji.

Answer:

I. Conquest of North India

1. Conquest of Gujarat (1297 CE):

- Gujarat was ruled by Rajput king Karnadeva.
- In 1297 CE, Ulugh Khan and Nazarath Khan, the generals of Alla-ud-din, attacked Gujarat and captured Anhilwada, Somanatha, and Cambay.
- Karnadeva fled to Devagiri with his daughter Devaladevi.
- Kamaladevi, the queen of Karnadeva, was captured and later married by Alla-ud-din Khilji.
- During this expedition, Malik Kafur, a eunuch, was purchased for one thousand dinars, and became famous as Hazar Dinari.

2. Conquest of Ranthambore (1301 CE):

- Raja Hamira Deva, ruler of Ranthambore, gave shelter to some Neo-Muslims, which angered Alla-ud-din.
- Ulugh Khan and Nazarath Khan led a siege that lasted 11 months.
- Ranthambore was captured, and Hamira Deva was killed.

3. Conquest of Mewar (Chittor) (1303 CE):

- The Sisodias of Mewar were highly respected among Rajputs. Their fort at Chittor was considered **unconquerable**.
- According to tradition, Alla-ud-din attacked Chittor because of his desire for **Padmini**, the wife of Rana Ratan Singh.
- When defeat was certain, Padmini and other Rajput women performed **Jauhar** (self-immolation to protect honour).
- Chittor was captured, and Alla-ud-din's son **Khizer Khan** was made its governor.

4. Other Conquests:

- By 1305 CE, Alla-ud-din also captured **Malwa, Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi, and Jalore**, completing his northern conquests.

5. Mongol Raids:

- Between 1296 and 1308 CE, Alla-ud-din faced more than six Mongol invasions.
- The Mongols, supported by Neo-Muslims, posed a constant threat.
- Alla-ud-din took strict measures: building roads and forts, establishing garrisons, maintaining strong armies, and ordering the massacre of Neo-Muslims.

II. South Indian Campaign

Alla-ud-din Khilji was the **first Muslim ruler** to attempt the conquest of South India. He sent his general **Malik Kafur** on these expeditions.

1. Expedition to Devagiri (1307 CE):

- King Ramachandradeva of Devagiri had sheltered Karnadeva and Devaladevi and also withheld annual tribute.
- Malik Kafur, with 30,000 soldiers, defeated him.
- Devaladevi was captured and married to Khizer Khan.
- Ramachandradeva agreed to pay tribute regularly.

2. Warangal Expedition (1309 CE):

- Malik Kafur besieged Warangal, ruled by Prataparudradeva.
- The king surrendered, offering a golden statue of himself, 100 elephants, 7,000 horses, and immense wealth.
- Historian Amir Khusrau wrote that Malik Kafur returned with booty carried by a thousand camels groaning under its weight.

3. Conquest of Dwarasamudra (1310 CE):

- Malik Kafur attacked Dwarasamudra (Halebidu), ruled by Vira Ballala III.
- The sudden attack looted the capital, temples were destroyed, and elephants, horses, and treasures were surrendered.
- Vira Ballala III agreed to pay annual tribute.

4. Conquest of Madurai (1311 CE):

- Civil war was ongoing between Sundara Pandya and Veera Pandya.
- Malik Kafur plundered important towns and temples, reaching Rameshwaram, where he destroyed the great temple and built a mosque.
- He returned to Delhi with immense spoils in 1311 CE.

5. Second Expedition to Devagiri (1312 CE):

- King **Shankaradeva** of Devagiri withheld tribute and attempted independence.
- Malik Kafur defeated and killed him, annexing Devagiri into the Delhi Sultanate.

Extent of the Empire

- By 1312 CE, Alla-ud-din Khilji's empire stretched from Lahore in the North to Madurai in the South, and from Bengal in the East to Gujarat in the West.
- He became the master of almost the whole of India.
- Though he dreamt of conquering the world, he had to remain satisfied with his Indian empire.
- He even issued coins with the title "Sikandar" (Alexander II).

Question 2.

Critically examine the administrative experiments of Mohammad-bin-Tughalak.

Answer:

Muhammad-bin-Tughalak (1325–1351 CE) is remembered for his bold but controversial administrative experiments.

1. Increase of Taxes in the Doab:

The fertile Doab region, between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, was heavily taxed to increase state revenue. However, the hike came during a period of drought, causing great distress. Farmers who failed to pay were harshly punished, making the Sultan very unpopular.

2. Transfer of Capital (1327 CE):

To protect Delhi from Mongol invasions and to place the capital at the center of his empire, Muhammad shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri, renaming it *Daulatabad*. He forced the entire population to move. Chroniclers like Barani and Ibn Batuta describe the extreme hardships—long journeys, disease, hunger, and dacoit attacks—that caused immense suffering and death. Later, realizing his mistake, he ordered everyone to return to Delhi, worsening the tragedy.

3. Token Currency Reform (1329–1332 CE):

To save gold and silver, the Sultan introduced copper coins with the same value as silver tankas. Since private minting was not restricted, counterfeit coins flooded the market. Taxes were paid in fake coins, trade collapsed, and the treasury became empty when he recalled the copper coins in exchange for gold and silver. The experiment ended in total failure.

Character and Legacy:

Muhammad-bin-Tughalak was a scholar, calligraphist, and devout Muslim with deep knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and logic. However, his well-meant policies were poorly planned and badly executed, earning him the title of “*a mixture of opposites*.”

He died at **Tatta in 1351 CE**. The nobles chose **Firoz Shah Tughalak** as his successor. After the Tughalaks, the **Sayyids**

and later the Lodis ruled Delhi. The last Lodi ruler, Ibrahim Lodi, was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE), which marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire.

Question 3.

Give an account of the contributions of Sultanate of Delhi.

Answer:

1. Administration:

The Delhi Sultanate was a theocratic state where laws were based on *Shariat*. The Ulema played an important role in advising rulers, though Ala-ud-din Khilji kept them away from politics. The Sultan, known as the *Naib of the Khalifa*, was the supreme head with legislative, executive, and judicial powers. He was assisted by ministers who managed departments like revenue, foreign affairs, markets, agriculture, military, and justice.

2. Revenue:

The main sources of income were land revenue, war booty, annual tributes, and taxes like house tax, water tax, religious tax, and poll tax (*Jizya*). Land revenue was collected in cash or kind.

3. Justice:

The chief justice (*Qazi-ul-Qazat*) supervised the judicial system, assisted by other qazis and muftis. The *Kotwal* maintained law and order in cities. Criminal laws were often harsh.

4. Army:

The Sultanate was a military state with cavalry, infantry, and elephants. The Sultan was the commander-in-chief, while the *Diwan-i-Ariz* managed the army. Officers, except qazis, performed both civil and military duties.

5. Provincial Administration:

The empire was divided into provinces (*Iqtas*) under governors (*Naib Sultans*). They collected revenue, maintained armies, and kept order but were often transferred to prevent rebellion.

Provinces were divided into *Shiqs* and *Paraganas*, managed by

Shiqdars and *Amils*. Villages had local officers like *Chaudhari*, *Patwari*, and *Chaukidar*.

6. Literature:

Persian and vernacular literature flourished. Amir Khusro, known as the *Parrot of India*, wrote *Khazyan-ul-Futuh* and *Tughlaq Nama*. Amir Hasan Dehlavi and Hasan Nizami were other notable writers. Historians like Zia-ud-din Barani, Ibn Batuta, and Shams-i-Siraj Afif enriched historical writing.

7. Art and Architecture:

The Sultans developed a new Indo-Islamic style blending Hindu and Islamic traditions. Key features were arches, domes, minarets, and grand gateways. Important monuments include:

- **Qutub Minar** (started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, completed by Iltutmish).
- **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque** (Delhi) and **Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra** (Ajmer).
- **Ala-ud-din Khilji's works**: Alai Darwaza, Fort of Siri, Jamait Khan Masjid.
- **Tughlaq monuments**: Firoz Shah built cities like Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, and Jaunpur.



CHAPTER 5.2

THE MUGHALS

I. Answer the following in a word or a sentence each:

Question 1.

When did the First Battle of Panipat take place?

The First Battle of Panipat took place in **1526 CE**.

Question 2.

Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

The founder of the Mughal dynasty was **Babur**.

Question 3.

Who was the queen of Gondwana?

The queen of Gondwana was **Rani Durgavati**.

Question 4.

When did the battle of Haldi Ghat take place?

The Battle of Haldighat took place in **1576 CE**.

Question 5.

Which was the new religion introduced by Akbar?

The new religion introduced by Akbar was **Din-i-Ilahi**.

Question 6.

Who was the famous revenue minister of Akbar?

The famous revenue minister of Akbar was **Raja Todarmal**.

Question 7.

Who wrote the book 'Humayun Nama'?

The book *Humayun Nama* was written by **Gulbadan Begum**.

Question 8.

Who wrote the book 'Akbarnama'?

The book *Akbarnama* was written by **Abul Fazal**.

Question 9.

Who wrote the book 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

The book *Ain-i-Akbari* was written by **Abul Fazal**.

Question 10.

Who was the Master Architect of the Taj Mahal?

The Master Architect of the Taj Mahal was **Ustad Isa**.

II. Answer the following in two words or two sentences each:**Question 1.**

Between whom was the second battle of Panipat fought?

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar (under Bairam Khan's leadership) and Hemu in 1556 CE.

Question 2.

Where and when was Akbar born?

Akbar was born at Amarkot in 1542 CE.

Question 3.

Name any two famous historians of Akbar's period.

Two famous historians of Akbar's period were Abul Fazal and Badauni.

Question 4.

Which were the capitals of Akbar?

The capitals of Akbar were Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

Question 5.

Name any two types of lands classified by Todarmal.

Two types of land classified by Todarmal were Polaj (land always under cultivation) and Banjar (land not cultivated for over 5 years).

Question 6.

Name the two works of Abul Fazal.

The two works of Abul Fazal are Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari.

Question 7.

Who built Taj Mahal? Where is it?

The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan at Agra.

Question 8.

Name any two famous musicians of Mughal period.

Two famous musicians of the Mughal period were Tansen and Ramdas.

Question 9.

Mention any two famous Mughal monuments at Delhi.

Two famous Mughal monuments at Delhi are the Red Fort and Jama Masjid.

III. Answer the following in 15 to 20 sentences each.**Question 1.**

Describe the religious and Rajput policy of Akbar.

Answer:

- **Religious Policy:**

Akbar was a liberal ruler. He abolished the pilgrimage tax (1563 CE) and the Jaziya. He allowed free worship, appointed Hindus to high posts, and discouraged sati and child marriages.

In 1582, he founded Din-i-Ilahi to unite all religions. Through the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri, he held discussions with leaders of different faiths. Din-i-Ilahi promoted respect for all religions but declined after his death.

- **Rajput Policy:**

Akbar adopted a friendly policy towards Rajputs through matrimonial alliances and appointments. He married Jodha Bai of Amber and gave high posts to Rajputs like Todarmal and Mansingh.

Most Rajput rulers accepted his rule, but Mewar resisted. Akbar captured Chittor (1568) and defeated Rana Pratap Singh in the Battle of Haldighat (1576). Later, Mewar was annexed.

Thus, Akbar's liberal religious outlook and friendly Rajput policy helped in consolidating the Mughal Empire.

Question 2.

Briefly write about the administration of Akbar.

Answer:

Akbar gave a well-organized centralized administration. The Emperor, called Padishah, was the supreme authority and ruled with the help of ministers. The empire was divided into 16 provinces (Subhas), each under a Subhedar. Provinces were further divided into Sarkars, Paraganas, and villages. Important officers were Diwan, Bakshi, Faujdar, Kotwal, and Qazi.

- **Mansabdari System:**

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system (1571 CE).

Mansab meant rank or post. Mansabdars had to maintain soldiers for the king and could be appointed, promoted, or dismissed by him.

- **Revenue System:**

Akbar introduced land classification: Polaj (cultivated), Parauti (fallow 1–2 years), Chachaur (fallow 3–4 years), Banjar (uncultivated 5+ years). Revenue was fixed at one-third of the average produce and paid in cash or kind.

Thus, Akbar's administration became the model for later Mughal rulers.

Question 3.

Describe the contributions of Mughals to literature and Art and Architecture.

Answer:

Education & Literature:

The Mughals established *madrasas* and colleges, and Akbar promoted education for Hindus too. Shah Jahan gave scholarships, though girls' education was neglected. Many scholars were patronized.

- Babur wrote Baburnama.

- Sanskrit works like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Atharva Veda, and Panchatantra were translated into Persian.
- Dara Shikoh (son of Shah Jahan) translated the Upanishads.
- Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari.
- Gulbadan Begum wrote Humayunnama.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography.
- In Hindi, works like Padmavathi (Malik Mohammad), Rahim's Dohas, Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas, and Surdas's Sursagar were popular.

Art & Architecture:

The Mughals were great builders known for domes, arches, tall minars, and grand gateways.

- Akbar built monuments at Fatehpur Sikri like Buland Darwaza, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas, Panch Mahal, and Jodha Bai's Palace.
- Jahangir built the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.
- Shah Jahan, during the "Golden Age of Mughal Architecture," built the Taj Mahal (Agra), Red Fort (Delhi), Jama Masjid (Delhi), Moti Masjid, and the famous Peacock Throne.

Painting:

Painting flourished under the Mughals. *Jahangir* was the greatest patron, encouraging portrait and miniature paintings. Famous painters were Ustad Mansur, Murad, Bishandas, and Manohar.

Music:

Music developed greatly under the Mughals. Akbar patronized great musicians like **Tansen**, Ramdas, Briju Bavara, and Surdas. Babur, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan were also fond of singing. Aurangzeb, however, discouraged music.

IV. Answer the following in 30 to 40 sentences.

Question 1.

Describe the achievements of Akbar.

Answer:

Achievements of Akbar:

1. Second Battle of Panipat (1556):

Hemu, the prime minister of Mohammad Adil Shah, captured Delhi and Agra and assumed the title of Raja Vikramaditya. Akbar, with the help of Bairam Khan, fought Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat (1556 CE). Hemu was struck by an arrow and became unconscious, leading to the defeat of his army. Akbar reoccupied Delhi and Agra.

2. Conquest of Gondwana:

Rani Durgavati, the regent queen of Gondwana, bravely resisted Akbar's forces under Asaf Khan. She died fighting, and Gondwana was annexed to the Mughal Empire.

3. Conquest of Gujarat:

Gujarat's wealth and sea trade attracted Akbar. He defeated its ruler Muzaffar Shah and annexed Gujarat. In memory of this victory, he built a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri.

4. Conquest of Bengal and Orissa:

Daud Khan, the governor of Bengal, declared independence. Akbar sent his army, defeated him, and annexed Bengal and Orissa into the empire.

5. Annexation of Kabul and Kashmir:

After the death of his stepbrother Hakim Mirza in 1585 CE, Akbar annexed Kabul. Later, he conquered Kashmir and extended his northern frontiers.

6. Rajput Policy:

Akbar sought Rajput support by adopting a policy of friendship and matrimonial alliances. He married Jodha Bai, the daughter

of Biharimal of Amber. The rulers of Ranthambore, Jodhpur, and Bikaner accepted his overlordship.

- Only Mewar resisted. Akbar defeated Uday Singh and later fought the *Battle of Haldighat (1576)* against Rana Pratap Singh. Though Rana Pratap resisted bravely, he suffered losses, and Mewar was fully annexed after his death.
- Prominent Rajputs like Raja Todarmal, Raja Man Singh, and Raja Bhagavandas held high posts in Akbar's court.

7. Conquests in South India:

Akbar sent missions to South Indian states like Bidar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Golconda, and Bijapur. Except Khandesh, others rejected his sovereignty. Akbar then resorted to war. In 1595, he defeated Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar and later annexed Bidar and Ahmednagar.

Extent of Empire:

By the end of his reign, Akbar's empire stretched from the Himalayas in the north to the Godavari in the south, and from Bengal in the east to Kabul in the west.



CHAPTER 5.3

RISE OF MARATHAS

I. Answer the following in a word or a sentence each:

Question 1.

Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

Answer:

The founder of the Maratha Kingdom was Shivaji.

Question 2.

Name the treaty signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh.

Answer:

The treaty signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh was the Treaty of Purandar.

Question 3.

What was the title of Shivaji?

Answer:

The title of Shivaji was Chhatrapathi.

Question 4.

In which year did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place?

Answer:

The coronation ceremony of Shivaji took place in 1674 CE.

Question 5.

What is meant by 'Chauth'?

Answer:

'Chauth' was a tax collected by Shivaji, amounting to one-fourth of the land revenue.

II. Answer the following in two words or two sentences each:

Question 1.

Where and when was Shivaji born?

Answer:

Shivaji was born at the Shivneri fort near Junnar in 1627 CE.

Question 2.

Who were the parents of Shivaji?

Answer:

Shivaji's parents were Shahji Bhonsle and Jijabai.

Question 3.

Name two persons who influenced Shivaji.

Answer:

Shivaji was greatly influenced by his mother Jijabai and his teacher Dadaji Kondadev.

Question 4.

Name any two important forts of Shivaji.

Answer:

Two important forts of Shivaji were Torna and Raigarh.

Question 5.

Which were the two important taxes collected by Shivaji?

Answer:

The two important taxes collected by Shivaji were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

III. Answer the following in 15 to 20 sentences each.

Question 1.

Describe the conquests of Shivaji.

Answer:

- **Conquests of Shivaji**

Shivaji began his military career even before the age of 20.

With the support of the Mavalis, he captured the fort of

Torna and soon extended his control over other important forts such as **Chakan, Kondana, Sinhagad, and Purandhar** from Adil Shah of Bijapur. The Sultan of Bijapur, suffering heavy losses, even imprisoned Shivaji's father, Shahji. Later,

Shivaji turned to the Konkan coast, captured the region of **Javali**, and constructed the new fort of **Pratapgad**.

- **Shivaji and Afzal Khan (1659):**

The Sultan of Bijapur sent Afzal Khan to crush Shivaji. Using clever tactics, Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and plundered his camp. This victory enhanced Shivaji's reputation. By 1661, the Sultan of Bijapur made peace with him and recognized his conquests.

- **Conflict with Aurangzeb:**

Shivaji's power soon clashed with the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. He conquered several Mughal territories and forts. To stop him, Aurangzeb sent **Shaista Khan** as governor of the Deccan. Shaista Khan captured large parts of Maratha land including **Konkan and Poona**. However, in a daring night attack at Poona, Shivaji entered Shaista Khan's residence disguised as part of a wedding party. Shaista Khan was injured and lost his fingers, but narrowly escaped. This bold attack greatly increased Shivaji's fame.

- **Attack on Surat (1664):**

Shivaji raided and plundered the wealthy port city of **Surat**, collecting nearly one crore rupees. When Mughal forces advanced, he retreated strategically. Angered, Aurangzeb sent **Raja Jai Singh** against him. Jai Singh's swift raids captured many forts including **Purandar and Raigad**.

- **Treaty of Purandar (1665):**

Under this treaty, Shivaji surrendered **23 forts** to the Mughals, kept **12 forts**, and agreed to pay tribute. His son **Sambhaji** was granted a mansab (rank) of 5000 in the Mughal service.

- **Visit to Agra and Escape:**

Obliged by Jai Singh, Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court at **Agra**. However, he was insulted and imprisoned. Cleverly, Shivaji pretended to be ill and escaped with Sambhaji by

hiding in baskets of sweets meant for charity. Disguised as a saint, he returned safely to his kingdom.

- Afterwards, Shivaji raided Surat again and reoccupied the forts he had earlier surrendered. Despite Aurangzeb's repeated attempts, Shivaji remained undefeated and expanded his power, laying the foundation of a strong Maratha kingdom.

Question 2.

Give an account of the administrative system of Shivaji.

Answer:

Shivaji was not only a great warrior but also an able administrator. His administrative system was well-organized, simple, and people-friendly. He called himself the '**Chhatrapathi**' and considered himself the servant of his people. He was the supreme head of the administration, and all power rested in him.

For efficient administration, he divided his kingdom into **provinces, districts, and villages**. Each province was under a governor, each district under a Deshmukh, and each village under a Patel. The lowest unit of administration was the village, which was managed by the **village panchayat**.

Shivaji established the **Ashta Pradhan Mandal (Council of Eight Ministers)** to assist him. The important ministers were:

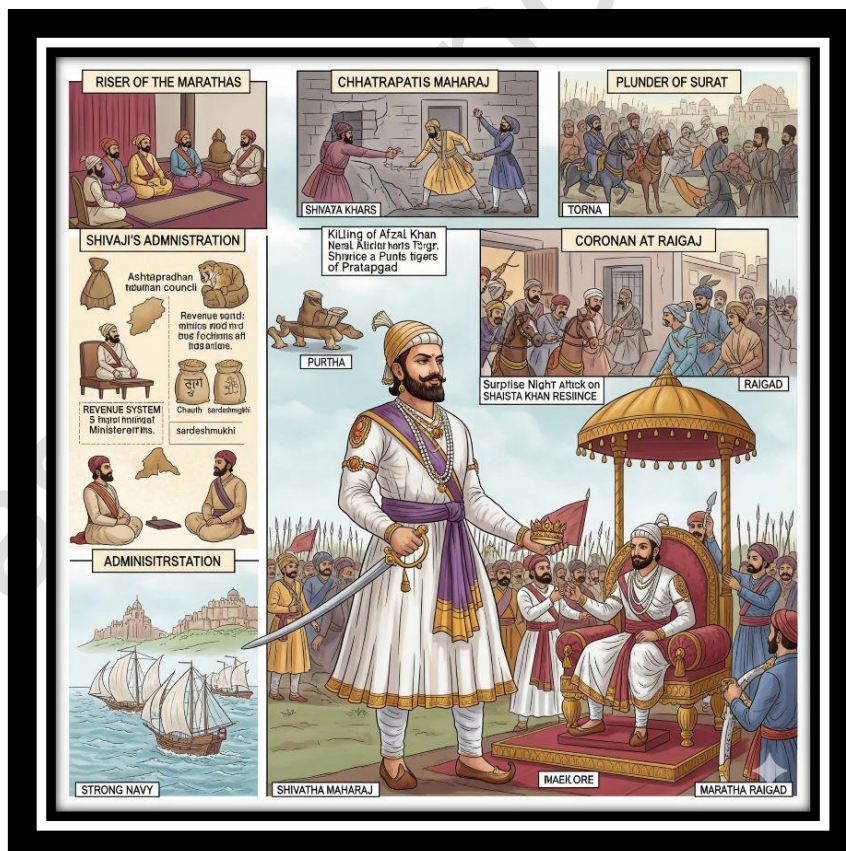
- **Peshwa** – Prime Minister, looked after finance and administration.
- **Amatya** – Accountant General.
- **Sacheev** – Correspondence in charge.
- **Mantri** – Chronicler.
- **Senapati** – Commander-in-Chief.
- **Nyayadhish** – Justice.
- **Panditrao** – Ecclesiastical head.
- **Sumant (Dabir)** – Foreign affairs.

In the military system, Shivaji organized a strong standing army. Soldiers were paid in cash instead of land grants. He maintained both cavalry and infantry and also built a powerful **navy** to protect the coastline.

For revenue, he introduced two important taxes – **Chauth (1/4th of land revenue)** and **Sardeshmukhi (1/10th of land revenue)**. Land revenue was collected based on the fertility of the soil, and peasants were protected from exploitation.

Law and order were strictly maintained. Corruption and injustice were punished severely. Trade and agriculture flourished under his rule, and forts played an important role in defense.

Thus, Shivaji's administration was efficient, centralized, and aimed at the welfare of his people, which became the model for later Maratha rulers.



CHAPTER 5.4

THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

I. Answer the following questions in a word or one sentence each

Question 1.

Which was the Capital of Vijayanagara Empire?

Answer:

The capital of Vijayanagara Empire was Hampi.

Question 2.

To which dynasty did Krishnadevaraya belong?

Answer:

Krishnadevaraya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Question 3.

Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire?

Answer:

The greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire was Krishnadevaraya.

Question 4.

Who had the title 'Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya'?

Answer:

The title 'Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya' was given to Krishnadevaraya.

Question 5.

Name the Persian ambassador who visited the Vijayanagara.

Answer:

The Persian ambassador who visited Vijayanagara was Abdur Razzaq.

Question 6.

Who wrote 'Madhuravijayam'?

Answer:

Gangadevi, the wife of Kumara Kampana, wrote Madhuravijayam.

Question 7.

Which battle led to the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire?

Answer:

The Battle of Talikota (1565 CE) led to the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire.

Question 8.

Who was the founder of Bengaluru?

Answer:

Kempegowda was the founder of Bengaluru.

Question 9.

Who is called 'Navakoti Narayana'?

Answer:

The rich merchant Purusottama Shetty is called 'Navakoti Narayana'.

Question 10.

What is Shivappa Nayaka's 'Shistu'?

Answer:

Shivappa Nayaka's 'Shistu' was a land revenue system.

Question 11.

Who built the fort of Chitradurga?

Answer:

The Nayakas of Chitradurga built the fort of Chitradurga.

Question 12.

Name the lady who defended the Chitradurga fort.

Answer:

Onake Obavva defended the Chitradurga fort.

Question 13.

Name the ruler who started the Mysore Dasara.

Answer:

Raja Wodeyar I started the Mysore Dasara.

II. Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each

Question 1.

Who were the founders of Vijayanagara Empire?

Answer:

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336 CE.

They were assisted and inspired by the sage Vidyaranya.

Question 2.

Mention any two literary works of Krishnadevaraya.

Answer:

Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu.

He also wrote Jambavati Kalyana in Sanskrit.

Question 3.

Mention any two titles of Krishnadevaraya.

Answer:

Krishnadevaraya was given the titles Andhra Bhoja and Karnataka Simha.

He was also honored as Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya.

Question 4.

Who wrote 'Manucharitamu' and what was his title?

Answer:

Allasani Peddana wrote Manucharitamu.

He was given the title Andhra Kavita Pitamaha.

Question 5.

Mention any two titles of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

Answer:

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar was called Navakoti Narayana.

He was also called Apratima Veera.

Question 6.

Which is the first Kannada Drama and who is its author?

Answer:

The first Kannada drama is Mitravinda Govinda.

It was written by Raghunatha Nayaka.

Question 7.

Who wrote Hadibadeya Dharma and which King encouraged her?

Answer:

Sanchi Honnamma wrote Hadibadeya Dharma.
She was encouraged by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

Question 8.

Who was Shivappanayaka and why is he famous?

Answer:

Shivappanayaka was a ruler of the Keladi dynasty.
He is famous for introducing the Shistu land revenue system.

III. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences.**Question 1.**

What were the causes and results of the Battle of Talikote?

Answer:

The Battle of Talikote (1565 CE) was a decisive battle in the history of the Vijayanagara Empire. It was fought over a range of 40 km between the villages of Rakkasagi and Tangadagi, near Talikote, and is hence called the Battle of Talikote. Some scholars believe the decisive fight took place at Krishna-Bannihatti, so it is also referred to as the Battle of Bannihatti. Aliya Ramaraya led the Vijayanagara army, while the opposing side was a coalition of the Shahi Sultans, including the Adil Shahis of Bijapur, Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, Kutub Shahis of Golkonda, and Barid Shahis of Bidar.

Causes of the battle:

1. **Supremacy over the Doab region:** The fertile land between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers became a bone of contention between Vijayanagara and the Shahi Sultans.

2. **Religious and cultural differences:** The Hindu Vijayanagara Empire and Muslim Shahi Sultans had differing religious and cultural values, which added to the conflict.
3. **Policy of Aliya Ramaraya:** Aliya Ramaraya, son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya, followed a policy of **divide and rule** among the Shahis of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar. This interference united the Shahi rulers, forming a **Grand Shahi Confederacy** of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, and Bidar.
4. **Immediate cause:** Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur demanded the return of **Raichur**, which Ramaraya refused, insisting the matter be settled on the battlefield.

Results of the battle:

The battle was fought on 23rd January 1565 CE. Aliya Ramaraya was captured and beheaded, and his head was paraded on the battlefield. The Vijayanagara army panicked and fled, leading to a complete victory for the Shahi Sultans. The Vijayanagara Empire lost its glory, and the Shahi army looted the city for several months.

Portuguese influence was limited to Goa, affecting their trade. Religious endowments to centers such as Sringeri, Tirupati, Shrishaila, and Kalahasti stopped, hindering the development of religion. The Aravidu dynasty could not regain control over South India. Feudatories like Nayakas and Palegars became independent, and the Vijayanagara Empire disintegrated, marking the end of its supremacy in South India.

Question 2.

Describe the administration of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Answer:

The Vijayanagara kings were great patrons of art and architecture, and their capital Hampi became a major cultural

center. They followed the Dravidian style with unique features known as the Vijayanagara style.

Architecture:

- Temples had Garbhagriha (sanctum), Mahamantapa, Ardha Mantapa, and Sangeeta Mantapas for music and dance.
- Granite pillars and walls were decorated with sculptures of gods, goddesses, animals, and folklore.
- Raya Gopuras (grand entrance towers) and Kalyana Mantapas for divine weddings were built.
- Famous examples: Virupaksha Temple, Vittala Temple (Stone Chariot), Krishna Temple, Hazara Rama Temple, Lotus Mahal (Indo-Islamic style), and Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple.

Sculptures:

- Mainly religious; notable ones include Kadle Kalu Ganesha, Sasivekalu Ganapathi, Lakshmi-Narasimha, and statues of Krishnadevaraya.

Paintings:

- Temples at Hampi, Lepakshi, and Anegondi had paintings of Shiva mythology.
- Lepakshi is called the “Ajanta of Shaivism.”

Music and Dance:

- Music and dance thrived; Purandara Dasa, Vadiraju, and Kanaka Dasa were key composers.
- Purandara Dasa is called the “Father of Carnatic Music.”
- Dance halls were built, and Bandham Lakshmi Narayana was a famous dance master.

The Vijayanagara period represents a golden era of South Indian art, combining architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and dance in a unique style.

Question 3.

Explain the foreign accounts regarding Vijayanagara.

Answer:

Foreign travellers and ambassadors gave detailed accounts of Vijayanagara, describing its wealth, grandeur, and administration.

1. Nicolo Conti (Italian, Devaraya I's reign):

- Described Vijayanagara as surrounded by mountains, with a circumference of 60 miles.
- Noted about 90,000 soldiers and a very powerful king.

2. Abdur Razzak (Persian ambassador, 1443 CE, Devaraya II's reign):

- Praised the city as unmatched in the world, with seven fortification walls.
- Mentioned the king's power, respect for Brahmanas, 12,000 security personnel, and the presence of Quran and Puranas in the court.
- Described the grand celebration of the Mahanavami festival.

3. Niketan (Russian traveller, 1470 CE):

- Gave accounts of the **social life and splendour** of the Vijayanagara court while visiting the Bahamani Kingdom.

4. Durate Barbosa (Portuguese, 1514 CE):

- Noted Hampi's markets as thriving trade centres for pearls, diamonds, silk, and other goods.

- Mentioned the king's discussions with ministers in the Conference Hall.

5. Domingo Paes (Portuguese, 1520 CE, Krishnadevaraya's reign):

- Described Mahanavami Dibba during festive times.
- Highlighted Krishnadevaraya's personality and mentioned smallpox marks on his face.

6. Fernao Nuniz (Portuguese, 1535 CE, Achyutaraya's reign):

- Praised Vijayanagara for its excellent political and cultural organization and superior amenities.

7. Ceasar Fredericci (Italian, 1567 CE):

- Wrote about the Battle of Talikote and the role of Gilani brothers.
- Described Vijayanagara as a ruined city after the battle, with only wild animals inhabiting it.

These accounts collectively reveal Vijayanagara's wealth, strong administration, cultural achievements, and eventual decline after the Battle of Talikote.

IV. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each.

Question 1.

Write a note on the achievements of Krishnadevaraya.

Krishnadevaraya (1509–1529 CE) was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire. He belonged to the **Tuluva dynasty**. His period is often called the **golden age of Vijayanagara**.

- In political achievements, Krishnadevaraya defeated the Bahmani Sultans and captured the Raichur Doab. He defeated Gajapati Prataparudra of Orissa and married his daughter.

He also established control over parts of Kerala and subdued the chiefs of Udayagiri and Kondavidu.

He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese, which helped in strengthening trade.

- In administration, Krishnadevaraya was efficient and just.

He introduced reforms in land revenue and irrigation.

He built tanks, canals, and encouraged agriculture. He gave importance to trade and commerce, and markets flourished in his time.

- In literature, Krishnadevaraya was a great scholar and patron. He himself wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Jambavati Kalyana in Sanskrit.

He patronized the **Ashtadiggajas**, the eight famous poets in his court, like Allasani Peddana (author of Manucharitamu).

Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, and Sanskrit literature flourished.

- In art and architecture, he built many temples and mantapas.

The Hazara Rama temple, Vittala Swamy temple with its stone chariot, and Krishna temple at Hampi were his contributions.

He encouraged music, dance, and fine arts.

Krishnadevaraya was also a brave warrior. He had titles like Andhra Bhoja, Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana, Yavanarajya Pratishthapanacharya, and Mooruraya Rama.

He was respected by both Hindus and Muslims for his generosity.

Under him, Vijayanagara reached the peak of prosperity, power, and cultural development.

His death in 1529 marked the beginning of gradual decline of

the empire, but his memory remains as the greatest ruler of South India.

Question 2.

Describe the Religion, Literature and Art and Architecture of the Vijayanagara Period.

Answer:

Religion, literature, and art flourished during the Vijayanagara period, making it a cultural golden age of South India.

• **Religion:**

1. The Vijayanagara rulers were staunch Hindus but followed a policy of religious tolerance. They patronized Shaivism, Vaishnavism, and Shaktism.
2. Temples became centers of not only worship but also education and culture.
3. The Bhakti movement grew under saints like Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa, who preached devotion through simple songs (Devaranamas).
4. Madhvacharya's Dvaita philosophy and Sri Vyasaraja's teachings were influential. Jainism and Islam were also respected.

• **Literature:**

1. Literature in many languages flourished. In Kannada, Kumara Vyasa wrote Bharatha and Lakshmisha wrote Jaimini Bharatha.
2. Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa composed devotional songs.
3. In Telugu, Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada and Ashtadiggajas like Allasani Peddana enriched poetry.
4. In Sanskrit, scholars wrote works on drama, medicine, and philosophy. Tamil literature also grew during this period.

• **Art and Architecture:**

1. The rulers built magnificent temples and monuments at Hampi and other places.

2. Temples like Virupaksha, Vittala, and Hazara Rama are famous.
3. The Vittala temple's stone chariot and musical pillars are marvels of architecture.
4. Large gopurams (towering gateways) and spacious mantapas were constructed.
5. The kings also built forts, palaces, tanks, and bazaars.

Sculpture and painting also developed. The sculptures of gods, goddesses, animals, and mythological scenes show artistic excellence. The mural paintings of Lepakshi temple are important examples.



CHAPTER 5.5

BAHAMANI AND ADIL SHAHI SULTANS

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

Question 1.

Who was the founder of the Bahamani dynasty?

Answer:

The Bahamani dynasty was founded by Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah in 1347 CE.

Question 2.

Who was the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty?

Answer:

The Adil Shahi dynasty was founded by Yusuf Adil Khan in 1489 CE.

Question 3.

Who built the Ibrahim Roza?

Answer:

Ibrahim Roza was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II in Bijapura.

Question 4.

Who built the Madarasa at Bidar?

Answer:

The Madarasa at Bidar was built by Mahmud Gawan in 1472 CE.

Question 5.

Which is the biggest mosque in South India?

Answer:

The biggest mosque in South India is the Jami Masjid at Gulbarga.

Question 6.

Who is called 'Jagadguru Badshah'?

Answer:

Ibrahim Adil Shah II is called 'Jagadguru Badshah' because of his policy of religious tolerance.

Question 7.

Who wrote 'Kitab-i-Navaras'?

Answer:

'Kitab-i-Navaras' was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II.

II. Answer the following questions in two sentences each:

Question 1.

Mention the capitals of the Bahamani dynasty.

The first capital of the Bahamani dynasty was Gulbarga. Later, the capital was shifted to Bidar.

Question 2.

Who was Mahmud Gawan and where did he build the Madarasa?

Answer:

Mahmud Gawan was the Chief Minister and an able administrator of the Bahamani kingdom. He built the famous Madarasa at Bidar which had 36 rooms and a library of 3,000 manuscripts.

Question 3.

Who was Hajarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz and where is his Darga?

Answer:

Hajarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz was a famous Sufi saint of Gulbarga. His Darga is located at Gulbarga.

Question 4.

Where is Gol Gumbaz and who built it?

Answer:

Gol Gumbaz is located in Bijapura and was built by Muhammad Adil Shah in 1656 CE. It is famous for its huge dome and the whispering gallery.

Question 5.

Mention any two monuments of the Adil Shahis of Bijapura.

Answer:

Two important monuments of the Adil Shahis of Bijapura are

Ibrahim Roza and Mehtar Mahal. Other notable monuments include Gol Gumbaz and the Jami Masjid.

Question 6.

Name two historians of the Adil Shahi period.

Answer:

Two famous historians of the Adil Shahi period were Mulla Nusrati, who wrote Ali Nama, and Feristha, who wrote Tarikh-i-Feristha.

III. Answers the following questions in 15-20 sentences each.

Question 1.

Explain the achievements of Mahmud Gawan.

Answer:

Achievements of Mohammad Gawan:

1. He conquered Hubli, Belagavi and Goa region from the Vijayanagara Empire.
2. Gawan made a treaty with the sultan of Malwa and established political stability.
3. Gawan conquered Rajamahendri and Kondavidu regions of Orissa.
4. The number of provinces was increased from four to eight for the convenience of administration. They were called Tarafs.
5. Land was surveyed and the revenue was fixed. The collection of revenue was only in cash.
6. He built a Madarasa at Bidar. He also built a library there, where he collected 3000 manuscripts from all over the world.

Gawan's progress, was not tolerated by the native Muslim leaders. They made false allegations. He was beheaded in

1481 CE. After his death the Bahamani Kingdom started declining. Five Shahi Sultans of Deccan declared independence. They were Adil Shahis of Bijapura, Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar, Barid Shahis of Bidar, Imad Shahis of Golkonda.

2. Discuss the progress of literature and architecture during Adil shahi period.

Question 2.

Discuss the progress of literature and architecture during Adil shahi period.

Answer:

Literature:

Arabic, Persian, Daccani Urdu languages and literature developed.

1. The Sufi saints brought about unity among the Hindus and Muslims.
2. Scholars like Sayed Ahmad Harawi, Maulan Gaithuddin, Habibullah and Abdullah were famous scholars.
3. Mulla Nusrathi and Feristha were famous historians, who wrote Ali Nama and Tarikh-i-Feristha respectively.

Architecture:

The monuments built by Adil Shahis are in Indo-Islamic style. This is also called Daccani style. The important monuments of Bijapura are,

1. Jamia Masjid was built by Adil Shah and it is noted for arches, minarets, huge dome and the mammoth prayer hall.
2. Ibrahim Roza is another famous building. It is the only Roza in India. A tomb and a mosque are built on a single platform, which is surrounded by a garden along with a fortification wall, which is called Roza. It was built by

Ibrahim Adil Shah II. It is called the Taj Mahal of south India.

3. Mehtar Mahal was a three-storied palace. It was also built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II.
4. Gol Gumbaz is a wonderful monument at Bijapur. This huge dome was built by Mohammad Adil Shah in the year 1656 CE. It is also his tomb. The “whispering gallery” is its specialty. The sound uttered in this dome echoes seven times. All these features have made it a world famous monument.
5. Bara Kaman, Bade Kaman, Asar Mahal, Anand Mahal, Upli Buruz, Ta, Bawdi, Chand Bawdi, etc are some of the important architectural marvels.

