

Subject:- History
Semester-wise Syllabus under CBCS
I Year B. A.
Semester – II

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE (1206 A.D to 1757 A.D)

Syllabus:

Unit - 1 Impact of Turkish Invasions:

- A) Balban, Allauddhin Khilji, and Md. Bin Tughlaq -
- B) Administration, Society, Economy, Religion and Cultural developments under Delhi Sultanate (from 1206 to 1526 AD)

Unit - II Impact of Islam on Indian Society and Culture

- A) Bhakti Movement;
- B) Administration, Society, Economy, Religion and Cultural developments under Vijayanagara Rulers

Unit - III Emergence of Mughal Empire;

Babur – Sur Interregnum - Expansion & Consolidation of Mughal Empire – Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb.

Unit - IV Administration, Economy, Society and Cultural Developments under the Mughals:

A) Administration, Economy, Society and Cultural Developments under the Mughals: Disintegration of Mughal Empire -

B) Rise of Marathas under Shivaji.

Unit - V Beginning of European Settlements :

a) Anglo- French Struggle.

Sri Hari Degree College

B.A 2'nd Sem History

I - Year

B.A - (Bachelor of Arts)

Semester -2

(Subject History)

Title of the Subject - History

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"MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE"

(1206 A.D to 1757 A.D)

Domain Subject :- History

Semester-Wise Syllabus Under CBCS

First Year B. A.

Second Semester History

Paper -

Model Question Paper

Prasad Sir

Sri Hari Degree College**B.A 2'nd Sem History****PROGRAM: B. A. HISTORY (CBCS) MODEL QUESTION PAPER & PATTERN****Max. Marks: 75****Time: 3 hrs****SECTION A** (Total: 15 Marks)**Matching** (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

A		B
1	()	A
2	()	B
3	()	C
4	()	D
5	()	E

Multiple Choice (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

1.
2
3
4
5.

Map Pointing (5 Marks)**Model Question Paper****Prasad Sir**

Sri Hari Degree College

B.A. 2'nd Sem History

SECTION B(Total: 3x5=15 Marks)(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **5 marks**)(At least **1 question** should be given from each Unit)

1.	
2.	
3.	
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5.	
6.	

SECTION C

(Total: 3x15 = 45 Marks)

(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **15 marks**)(At least **1 question** should be given from each Unit)

1.	
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Model Question Paper

Prasad Sir

Sri Hari Degree College**B.A 2'nd Sem History****SECTION-B (Total: 3x15= 45 Marks)****(Answer any three questions. Each answer carries 15 marks****(At least 1 question should be given from each Unit)**

- 1. Explain the Administration, Society, Economy, Religion and Cultural developments of Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1526 A.D.**
- 2. What are the reforms and achievements of Allauddin Khilji ? And Write about the invasions of the Alauddin Khalji.**
- 3. Write about the administrative, social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of the Vijayanagara Empire.?**
- 4. Describe the early life and achievements of Babur. And write the role and Social reforms of Akbar.**
- 5. Explain the Administration, Economy, Society and Cultural Developments under the Mughals Empire.?**
- 6. Write about the three Karnatic Wars. Or Anglo and Karnataka Wars (or) Anglo and French Wars or Conflicts.**

Model Question Paper**Prasad Sir**

Sri Hari Degree College

B.A. 2'nd Sem History

SECTION - C (Total: 3x5 = 15 Marks)**(Answer any three questions. Each answer carries 5 marks)****(At least 1 question should be given from each Unit)**

1. Describe the reforms & failures of the rule of the the "Mohammed -bin- Tughlug".
2. What is "Bhakti Movement".? And describe it's Characteristics / Results/ & highlights.
3. Role of Shah Jahan / Administration and role of Aurangazeb / Reforms of Jahangir.
4. What are the causes for the disintegration of Moghul Dynasty?
5. Raise of Marathas and describe the career and achievements of "Shivaji" under Maratha Empire.?
6. Advent of Europeans & their companies in India

Model Question Paper

Prasad Sir

List of Important Essay Questions & Answers

(Essay Questions)

(3 ×15 = 45 Marks)

1) Essay on the Impact of Islam on Indian Society & Culture.,?

Introduction of the impact of Islam on Indian Society and Culture:-

Indo-Iranian maritime trade had reached its peak some of these foreign traders had even settled in Srilanka and on the coast of Malabar. Some Arab Muslims also went to Sind and Gujarat, but their impact was limited. However, from the 12th century A.D., one observes a definite impact of Islamic culture on Indian Society.

Hindu and Muslim represent two different cultures, world views and way of life. Islamic and Hindu traditions have interacted, synthesised and also remained insulated. Y Singh mentions three major stages of Islamic traditions in India. These are the duration of Islamic rule in India (2) during the British domination and (3) during the Indian freedom movement upto India's independence and the country's partition.

The first stage is marked by conflict, tension, adaptation and cultural syncretism between the Hindu and Islamic tradition. The Muslim rulers carried out religious warfare (Jihad) with the help of Ulemas.

No doubt Muslims assimilated many Hindu practices. On the other hand Indian society and culture was influenced by Islamic tradition to a very large extent. The impact of Islam on Indian culture was both negative and positive H.V. Srinivas Murthy and S. V. Kamath have highlighted both negative and positive aspects of the impact of Islam on Indian society.

1) The impact of Islam on Indian Society:-

A) Negative Impact:-

The Muslim occupation of India accelerated certain undesirable tendencies that had already manifested themselves in the Hindu society on- the eve of the Muslim conquest. As pointed out by K.M. Panikkar Indian society was divided on a vertical basis due to introduction of Islam and Muslim rule. Before thirteenth century, Hindu society was divided horizontally. Neither Buddhism nor Jainism could affect this division but both were easily assimilated. On the contrary, Islam split Indian society into two distinct divisions from top to bottom – Hindus and Muslims

1. The Purda System:

Islam and Muslim rule seriously affected the position of Indian women. The birth of a girl was looked upon as an inauspicious event. Consequently, female infanticide spread widely among the Hindu. This was also adopted by the Hindus in order to avoid the risk of losing their chastity by the Muslims.

The Purda System, the seclusion of women from men, unknown in early days of Hindu rule, was introduced in the Hindu society. Women generally lived in seclusion in sphere of their homes.

2. Child Marriages and Sati System:

Child marriage was introduced in society. Gradually, child marriage was enforced. Early marriage of the Hindu girls to avoid their kidnapping by the Muslims became the custom. System of Sati was another social evil of this period. During Muslim rule the inhuman practice of Sati, was started. Women were expected to observe strict fidelity in their conjugal life.

The condition of the Hindu women deteriorated considerably. Dependence of women on their male relatives or husbands became the prominent feature of the Hindu society

3. Slavery:

An unhealthy feature of social life that crept into Hindu society due to Muslims was slavery. Slavery was common in the Muslim tradition. It was a practice among the Sultans, Amirs and nobles to keep both men and women slaves. This influenced the Hindu chiefs to keep slaves. Hence, slavery appeared, in India due to Muslims.

4. More Rigid Caste System:

The missionary zeal of Islam which aimed at converting the Hindus to Muslims compelled the Hindus to be orthodox in outlook and practice to protect their religion and culture from the onslaught of Islam.

Hence attempts were made to make caste rules more rigorous and daily rules of conduct more rigid. Restrictions regarding caste and marriage had become more stringent among the Hindus. New rules with regard to caste and marriage were also prescribed.

5. Conversions:

When Hindu society became more rigid and conservative, the miseries of lower castes increased to a large extent. Due to this reason lower caste Hindus particularly the untouchables converted to Islam.

B) Positive Impact:-

The negative aspects of the impact of Islam on Indian society discussed as under:

1 Religious Impact:

Islam brought to India a conception of human equality, pride in one's religion, a legal system which was in many ways an advance on the codes of the time Hindu rulers were influenced to work as the upholders of Hindu religion. Islam gave the message of universal brotherhood, introduced equality in society, rejected caste system and untouchability.

In due course, these ideas began to have a conscious or unconscious effect upon the philosophical Hindu mind and fostered the growth of liberal movements under religious reformers.

The presence of am paved the way for the growth of the Bhakti cult. The saints and reformers of fifteenth and sixteenth centuries like Kabira, Nanak and Srichaitanya preached fundamental equality of all religions. However, medieval Bhakti cult was in some ways a reply to the attack of Islam on Hinduism

2. Impacts on Upper Class Hindu:

Rich Hindu classes were influenced by the Mohammedan dress, etiquette, recreation and other activities. The art of warfare was also influenced and developed as result of Islamic contact. Food of Muslims like Biryani, Kabab and Palan etc. were adopted by the Hindus.

3. Music:

Indian music and musical instruments were also influenced by Islam. Indian musical instruments were modified and new instruments were produced The Tab la was produced by modification of Hindu musical instrument, Mridanga. Indian Veena was combined with Iranian Tambura and Sitatar was produced.

A fusion of Hindu and Iranian systems of music led to the evolution of light songs like quwwalis. Different classical vocal music of India underwent radical changes as a result of the contact with Muslim singers.

4. Architecture:

Assimilation and synthesis between Hindu and Islamic culture led to evolution of new styles of architecture. According to Dr. Tarachand, "The craftsmanship, ornamental richness and general design remained largely Hindu, the arcaded form, plain doms, smooth-faced walls and spacious interiors were Muslim impositions."In the field of architecture new styles started of which Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar, Taj Mahal etc. are the living examples.

5. Art and Craft:

New art and crafts were introduced in the country; for example, paper-making, enamellings, metals and jewels etc. Many workshops were setup-for gold and silver articles and embroidery. The Mughal rulers, except Aurangzeb, patronised architecture, fine art and paintings. Under Jahangir painting received considerable fillip.

6. Language and Literature:

Hindu-Muslim contact led to linguistic synthesis. Urdu is the outcome of a mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish words and of ideas with the concepts and languages of Sanskrit origin. The Urdu became language of the people. The Hindi language was also influenced by Muslim contact. This is distinct in vocabulary, grammar, similes and styles. Literature in India was influenced by the Turko-Afghans to a large extent. Books like Hassan Nizami's Taj-ul-Moa' Sir, Qazi Minhaz-us-Siraj's Tabakat-i-Nasiri etc. influenced the Hindus. Many good works were composed and written in Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and Marathi etc. Many Arabized Persian language words found their way into the local languages.

II) Impact of Islam on Indian Culture:-

1. Hindu Society: Purda System and Marriage:-

The Hindu society was largely influenced by Islam. The 'Purda System' became prevalent in Hindu society by following Islamic practices. The Hindu women who were living in seclusion at home now moved outside their houses in the palanquins covered with curtains. In the royal harem of Hindu rulers, Purda system was rigidly enforced. To cite one example, the queen of Prataprudradev went to visit Sri Chaitanya in the Palanuqin covered with curtains.

2. Slavery:-

An unhealthy feature of social life that crept into Hindu society due to utter influenced of Islam was slavery. It was very common in Muslim society and more obviously it was a well known practice with the Delhi Sultans and Mughal emperors. Their nobles and emirs also maintained slaves both male and female

3) Dress and Food:-

Another result of the contact with the Muslims was that the Hindus adopted Muhammadan dress, food and etiquette and fashion. The Hindus wore achakan, salwar, pyjams and lungis. Dinners, gambling, wine-drinking etc. of the Muslim nobles were adopted by their Hindu counterparts. Food like Palau, Kabab, Biryani, Kachhember etc.

4) Dance and Music:

Indian dance forms and instruments were also influenced by Islam. The Indian Veena and the Irani Tambura merged together to emerge as Sitar. The Hindu Mridanga underwent alternations by Muslims and the result was the Tabla. Different Ragas and classical vocal music underwent subtle changes when those came in contact with Muslim singers. Tarana, Thumri, Ghazzal were popular Islamic contributions to Indian classical music.

5. Religion: Bhakti Movement:

The influence of Islam was more pungent in the domain of religion. It gave a rude shock to Hinduism and shattered the Brahmanical influence from the Hindu society which it was availing since long. Besides this, the impact of Islam on Hinduism produced important consequences.

This gave rise to the "Bhakti Cult" or Single-minded direct devotion and love to "One". It also gave rise to Bhakti Movement and produced saints like Ramanand, Kabir, Nanak, Sri Chaitanya and many more.

6. Growth of Popular and Liberal Religion:

A lasting impact of Muslim rule was the division of the entire society into two distinct division – Hindus and Muslims. In due course of time these two sections evolved as two separate nations and the seed of this two-nation theory was germinated during India's struggle for freedom and finally grew into a bitter fruit dividing India into Hindustan and Pakistan.

7. Mutual Respect:

Coming to the influence of Islam on Indian society, it can be stated that mutual cooperation and respect grew among the Hindus and Muslims. The healthy spirit of mutual toleration found expression in the growing veneration of the Hindus for Muslim saints and vice-versa. It led to the worship of 'Satyapir' both by the Hindus and Muslims.

8. Linguistic Synthesis:

The living together by the Hindus and Muslims not only developed mutual respect and cooperation for each other, rather it also brought a linguistic synthesis. Urdu became the outcome of this. It was a mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish words with the concepts and languages of Sanskrit origin.

This Urdu became a common language in medieval period. A vast number of literatures was produced in this language.

In North Hindi; in west Marathi and in east, Bengali developed into literary languages. Thus local language and literature grew to a considerable extent by the influence of Islam Dinesh Chandra Sen, thus writes.

9. Art and Architecture:

The influence of Islam on Hindu art and architecture was quite discernable. The common features of Islamic architecture were its massive structure in the forms of buildings mosques, domes; tall minarets; courtyards, huge walls etc. This Islamic influence of architecture was largely felt on the construction of Hindu temples, palaces and buildings. Also, the Islam borrowed the design of lotus, Kalash, different Indian flowers, the creepers; mango leaves etc.

10. Painting:-

Indian painting underwent a great change coming in contact with Islamic paintings The Islamic practice of painting the walls with the figures of ladies blowing trumpet was followed by the Hindus. The Ajanta style was gradually replaced by the pyramidal structure of the Sultanate and Mughal period.

2. What is "Bhakti Movement".? And describe it's Characteristics / Results/ & highlights. Or What is a Bhakti Movement.,? And write it's features and development.?

What is Bhakti Movement:-

"Movement was a religious reform movement during medieval times which emphasized single - minded intense devotion to God".

- The origin of Bhakti is traced in Vedas , but its real development took place after the 7th. It was initiated by Shaiva Nayanars & Vaishnavite Alwars in south India , later spread to all regions .
- Bhakti movements originated in South India in Tamil Nadu in the 11th century A.D and spread to Maharashtra by the 13th century and reached North India by the 15th century.

- The Alvars (Number of Alvars are 12) and Nayanars (Number of Nayanars are 63) of Tamil Nadu laid the foundations of the Bhakti movement.
- "The main aim of the Bhakti movement was to reform the Hindu society. Yajnyagyas rejected traditional strict rules"
- Bhakti movement was based on the doctrine that the relationship between god and man is through love and worship rather than through performing any ritual or religious ceremonies .

The Books Mentioned About Bhakti Movement :-

1. Bhagavad Gita.
2. Bhagavata Purana
3. Svetesvaro Upanishads.

The Aim of Bhakti Movement :- "To have a sincere faith in God"

Bhakti Movement - Features :-

1. Unity of God or one God though known by different names .
2. Condemnation of rituals , ceremonies and blind faith .
3. Rejection of idol worship .
4. Surrender of oneself to God.
5. Emphasized both Nirguna and Saguna bhakti .
6. Salvation through Bhakti.
7. Open - mindedness about religious matters .
8. Rejected castes distinctions & believed in equality of all humans .
9. Rebelled against the upper caste's domination and the Sanskrit language .
10. Use of local or regional languages for Preaching .
11. Creation of literature in local language.

Causes of Bhakti Movement:-

1. Influence of Vaishnavism.
2. Evil practices of the Hindus.
3. Fear of spread of Islam.
4. Influence of Sufi sects.
5. The emergence of great reformers .

Bhakti Saints are :- 1. Vedanta Saints 2. Vaishnava Saints 3. Shaiva Saints.

Expansion of Bhakthi Movement:-**1) Shankaracharya:-**

- The pioneer of bhakti movement .
- Born in AD 788
- Preacher of monistic philosophy
- Patronized advaita philosophy unacademy.

2) Ramanuja :-

- Reaction against the advaita philosophy of Shankaracharya .
- Stress on sincere worship of Narayan and Lakshmi to get free from bondage of rebirth.

3) Namdeva :-

- Carried the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.
- Against Idol Worship and ritualism Sincere bhakti to God was only way of salvation.

4) Ramananda :-

- Religious renaissance in north India.
- Devotee of Ram.

- Disciple of Ramanuja .
- Against Casteism.
- Kabir , a Muslim weaver ; Raidasa , a cobbler ; Sena , a barber ; Dhanna a Jat peasant.

5) Vallabhacharya:-

- Patronage of King Krishnadevaraya of Vijaynagram.
- Vrindavan .
- Family life is no hurdle in the way of salvation.
- Epicureanism of the east.

6) Chaitanya :-

- Devotee of lord Krishna .
- Born in Bengal in AD 1485 Against casteism.
- Individual soul can reach Krishna by Bhakti alone.
- Love is the supreme principle .
- Preached Monotheism.

7) Shankaradeva (1499-1569 AD):-

1. Spread the Bhakti cult in Assam.
- 2 . Translated Ramayana & Mahabharat into Assamese.
3. He started the Ekasarana movement (Neo - Vaishnavite movement) .
He believed the worship of ' Ekasarana ' (One God) in the form of Krishna .
- 4 . He also called Krishna by different names like Hari , Narayan and Rama .
- 5 . His most famous work is " Kirtana Ghosha " , written in a simple language understood by the masses .

8) Kabir :-

- Greatest of the medieval period.
- Preached Hindu Muslim unity.
- Condemned all ritual and preached pure devotion One god , many names.

9) Guru Nanak :-

- Founder of Sikhism.
- Born in AD 1469 in Talwandi (Punjab).
- Message of love and humanity.
- Theory of Karma and purity of Life.

10) Mirabai:-

- 16th - century Hindu mystic poet.
- Devotee of Krishna Krishna Margi .
- Born into a Rajput royal family , Rajasthan.
- Her poems are commonly known as bhajans

Results/ Impact of Bhakti Movement :-

1. The Bhakti saints were social reformers The evil practice of Sati and caste rigidities received some set back .
2. Women were encouraged to join kirtans . Mirabai , Laila (Kashmir) and Andal composed verses that are popular even today .
3. In place of Sanskrit , Bhakti saints preached through the medium of local languages which could be understood very easily .
4. Kirtan at a Hindu Temple , Qawaali at a Dargah (by Muslims) , and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are all derived from the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700) .
5. It popularized idea of equality & brotherhood .

6. Preached inclusive path to spiritual salvation .
7. Rulers adopted liberal religious policies under the impact of the Bhakti movement.

3) Write about the administrative, social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of the Vijayanagara Empire.?

Vijayanagara Empire 1336-1646

- **Established** :- 1336
- **Disestablished** :- 1646
- **Founders** :- Harirara Raya I and Bukka Raya I
- **First King** :- Harihara I (1336–1356)
- **Greatest King**:- Srikrishna Devarayab (1509-1529)
- **Last King** : Srirangaraya III (1642–1646)
- **Capital** :- 1.Hampi, 2. Vijayanagara, 3. Penukonda, 4.Chandragiri, 5. Vellore.
- **Official languages** :- a) Kannada, b) Telugu, c) Sanskrit
- **Religion** :- Hinduism
 - a) Shaivism - (Sangama Dynasty)
 - b) vaistava - (Saluva, Tuluva, & Aravidu Dynasties)
- **State Symbol**:- The Varaha (the boar, an Avatar of Vishnu)

was the emblem of the empire
- **Currency**:- Varaha
 1. Sangama and 4. Aravidu :- They were from Andhra (Residents)
 2. Saluva and 3. Tuluva :- They were from Karnataka (Residents).

The Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1646 A.D.)

The Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:

1. Sangama (1336 - 1485)
2. Saluva (1485 - 1505)
3. Tuluva (1505 - 1570)
4. Aravidu (1570 - 1646)

- The founders of Vijayanagara Empire were Harihara Raya and Bukkaraya.
- When Muhammad Bin Tughlaq invaded South India, he occupied the Kampili region, captured the rulers of Harihara Raya and Bukkaraya and sent them to Delhi.
- Both of them were converted to Islam in Delhi and sent back to Kampili region as viceroys of Delhi Sultans.
- Harihara Raya and Bukkaraya decided to rule independently and obtained the help of Vidyanaryaswamy, the abbot of Sringeri.
- On April 18, 1336, Vidyanaryaswamy converted both of them from Islam to Hinduism in the presence of Virupaksha God in Hampi and helped establish the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Both of them ruled an area called Anegondi in Kampili as their capital.
- As Anegondi was not safe, they built a town called Vijayanagaram south of Tungabhadra river and made it their capital.

1) Vijayanagara – Administration :-

- About the administration of vijayanagara is mentioned in the **amukta malayada**, book and mentioned in the inscriptions of kondaveedu found by **srikrishna devaraya**.
- The vijyanagara empire was divided into provinces (states)
- Some village complex is called stala. There were officers named reddy / Karanam // gowda on the spot.

- The central location of the stala maintained place.
- The king was the head of the empire and he had a cabinet to device him
Prominent among them is the prime minister.
- **He was known as** :- 1. Sabhanayaka
2. Tantra nayaka
3. Sarva shira
- The secretariat is called rayasam. It's leader is **Mahanyaka Charya**.
- The head of the provines (states) was **durgadannayakuda** here was the **Amaranaayaka** system. They had their own armies.
- The head of the districts (seema) was called **Parupathyagaru**. At the borders, pategars were the heads of the densely forested territories of seema. They also had their own army.
- The head of the stala is the **stalakalathi**.
- The villages / gramam) had an **iyenar system**.
- The ayyangars numbered total of 12.

Note :- 3 members are nominted by the government.

2) Vijayanaagara – Society :-

- During the vijayanagara period, there was a varana system.
- Varna system is the social stratification based on varna caste.
- Four basic categories are defined undre this system:-

1. Brahmins :-

- Brahmins (priests, techerrs, intellectuals)
- Brahmins were given a higher position.
- Brahmins were divided into **1. Vaidgulu and 2. Niyagas**.
- Depending on the regions they were known as

1. Velanati brahmins
2. Pakanati brahmins
3. Venginati brahmins
4. Murikinati brahmins
5. Telangulu brahmins

- During this period so called vipra vinodus belongs to othe brahmin community in royalcourt.

2. Kshatriyas :-

- Kshartiyas (warriores kings, administrators)
- Kshatriyas were called choda kshatriyas and rachavaru.

3. The vaishyas :-

- Vaishyas (agriculturalists traders, farmers)
- The vaishyas were called Shetty and komati.

4. Shudras :-

- Shurdas (woekers, laboureres, artisans and service providers)
- The kamma, reddy and kapu casts exercised power in the socity.
- During this period a caste alliance called panchalam was formed.

1. Blacksmith

2. Pottery

3. Case

4. Goldsmith

5. Carpenters

- During this period, sati sahagamanam, child marriages and dowry were practiced.
- In their time, was polygamy.

- Those who kept mistressed according to their status at that time.
- The prostitution system was legalized in the society.
- The tradition of visiting the tombs of muslim sufi masters by the name of draghas began in Andhra.
- **The tamboolam** was given during weddings and when soliders went to war.

3). Literature :-

Vidyaranyaswamy:- Wrote the following books :-

1. **Viveka choodamani** 2. **Sangeetha saram** 3. **Shankara vijayam**

- Sayancharya wrote **Vedanta prakashika**,
- Madhava wrote **dhramanadhapuram**
- **Thimmarasu** wrote a commentary on **bala bharata** called **Manorama**.
- Vedanta desikudu wrote **yadavabhyudayam**.
- During the first bukkarays nachanasomu wrote the **Uttara harivamsa** and dedicated it **hariharadeva**.
- Nachanasomudi has the title of **ashtabha mahakavi**.
- Saluva Narasimha rayalu – **court poet**.
- **Pillalamarri pina veerabhadra**.
- And dedicated the work **shringara shakuntalam** to **chillara venneyamathu**
- And the another work **jaimini bharatham** to saluva narasasimharalyalu.
- **Molla** wrote the **molla Ramayana** and dedicated ot to rama.
- **Nandimallaya and gantasingannalu**, the forst couple in telugu, wrote the varahapurana and dedicated it to **narasanayaka**.
- **Tyagaraja and**
- **Shymashistri** } are known as kannada music trio.
- **Muthuswamy dikshitas**

- Veena was the most popular musical instrument of the vijayanagara period.
- Krishnaiah taught veena to sri krishnadeva raya.
- During the vijayanagara period, the art of yakshaganam was highly promoted during the spring festival which was held every year.

4. Vijayanagaras – Religion :-

- The sangama dynasty, the first dynasty to rule vijayanagara, converted to shivism.
- During the vijayanagara period.

1. Srisaliam

2. Tripuranthakam

3. Srikalahasti

- These were the main centers of Shaivism.
- The saluva Tuluva and araviti dynasties that ruled vijayanagara adopted Vaishnavism.
- The descendants of tulava and araviti considered Tirupati srivenkataswara swamy as a deity.
- **Note :- vaishnavism** was widespread during the time of vijayanagara dynasty.
- Their deity – **virupaksha**.
- the last word in their inscriptions is virupakshaya manah.
- **Tacher of caste** – kashivilasha kriyasakthi.

Eruvaka full moon :-

- According to the book social history of Andhra Pradesh written by **suravaram pratapreddy** (Telangana), the people of vijayanagara used to celebrate the eruvaka full moon.
- **Virupanna** built the lepakshi temple.
- He was an tax collection officer and vassal of sri krishnadevaraya.
-

5. Vijayanagaras – Economy :-

- **Agriculture sector** – ponds were dug for the development of agricultural sector.
- **Inscriptions mentioned about ponds :-**
 1. **Porumamilla inscription** – bhaskara bhavasuu.
 2. **Siruveru inscription** – bukkaraya.
 3. **Narasam budi inscription** – saluva Narasimha raya.
 4. **Nagalapuram inscription** – sri krishna devarayalu.
- The economy is the main income of the land Revenue. Documents related to the landlordism were known as the **Aduvana Tantram**.
- The sriranga town tamra inscription details the tax system of the vijayanagara period.
- An official named **Karanam** looks after the temple accouts.
- Every temple treasury was called sribamdaara.
- During their time various taxes were levied.
- These are mentioned in the sri krishna deva raya **kondaveedu inscription**.
- During the vijayanagara empire, **the revenue department was known as athavane**.
- During the vijayanagara period, about the various types of taxes was mentioned in the inscription of kondavidu fried by **sri krishna deva raya**.

Various types of taxes :-

1. Loom tax :- trax on weaving.
2. Illari tax :- house tax.
3. Madige, adikasu :- tax on shops.
4. Pullari tax :- tax on postures.
5. Addaagada tax :- tax on sheep sales.
6. Casuvcesalu :- a tax levied on temple ceremonies.

7. Upperi siddhayam :- tax on salt pans.
8. EDP sidduhayam :- tax on masonry.
9. Chakrakanika :- tax on pverty.
10. Sampatti tax :- tax on treasure deposits.
11. Putrodaya tax :- tax payable if a son is born.
12. Gudi kalyanam :- marriage tax.
13. Bugam tax :- a tax levied on prostitutes.
14. Ganachari tax :- tax on beggars.

Note :- chalivendras and santas were tax collection centers.

- According to nuniz the tax burden was high.
- According to him 9/10 part taxes were collected.
- The partially cancelled aliaramaraya barber gave them a disicipinary exemption.
- (this exemption was granted at the request of barber named **kandoja**)
- Ponds are considered to be on eof the seven children.
- 1/10 of the land is allocated for the **maintainace of ponds**. Its called dasbamda manyam.

Land is divided into two types :-

1. Mriambaka (magani) / nirarambam.

- There will be irrigation.
- Tax paid in the form of garain.

2. Kadambhara (metta) / kadarambam.

- Irrigation is not so much.
- Tax is paid in cash
- A scale called kesarigada.

- **Kesaripatigada** was used to measure the land.
- The currency in circulation in the society at that time was called **paradhavos**.
- The Portuguese gold coins in circulation in Vijayanagara were called **pesodas**.
- The branch that collects the landlord is called **aravane**.
- The most important gold coin during the vijayanagara period was the **phanam**.
- Traders flocked in groups for fear of thieves. These are called bhidars.
- **The tax that traders pay to government officials** is called herzukam.
- The most important port for foreign trade **Bhatkal**.
- The main port on the east coast Pulicat.
- **Abdul Razzq states the following :-**
Gems were peled up and sold.
- **Nicolos states the following :-**
Vizianagaram thrives with 7 ramparts measuring around 60 miles :-

6) Contribution to Arts & Architecture :-

- They patronized arts & architecture .
- Beautiful temples were constructed.
- Contribution to Art & Architecture.
- The Hazara Ramasami temple and Vittalaswamy temple was built during this period were examples of their excellent architecture .
- Painting & Music also encouraged .
- The bronze image of Krishnadeva Raya is a masterpiece .

Literature:-

- They were fond of learning & patronized men of letters.
- They encouraged Sanskrit , Tamil , Telugu and Kannada languages & literature .

- Sayana wrote commentaries on Vedas .
- Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam in Sanskrit .
- His court was adorned by eight Telugu poets called- Ashtadiggajas .

4) What are the reforms and achievements of Allauddin Khilji. ?

And Write about the invasions of the Alauddin Khalji. Or

Describe the administrative system of Allauddin Khilji .?

About of Delhi Sultans:-

- ❖ Ancient name of Delhi is Indra Prastha.
- ❖ It was the capital of the ancient Kuru kingdom and disappeared in ancient times.
- ❖ In the 8th century, King Anangapala of the Tomara dynasty built a new city called 'Dillikapuram' in place of the ancient Indraprastha. This city later became the capital of Muslim kings.
- ❖ Delhi Sultans and Mughals built 7 cities around these towns. Together all these are now known as the metropolis of Delhi. Out of these 7 cities, five were built by Delhi Sultans and two by Mughal emperors.
- ❖ The most important sultans of this clan are identified as slaves because they started their lives as slaves.

Delhi was ruled by 5 Muslim royal dynasties. They are

1) Slave Dynasty : 1206-90 :

a) 1206-11 :

b) 1211-66 :

c) 1266-90 : Balban Clan

2) Khilji Dynasty : 1290-1320

3) Tughlaq Dynasty : 1320-1415

4) Syed dynasty: 1415-51**5) Lodi Dynasty : 1451-1526****(1296-1316) Allauddin Khilji.**

- ❖ His original name - Ali Gurshans.
- ❖ **His titles** - Jahan Sach
 - Sikander-e-Sami (Alexander the Second)
 - Right hand of the Caliphate.
- ❖ **His constructions:-**
 - 1) Siri town: located at Delhi. The most important building in this is Hazar Sitoon (Thousand Pillars).
 - 2) Jamat Khana Mosque: It is the first mosque built entirely in Persian style.
 - 3) Hauz Khas
 - 4) Alai Darwaza: This is the entrance gate of Qutb Manar.
- ❖ During the reign of Jalaluddin Khilji, Allauddin attacked Devagiri and acquired huge wealth.
- ❖ Later he used this wealth to buy nobles to become Sultan.
- ❖ He plundered the Somanatha temple after Muhammad Ghazni.
- ❖ He was the nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- ❖ He was the greatest of all Delhi Sultans.
- ❖ The most important of his economic reforms - market reforms.
- ❖ The market is called Shahnai-e-Mandi.
- ❖ In Shahnai-e-Mandi there were markets selling 3 types of goods. They are
 - 1) A market where the daily necessities of the common people are sold.
 - 2) A market where horses are sold.

3) Market selling luxury goods.

❖ Three Officers in Shahnai-e-Mandi:-

1) Shahnai - e - Mandi.

2) Diwan-e-Riyasat.

3) Barid (Spies).

- ❖ Taxes called Charai (tax on livestock) and Gharshi (tax on residences) were levied.
- ❖ He established a tax collection department called Diwan-e-Mustaq.
- ❖ He introduced great changes in revenue system and market price determination and eradicated corruption among government employees.
- ❖ He took steps to prevent fraud in weights and measures.
- ❖ He introduced military reforms. Eg :- Dag- Stamping on horses, Chehra/ Hulia introduced tabular systems to give details of soldiers.
- ❖ He also introduced postal reforms. He stated that every horseman working in the postal department has to travel for at least 100 every day. 1 kos means two and half kilometers.
- ❖ He canceled the lands given to soldiers and chihalinis.
- ❖ Prohibited open sale and consumption of alcohol.

Allauddin Khilji's Invasions :-

1299 - Gujarat Karnadeva - 2 .

1301 - Ranthambore. (Rajasthan) - Hamviradeva.

1303 - Chittor (Rajasthan) Rajaratsingh.

1305 - Malwa (Madhya Pradesh) - Haranatha.

1308 - Marwar (Rajasthan) -Sitaldeva.

1311 - Jalore (Rajasthan) - Kanhardeva.

- ❖ Malika Kapoor was captured by Allauddin Khilji's army during the invasion of

Gujarat.

- ❖ Because he bought Malik Kapoor for 1000 dinars, he got the name Tsar Dinari.
- ❖ Malik Kapoor Title - Malikanayak.
- ❖ During this invasion, Kamaladevi was captured and sent to Delhi. Allauddin married her in Delhi and gave her the status of Pattamahisi.
- ❖ Jauhar (mass suicide) was practiced by Rajput women for the first time in Ranthambore in 1301.
- ❖ Padmini was the wife of Raja Ratan Singh of Chittor.
- ❖ According to Malik Muhammad Jaisi's book 'Padmavati' Allauddin attacked Chittor to get Queen Padmini

Invasion of South India :

These invasions were led by Malik Kapur.

1307 :- Devagiri (Yadavas) -Ramachandradeva.

1308-09 Warangal (Kakatiyas) - Pratap Rudra-2.

1310:- by Samudra (Hoysalas).Virabha e - 3 .

1311-12 :- Madurai (Pandyas) Sundarapandya, Veerapandya .

- ❖ A.D. By the end of 1312, Allauddin's empire extended not only to the northern region, but also to the southern region, and it was Delhi Sultan who united and ruled the whole of India.
- ❖ He was the first Delhi Sultan who wanted to establish direct relations with farmers.
- ❖ He was the first Delhi Sultan who formed a large-scale ready army and brought the kingdom under his direct authority.
- ❖ Delhi Sultan Allah Uddin Khilji separated religion from politics.
- ❖ Allahuddin Khilji continued to rule with secular policies ignoring the religious scriptures and the priestly class (Ulema).
- ❖ He rejected the Islamic law 'Sharia' and suppressed the Ulema who opposed him

and did not accept the supremacy of the Caliph.

- ❖ Ended the monopoly of the Turkish race in administration. He also gave high jobs to non-Turks based on talent. As a result, he gave great positions to the Afghan Shaikhadas (Indians who had embraced Islam).
- ❖ Khilji rulers after Allauddin Khilji were :-
 - 1) Shihabuddin.
 - 2) Mubaraksha.
 - 3) Khusro Khan / Nasiruddin Khusro.
- ❖ Khusro Khan converted to Islam to become Sultan of Delhi.
- ❖ Mubarak Shah declared himself Caliph.
- ❖ Title of Mubarak Shah - Alwasiq Billah.

1) Discuss about the impact of Balban on the administration and economy during his period. (Short Questions)

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4) Syed dynasty: 1415-51

5) Lodi Dynasty : 1451-1526

Founder of slave dynasty - Qutbuddin Aibak.

1) Slave Dynasty : 1206-90 :

Balban Dynasty Was one of the dynasty of Slave Dynasty from 1206-90

Balban Clan (1266-90)

Impact of Balban on the administration and economy

Balban Administration (1266-86)

- His clan is called Balbani clan.
- He is the foremost among the slave clan sultans.

His Titles:-

a) Iron Man of Medieval India.

b) Jille Ilahi (meaning Shadow of God)

- Balban was the first Sultan who followed the theory of royal kinship.
- He established justice bell and gave impartial justice to the people.

- He built the **Red Building** in Delhi.
- He established a military department called **Diwan-e-Ariz** and suppressed the Chihalganis and other rebellions.
- He declared himself to be of the **Aprashiab** clan in Persia.
- He always wears expensive clothes. He does not speak directly to common people.
- Belongs to Iran / Persia..
 - 1) **Sijida** - Prostration.
 - 2) **Pybos**:- Sultan introduced the practice of kissing feet.
- Introduced Nowroz festival.
- On **Nowruz**, the Iranian New Year day, all the officials have to present gifts to the Sultan to prove their loyalty.
- Participated in Holi celebrations. Himself as the shadow of God Balban used to say.
- Famous Persian poet **Amir Khusro**, who proudly called himself the **parrot of India**, decorated his court.
- If any foreign pilgrims enter his court they should walk only on their knees.
- Court Administrator '**Amir-e-Hajib**',
- He always kept silence in his court.
- He suppressed the street robbers called 'Meolu' who flourished in the vicinity of Delhi and removed the hindrance to the merchants of the country.
- Effectively repulsed the Mongol invasions of North West India.
- His son Prince Mohammad repulsed the Mongol invasion of North West India by Timur Khan in 1285. But Prince Mohammed died of injuries.
- Balban gave Prince Mohammad the title of '**Khan-e-Shaheed**'. Later Balban fell ill and died in 1286.
- After Balban's death his grandson Kaikubad Delhi. He became Sultan.

- When Kaikubad became bedridden with paralysis, his four-year-old son Kaimur was proclaimed Sultan of Delhi.
- Jalaluddin Khilji, the greatest of the nobility at that time, killed Kaiqubad and Kaimur and established the Khilji dynasty over Delhi in 1290.
- This is called **Khilji revolution**.

5) Write about the three Karnatic Wars. Or Anglo and Karnataka Wars (or) Anglo and French Wars or Conflicts.

Conflicts between British and French

- ❖ India was occupied by the British gradually or step by step.
- ❖ British First occupied Karnatic in (1763) followed by Bengal (1764), Mysore (1799), Maratha (1818), Sindh (1843), Punjab (1849) and Awadh (1856).

"Conquest of Karnatic

(or)

Anglo-Karnatic Wars

(or)

Conflicts between British and French

- ❖ The wars between the British and the French in India are called the Anglo-Karnatic Wars or the Anglo-French Wars ".
- ❖ **Total 3 Anglo-Karnatic wars were held between British and French.**
 1. First Anglo-Karnatic War (1746-48).
 2. Second Anglo-Karnatic War (1749-54).
 3. First Anglo-Karnatic War (1756-63).

Brief Information about Karnatic Dynasty:-

- ❖ Founder of the Karnatic - Sadatullah Khan (1710-1732).
- ❖ His successor was Nawab -Dost Ali.

- ❖ Son of Dost Ali (1732-49) - Safter Ali.
- ❖ Son-in-law of Dost Ali - Chanda Saheb.
- ❖ Follower of Dost Ali - Anwaruddin.

The First and Second Karnataka Wars took place during the reign of Anwaruddin.

1. First Anglo-Karnatic War (1746-48): -

The Initial reason for First Anglo-Karnatic War :-

War of the Austrian Succession:- (16 Dec 1740 – 18 Oct 1748).

- ❖ The first Anglo-Karnataka War between the British and the French began in India due to the Austrian War of Succession in Europe .
- ❖ Barnett, the British general in India, attacked and destroyed French ships in Bay Bengal
- ❖ Dupleix's interpreter Anandarangapillai, Dupleix's French general in India, summoned Bordinais / Borde in Mauritius to India and both together occupied the Madras from the Britishers. (21 September 1746).
- ❖ But Bordinais/ Borde took a bribe and handed over Madras to the British and returned to Mauritius.
- ❖ Dupleix then recaptured Madras with the help of Nawab Anwaruddin of Karnataka.
- ❖ Prior to this, an agreement was reached between Dupleix and Anwaruddin. According to this, after the conquest of Madras, it should be kept under the control of Anwaruddin. But Dupleix refused to keep Madras under Anwaruddin's control.
- ❖ With this, Anwaruddin sent his 10,000 Army soldiers towards Madras, warning them to fulfill his demands.
- ❖ Dupleix sent 500 army to Karnataka under Captain Paradise.

Main Casuse / Main Battle :-

The battle of St.Thome or Adyar (river) took place between the both (in 1748). Anwaruddin's soldiers were defeated.

III - Ultimate Cause :-

- ❖ The Austrian War of Succession in Europe in 1748 ends, under the Treaty of Aix - la - Chapelle (town in France).
- ❖ This marked the end of the First Anglo-Karnataka War in India as well. According to the treaty, Madras was returned to the British.
- ❖ 1. War that changed the course of Indian history - First Anglo Karnataka War.
- ❖ 2. The Europeans were able to recognize the weakness of the Indian army.
- ❖ 3. The war that contributed to the establishment of the European Empire in India.
- ❖ 4. The war contributed to the tactics of the French Governor Dupleix in India,
- ❖ and to the establishment of the British Empire in India by the British General Robert Clive.

Second Anglo - Karnataka War (1749-1754): -

- ❖ Nawab of Hyderabad Nizam ul Mulk died in 1748. After his death Nazar Jung became the Nawab of Hyderabad. His enemy was Muzaffar Jung (grandson of Nizamul Mulk and son of Khairunnisa).
- ❖ Chandasaheb (real name Hussain Dost Ali) was enemy Anwaruddin in Carnatic.
- ❖ Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Saheb were Supported by French Governor Dupleix.

I - Immediate Cause; - (August 1749 Battle of Ambur)

- ❖ Their alliance killed Anwaruddin in August 1749 at the Battle of Ambur (near Vellore). With this Chandasaheb became the Nawab of Carnatic.
- ❖ In December 1750, Muzaffar Jung was became Nawab of Hyderabad, removed the then Nawab Nazar Zung.
- ❖ Muzaffar Zung gave the following territories/ paces to the French in 1750. They are.
 1. Machilipatnam,
 2. Yanam
 3. Divisima.

- ❖ Muzaffar Jung gave a title 'Zafarong' to Dupleix.
- ❖ Gave gifts worth a few lakhs to Dupleix.
- ❖ And declared Dupleix to be the head of the regions south of the Krishna River.
- ❖ Jealous of this, Himmata Khan (Nawab of Kadapa & Kurnool) demanded more gifts for him. But it was rejected by Muzaffar Jung.
- ❖ In 1751 Muzaffar Jung was assassinated by Himmat Khan, (a Nawabs of Kadapa & Kurnool) at Lakkireddipalli, near Rayachoti, in Kadapa.
- ❖ Bussi , he was a French officer in Hyderabad, appointed the salabth Jung as nawab of Hyderabad (3rd son of Nizam-ul- Mulk), in return the Salabat Jung gave the "Northern Circars to the French.

1752 - Treaty of Aurangabad (or) 1752 - Northern Circars

- ❖ Salabat Jung agreed to pay two lakh rupees every month for the French army in Hyderabad under the Aurangabad Treaty.
- ❖ According to the Treaty of Aurangabad, in 1752, Salabat Jung ceded the Northern Circars to the French. Northern Governments are..,
 1. Kondapalli (Mustafanagar)
 2. Eluru
 3. Rajahmundry
 4. Srikakulam.
- ❖ Northern Circars had an annual revenue of up to 31 lakhs.
- ❖ The Diwan of Salabat Jung who signed the treaty of Haurangabad - Laskar Khan.
- ❖ In Karnataka, Anwaruddin's son Mohammad Ali took British help in Tiruchirappalli.

II - Main Cause : - Robert Clive attacked and occupied Arcot,

- ❖ Robert Clive, a British commander in Tiruchirappalli, attacked and occupied Arcot, the Carnatic capital, with 500 Army (200 Europeans and 300 Indians).
- ❖ That is why Robert Clive is called the Arcot Warrior.

- ❖ Chandasaheb supporters were defeated in several small battles.
- ❖ Chandasaheb was eventually captured and hanged.
- ❖ Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of Carnatic. He received the title of 'Vallaja'. His lineage is known as the Vallaja lineage.
- ❖ Chandasaheb, aware of their defeats by the French government, removed Dupleix as governor and french Government sent Gadedhe to India as French governor.

III - Ultimate Cause: -

- ❖ In December 1754, Gadadhe signed the "Treaty of Pondicherry" with the British and ended the 2'nd Anglo Carnatic War.
- ❖ Dupleix's interpreter - Ananda Ranga Pillai.
- ❖ Salabat Jung's interpreter - Laxman.

Third Anglo-Carnatic War (1756-1763)

- ❖ The beginning of the 3rd Anglo-Carnatic War in India due to the Seven Years' Wars in Europe.
- ❖ The French government sent Count-de-Lallay to India as governor.
- ❖ Count - De - Lallay came to India and summoned a bus from Hyderabad and attacked the British bases.
- ❖ In the Hundred and Fifty War of 1760, British General Ire Coote defeated the French general Count - de - Lali and captured the Bussies and took them prisoner. With this war the French completely lost their dominance in India.
- ❖ The Seven Years' Wars ended in Europe with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- ❖ Accordingly, the 3rd Anglo Karnataka War ended in India as well. The French were confined to Pondicherry. Pondicherry means 4 areas
 1. Pondicherry
 2. Karaikal
 3. Yanam
 4. Mahe.

Conusion:- Carnatic Nawab Muhammad Ali rested at the Chepauk building in Madras and handed over the administrative responsibilities to the British.

2) Describe the reforms & failures of the rule of the the "Mohammed -bin- Tughlug". (5 Marks)

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)

- ❖ His real name is **Juna Khan**.
- ❖ His title - **Prince of Maniars** Two historical texts are available to know his history.
- ❖ They are: 1) Kitab-ul-Rehla (Arabic language) written by Ibn Batuta.
2) Tariq-e-Firoz (Persian language) written by Ziauddin Barauni.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a multifaceted genius. A scholar of Arabic and Persian languages. Philosophy and logic. A genius who acquired immense knowledge in mathematics and astronomy. He often interacted with Hindu and Jain priests. He was the first Sultan to visit Sheikh Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti Dargah in Ajmer.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq failed in his programs and reforms and went down in history as the mad Tughlaq.
- ❖ He completed the construction of Tughlaqabad fort.
- ❖ Built Devagiri or Daulatabad fort.
- ❖ He undertook the construction of a town called Jahanara near Delhi. (Completed by Feroze Shah Tughlaq).
- ❖ He introduced 5 major reforms. But he failed in everything.
- ❖ 1) Shifting the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (1327).
- ❖ 2) Token Currency – Circulation of copper coins instead of gold coins (1330).
- ❖ 3) Collecting 50 percent sistu in Ganga Yamuna Intervedi or Dobo.
- ❖ 4) Attempt to invade Khorasan (located in Central Asia) or invade Kashmir and defeat the Chinese king.
- ❖ 5) His attitude against the Caliph.

- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq rested for two and a half years in an area called Swargadhari near Kanauj when plague struck North India.
- ❖ Muhammad Bin Tughlaq established Diwan-e-Kohi, an agricultural department for the welfare of farmers, through which he gave loans called 'Sondar' to farmers for the purpose of cultivating barren lands. But actually the new lands were not brought under cultivation. This plan failed due to the fraud of government employees.
- ❖ Mohammad bin Tughlaq spent 70 lakh takas on agricultural development.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced the method of giving crop loans to farmers at low interest by the government in India.
- ❖ During his time in 1333 the Moroccan traveler **Ibn Battuta** visited India.
- ❖ Muhammad Bin Tughlaq **Ibn Batuta was appointed Qazi (Judge) of Delhi.**
- ❖ Then Ibn Battuta was sent to China by Mahmabbin Tughlaq as his ambassador.
- ❖ Ibn Battuta wrote the books **1) Safarnama and 2) Rehlad.**
- ❖ He is the only pilgrim who visited all the Muslim kingdoms of the world.
- ❖ Efforts to stop the practice of satisahagamana and appointing Hindus to high positions in the kingdom show the tolerant and liberal attitudes of Mahmabbin Tughlaq.
- ❖ **Vijayanagara (1336) and Bahmani (1347) kingdoms** were established during Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- ❖ **Badauni** mentions the death of Muhammad bin Tughlaq as follows. **'The people are freed from their king and the king from his people.**

1. Explain the Administration, Society, Economy, Religion and Cultural developments of Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1526 A.D.?

About of Delhi Sultans:-

- ★ Ancient name of Delhi is Indra Prastha.
- ★ It was the capital of the ancient Kuru kingdom and disappeared in ancient

times.

- ★ In the 8th century, King Anangapala of the Tomara dynasty built a new city called 'Dillikapuram' in place of the ancient Indraprastha. This city later became the capital of Muslim kings.
- ★ Delhi Sultans and Mughals built 7 cities around these towns. Together all these are now known as the metropolis of Delhi. Out of these 7 cities, five were built by Delhi Sultans and two by Mughal emperors.
- ★ The most important sultans of this clan are identified as slaves because they started their lives as slaves.
- ★ The Delhi Sultanate Period The Delhi Sultanate period was between 1286 and 1526 AD .
- ★ During this time Delhi was ruled by five different dynasty.

During this time Delhi was ruled by 5 Muslim dynasties. They are

- 1) The Slave Dynasty - (1206-1290 A.D)**
- 2) The Khilji Dynasty - (1290-1320 A.D)**
- 3) The Tughlaq Dynasty - (1320-1415 A.D)**
- 4) The Syed dynasty - (1415-51 A.D)**
- 5) The Lodi Dynasty - (1451-1526 A.D)**

Admission of Delhi Sultanate:-

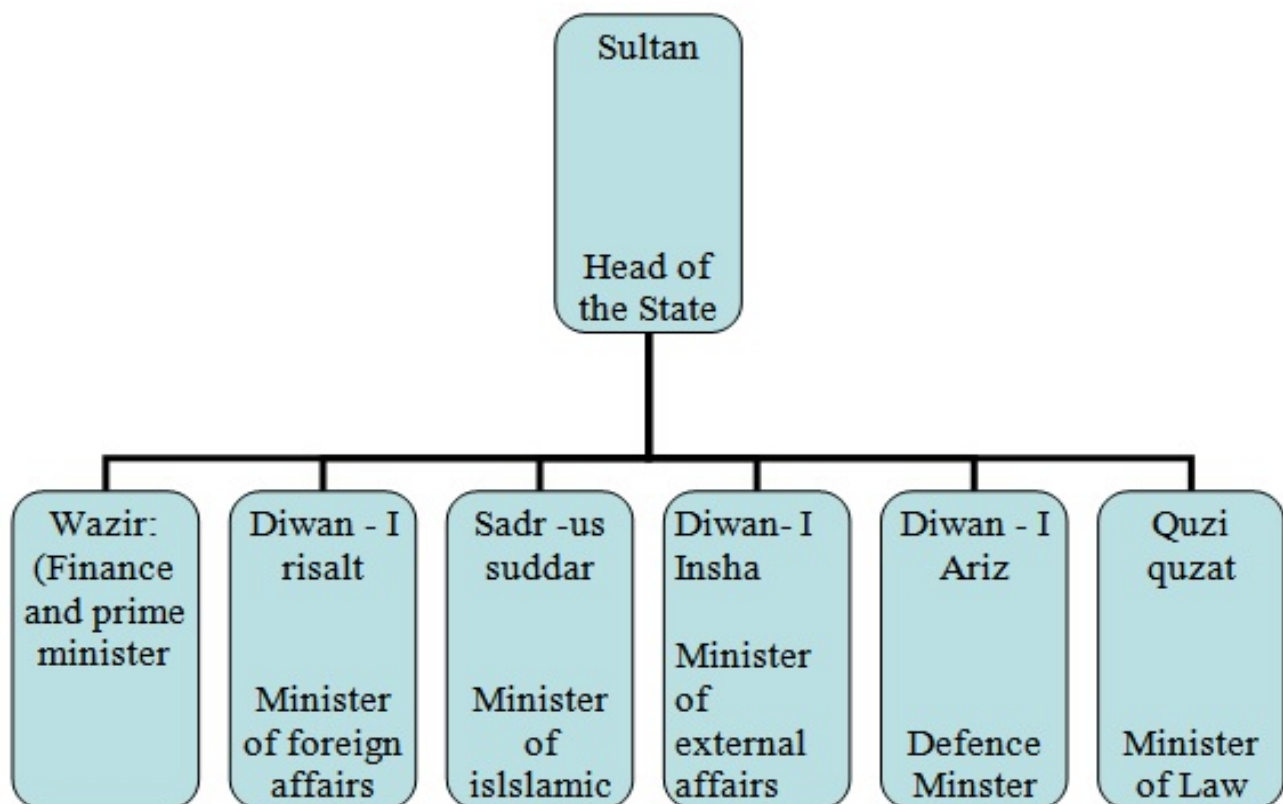
- ★ The ruling clan was very powerful.
- ★ The Sultan was the head of the administration and he enjoyed unlimited power .
- ★ Nobles had a different departments they were selected by the Sultan .
- ★ Wazir was the Prime Minister who supervised the work of all officials .
- ★ The paymaster of the army was known as **bakshi** .
- ★ **Ariz - i - mamalik** was the noble who held the overall charge of the army .
- ★ He and his officials recruited , equipped and trained soldiers .

- ★ **Sultan** was commander in chief of the army .

Central Administration of Delhi Sultanate

Nobles : it comprised the ruling class .

- ★ They were mainly Turkish or Afghan in origin .
- ★ They held important position in the Sultan such as governors and military commanders . They were granted land by the Sultan for their service these lands were known as iqtas .
- ★ The nobles who were granted iqtas were called iqtadars and this practice was known as **iqtadari system** .
- ★ **Iqtadars** collected tax and maintained their families and paid soldiers with the money earned by them through taxes .
- ★ Most of the iqtadars became rulers whenever weak sultans held the reign of the Sultanate or Empire .



Society of Delhi Sultanate:-

Priests :-

- ★ The religious matters were looked after by brahmins among Hindus and Ulemas among Muslims .
- ★ Sultan was advised on important religious matters by brahmins and Ulemas .

Townspeople :-

- ★ Town areas were occupied by merchants , traders and artisans .
- ★ They sold their goods both in domestic as well as foreign market .

Peasants :-

- ★ The village area were occupied by the paesants , and most of them were poor .
- ★ Rigid caste system was prevalent in Hindu society . Inter caste marriage , dining got totally prohibited .
- ★ Child marriage , Sadi , parda and Taboo on widow remarriage were some other social evils or customs followed by the native Indians.

Economy of Delhi Sultanate:-

- ★ During the Sultanate era the trade flourished . The main trading centres were Delhi , Lahore , Daulatabad etc.
- ★ Baniyas and multanis were the two chief communities involved in trading activities.
- ★ India traded with many foreign lands like China , Malaya Islands , West and Central Asia and East Africa.
- ★ India exported fine textiles handicraft and spices .
- ★ The Sultan encouraged trade and built roads , minted coins or tankers and standardise the system of weight and measures.
- ★ The growth of trade also encouraged use of money in place of barters .
- ★ Delhi , Daulatabad , Lahore , Lakhnauti - trading centers.

- ★ Trade with Malaya , China , Tibet , Central Asia , Afghanistan , Persia , Tibet and Bhutan.
- ★ Roads and coins flourished trade.
- ★ Tanka - Silver coin by Iltutmish.
- ★ Goods were bought and sold at market place in towns.
- ★ Agriculture was the mainstay of economy - 50 % tax on produce during Muhammad - bin Tughlaq and Ala - ud - din Khilji.
- ★ Main industries - textile , sugar , hardware , paper Manishika.

Religion of Delhi Sultanates:-

- ★ **Two types of religious** movements became popular during the Sultanate Period.
- ★ **These were the Bhakti movement and Sufi movement.**
- ★ Some of the religious customs prevalent during this period were even cruel to the poor, lower caste people and women.
- ★ It was in this atmosphere of superstition, ritual and oppression that a new way of thinking emerged giving rise to two new movements of Bhakti and Sufi cult.
- ★ **Both of the movements emphasized that God was supreme, all men are equal and Bhakti or devotion to god was the way to achieve salvation.**

Cultural Development of Delhi Sultanates:-

Architecture

- ★ Indo Islamic style of architecture became popular in India during Sultanate Period.
- ★ This new style emerged as a result of blending the Indian and Persian element used in architecture.
- ★ It was marked by extensive use of bricks, beams, balcony, true arches, domes, stone covered with plaster, lime, rubber, floral and geometrical designs and grey stone engraving with the verses from the Holy Quran.
- ★ Monuments built during the Slave dynasty and Khalji Dynasty were more lavish

than the monuments built during Tughlaq and Lodhi Dynasty.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- ★ The Turkish rulers constructed many buildings using architectural features borrowed from Arabs like arch and dome.
- ★ The arch and dome was used in the construction of mosque and palaces.
- ★ The Turks used geometrical and floral designs along with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the holy Quran.
- ★ They also used Indian motifs like bell, swastika and lotus.
- ★ The Turks added colour to their building by using red sandstone along with yellow sandstone and marble.

Buildings of the the Delhi sultanate

QUTUB-UD-DIN AIBAK:-

- ★ The most famous buildings constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak was
- ★ Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
- ★ Adhai-din-ka- Jhopra
- ★ Started the construction of Qutub Minar.

ILTUTMISH:-

- ★ He was a patron of art and architecture and completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
- ★ He built a mosque at the Badaun and his own tomb of red sandstone in Delhi.
- ★ He constructed a large reservoir just outside Old Delhi called hauz-i-Sultani.

KHALJIS:-

- ★ The Khalji period saw a lot of building activity.
- ★ Alauddin Khalji had his capital at Siri and built Siri fort.
- ★ He built an entrance door to the Qutub Minar called Alai Darwaza.

- ★ He started building the Alai Minar at Qutub Minar complex but the construction was abandoned soon after his death.
- ★ He also built a madrasa and a big tank for royal bath at Hauz Khas, in Delhi.

Tughlaqs:-

- ★ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq built huge palace fortress called Tughlakabad.
- ★ Firoz Shah was a great builder he built many towns like Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Fatehabad.
- ★ Firoz Shah built a new Capital city on the bank of Yamuna called Firoz Shah Kotla and abandoned to the Old fort city of the Tughluqabad.
- ★ Firoz Shah took special care to preserve ancient monuments.
- ★ He brought to Delhi two pillars of emperor Ashoka and placed one of them on the roof of his palace.

Language and literature:-

- ★ When two culture interact with each other, it results in the formation of a new language and literature.
- ★ Persian and Hindi language led to the emergence of a new language called Urdu.
- ★ The word Urdu literally means camp.
- ★ Urdu was spoken by the soldiers with different mother tongue to speak to one another.
- ★ The Urdu that was spoken in Deccan was influenced by Telugu and Marathi.
- ★ The use of Arabic remained confined to a small group of Islamic scholars and philosophers.
- ★ Most of the original literature of Islamic rulers was written in Arabic.
- ★ Sanskrit continue to be the language of higher learning.
- ★ It was used for religious rituals and on the ceremonial occasions in the court of Hindu rulers like king of Vijaynagar.

- ★ Two forms of Hindi were used during Sultanate period Braj and Avadhi.
- ★ The use of regional language by the Bhakti Saint helped in the growth of these languages.

Literature:-

- ★ Amir Khusrau was the most notable Persian writer of the time, he created a new style called Sabaq-i-Hindi or the Indian style.
- ★ Malik Mohammed Jayasi, a Muslim scholar wrote Padmawati in Hindi.
- ★ A number of Persian works were translated into Sanskrit and vice versa.
- ★ Zia Nakhshabi translated stories in Persian which came to be known as Tutinama during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign.

Painting:-

- ★ In the Medieval period painting emerged as an important form of art.
- ★ Murals were painted to decorate the walls of palaces and temples.
- ★ Painters were patronized by the royal families of the rich people and they were given the same respect as was given to scholars.
- ★ Art of miniature painting developed during this period artists were employed by nobles and kings for decorating and illustrating books.
- ★ Muslim Sultans were more concerned with public building projects and many of them were opposed to figural painting for religious reasons.

Dance:-

- ★ New form of dance called Kathak developed during this period.
- ★ Initially Kathak was a devotional temple dance which later on acquired Persian influence.
- ★ The dress of the dancers change and Kathak change from devotional temple dance to an important court dance.

Music:-

- ★ Indian music was greatly influenced by the Persian style of music and instruments.
- ★ Fusion of Persian Arabic and Indian music forms resulted in the creation of a new style of music in this period.
- ★ Rabab and Sarangi were the two musical instruments brought to India by the Turks.
- ★ Amir Khusro was one of the greatest poet and musician of this period.
- ★ He produced several new ragas by mixing the elements of Persian and Indian melodies.
- ★ By combining veena and tampuru he invented the sitar.
- ★ Tabla is also believed to have been invented by him.
- ★ Devotional music was popularised during the Sultanate period by group singers of Bhakti as well as Sufi saints.
- ★ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Mirabai, Mardana a disciple of Guru Nanak were some important bhakti saints who spread their message through devotional music and popularised devotional singing.
- ★ Many regional kingdoms also patronized musical works during the Sultanate Period.
- ★ Development of composite culture was witnessed in Delhi Sultanate Period in India.
- ★ This vogue was replaced in other regional kingdoms in the same period.

4. Describe the early life and achievements of babur and write the role and Social Reforms of Akbar ? (Essay Question)**Babur – Zahiruddin Muhammad****Babur (1526-1530)**

- ❖ Babur is the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

- ❖ He was a descendant of Timur (on his father's side) and Genghis Khan (on his Mother's side).
- ❖ His original name was Zahiruddin Muhammad.
- ❖ In 1494 at the age of 11, Babur became the ruler of Farghana (at present in Chinese Turkistan) succeeding Umar Shaikh Mirza, his father.
- ❖ Daulat Khan, the most powerful noble of Punjab, who was discontented with Ibrahim Lodhi, invited Babur to invade India.
- ❖ He undertook four expeditions to India in order to conquer it between the years 1519 and 1523.
- ❖ Babur's Military Conquests
- ❖ In 1504, Babur occupied Kabul.
- ❖ In 1524, Babur occupied Lahore but had to retreat to Kabul after Daulat Khan turned against him.
- ❖ In November 1525, Babur attacked and occupied Punjab again.
- ❖ On 21st April 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat and quickly occupied Delhi and Despite vast and superior troop Ibrahim Lodi lost in the battle due to Babur's superior strategy and use of artillery.
- ❖ The First Battle of Panipat marked the foundation of Mughal dominion in India.
- ❖ Babur conquered Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra.
- ❖ Babur announced himself as "Emperor of Hindustan".

Rana Sangha & Babur:-

- ❖ Rana Sangha of Mewar was a great Rajput warrior.
- ❖ He gave the toughest resistance to Babur's expansion plans.
- ❖ On March 16, 1527, Rana Sangha, along with rulers of Marwar, Amber, Gwalior, Ajmer and Chanderi and Sultan Mahmood Lodi (whom Rana Sangha had acknowledged as ruler of Delhi) met Babur in a decisive contest at Kanhwa, a village near Agra. The aim was to prevent the imposition of another foreign repression on Babur succeeded over them by using similar tactics as in the

Battle of Panipat. Then, he took on the title of "Ghazi".

- ❖ In the year 1528, Chanderi was captured by Babur from Rajput king Medini Rai.
- ❖ On May 6, 1529, Babur met the allied Afghans of Bihar and Bengal on the banks of Gogra, near Patna and defeated them. With this battle, Babur occupied a considerable portion of northern India.
- ❖ On December 26, 1530, Babur died at Agra aged 40. His body was first laid at Arambagh in Agra but was later taken to Kabul, where it was buried.

AKBAR THE GREAT :-

- ❖ Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, more famously known as Akbar the Great, was the third emperor of the Mughal Empire, after Babur and Humayun. He was the son of Nasiruddin Humayun and succeeded him as the emperor in the year 1556, at the tender age of just 13. Succeeding his father Humayun at a critical stage, he slowly enlarged the extent of the Mughal Empire to include almost all of the Indian sub-continent. Akbar found time to implement several social reform measures aimed at eradicating the evils of both Muslim and non-Muslim societies. His religious tolerance principle, however, did not blind him to certain evils in Hindu society. All inland customs and taxes on trades and professions were abolished by Mughal Emperor Akbar.

ROLE AND SOCIAL REFORMS OF AKBAR :

Integration of Social Reforms - Features:-

- ❖ Akbar instituted a number of social and educational reforms. He prohibited sati (the burning of a widow) unless she expressly desired it of her own free will.
- ❖ Furthermore, Akbar made it a strict rule that widows of childbearing age who had not shared the bed with their husbands were not to be burned at all. Widow remarriage was also legalised by Akbar.
- ❖ Akbar was opposed to second marriage (having two wives at the same time) unless the first wife was barren.
- ❖ Akbar raised the marriage age to 14 for girls and 16 for boys.
- ❖ Akbar prohibited the sale of wine and spirits.
- ❖ Akbar revised the educational curriculum, focusing more on moral education and

mathematics, as well as secular subjects like agriculture, geometry, astronomy, government rules, logic, history, and so on.

- ❖ As his court was infused with famous and scholar people, more popularly known as the 'navaratna,' Akbar gave patronage to artists, poets, painters, and musicians.
- ❖ According to many historians, Akbar's empire was essentially secular, liberal, and proponent of cultural integration. It was enlightened on social and cultural issues.

Abolition of Tax:-

- ❖ Akbar was hunting near Mathura in 1563. He noticed that a tax was being collected from the pilgrims who had gathered there.
- ❖ Akbar had no idea about the tax collected from Hindu pilgrims from all over the world. When Akbar inquired, he was told that it had been the custom of every Muslim ruler to collect pilgrim tax from Hindus at every Hindu pilgrimage site.
- ❖ The tax was not set in stone. It was determined arbitrarily based on the pilgrim's rank and wealth.
- ❖ The pilgrim tax, according to Akbar, was morally wrong because it was imposed on people who came "in search of the light of God" and because it was not uniform but arbitrary, variable according to the whim of the tax collector.
- ❖ Throughout his empire, he abolished the pilgrim tax.
- ❖ Akbar also abolished jizya, the poll tax levied on non-Muslims, because its imposition, in his opinion, hampered the emotional integration of his subjects into one united brotherhood.
- ❖ An influential section of the court was strongly opposed to the repeal of this tax on religious and financial grounds. But Akbar stayed true to his word.

Child Marriage:-

- ❖ Akbar was opposed to child marriage, which was common among both Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ Akbar issued orders prohibiting marriage before the age of 12 and between cousins, despite the fact that such marriage is permitted under Muslim law.

- ❖ Later, the minimum marriage age was raised to 16 for boys and 14 for girls. Akbar appeared to have a very modern mind.
- ❖ Before marriage could take place, the parents of the boy and girl, as well as their mutual consent, was required. A nominal marriage tax with varying rates was implemented.

Practice of Sati:-

- ❖ One of Akbar's most memorable reforms was his opposition to the inhuman Sati practise.
- ❖ Jajman, Raja Bhagawan Das' cousin, died too soon. His widow was reluctant to become a Suttee, that is, to burn herself in the funeral pyre of her late husband, but her step son Udai Singh and other relatives almost forced her to agree.
- ❖ As soon as the news reached Akbar, he rushed to the scene and, risking being misunderstood by his Rajput relations, intervened and had those who were forcing the widow to become a Satee arrested (Akbarnama).
- ❖ In another case, Akbar intervened to persuade Birbhadra of Panna's young widow not to immolate herself in her husband's pyre.
- ❖ Although Akbar did not issue a formal decree prohibiting the practise of Sati, he strongly discouraged it.

Slavery:-

- ❖ In 1562, Akbar outlawed the age-old practise of enslaving prisoners of war, selling their wives and children, and so on.
- ❖ This pernicious practise that had been practised for centuries was abolished, saving many innocent unfortunate people from slavery.

Conclusion:-

- ❖ The evil of gambling was recognised by Akbar, but it was so widespread that he found it impossible to suppress the evil. Gambling destroyed families and caused strife, yet it was almost universal. Akbar established a state bank from which gamblers could obtain loans, and each gambling establishment was required to pay a fixed charge. The social reforms instituted by Akbar give the impression of a new world or modernism.

5. Explain the Administration, Economy, Society and Cultural Developments under Mughals Empire? (Essay Question)

Mughal Administration: Key Features & Structure:-

- ❖ The mughal empire was divided into Subas which were further subdivided into Sarkar, Pargana, and Gram. There were 15 Subas (provinces) during Akbar's reigns, which later increased to 20 under the Aurangzeb's reign.
- ❖ The mughal empire was divided into "Subas" which were further subdivided into "Sarkar", "Pargana", and "Gram". There were 15 Subas (provinces) during Akbar's reigns, which later increased to 20 under the Aurangzeb's reign.
- ❖ The Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. The term "Mansab" indicates the rank of the holder. Mansabdari was both civil and military. During Mughal administration there were 3 methods of revenue collection i.e. Kankut, Rai And Zabti.
- ❖ Establishing a firm rule in Indian Subcontinent for nearly 200 years, the Mughals built an Empire with not only great political might but also a firm administrative setup that provided strength for a smooth functioning. From the centralization of power to creating conducive conditions for economic and cultural growth, the Mughals looked at administrative matters with great seriousness and precision.

Central Administration:-

- ❖ Enjoying the absolute power, the Emperor of the Mughal Empire was always the central administrative authority. A number of officers in the different governmental departments were appointed for the smooth functioning of transactions involving various affairs.
- ❖ The state had four main departments and the four main officers of the central government were diwan; Mir bakhshi; Mir saman; and sadr.
- ❖ The diwan (also called the Wazir or chief minister), held the primary position among them and looked after revenue and finance, but kept an overview of all matters of expenditure and related departments recording all imperial orders and assigning duties and expense to district faujdars.
- ❖ Mir Bakshi handled the military pay and accounts and related duties. He not only was the Paymaster for all officers but also played role in recruitment of soldiers,

listing of mansabdars and important officials.

- ❖ The imperial household was held by Khan-i-Saman. He dealt with matters relating to maintaining record and requirement of the state karkhanas, stores, order, interactions and internal relations.
- ❖ The Sadr was the head of religious donations and contributions. He also looked after education and imperial alms. Sadr acted as the Chief Qazi before Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb divided these two offices and allotted two separate persons for these posts.
- ❖ Occasionally a dignitary superior to the wazir and other ministers was also appointed called the wakil. He acted as the deputy of the sultanate (naib).

Provincial Administration:-

- ❖ Akbar set the firm base for the provincial administration by fixing the territories of the provincial units and establishing a uniform administrative model subjected to minor amendment to suit local circumstances. Each province had a set of officials representing the branches of state activity, which made control over provinces more effective.
- ❖ The provincial administrative structure was the replica of that of the central government.
- ❖ Sipah Salaror Nazim (the governor) well known by the name subahdar was appointed directly by the Emperor and was the main officer looking after civil and administrative responsibility of each Suba.
- ❖ The Bakshi or the paymaster was the next provincial authority having duties of military establishment, salaries of Mansabdars and occasional duties like news writing for provinces.
- ❖ In every Suba (province) was established the Dag Choki that conducted the intelligence and postal service. The Waqai Navis and Waqai Nigars supplied direct reports to the King and Sawanih Nigars were the confidential report providers.
- ❖ Provincial Sadr, Qazi etc performed the same duties within provinces as the central administration officials.
- ❖ The faujdars (administrative head of district) and the kotwal (performing

executive and ministerial duties)

Local Administration:-

- ❖ At the village level, the subas were divided into Sarkars which were further subdivided into Parganas.
- ❖ Faujdar (chief executive head of a Sarkar) was responsible for maintaining law and order in his jurisdiction and the executed the royal decrees and regulations. He also kept the powerful Zamindars under check.
- ❖ Amalguzar or the revenue collector was the next important officer. Shiqdar maintained the general administration and law and order of Pargana assisted by Amil (revenue collector), Amin (assessor of revenue), Patadar (treasurer), Qanungo (keeper of land record) and Bitikchis (clerks).
- ❖ Village head or the Muqaddam (sarpanch) dealt with functions locally. The Patwari assisted him by taking care of village revenue records.

Revenue Administration:-

- ❖ Land revenue was the major source of the income. Akbar had instituted a system of Dahsala/Bandobast Arazi/the Zabti system. Under which, the average produce of different crops and the average prices from the last ten years were calculated. One-third of the average was the share of the state that was mentioned in cash.
- ❖ Land revenue was fixed considering both, continuity and productivity of cultivation. Polaj (land continually cultivated), parauti (fallow lands for an year) paid full prices when under cultivation.
- ❖ After assessing land revenue in kind, value was converted into cash using price list or dastur-ul-amal, prepared at regional level for various food crops.
- ❖ The empire was divided into numerous regions-dastur, at pargana level, that had similar productivity. The government provided the dastur-ul-amal at tehsil level and it explained the style of land revenue payment.
- ❖ Each cultivator got a title for land holding or patta and qubuliyat (deed of agreement by which he pays state revenue).
- ❖ Various other assessment system were followed under Akbar's reign
- ❖ The most common was called batai or ghallabakshi (crop-sharing) subdivided

into three parts (i) bhaoli -reaped and stacked crops divided in the presence of the parties. (ii) khet batai –dividing fields after sowing.(iii)lang batai- division of grain heaps.

- ❖ Kankut—In Kankut –measuring the land by Jrib or through pacing and estimating standing crops by inspection.
- ❖ Nasaq—a rough calculation of payable amount by the peasant, keeping in minds his past experience.

Military Administration:-

- ❖ Soldiers, horsemen, horses and elephants has to be supplied and maintained by the mansabdars. The number that a mansabdar was expected to provide was specific in his warrant of selection or were indicated by the rank he held.
- ❖ The classes of troops under the Mansabdars were: dakhili (services of which were paid by the state), ahadis (the "gentlemen troopers," who drew higher pay than ordinary servicemen). The chiefs were also permitted to hold a degree of autonomy while providing deputation under their own command.

The army had the following five units:

(1) Cavalry having two types of horsemen:

- (i) 'Bargir', soldiers receiving horses, arms, dress etc. from the state and
- (ii) Siledar', soldiers who brought their own horses and arms.

(2) Infantry: Infantry was structured in two units

- (i) Bandukchi' (Riflemen) and
- (ii) 'Samshirbaz' (Swordsmen).

(3) War elephants: The elephants were used for fighting as well as for carrying load.

(4) Artillery: The artillery reached its highest proficiency in Akbar's time.

(5) Navy: the Mughals had a weak naval base compared to the Europeans.

- ❖ The artillery for the army was paid wholly out of the imperial treasury.
- ❖ The organization of the army was loose and the scantiness of officers reduced

the efficiency of the army. The discipline was poor, particularly in lower ranks.

- ❖ The Mughals took along a great number of camp followers, which occasionally included the families of the soldiers and the imperial harem; this made the army a very burdensome, sluggish group.

Mansabdari System:-

- ❖ The Mughal nobility or mansabdars looked after the administration of the state the central authority of which lay with the Emperor, like the power of conferring, increasing, decreasing the mansab. Frequent transfers of jagirs were made to maintain insecurities among the Mansabdars.
- ❖ Mansab was the grant to enjoy a jagir given to every official. Jagir was the revenue assignment as a substitute of a cash salary (not land) for services delivered.
- ❖ The mansabdar could collect revenue from his jagir through the Zamindars collecting dues from cultivators.
- ❖ No hereditary claim could be made and on the death of a Mansab his personal property taken by the State, of which the balance owed to state was deducted and balance was returned to his heirs.
- ❖ Mansabs could be called to give duties in both military and civil spheres in any part of the empire. They played a considerable role in the economic, social and cultural life around them.
- ❖ The system promoted exploitation of people in the lower stature and created selfishness, corruption.

Jagirdari System:-

- ❖ Under the reign of Akbar land was divided into two categories - Khalisa and Jagir. Land revenue of Khalisa was directly for the royal treasury and Jagirs were allocated to the Jagirdars according to their rank. Mansabdars receiving cash payment were known as Naqdi.
- ❖ The jagirs were the assignment of revenue given to the Mansabdars and the assignees were Jagirdars. This was similar to the Iqtas and the Iqtadars under Delhi Sultans.
- ❖ There were four types of Jagirs – Jagir Tankha (given in lieu of pay), Mashrut

Jagirs (given on certain conditions), Inam Jagir (independent of any obligation) and Watan Jagir (assigned in the homelands).

- ❖ The Revenue Department maintained a record Jama-Dami that indicated the assessed income (jama) of various areas, indicated in dams, calculated as 40 dams to a rupee.
- ❖ The Jagirs were transferable and no Jagirdar was given a same Jagir for a long time. This system was to check the ability of Jagirdars to maintain a area and control the exploitation or tyranny of Jagirdars.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE:-

- ❖ During this period , many European travelers and traders came to India and their accounts contain a mine of information about the socio economic conditions of India .
- ❖ A striking feature of the economic and social situations during the time was the glaring disparity between the highly ostentatious life style of the ruling classes , on the one hand , and acute poverty and want of the people - the peasants , the artisans and the labourers on the other . •
- ❖ Babur was struck by the scanty clothes worn by the common people . He observed that " peasants and people of low standing go about naked " . Similar remarks have been made by other foreign travelers .
- ❖ The nobility , along with the landed gentry , the zamindars , formed what may be called the ruling class in medieval India .
- ❖ Socially and economically , the Mughal nobility formed a privileged class . Most of them were foreigners such as Turks and Afghans . But there was tussle between them throughout this period . However , many of them settled down in India and made it their permanent home . They readily assimilated themselves into the Indian society and culture . At the same time they retained some of their personal traits .
- ❖ Theoretically , the doors of the Mughal nobility were open to everyone . In practice , persons belonging to aristocratic families, whatever they were,Indians or foreigners,had decided advantage
- ❖ From the time of Akbar , the Hindus , particularly the Rajputs were included in the nobility . For example , mention may be made about Raja Man Singh , Raja Birbal

and Raja Todar Mal . Later , the Marathas also joined the Mughal service and rose to the position of nobles .

- ❖ The Mughal nobles were paid high salaries but their expenses were also very high .
- ❖ Each noble maintained a large number of servants , horses , elephants , etc. The nobles tried follow the luxurious life style of the Mughal emperors.They wore fine clothes and ate imported fruits . Costly jewels were worn by men and women . They also made costly presents to the emperor.
- ❖ While the wealthy people wore silk and cotton clothes , the poor people wore the minimum cloths . They suffer from insufficient clothing even during the winter .
- ❖ Nikitin observed that the people of Deccan were bare - footed . It might be due to high cost of leather . Rice , millets and pulses were the staple food of the common people . Fish was popular on the coastal region . While ghee and oil were cheaper , salt and sugar were more expensive . As plenty of cattle were kept by the rural people , milk and milk products were available in plenty

Cultural Development during Mughal Era:-

- ❖ Mughal ruler such as Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir were known to spread cultural development in our country.
- ❖ The maximum works in this field was done during Mughal rule. Mughal rulers were fond of culture; therefore all were in the support of spreading education.
- ❖ The Mughal traditions highly influenced the palaces and forts of many regional and local kingdoms.

Mughal Emperor's Work:

- ★ **Babur:** He was a great scholar and had taken up a responsibility of building up of schools and colleges in his empire.
- ★ **Humayun:** He had huge love for books, of subject related to stars and natural features; he also built, many Madarsa next to Delhi, so that people's can go there and learn.
- ★ **Akbar:** He made to build a large number of colleges and schools at Agra and also at Fatehpur Sikri for high learning, as he wants that every single person of

his empire would receive an education.

- ★ **Jahangir**: He was a great researcher of the languages like Turki and Persian and he also had written a book Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri, expressing all his memories.

Education:

- ❖ According to Dr. Srivastava, "The Mughal government did not had any department of education, to make sure that every child would go to school or college. During Mughal reign education is like a private affair, where people had made their own engagements for educating their children."
- ❖ Also, there are separate schools for both Hindus and Muslims, and their customs of sending children to school are poles apart.
- ❖ **Hindu Education**: Primary schools for Hindus' were maintained by grants or endowments, for which pupils would not have to give fees.
- ❖ **Muslim Education**: The Muslims used to send their children to Maktabas for getting education, which were closed to the mosque and these types of school existed in every town and village. At the primary standard, every child had to learn the Quran.
- ❖ **Women Education**: Private tutors for education of their daughters were being arranged by nobles at home, as women did not have any right to educate beyond the primary standard.

Literature:

- ❖ Persian: Akbar brings out the level of Persian to status of the state language, which lead to the growth of literature.
- ❖ Sanskrit: Work in Sanskrit could not be shaped up to the level as desired by Mughals, during the rule of the Mughals.

Fine Arts:

- ❖ Golden period for the development of painting in India is considered to be a Mughal period.
- ❖ Different kinds of school for teaching Art were as follows:
- ❖ School of Old Tradition: Ancient style of painting was flourished in India prior to

sultanate period. But this tradition seemed to get decayed, after the eighth century, and from the thirteen century palm-leaf manuscripts and the Jain texts illustration shows that tradition had not died.

Mughal Painting: The school developed by Akbar during the Mughal rule act as a centre of production.

- ❖ European Painting: Portuguese priest introduced European painting at the court of Akbar.
- ❖ Rajasthan School of Painting: This form of painting involves the combination of the present ideas and the former traditions of western India and the of Jain school of painting with different style of Mughal paintings.
- ❖ Pahari School of Painting: This school sustained the Rajasthan styles of painting and had played an important role in its development.

Music:

- ❖ This proved to be the one and only intermediate of the Hindu-Muslim unity, during the Mughal Rule. Akbar patronizes Tansen of Gwalior, in his court. Tansen was a person who was credited with composing of many new Melodies and Ragas.

Architectural Developments during Mughal Era:

- ❖ In the field of architecture, Mughal period was proved out to be a period of glory, as during this period many formal gardens with running water has been laid out.

Architectural development by various Mughal Emperors was as follows:

- ❖ **Babur:** He was very loving about the gardens; therefore he laid out many gardens in the neighbourhood of Agra and Lahore. Some of the examples of Mughal garden, developed during the rule of Babur were Nishal Bagh in Kashmir, the Shalimar at Lahore, the Pinjore garden in the Punjab, and these gardens are still survived to this day.
- ❖ **Akbar:** Akbar was the first Mughal ruler, during whose rule; the construction went on a huge scale. His constructions included a series the most famous fort at Agra and Massive Red fort, which had many magnificent gates.
- ❖ **Jahangir:** During his rule the Mughal architecture reached on its climax and the practice of putting up marble in the entire building and decorating the walls with

floral designs semi-precious stones, became famous. This method of decoration is called pietra dura, which became even more popular under Shah Jahan who used it on a large scale, during the construction of Taj Mahal, which was regarded as a jewel of the builder art.

- ❖ **Shah Jahan:** All the architectural form, which was developed by Mughals, came together in a pleasant manner during the construction of The Taj Mahal. Humayun's tomb which was built at Delhi just before the beginning of Akbar's reign, had an enormous dome of marbles, and can be considered as an ancestor of the Taj Mahal. Another feature of this building was the double dome.
- ❖ **Aurangzeb:** As Aurangzeb was money minded ruler, not many buildings were constructed during his reign. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, a Mughal architectural tradition was based on a mixture of Hindu and Turko-Iranian forms and decorative designs.
- ❖ Thus, one can say that the Mughal traditions highly influenced the palaces and forts of many regional and local kingdoms.

3. Role of Shah Jahan/ Administration and Role of Aurangzeb/ Reforms of Jahangir ? (Short Question)

Shah Jahan:-

Shah Jahan, also called (until 1628) Prince Khurram, original name Shihab al-Din Muhammad Khurram, (born January 5, 1592, Lahore [now in Pakistan]—died January 22, 1666, Agra [now in India]), Mughal emperor of India (1628–58) who built the Taj Mahal.

Born: January 5, 1592 Lahore Pakistan

Died: January 22, 1666 (aged 74) Agra India

Dynasty: Mughal dynasty

Notable Family Members:

spouse Mumtaz Mahal, father Jahangir, son Aurangzeb.

Role of Shah Jahan:-

- ❖ He was the third son of the Mughal emperor Jahangir and the Rajput princess

Manmati.

- ❖ In 1612 he married Arjumand Banu Begum, niece of Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan, and became, as Prince Khurram, a member of the influential Nur Jahan clique of the middle period of Jahangir's reign.
- ❖ In 1622 Khurram, ambitious to win the succession, rebelled, ineffectually roaming the empire until reconciled to Jahangir in 1625.
- ❖ After Jahangir's death in 1627, the support of Asaf Khan, Nur Jahan's brother, enabled Shah Jahān to proclaim himself emperor at Agra (February 1628).
- ❖ Shah Jahan's reign was notable for successes against the Deccan (peninsular Indian) states. By 1636 Ahmadnagar had been annexed and Golconda and Vijayapura (Bijapur) forced to become tributaries.
- ❖ Mughal power was also temporarily extended in the northwest. In 1638 the Persian governor of Kandahar, Ali Mardan Khan, surrendered that fortress to the Mughals.
- ❖ In 1646 Mughal forces occupied Badakhshan and Balkh, but in 1647 Balkh was relinquished, and attempts to reconquer it in 1649, 1652, and 1653 failed.
- ❖ The Persians reconquered Kandahar in 1649. Shah Jahan transferred his capital from Agra to Delhi in 1648, creating the new city of Shahjahanabad there.

Aurangzeb:-

- ❖ Belonging to the aristocratic Timurid dynasty, Aurangzeb's early life was occupied with pious pursuits.
- ❖ He held administrative and military posts under his father Shah Jahan (1628–1658) and gained recognition as an accomplished military commander.
- ❖ Aurangzeb served as the viceroy of the Deccan in 1636–1637 and the governor of Gujarat in 1645–1647.
- ❖ He jointly administrated the provinces of Multan and Sindh in 1648–1652 and continued expeditions into the neighboring Safavid territories.
- ❖ In September 1657, Shah Jahan nominated his eldest and liberalist son Dara Shikoh as his successor, a move repudiated by Aurangzeb, who proclaimed himself emperor in February 1658.

- ❖ His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until he died in 1707.

Aurangzeb Administration:-

- ❖ During this time, Aurangzeb greatly expanded the territory of the Mughal Empire. He was constantly at war.
- ❖ Victories in the south expanded the Empire to more than 4 million square kilometres as he was the only ruler after Emperor Ashoka to rule over such a large land as a result unifying the entirety of the Indian Subcontinent (South Asia) under one ruler after two millennia.
- ❖ His empire had the world's largest economy, valued at 27% of the world's GDP. He was the last of the greatest and most powerful ruler of the Mughal dynasty.
- ❖ After his death, the power of the Mughal Empire declined quickly due to weak and ineffective successors. His administration of the Mughal Empire led to its apex in terms of territory and wealth.
- ❖ He defeated the British in their fruitless attempt to colonize India as matter of fact after the humiliating defeat of Brits (EIC), they had to prostrate on a mat before the emperor and begged for forgiveness but were forgiven later after paying a large sum in compensation and promise never to dare such insolence.
- ❖ Emperor Aurangzeb's exchequer raised a record £100 million in annual revenue through various sources like taxes, customs and land revenue, et al. from 24 provinces.
- ❖ He had annual yearly revenue of \$450 million, more than ten times that of his contemporary {Louis XIV of France}. Aurangzeb was well educated and ambitious.
- ❖ He compiled the Fatawa Alamgiri, which served as the Islamic law of India.
- ❖ Aurangzeb killed his father Shah Jahan and his other brothers due to their claims to the throne.
- ❖ He also wanted to spread Islam and wanted people of his nation to follow the rules and regulations of Islam Strictly no matter if they were Muslims or Hindus.
- ❖ His full name was Abdul Muzaffar Muhi-ud-Din Mohammad Aurangzeb. His imperial title was Alamgir, which means 'The World Conqueror'.

Jahangir:-

- ❖ Jahangir whose original name was Salim, became the emperor of Delhi after the death of his father emperor Akbar.
- ❖ After his coronation, he assumed the title of Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Ghazi.

1. Jahangir is perhaps the only ruler who although ruled for about 22 years but for about 16 years he was only a ruler in name only as during this period, his wife Nur Jahan was the virtual ruler.

2. he is famous for his 'golden chain of justice'.

3. his twelve orders issued in the early period of his reign showed his great concern for the welfare of his subjects.

4. long drawn war between Mewar and the Mughals came to an end.

5. relations between the Mughal rulers and the Sikhs began to deteriorate.

6. two visitors namely Captain W. Cook and Sir Thomas Rao came to the court of Jahangir. The latter who was the ambassador of King James was able to get permission from Jahangir allowing the English to trade at Surat. With the passage of time, trade was followed by rule of the English over India.

Reforms of Jahangir:-

Jahangir issued the following orders which demonstrate his concern for the welfare of the people:

(1) He abolished the 'Tagma' and "meerwahi" toll taxes and the taxes that the Subedars imposed on the people for their expenses.

(2) He ordered for the construction of mosques, sarais, and wells on the road-sides which reduced the dangers from the thieves and dacoits.

(3) He ordered that the property of the dead would be passed over to their legal heirs and the unclaimed property would go to the state, the income of which would be spent on public-welfare.

(4) He banned the manufacture and sale of the intoxicants although he himself was addicted to drinking.

- (5) He disallowed the mutilation of the limbs of the criminals.
- (6) He ordered that the land-lords would not forcibly occupy the lands of the farmers.
- (7) He ordered for the construction of government hospitals and appointed the physicians (hakims) in them.
- (8) Animal slaughter was banned on two days in the week i.e. Thursday, his Coronation day, and Sunday, the day of his father and on certain other occasions in the year.
- (9) Akbar held Sunday with respect because it was the day of the sun. So Jahangir did like-wise.
- (10) He reinstated all the mansabdars, appointed during Akbar's reign, in their positions and promoted them on merit.
- (11) The Jagirs, known as Aima and Madadgar, granted to the religious and charitable institutions were allowed to remain with them.
- (12) All the convicts, serving for longer periods, were released from the jails.

4.What are the Causes for the Disintegration of Mughal Empire?(Short Question)

Causes for the Downfall of Mughal Empire:-

Weak Rulers after Aurangzeb:-

- ❖ After Aurangzeb died in 1707 there was no able rulers left who could carry forward the rich legacy of Greater Mughals .
- ❖ Ofcourse , Later Mughals did come after them but to no avail . They couldn't make any impact . Later Mughals were very weak and failed in leading the Mughal empire to their full potential .
- ❖ They were majorly driven by the rules and advocacy of the nobles and marathas . Later Mughal rulers failed miserably ine battling and supporting conflicts .
- ❖ And does weak successors of Aurangzeb contributed greatly to the downfall and decline of the Mughal Empire .

Corrupt Nobility:-

- ❖ At the time of the rule of greater Mughal rulers like Akbar , Shahjahan , the nobles were highly supportive and took active part in the administrative affairs of the Empire .
- ❖ However , the nobles who were active during the reign of later Mughal rulers were highly incapable and inefficient and also many of them were corrupt .
- ❖ They were not very loyal to the functioning and administration of the Empire . S
- ❖ o , the downfall of Mughal Empire is also attributed to the corrupt and inefficient Nobility .

Aurangzeb's Intolerance:-

- ❖ Aurangzeb's intolerant behaviour and his religious policies proved dangerous for the good fate of Mughal Empire .
- ❖ He did end number of not so good things . Hi prohibited Hindus from celebrating their festivals.
- ❖ He was entirely opposite to Akbar when it came to respecting the sentiments of other religion .
- ❖ Aurangzeb was also at daggers with Rajput and Sikhs which later on became one of the major problems for the Mughal Empire .
- ❖ Aurangzeb also remained aloof from the administrative affairs of the Mughal dynasty as he was busy with his Deccan campaign .

Dominance of marathas:-

- ❖ Marathas had started having a a strong grip in the north . Peshva Bajirao began conquering territories in the Northern part of India .
- ❖ So , Marathas basically kept on looting the areas and including them under their control .
- ❖ Hence the strong dominance of the marathas and their constant attacks became one of the major causes for the decline of Mughal Empire .

Economic bankruptcy:-

- ❖ Shahjahan had already drained enough amount of money on building various monuments which were reducing the Economic strength of the Empire .
- ❖ Handsome amount of money was also wasted in the Deccan campaign lead by Aurangzeb .
- ❖ Moreover the later Mughals were not only inefficient as an administrator but they also lived a very extravagant lifestyle .
- ❖ Basically more than focusing on Empire building And administering , they were more invested in pleasurable activities which contributed to the downfall of Mughal Empire .

Foreign invasion:-

- ❖ Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali were the rulers who attacked India and when nadir Shah launched an attack then at that time Muhammad Shah was ruling and got defeated .
- ❖ Nadir Shah captured Delhi .
- ❖ After sometime Muhammad Shah passed away and thus began the disintegration of Mughal Empire which was already crippled due to to the lack of efficiency of the later Mughal rulers .
- ❖ In 1761 , Shah Alam II came to Mughal throne and at the same time came Ahmad Shah abdali . So basically he was a ruler from Afghanistan and came and invaded India .
- ❖ Now by this time Marathas has had also set their foot forward and this led to an open clash between the marathas and abdali and thus came into history the third battle of Panipat which took place on 14th January 1761 between Marathas and Abdali and Marathas were defeated .

5.Raise of Marathas and Describe the Career and Achievements of "Shivaji" Under Maratha Empire ? (Short Question)**Maratha Empire:-**

- ❖ The Empire of the Maratha was also named a Maratha Confederacy.

- ❖ The Marathas had dominated the largest portion of India in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- ❖ This empire was meticulously initiated with the growth of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 1674.
- ❖ The Maratha Empire ended the chaos that endured in the Deccan Plateau. It all had happened due to the development and start of the Mughal Empire in south India.
- ❖ Therefore, the Maratha empire is immensely credited with banishing the Mughal rule and regulations from India.
- ❖ It essentially seems like a legit and truthful power of India. Because it was overwhelmed upon the Indian subcontinent in the 17th and 18th century.

Rise of Marathas:-

- ❖ There were too many consequences and causes of the Maratha empire's emergence as a political power.
- ❖ This empire was formally triggered by the development of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 1674.
- ❖ During this time, the Mughal Empire had enough to cover the considerable areas of the Deccan.
- ❖ The Maratha Empire put an end to the chaos that was tolerated in the Deccan Plateau. It all had happened due to the growth and beginning of the Mughal Empire in south India.
- ❖ Accordingly, the Maratha empire is significantly credited with deporting the Mughal rule and restrictions from India.
- ❖ It looked like a legit and honest power of India. There were too many causes to raise the Marathas like Geographical benefits like mountainous terrain, dense forest, guerilla tactics, Marathi bhakti movement saints, etc.

Geographical Region Rise of Marathas:-

- ❖ Basically, the credit was going to establish the Empire of Marathas imperatively with two persons, one is the Shahji Bhonsle, and another was his son Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

- ❖ Due to Shivaji Maharaj's role in India's Maharashtra's Unity, Empire, and Citizen Welfare, his stories are listened to in songs and festivals, which are very famous there even today.

History and Origin of the Rising of the Marathas:-

- ❖ In the 17th century beginning (20th April 1627), Mughals were extended to the northern Deccan plateau.
- ❖ The Deccan Sultanate was divided into five Sultanates at this time. These were Ahmednagar (under malik nizam shah), Berar (under Fattullah-Imad-ul-Mulk), Bidar (under Qasim Barid), Bijapur (under Adil shah), Golkonda (under Qutb-ul Mulk).
- ❖ Usually, the Marathas were called to those peasant warriors who spoke Marathi. It was located in the western Deccan plateau region.
- ❖ Apart from this, the Marathas originally served in Ahmednagar and Bijapur sultanate as "Mansabdars" and another as "Commanders-in-chief."

Casualties for the Negligence of the Marathas:-

There are the following reasons for the failure of the Marathas, and it's all described below, let's know about them.

- ❖ Insufficiency of Political Foresight
- ❖ Jagirdari System
- ❖ Incapable and inept Leadership
- ❖ The Prominent Tactful Dexterity and Spy-approach of the English.
- ❖ Deficiency in the Social Organization of the Marathas
- ❖ Negligence of Financial and Economic Affairs by the Marathas
- ❖ Military Drawback of the Marathas
- ❖ Thus, these are the following reasons behind the failure of the Marathas.

Characteristics of Rising the Marathas:-

- ❖ Essentially, the overall credit was going to establish the Empire of Marathas imperatively with two persons, one is the Shahji Bhonsle, and another was his

son Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

- ❖ Because it was the one who Maratha empire is significantly credited with deporting the Mughal rule and restrictions from India, it looked like a legit and honest power of India.
- ❖ These are the following facts and Characteristics of Rising the Marathas. It is such as:

The Geographical Characteristics and facts of the Marathas rising:-

- ❖ The immensely great Affairs and Training Received by the Marathas.
- ❖ Guerrilla Warfare
- ❖ Mountainous terrain, dense forest, guerilla tactics
- ❖ Economic Equality
- ❖ Marathi bhakti movement saints or various Preaching of Bhakti Reformer
- ❖ Persuasion of Language and Literature
- ❖ The Political Situation of the Deccan

Conclusion:-

- ❖ These are the facts and Characteristics of Rising the Marathas. It played the main role in the rising and growth of the Marathas.
- ❖ So, it all had happened due to the development and start of the Mughal Empire in south India.
- ❖ These are the information about Shivaji Maharaj and the rising of the Marathas.

6. Advent of Europeans ? (Short Question)

Advent of European Commerce:-

- ❖ The Portuguese were the first to discover a direct sea route to India.
- ❖ It was on May 20, 1498, that Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut.
- ❖ King Zamorin, the local ruler welcomed him and gave him a lot of higher privileges. He stayed in India for around three months.

- ❖ After that, Vasco da Gama returned with a rich cargo. He then sold the same in the European market at an exorbitant price.
- ❖ It was more than 60 times the cost of his voyage. But soon, Vasco da Gama returned to India for the second time in 1501 AD.
- ❖ He set up a trading factory at Cannanore. With the establishment of trade links, Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin emerged as the significant Portuguese centres in India.

Rise of Portuguese Power In India:-

- ❖ In 1505 AD, Francisco de Almeida became the first Portuguese governor in India. His policy was the Blue Water Policy. It meant to control the territory of India.
- ❖ But the Portuguese rise in Indian had a short life. They were threatened by the new rival trading communities from Europe. the Europeans posed a major challenge for them.

Arrival of the British:-

- ❖ The arrival of the British and the establishment of British East India Company was the outcome of the Portuguese traders.
- ❖ They earned enormous profits by selling their merchandise in India. The English merchants were motivated by the awesome business stories of the Portuguese.
- ❖ They formed the East India Company in 1599 AD to try out their luck in the Indian subcontinent.
- ❖ The Company received a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 AD. This charter authorised it to continue new trade in the East.
- ❖ The Queen was also a shareholder in the company.
- ❖ Subsequently, in 1608 AD, the East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir.
- ❖ The purpose of this visit was to secure royal patronage. He was successful in receiving the royal permit for the Company.
- ❖ Now, the company had the permission to establish its factories at various places along the Western coast of India.

Expansion in the East:-

- ❖ After successfully establishing its factories in the south and western part of India, the East India Company focussed on eastern India.
- ❖ It specifically targeted Bengal, which was a significant province in the Mughal empire. The governor of Bengal was Sujauddaula.
- ❖ In 1651 AD, the governor allowed the English Company to carry out its trade activities in Bengal.

Arrival of the Dutch:-

- ❖ The people of Holland (present Netherlands) are called the Dutch. The Dutch were the next in the list to set their feet in India.
- ❖ Historically the Dutch have been experts in sea trade. In 1602, the Dutch formed the United East India Company of the Netherlands.
- ❖ It got the permission from the Dutch government to trade in the East Indies including India.

Arrival of the French:-

- ❖ The French were the last European people to arrive in India. The French East India Company was formed in 1664 AD during the reign of King Louis XIV to trade with India.
- ❖ In 1668 AD the French established their first factory at Surat and in 1669 AD established another French factory at Masaulipatam.
- ❖ In 1673 AD the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore

BIT BANK

UNIT-I

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi founded the city of Agra?
A) Alauddin Khilji B) Balban
C) Sikandar Lodi D) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
2. Which of the following places was named as Khizrabad during the Sultanate period?
A) Agra B) Chittor C) Devagiri D) Jaunpur
3. Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi was written by
A) Amir Khusrow B) Al-Utbi
C) Barni and Afif D) Roomi
4. Who among the following Amirs was the one publicly flogged by the orders of Sultan Balban?
A) Imaduddin Raihan B) Malik Baqbaq
C) Haibat Khan D) Sher Khan
5. Who abolished Iqta system?
A) Alauddin Khilji B) Balban
C) Iltutmish D) Qutubuddin Aibak
6. Ijaradari system was first introduced in
A) Khalisa lands B) Jagir lands
C) Both a and b D) None of these
7. The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of
A) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- C) Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq
D) Jalaluddin Khilji
8. Which one of the following places has been referred by Arab travellers as the "House of Gold"?
A) Mysore B) Rajasthan C) Multan D) Gujarat
9. Gita Govinda was written by
A) Jayachandra B) Jayasimha
C) Jayadeva D) Jayant
10. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?
A) Alauddin Alam Shah B) Muhammad Shah
C) Mubarak Shah D) Khizr Khan
11. Which Sultan of Delhi imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins also?
A) Allauddin Khilji B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
C) Firoz Tughlaq D) Balban
12. Who founded Agra?
A) Ibrahim Lodhi B) Sikander Lodi
C) Iltutmish D) Firoz Tughlaq
13. The land which directly yielded revenue to the Sultan was known as
A) Waqf B) Iqta C) Inam D) Khalisa
14. The famous poet Amir Khusrow was associated with the court of
A) Akbar B) Alauddin Khilji
C) Sikandar Lodi D) Qutubuddin Aibak
15. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to
A) Daulatabad B) Lahore
C) Kalinjan D) Kannauj
16. Which Sultan of Delhi founded and built the Fort of Siri?
A) Alauddin Khilji B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
C) Balban D) Iltutmish

17. Which Sultan of Delhi assumed the title of Alexander the Great?
- A) Sikandar Lodi B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
C) Balban D) Alauddin Khilji
18. The ruler of Bundelkhand defeated by Qutubuddin Aibak was
- A) Malayvarma Deva B) Uday Singh
C) Lakshman Sen D) Parmardi Deva
19. At the time of Qutubuddin Aibak's death, Iltutmish was the Subedar of
- A) Delhi B) Lahore C) Gwalior D) Badayun
20. Ibn batuta visited India during the reign of
- A) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
B) Iltutmish
C) Alauddin Khalji
D) Balban

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Raziyya was removed from the throne in _____
2. In _____ Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan.
3. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____
4. Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal is a part of modern _____
5. Delhi became an important city only in the _____ century.
6. Mughal emperor Humayun, was defeated by _____
7. Delhi was made capital by the rulers of _____

8. During whose reign Sultanate faced maximum Mongol invasion _____
9. Delhi achieved the status of capital for the first time under the rule of _____

Multiple Choice - ANSWERS

1)	C	2)	B	3)	B	4)	B	5)	C	6)	B
7)	A	8)	C	9)	C	10)	D	11)	C	12)	B
13)	D	14)	B	15)	A	16)	A	17)	D	18)	D
19)	D	20)	A								

ANSWERS – Fill in the Blanks

1)	1240	2)	1236
3)	Tomara Rajputs	4)	Andhra Pradesh
5)	Twelfth	6)	Sher Shah
7)	Tomar dynasty	8)	Alauddin Khalji
9)	Tomara Rajputs		

UNIT-II

1. In which century bhakti movement began?
 - A) 6th century
 - B) 7th century
 - C) 8th century
 - D) 9th century
2. The concept of Sagunabrahmana was the outcome of which concept of Bhakti Movement?
 - A) Nirgunabraman
 - B) Vaishnavism
 - C) Shaivism
 - D) None of the above
3. Where was saint kabir born?
 - A) Delhi
 - B) Varanasi
 - C) Mathura
 - D) Hyderabad
4. Who preaches Visishtadvaita?

- A) Tulsidas
C) Sankara
- B) Saivaite Nayanmars
D) Ramanuja
5. Who was the Guru of Kabir?
A) Ramanuja
C) Vallabhacharya
- B) Ramananda
D) Namadeva
6. Who strongly opposed sectarianism and rites and insisted on adoption of Hindi in place of Sanskrit?
A) Chaitanya
C) Sankaracharya
- B) Ramanuja
D) Ramananda
7. Which ascetics of the Yoga school of Hindu philosophy influenced the Ramananda?
A) Kabirpanthi
C) Nathpanthi
- B) Krishna Cult
D) None of the above
8. Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as
A) Khangahs
C) Silsilahs
- B) Qalandars
D) Darveshs
9. The earliest Sufi order to arrive in India was
A) Chisti
C) Qadiri
- B) Suhrawardy
D) Naqshbandi
10. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was an ascetic Hindu monk and social reformer in 16th century was from
A) Bihar
B) Assam
C) Orissa
D) Bengal
11. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by
A) Vijayraj
C) Harihar and Bukka
- B) Devaraya
D) Krishnadeva Raya
12. Who were the Ashta-diggaja in the court of Krishnadeva Raya?
A) Eight advisors
C) Eight Great Generals
- B) Eight ministers
D) Eight Telugu poets
13. Where is the famous Vijaya Vithala Temple, having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?
A) Srirangam
B) Hampi

- C) Bhadrachalam D) Belur
14. Which ruler of Vijayanagar had sent his embassy to the emperor of China?
- A) Saluva Narsimha B) Krishnadeva Raya
C) Bukka I D) Harihar I
15. Hoysala monuments are found in
- A) Sringeri and Dharwar B) Mysore and Bangalore
C) Halebid and Belur D) Hampi and Hospet
16. The most important cause of the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire was
- A) Weak successors of Krishnadeva Raya
B) Rebellion of the Hindu feudatories
C) Unity among the Muslim rulers of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmednagar
D) Rivalries within the empire
17. Who was given the title of Andhra-Kavita-Pitamaha?
- A) Peddana B) Srinath
C) Madhav D) Sayan
18. The rulers of Vijayanagar promoted
- A) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit
B) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit
C) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
D) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit
19. The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar kingdom was
- A) Hoyasala B) Saluva
C) Tuluva D) Sangama
20. The Nayakas in the Vijayanagar empire were
- A) Priests of large and powerful temples
B) Cavalry soldiers
C) Military chief controlling particular territories
D) Central Ministers

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Shankara was an advocate of _____.
2. Ramanuja was influenced by the _____.
3. _____, _____ and _____ were advocates of Virashaivism.
4. _____ was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.
5. Military leader of Devaraya II who defeated Sri Lankan King and received tribute _____.
6. Krishnadevaraya married Gajepathi Prataparudra's daughter name _____.
7. In Vijayanagara Kingdom Varaha was a _____ coin.
8. Foreign traveler who said all religions co-existed peacefully in Vijayanagara kingdom was _____.
9. Art and sculpture of Vijayanagara was the evolutionary form of Dravidian style _____ said this.

Multiple Choice - ANSWERS

1)	B	2)	A	3)	B	4)	D	5)	B	6)	D
7)	C	8)	C	9)	A	10)	D	11)	C	12)	D
13)	B	14)	C	15)	C	16)	C	17)	A	18)	B
19)	D	20)	C								

ANSWERS – Fill in the Blanks

1)	Advaita	2)	Alvars
3)	Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi	4)	Pandharpur
5)	Lakkanna Dandesha	6)	Jaganmohini
7)	Gold	8)	Barbosa
9)	Percy Brown		

UNIT-III

1. Babur was born in the year
A) 1483 B) 1583 C) 1693 D) 1783
2. Babur came to India originally from
A) Khiva B) Ferghana C) Khorasan D) Seistan
3. The Mughal leader Babur originally invaded northern India
A) To create a Shiite Muslim state
B) Because he was unable to achieve his ambitious goals in central Asia
C) To control the trade routes into Southeast Asia
D) To defeat his longstanding enemy the sultan of Delhi
4. Akbar was enthroned in a garden at
A) Kalanaur B) Ajmer C) Gaur D) Kabul
5. The only Hindu Courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was
A) Todermal B) Birbal
C) Tansen D) Man Singh
6. Ramayana was translated into Persian at Akbar's court by whom?
A) Faizi B) Abul Fazl
C) Badayuni D) Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi
7. Of the so-called 'Nine Gems of the Court of Akbar' the one who was a reputed poet of Hindi, was
A) Abul Fazl
B) Faizi
C) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
D) Birbal
8. Where French established their first factory?
A) Surat B) Masaulipatam

19. Humayun (1530-1540 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
- C) Abul Fazl
D) Akbar
A) Nanda
B) Mughal
C) Maurya
D) Haryanka

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ means position or rank.
- Tax on the _____ was the main source of income for the Mughal rulers.
- The single term used to describe all intermediaries is _____.
- Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called _____.
- The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was _____.
- The five Deccan Sultanates were _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- If zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.
- Abul Fazl, Akbar's friend and counsellor helped him frame the idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.

Multiple Choice - ANSWERS

1)	B	2)	B	3)	B	4)	A	5)	B	6)	C
7)	C	8)	A	9)	C	10)	C	11)	C	12)	A
13)	C	14)	D	15)	C	16)	C	17)	C	18)	B
19)	B										

ANSWERS – Fill in the Blanks

1)	Mansab	2)	Produce of the peasants
3)	Zamindars	4)	Jagirs
5)	Kabul	6)	Berar , Khandesh, Ahmadnagar , Bijapur and Golconda
7)	Military Responsibility	8)	Sulh-i-kul

UNIT-IV

- During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as?
A) Faujdar B) Mansabdar
C) Kotwal D) Amin
- In the Mughal administration, military recruitment had been looked after by the
A) Kotwal B) Bakhshi C) Wazir D) Diwan
- During whose reign did William Hawkins visit the Mughal court to secure a right to trade in Mughal ports?
A) Aurangzeb B) Shah Jahan
C) Akbar D) Jahangir
- The Mughal architecture attained unrivalled magnificence during the reign of
A) Babur B) Akbar C) Jahangir D) Shah Jahan
- Who got the Gita translated into Persian?
A) Shah Jahan B) Akbar
C) Murad D) Dara Shikoh
- The Mughal School of Painting was interested in portraying
A) Mughal court B) Domestic subjects
C) Scenes from the Indian classics

- D) The scenes of their motherland
7. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the household
A) infantry B) cavalry C) artillery D) navy
8. Akbar's nurse-in-chief was
A) Mumtaj B) Hamida Begum
C) Jahanara D) Maham Anaga
9. Akbar's teacher was
A) Abul Fazl B) Bairam Khan
C) Abdul Latif D) Kabir
10. Mansabdari System was founded by Akbar. The Mansabdars were
A) military commanders B) provincial governors
C) high civil and military officers
D) all of the above
11. Shivaji crowned himself at
A) Poona B) Konkan C) Bijapur D) Raigarh
12. Shivaji maintained a fleet at
A) Surat B) Calicut C) Bombay D) Kolaba
13. Under Shivaji's rule, the head of a unit of 25 in the Cavalry was known as
A) Jumadar B) Havaladar
C) Faujdar D) Hazari
14. Shivaji's Agra Adventure was planned by
A) Afzal Khan B) Shayista Khan
C) Jai Singh D) Mir Jumla
15. Name the religious personality who exercised a great influence over Shivaji
A) Tukaram B) Guru Nanak Dev
C) Mirabai D) Guru Ram Das
16. The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune (Poona), the pivot of the Maratha government was known as

- A) Huzur Daftar B) El Beriz Daftar
C) Chalte Dafter D) Peshwa Dafter
17. In which year, Shivaji was crowned as the Chhatrapati?
A) 1608 B) 1674 C) 1646 D) 1710
18. Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680-1688 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
A) Maratha B) Nanda C) Haryanka D) Maurya
19. Bajirao-I (1720-1740 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
A) Nanda B) Peshwas C) Haryanka D) Maurya
20. Baji Rao-II (1796-1818 A.D.) was the ruler of which dynasty?
A) Nanda B) Haryanka C) Maurya D) Peshwas

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Who was the 1st wife of Shivaji?
2. In which year Shivaji became Chhatrapati?
3. What does Chhatrapati mean?
4. Who was Shivaji's guru?
5. When was the Battle of Pratapgarh fought?
6. Which taxes were introduced by Shivaji?
7. Treaty of Purandar (Purandhar) was signed between which parties?
8. In which year was Shivaji captured by Aurangzeb?
9. In which year did Shivaji die _____
10. Shivaji died on the eve of _____

Multiple Choice - ANSWERS

1)	A	2)	B	3)	D	4)	D	5)	D	6)	A
7)	C	8)	D	9)	C	10)	D	11)	D	12)	D

13)	B	14)	C	15)	D	16)	A	17)	B	18)	A
19)	B	20)	D								

ANSWERS – Fill in the Blanks

1)	Sai Bhosale	2)	6 June 1674, at Raigad.
3)	Royal Title equivalent to the title 'King' or 'emperor'	4)	Samarth Ramdas (saint and spiritual poet)
5)	November 10, 1659.	6)	Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
7)	Jai Singh and Shivaji	8)	1666
9)	April 3, 1680 (Shivaji died of illness at the age of 50, he died in Raigad Fort, Pune)	10)	Hanuman Jayanthi

UNIT-V

- Who among the following influence British to come to India?
 - Portuguese
 - Danes
 - Dutch
 - French
- Who authorise British East India Company to trade in the East?
 - Queen Elizabeth IV
 - Queen Elizabeth I
 - Queen Elizabeth III
 - Queen Elizabeth II
- Who among the following sent by East India Company to the court of the Mughal emperor to secure royal patronage?
 - Thomas Munro
 - Thomas Roe
 - Captain William Hawkins

- D) None of the above
4. Who was the Mughal Emperor when first British enter into the Mughal Court to secure royal patronage?
- A) Akbar I
B) Aurangzeb
C) Babar
D) Jahangir
5. Who among the following British diplomate sent by Emperor James I of England to Jahangir's court, with a plea for more concession for the Company?
- A) Thomas Munro
B) Thomas Roe
C) Captain William Hawkins
D) None of the above
6. Which of the following Island received as dowry to Charles II of England and given to the East India Company in 1668 AD for 10 pounds per year?
- A) Bombay
B) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
C) Lakshadweep
D) Pumban Island
7. Who among the following established a factory at Sutanuti and the Zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindapur?
- A) Francis Dey
B) Francois Caron
C) Job Charnock
D) Captain Hawkins
8. In which place in India, British started Dual system of Government?
- A) Madras
B) Bengal
C) Bombay
D) Pondicherry
9. Who among the following annexed the Punjab as British territory after the Second Anglo-Sikh War?
- A) Warren Hasting
B) Robert Clive
C) Eyre Coote
D) Lord Dalhousie
10. The Battle of Chillianwalla was a part of?
- A) Anglo-Maratha Wars
B) Anglo-Carnatic Wars

- C) Anglo-French Wars
 D) Anglo-Sikh Wars
11. The Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan was
 A) Murshid Quli Khan B) Tipu Sultan
 C) Sirajuddaula D) Mir Qasim
12. Robert Clive committed suicide in the year
 A) 1770 B) 1743 C) 1767 D) 1774

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The battle of Plassey was fought in _____
2. Anwar-ud-din was the ruler of _____
3. Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of _____
4. The founder of the British Empire in India was _____
5. In Bengal province the Diwani right to the British was conceded by _____
6. The nawab of Bengal after mir jaffar _____
7. Which Indian commodities were in great demand in Europe?
8. Which britishfort was captured by the French?
9. Who was the carnatic nawab supported the French?
10. The Dual government in Bengal was introduced by _____

Multiple Choice - ANSWERS

1)	A	2)	B	3)	C	4)	D	5)	B	6)	A
7)	C	8)	B	9)	D	10)	D	11)	C	12)	D

ANSWERS – Fill in the Blanks

1)	1757	2)	Carnatic
----	------	----	----------

3) Wandiwash	4) Robert Clive
5) Shah Alam	6) Mir Khasim
7) Indian Spices, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cardamon ginger etc.	8) St. George
9) Chandasaheb	10) Robet Clive

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Question 1:

<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>
1. Diwani	(a)	Tipu Sultan
2. 'Tiger of Mysore'	(b)	Right to collect land revenue
3. Faujdari Adalat	(c)	Sepoy
4. Rani Channamma	(d)	Criminal court
5. Sipahi	(e)	Led an anti-British movement in Kitoor
6. Tipu Sultan	(f)	Doctrine of Lapse
7. Battle of Plassey	(g)	Tiger of Mysore
8. Lord Dalhousie	(h)	Judge
9. Qazi	(i)	1757

ANSWERS

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(e)	5.	(c)
6.	(g)	7.	(8)	8.	(f)	9.	(h)		

Question 2:

<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>
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1. Trained soldiers on horseback	(a)	Divani Adalat
2. Training in archery	(b)	Sawars
3. A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers	(c)	Seringapatam
4. Civil Cour	(d)	Teerandazi
5. Tipu Sultan	(e)	Portuguese explorer
6. Vasco da Gama	(f)	Musket

ANSWERS									
1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(f)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)
6.	(e)								

Question 3:

<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>
1. Tipu Sultan	(a)	Kitoor
2. Dalhousie	(b)	Punjab
3. Rani Channamma	(c)	Mysore
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh	(d)	Doctrine of Lapse
5. Tipu Sultan was killed in	(e)	Battle of Plassey
6. Sirajuddaulah lost	(f)	Battle of Seringapatam

ANSWERS											
1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(f)	6.	(e)

Question 4:

<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>
1. Mughal Governors	(a)	Matchlock
2. Portuguese Explorer	(b)	Ranjit Singh

3. A royal edict	(c)	A poor chowkidar of Sangoli
4. A person controlled by other	(d)	Lord Hastings
5. Nawab of Awadh	(e)	Puppet
6. Policy of Paramountcy	(f)	Musket
7. Rayanna	(g)	Shujaudaulah
8. King of Punjab	(h)	Vasco da Gama
9. A jurist of Muslim Community	(i)	Mufti
10. The Judge of Muslim Community	(j)	Farman
11. A heavy gun	(k)	Qazi
12. An early type of gun	(l)	Subedars

ANSWERS

1.	(l)	2.	(h)	3.	(j)	4.	(e)	5.	(g)	6.	(d)
7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(i)	10.	(k)	11.	(f)	12.	(f)

