

## History Part – 19

### 19] The Sultanate Period

#### The Sultanate Period Notes

The Muslim invasions into India had ultimately resulted in the establishment of Delhi Sultanate which existed from A.D. 1206 to 1526. Five different dynasties – the Slave, Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyids and Lodis – ruled under the Delhi Sultanate.

#### Slave Dynasty or Mamluk Dynasty

The Slave dynasty was also called Mamluk dynasty. Mamluk was the Quranic term for slave. The Slave dynasty ruled Delhi from A.D. 1206 to 1290. In fact, three dynasties were established during this period.

#### Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210)

- Qutbuddin Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who made him the Governor of his Indian possessions.
- He set up his military headquarters at Indraprasta, near Delhi.
- He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the life time of Ghori.
- After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibak declared his independence.
- He severed all connections with the kingdom of Ghori and thus founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.

- He assumed the title Sultan and made Lahore his capital.
- Qutb-ud-din established matrimonial alliances to save the Turkish legacy
- His rule lasted for a short period of four years Muslim writers call Aibak Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs because he gave liberal donations to them.
- Aibak patronized the great scholar Hasan Nizami.
- He also started the construction of after the name of a famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar.
- It was later completed by Iltutmish. Aibak died suddenly while playing chaugan (horse polo) in 1210.
- He was succeeded by his son Aram Baksh, who was replaced by Iltutmish after eight months.
- He also started the construction of QutubMinar which was later completed by Iltutmish.

### **ILTUTMISH (1211-1236 AD)**

- Real founder of Delhi Sultanate.
- Introduced silver “Tanka”(175 grams) & ‘Jital’ (copper coin )two principal coins.
- Completed the construction of Qutab Minar.
- Created ‘Turkan-i-Chanhalagani’ a selected body of Turkish nobles.

- Coming of Mongols under the leadership of Changiz Khan to the frontiers of India (1220 AD)
- Introduced Iqta System in administration.
- Declared Raziya as his heir successor
- He divided the country into the Iqtas.
- The army was maintained by a corps of forty.

### **Razia Sultan (reign: 1236-1240 AD)**

After his death, Iltutmish was briefly succeeded by his son, who proved to be an ineffective ruler; within seven months the throne went to Iltutmish's daughter, Razia..

### **Ghiyasuddin Balban (Reign: 1246-1287)**

- Balban seized power after the death of Nasir-ud-din (the youngest son of Iltutmish).
- He realized the intrigues of the Turkish nobles were the main cause of the weakness of the royal authority and disorder prevailing in the kingdom.
- When Balban came to the throne he brought in the following changes.
- He reorganized the army and maintained an efficient spy system.
- He fortified his empire against Mongol invasion.
- He introduced the rituals of Sijdah (prostration) and Paibos (kissing the feet) in order to exalt the status of the sultan.

- He introduced the Persian festival of Navroz to impress the nobles and people with his wealth and power.
- He is the founder of Divine right theory

### **Achievements of Balban**

- Balban was a very able and dignified ruler. He tried to consolidate the empire instead of just extending its boundaries.
- He had a well equipped army to protect his kingdom from internal rebellions and external invasions
- He patronized many Muslim scholars and gave shelter to many refugees from central Asia Balban died in 1287.
- One of his grandsons Kaiqubad last king of slave dynasty succeeded him and was made the Sultan of Delhi. He was however murdered in 1290.

### **Decline of the slave dynasty**

The line of slave sultans came to an end along with the power of pure Turks. The throne then passed into the hands of the Khiljis.

### **THE KHILJI DYNASTY (1290-1320AD)**

- The Chili dynasty ruled large parts of South Asia between 1290 to 1320.
- They defended India from Mongol invasions.
- The Khilji dynasty was named after a village in Afghanistan.

- There are different views regarding their origin.
- Some historians believe that they were Afghans whereas others say that they were originally Turkish.
- The founder of the Khilji dynasty was Jalaluddin Khilji.

**Jalaluddin Khilji (Reign: 1290-1296 AD)**

- Jalal – ud – din Khilji, the first khilji ruler, was seventy years old when he took over the throne.
- He was simple, peace loving and a kind person.
- He allowed the Turkish nobles to keep their posts and pardoned most of the enemies who were fighting for the throne

**Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)**

- Alauddin Khalji made enormous gifts to the hostile nobles and Amirs of Delhi to win over them to his side.
- Those who still opposed him accession were punished severely.
- He framed regulations to control the nobles. He was convinced that the general prosperity of the nobles, intermarriages between noble families, inefficient spy-system and drinking liquor were the basic reasons for the rebellions. Therefore, he passed four ordinances.

- He confiscated the properties of the nobles. The intelligence system was reorganized and all the secret activities of the nobles were immediately reported to the Sultan.
- The public sale of liquor and drugs was totally stopped. Social gatherings and festivities without the permission of Sultan were forbidden.
- By such harsh measures his reign was free from rebellions.
- General like Ulugh khan and Nusrat khan work under him.
- He was the first to invade South India in the Delhi Sultanate. He built the mosque in Rameshwaram. Alauddin Khilji has stopped the Mongol invasions about 12 times.
- Alauddin Khilji considered himself as God's representative.
- Alauddin Khilji set the prices of goods, which were more than the store prices.
- Alauddin Khilji introduced the method of warming the horses.
- Diwan –i-riyasat and shahana –i-mandi were the Officers to regularize the market
- He was first Sultan ruler to have permanent standing army
- He built the, Alai Darwaza, Fort of Siri, Thousand Pillars Palace

### **Decline of the Khiljis**

- Allauddin died of fever in 1316 AD.

- After his death Malik Kafur tried to become the sultan of Delhi, but he was killed in this attempt.
- Mubarak Shah and Khusru Shah succeeded him.
- Khusru Shah was killed by Ghazi Malik, who was the governor of Dipalpur.
- He succeeded the throne of Delhi under the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1320. This was the beginning of the 'Tughlaq Dynasty'.

### **TUGHLAQ DYNASTY( 1320-1414 AD)**

#### **GhiyasuddinTughlaq or Ghazi Malik (Reign: 1320-1325AD)**

- GhiyasuddinTughlaq was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- He was an efficient ruler and a good administrator.
- He loved justice. He liberalized some of Allauddin's harsh measures.
- He is also known for the famous Tughlaqabad fort in Delhi.
- He rooted out corruption , looked after the welfare of the peasants , increased land under cultivation , improved means of communication , transport and the postal system , constructed bridges and canals , increased the wages of civil servants and restored the privileges of his revenue officers
- He was a devout Muslim but he never persecuted the Hindus. He died in an accident in 1325 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad bin Tughlaq (Jauna Khan)

#### **Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)**

- He was a very attractive character in the history of medieval India owing to his
- ambitious schemes and novel experiments.
- His enterprises and novel experiments ended in miserable failures because they were all far ahead of their time.
- He was very tolerant in religious matters. He maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Egypt, China and Iran. He also introduced many liberal and beneficial reforms.
- But all his reforms failed. Contemporary writers like Isami, Barani and Ibn Battutah were unable to give a correct picture about his personality.
- But, Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the only Delhi Sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education. Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to make Devagiri his second capital so that he might be able to control South India better.

### **Feroz Shah Tughlaq (Reign – 1351-1388 AD)**

- After Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's death the nobles and the theologians of the court selected his cousin Feroz Shah as the next sultan.
- Feroz could neither suppress revolts nor win back the provinces that had broken away.

- He established Deewanikhairat and Deewanibundagan. To please his nobles and officers he made Iqtadari system hereditary.
- He constructed canals for irrigation and also established four new towns – Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar.
- He promoted learning and built several madrasas.
- He also developed royal factories called karkhanas in which thousands of slaves were employed. About 300 new towns were built during his reign.
- He was intolerant towards Hindus and imposed the Jizya tax on the Brahmins. Hindu temples and idols were destroyed.
- He was one of the last great sultans of Delhi.
- His policy of intolerance made the Hindus against him. After Feroz's death in 1388, Delhi Sultanate declined rapidly. He collected four important taxes such as kharaj 1/10 of the produce of the land, khams – 1/5 of the warbooty, jizya poll tax and Zakat tax on Muslims for religious purposes.
- He imposed jizya on the Brahmins.
- Public Works department is the most prominent department of Feroz Tughluq. Autobiography of Feroz Tughluq is Futuhat- i-Feroz shahi.

### **Decline of the Tughluqs**

- The Delhi Sultanate rapidly declined after Feroz's death in 1388.
- The successors of Feroz Tughluq were weak and incompetent.

- It was during the rule of Naseeruddin Mahmud, the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty that the Mongol ruler of Samarkand (Central Asia), Timur invaded India in 1398.

### **Timur Dynasty (1398 AD)**

- After the collapse of the Tughlaq dynasty, India became politically weak this further opened opportunities for foreign invasions.
- In 1398 Tamerlane from central Asia attacked India.
- He was called Timur the Lame because of his battle wounds, he is said to be the most Barbaric of Mongol chiefs.
- Many people were killed mercilessly and a lot of wealth was taken from India. Delhi, after his attack was in ruins, the wealth taken by him was used to beautify Samarkand, his capital.
- Timur left Khizr Khan an Afghan chief to look after Indian Territories. Tughlaq dynasty ended in 1412 as they could not recover their power after Timur's invasion.
- In 1414 Khizr Khan established the Sayyid Dynasty in Delhi which lasted till 1451.

### **The Sayyid Dynasty (1414 – 1451 AD)**

- The sayyid dynasty rose to prominence in Delhi with the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty.

- Khizr Khan (1414 -1421) the governor of Multan took advantage of the chaotic conditions in India after Timur's invasion occupied the throne of Delhi in 1414 AD and founded the said dynasty.
- He was succeeded by his son Mubarak Shah (1421 – 1434 AD).
- He built a city called Mubarakbad on the banks of the river Jamuna.
- Mubarak's nephew Muhammad Shah (1434 -1445 AD) succeeded him.
- He put down the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlol Lodi the governor of Lahore. Muhammad Shah was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Shah (1445-1457AD).

### **LODI DYNASTY (1451-1526 AD)**

The Lodi's were Afghans. Their kingdom was larger than that of the Sayyids

### **BAHLOL LODI ( 1451-1489 A.D.)**

- In 1451 Bahlol Lodi succeeded the Sayyids and established the Lodi dynasty.
- Bahlol Khan Lodi extended his territories over Gwalior, Jaunpur and upper Uttar Pradesh. He maintained good relations with the nobles.
- He is also called as Khan-i-Khanan. He died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodi.

### **Sikandar Lodi (1489 – 1517 AD)**

- He extended his empire from Punjab to Bihar.

- He built the city of agra which became an important administrative and cultural centre of the lodi.
- He enjoyed shehnai music .He was the greatest ruler of the lodi dynasty.He died in 1517 AD.

### **End of Lodi Dynasty**

- Ibrahim lodi (1517 -1526 AD) succede sikandhar lodi.
- Dilwar khan lodi the son of Daulat khan lodi the was treated cruelly by Ibrahim lodi.
- In order to take revenge on him , he invited babur the ruler of Kabul to invade india.
- Babur accepted his invitation, invaded india and defeated Ibrahim lodi in the first battle of panipat in 1526 AD.
- The lodi dynasty came to an end with the defeat of Ibrahim lodi. Sher shah invade Bengal in AD 1537.Babur means Tiger.

### **Administration Under the Delhi Sultanate**

- The Delhi Sultanate period extended from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D. for almost 320 years.
- Administration was based on Islamic laws.
- A Theocratic and a Military State.

### **Ministers of Sultan**

- Wazir – Prime Minister and Finance Minister
- Diwani-I-Risalt – Foreign Affairs Minister
- Sadr-us-Suddar – Minister of Islamic Law
- Diwan-I-Insha – Correspondence Minister
- Diwan-I-Ariz – Defence or War Minister
- Qazi-ul-quzar – Minister of Justice

### **Central Administration**

- The Sultan was the head of the empire.
- He cherished vast powers.
- Also other officials were appointed to take care of the administration.

### **Provincial Administration**

- The empire was divided into a number of Iqtas.
- Iqtadars administered the Iqtas.
- Iqtas further were divided into smaller units called Parganas, Shiqqs, and the villages.
- Amil or Munsif – Important official of the Pargana.

### **Local Administration**

- The village was the smallest unit of administration.
- The village administration was carried out by local hereditary officers and the Panchayats

- The Panchayat looked after education, sanitation, justice, revenue etc.
- The Central Government did not interfere in the village administration.

### **Revenue Administration**

- Land revenue was the main source of income.

### **Judicial Administration**

- The Sultan was the highest judicial authority.
- Qazi-ul-quzar – the Chief Judicial officer.
- A Quazi was appointed in every town.
- Criminals were punished severely.

### **Military Administration**

- The Sultan was the Commander of the army
- The four divisions of the army were
  - ✓ The Royal army
  - ✓ Provincial or Governor's army
  - ✓ Feudal army and
  - ✓ War Time army

### **Social life of the sultanate period**

The people in the society were divided based on their nationality and they are:

- ✓ Foreign Muslims
- ✓ Indian Muslims

- ✓ Hindus

### **Economic conditions of the people**

- The people were mainly involved in agriculture and industry
- Textile industry was the primary industry.
- Paper Industry, metal work, pearl diving, ivory and sandal works , stone cutting, Sugar industry were the other industries of this period.

### **Textiles**

- Indian textiles were in great demand in foreign countries.
- Bengal and Gujarat were famous for their quality fabrics.
- Cotton, woollen and silk of different varieties was produced in large quantities.
- The clothes had gold, diamonds, pearls, silver and stone works.

### **Contributions of the Delhi Sultanate**

#### **Art and Architecture**

- Delhi Sultans had a great taste for architecture.
- Architectures were a blend of Indian and Islamic styles.

#### **The three well developed styles were**

- ✓ Delhi or Imperial Style
- ✓ Provincial Style

- ✓ Hindu architectural style

### **Architecture During Mamluk period**

- ✓ Qutubminar
- ✓ Quwat-ul-Islam mosque
- ✓ the tombs of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad
- ✓ Balban Siri the new town in Delhi

### **Architecture During Khilji period**

- ✓ Dargah of Hazrat Nizam – ud – din Aulia
- ✓ The Alai Darwaza

### **Architecture During Lodi period**

- ✓ The Lodi Garden
- ✓ Moti Masjid in New Delhi, and
- ✓ The tomb of Sikandar Lodi

### **Literature**

The Sultanate of Delhi period witnessed some great scholars and some are:

- ✓ Alberuni
- ✓ Amir Khusrau
- ✓ Zia-ul-Barani

Many Sanskrit works were translated into Arabic and Urdu language originated during the Sultanate period.

## **Scholars of sultanate period**

### **Alberuni**

- An Arabic and Persian Scholar patronized by Mahmud of Ghazni.
- He learnt Sanskrit and translated two Sanskrit works into Arabic.
- He was impressed by the Upanishads and BhagavatGita.
- In his work Tarikh-ul-Hind, he had mentioned the socio-economic conditions of India.

### **Amir Khusru**

- He was a great Persian poet.
- He is said to have written four lakh couplets.
- He was a great singer and was given the title 'Parrot of India'.

## **Impact of Turkish Conquest**

- The Turkish conquest of India had its impact on various fields.
- It paved way to a centralized political organization.
- It re-established relations with the rest of Asia and parts of Africa.
- A permanent army was established.
- Trade was established due to the uniform legal system, tariff regulations and currency.

- Persian became the court language and brought uniformity in the administration.

### **Disintegration of Delhi Sultanate**

- The disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate had begun during the Tughluq period.
- The invasion of Timur and the incompetent and intolerant nature of some of the Sayyid and Lodi rulers led to the collapsing of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The rulers of the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdom in the South were the first to break free from Delhi.
- Other regions like Assam, Bengal, Khandesh, Gujarat, Jauripur, Kashmir, Multan, Malwa, Sind, and Orissa also became independent.
- Babur ended the Lodi Dynasty by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D., which brought the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate in India.

### **The Sultanate Period**

1) The sultanate period is ?

- (A) AD 1209 AD 1526
- (B) AD 1206 AD 1256
- (C) **AD 1206 AD 1526**
- (D) AD 13000 AD 1500

2) Who was the founder of Mamaluk dynasty?

(A) Iltutmish

**(B) Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

(C) Sultana of Russia

(D) Mohammed of Gori

3) Who is called as 'Lakh Baksh'?

**(A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

(B) Iltutmish

(C) Mohammed of Gori

(D) Babur

4) Which of the following is wrong?

a) Qutb-ud-din changed his capital to Lahore

b) Qutb-ud-din established matrimonial alliances to save the Turkish legacy

**c) Iltutmish is the founder of Turkish dominion in India.**

d) Qutb-ud-din was a pious muslim and used the military's strength to uphold his rule.

5) Match the following

1) Qutb Minar - Silver coin

2) Quwat-ul - Copper coin

3) Tanka - Balban

4) Ilbari - Ajmer

5) Jital - Delhi

(A) 3 5 4 1 2

(B) 1 5 3 4 2

(C) 5 4 1 2 3

**(D) 5 4 1 3 2**

6) Who died after fell from his horse while playing polo?

**(A) Qutb –ud-din Aibak**

(B) Iltutmish

(C) Balban

(D) Raziah

7) By whom the Qutb Minar was completely built ?

**(A) Qutb –ud-din Aibak**

(B) Iltutmish

(C) Balban

(D) Raziah

8) Which of the following is not related to Iltutmish?

1) Iltutmish nominated his daughter raziah as his successor before his death,.

2) He divided the country into the Iqtas.

3) The army was maintained by A corps of forty.

4) He is the second turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage .

5) He introduced Poibos form of salution to the kings.

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 4, 3, 5

(C) 4, 5

(D) 2, 3, 4

9) Who curtailed and destroyed the corps of forty?

(A) Iltutmish

(B) Bahram shah

(C) **Balban**

(D) Raziah

10) The period of Sultana Raziah si

(A) **AD 1236 - 1240**

(B) AD 1240 - 1244

(C) AD 1326 - 1330

(D) AD 1300 - 1340

11) Which scholar is known as 'parrot of india'?

(A) Amir Hasan

(B) **Amir Khusrau**

(B) Balban



(D) Avani Aars

12) Who is the last slave king ?

**(A) Kaiqubad**

(B) Balban

(C) Jalal – ud – din Firoz

(D) Alauddin Mahsood

13) Who is the founder of Khilji dynasty?

(A) Alauddin Khilji

**(B) Jalaluddin - Feroz – Khilji**

(C) Qutb-ud-din-muparaksa

(D) Nazir-ud-din-Khusrau Shah

14) Who is the best among the slave kings?

(A) Alauddin Khilji

(B) Jalaluddin Khilji

**(C) Balban**

(D) Muhammad

15) To whom the General like Ulugh khan and Nusrat khan work?

**(A) Alauddin Khilji**

(B) Jalaluddin Khilji

(C) Balban

(D) Tughlaq

16) Who was the first to invade South India in the Delhi Sultanate?

**(A) Alauddin Khilji**

(B) Jalaluddin Khilji

(C) Malikkafur

(D) Balban

17) Who built the mosque in Rameshwaram?

(A) Jalaluddin Khilji

**(B) Alauddin Khilji**

(C) Malikkafur

(D) Prataparudhan

18) Which of the following is/ are correct?

1) Alauddin Khilji has stopped the Mongol invasions about 12 times.

2) Alauddin Khilji considered himself as God's representative.

3) Alauddin Khilji gave free land.

4) Alauddin Khilji introduced the method of warming the horses.

5) Alauddin Khilji set the prices of goods, which were more than the store prices.

6) He followed harsh policies on towards the hindus.jizya , grazing tax , and house tax were imposed on him.

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 3, 5

**(C) 1, 2, 4, 6**

(D) 4, 5, 6

19) Diwan –i-riyasat and shahana –i-mandi means

(A) Officers appointed to eliminate scandals in the military.

**(B) Officers to regularize the market.**

(C) He is the hotter for the horses.

(D) the commanders of Alaudin Khilji.

20) Who is the first Sultan ruler to have permanent standing army?

**(A) Alauddin Khilji**

(B) Jalaluddin Khilji

(C) Malikkafur

(D) Prataparudhan

21) Who built the, Alai Darwaza, Fort of siri, Thousand Pillars Palace?

**(A) Alauddin Khilji**

(B) Jalaluddin Khilji

(C) Malikkafur

(D) Prataparudhan

22) When did the Khilji Dynast came to an end ?

(A) **AD 1320**

(B) AD 1322

(C) AD 1310

(D) AD 1316

23) Ghiyas – ud- din Tughlaq is also called as?

(A) **Ghazi malik**

(B) Junakhan

(C) Feroz

(D) Deen Mohammed

24) Mohammed bin Tughlaq is also called as?

(A) Ghazi malik

(B) **Junakhan**

(C) Feroz

(D) Deen Mohammed

25) Who is the founder of tughlaq dynasty?

(A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

(B) Kisirkan

(C) **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq**

(D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

26) When did the Tughluq dynasty originate ?

(A) AD 1320

(B) AD 1322

(C) AD 1310

(D) AD 1316

27) Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1) While attending a reception for his victories at Bengal the pavilion on which he stood gave way and Ghiyas-ud-din was crushed to death in AD 1325.

2) Mohammed bin Tughluq captured Warangal in AD 1327.

(A) 1 Only

(B) 2 Only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of these

28) What was the reason behind Mohammed bin Tughluq to transfer the capital to Devagiri from Delhi?

(A) raised the condition of the Doab region and decided to fill the Treasury.

(B) Famine in the country has resulted in agriculture blockade.

(C) Continuous invasion of Mongols.

(D) introducing copper coins and optimizing the economy

29) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

- 1) The domestic policies of Mohammed bin tughluq were good.
- 2) The hasty decisions and inoperative policies were responsible for the decline of the delhi sultanate..

(A) 1 Only

(B) 2 Only

**(C) 1 and 2**

(D) None of these

30) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

- 1) Firoz Tughluq collected agricultural loans for "Taquavi".
- 2) Firoz Tughluq increased the salary of the revenue officers.

(A) 1 Only

**(B) 2 Only**

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of these

31) Match the following

- |           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Khams  | - Hospital                  |
| 2) Kharaj | - Tax on brahmans           |
| 3) Jizya  | - Marriage bureau           |
| 4) Zakat  | - 1/5 share of the warbooty |

5) Dar-ul-Shafa - 1/10 of the produce of land

6) Divani-i- Kherat - Ritual Fee

(A) **4 5 2 6 1 3**

(B) 4 5 1 2 3 6

(C) 1 2 5 6 4 3

(D) 4 1 2 3 5 6

32) Which department is the most prominent department of Firoz Tughluq?

(A) Financial Sector

(B) Judicial

(C) **Public Works**

(D) Water Resources

33) Autobiography of Feroz Tughluq is

(A) Qutub-Feroz-Shahi

(B) **Futuh-at-i-Firoz shahi**

(C) Zia-ud-din Barani

(D) None of these

34) Which of the following statements is /are correct ?

1) Firoz-Tughluq conquered Jainagar and renovated Puri Jagannath temple.

2) The Kutab -Feroz-Shahi book is related to astronomy.

(A) 1 Only

(B) 2 Only

(C) 1 and 2

**(D) None of these**

35) During whose reign the Timur invasion occurred?

(A) Khilji

(B) Sayyid

**(C) Tughluq**

(D) Lodi

36) In which year did Timur invade India?

(A) AD 1340

**(B) AD 1398**

(C) AD 1400

(D) AD 1414

37) Which of the following reasons resulted in the decline of Tughluq Dynasty?

(A) Confusion in Delhi

**(B) Invasion of the Timur**

(C) Jizya tax on Brahmins

(D) foreign policy of Tughlaq tradition

38) Who is the founder of Sayyid dynasty?

(A) Mubarak Shah

(B) Muhammad Shah

(C) **Khizr Khan**

(D) Ala-ud-din shah

39) The Mubarak Shah's city Mubarakbad is located on the bank of river

(A) **Jamuna**

(B) Yamuna

(C) Ganga

(D) Godavari

40) Who helped Muhammad shah to invade the Malawas?

(A) Timur

(B) **Bahlol Lodi**

(C) Sikandar Shah

(D) Lodi

41) Who is called as Khan -i- Khanan?

(A) Timur

(B) **Bahlol Lodi**

(C) Sikandar Shah

(D) Lodi

42) Match the following

1) Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji - AD 1290-1296

2) Alaudin Khilji - AD1296-1316

3) Qutb-ud-din-mubarakshah - AD1316-1320

4) Nasir-Udin-Khusrav-Shah - AD1320

(A) 4 3 2 1

(B) 1 2 3 4

**(C) 1 2 4 3**

(D) 3 4 1 2

43) Match the following

1) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq - AD 1325 - 1361

2) Muhammad bin Tughlaq - AD 1414-1421

3) Firoz Tughlaq - AD 1320-1325

4) Khizr Khan - AD 1351-1388

5) Ala-ud-din Shah - AD 1421-1434

6) Mubarak Shah - AD 1445-1457

(A) 3 1 2 4 5 6

**(B) 3 1 4 2 6 5**

(C) 1 2 3 4 5 6

(D) 6 4 3 2 1 5

44) Who is the last king of Sayyid dynasty?

(A) Muhammad Shah

(B) **Ala-ud-din Shah**

(C) Mubarak Shah

(D) khizr khan

45) Which was the last ruling dynasties of the sultanate period?

(A) Khilji

(B) **Lodi**

(C) Tughlaq

(D) Sayyid

46) Who built the city of Agra?

(A) Bahlol Lodi

(B) **Sikandar Shahi**

(C) Daulat khan

(D) Ibrahim Lodi

47) Which city is a center of administration and cultural center during Lodi

Dynasty?

(A) Delhi

(B) **Agra**

(C) Punjab

(D) Bihar

48) Who is the best king of Lodi tradition?

(A) Bahlol Lodi

**(B) Sikandar Shahi**

(C) Daulat khan

(D) Ibrahim Lodi

49) The Battle of panipat in 1526 took place between

(A) Sikander Lodi-Babur

(B) Daulat Khan Lodi-Babur

**(C) Ibrahim Lodi-Babur**

(D) Dilwarkan Lodi-Babur

50) Match the following

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Diwani-i- Insha   | - Minister of Islamic Law           |
| 2) Divya –i-Ariz     | - Foreign Affairs Minister          |
| 3) Qazi-ul-Quzar     | - Correspondance minister           |
| 4) Wazir             | - Prime Minister / Finance Minister |
| 5) Diwani –i- Risalt | - Minister of Justice               |
| 6) Sadr-Us-Suddar    | - Defence or war minister           |

**(A) 3 6 5 4 2 1**

(B) 3 6 1 2 3 4

(C) 6 5 4 3 2 1

(D) 2 1 3 4 5 6

51) The rule of the Delhi Sultanates came to an end due to

- (A) **Battle of panipat I**
- (B) Administrative disruption
- (C) Severe control of the Hindus.
- (D) They humiliated the nobility

52) Which of the following is wrong match ?

- (A) Iqtas - iqtadar
- (B) Shiqq - Shiqqdar
- (C) Pargana - Amil
- (D) **Villages - Quanungo**

53) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

- 1) In the administration village was the smallest unit of administration.
- 2) There was a group of five ministers to assist the Sultan.
- 3) In the Sultanate, the country's primary income is tax income.
- 4) The central government did not interfere in the village administration.

- (A) I only
- (B) II, III only
- (C) I, III only
- (D) **I, IV only**

54) Which of the following occupations was next to the agriculture during the Sultanate's reign?

- (A) Paper industry
- (B) Sugar industry
- (C) Textile industry**
- (D) Pearl diving

55) Which of the following statements is /are correct ?

- 1) The Mamluk period – Qutb minar, Quwat Ul-Islam mosque, tombs of Nasir-ud-din Mohammad's tomb, Balban tomb.
- 2) Gilji's period - Delhi siri city, Hazrat nizam ud din Aulia, Alai Darwaza.
- 3) Tughlak period - Allahabad Fort, Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 , 2 and 3**
- (D) None of these

56) Which of these towns is known for the production of textiles during the Sultanate?

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Both (A) and (B)**

(D) None of these

57) Which language is formed during the period of Sultanate of Delhi?

(A) Sanskrit

**(B) Urdu**

(C) Hindi

(D) Arabic

58) Who is the author of the book Tarikh-Ul-Hind?

**(A) Alberuni**

(B) Amir Khusrau

(C) Zia -ul -Barani

(D) None of these

59) Which of the following statements were not the impact of sultanate rule?

1) Coordinating policies leads to politics.

2) Fixed, permanent set up.

3) Trade grew

4) The Arabic language is the language of the court.

(A) 1, 2

(B) 2, 3

**(C) 4 only**

(D) 1, 2, 3

60) Which music is enjoyed by Sikandar Shahi?

- (A) Violin
- (B) Shehnai**
- (C) Veena
- (D) Bharathagatha

61) Who is the founder of Divine right theory?

- (A) Sultana Raziah
- (B) Balban**
- (C) Bakram shah
- (D) Jalal-ud-din Khilji

62) Who invited the Babur king of Kabul to invade India?

- (A) Dilwarkan Lodi
- (B) Daulat Khan Lodi
- (C) Sikander Lodi**
- (D) Ibrahim Lodi

63) What is meant by Babur?

- (A) Win the world
- (B) Luckyman
- (C) Winner of the tiger
- (D) Tiger**

64) When did Babur capture Kabul

(A) AD 1509

(B) AD 1404

(C) **AD 1504**

(D) AD 1515

65) When did Sher Shah invade Bengal

(A) **AD 1537**

(B) AD 1545

(C) AD 1540

(D) AD 1472

