

<p align="center"><b>ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR SEC SCHOOL</b>  <b>9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Session: 2025-2026</b></p>

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: HISTORY</b>	<b>CH-3</b>
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### **THE DELHI SULTANATE**

#### **A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. Which city became important in the late medieval period? **Delhi.**
2. \_\_\_\_\_ looked after the most needs of the army. **Ariz-i-Mumalik**
3. Mohammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to \_\_\_\_\_? **Devagiri**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ brought the pillars from Meerut and Sopara to Delhi. **Firoz Shah.**
5. The grave of \_\_\_\_\_ is near the Turkman gate in Delhi **Razia Sultana.**

#### **B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:**

1. The Sultans of Delhi introduced the popular **Turko Arab** tradition of recording events.
2. The period from **1240 and 1266** saw many political disturbances.
3. **Timur** was the ruler of Samarkand in Central Asia.
4. **Shahna-i-Mandi** looked after the royal granary and controlled market.
5. Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded new towns such as Jaunpur, **Firozpur**, Firozabad, **Hisar-e-Firoza**.

#### **C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

1. Chahalgani consisted of 30 nobles. **False**
2. Coins called Dehliwal were minted in Delhi. **True**
3. Amir Khusro was a court poet of Jalaluddin Khalji. **False**
4. Chief Qazi was a judicial post. **True**
5. The Iqtas were further divided into Muqtis. **False**

#### **D. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. **What do you understand by the term Chahalgani?**

In order to have an effective and efficient administrative system, Iltutmish organised a group of forty nobles called Chahalgani.

**2. What was Chehra?**

A system of maintaining profiles of soldiers is called Chehra.

**3. What were the features of Delhi Sultanate?**

The two features of Delhi Sultanate were

- I. Generally, there was a struggle for power when the sultan died.
- II. The nobility and the Ulemas were very powerful.

**4. Why did the nobles conspire against Razia Sultana?**

The nobles, especially Chahalgani, could not tolerate a woman's rule. They wanted power in their hands. Therefore they conspired against her.

**5. Why did Balban clear away the forests?**

To settle the colonies for Afghan soldiers, Ghiyasuddin Balban cleared away the forests around Delhi.

**6. Write about the Dagh system of the Sultanate period.**

The system of branding the horses is called Dagh system.

**E. Long Answer Type Questions:**

**1. Write a note on the sources that provided information about the sultanate period.**

- a) The Turko Arab tradition of recording events made court chronicles the most valuable sources of information.
- b) Inscriptions, coins, monuments provide a lot of information about this period.
- c) The travelogues by Ziauddin Barani, Minhaj-i-Siraj, Shams-i-Siraj Afif, Ibn Batuta and Marco Polo, who visited the subcontinent during this period, also provided valuable information about the reign of Sultans of Delhi.
- d) Persian historical records called Tarikh(singular) and Tawarikh (plural), written by different people, such as administrators, courtiers, poets etc., are also important literary sources.

**2. Explain the market control policies of Alauddin Khalji.**

- a) Alauddin Khalji introduced an efficient market control policy.
- b) He fixed the prices of food grains.
- c) He made different kinds of arrangements for the supply of commodities.
- d) A large number of storehouses and granaries were also built in the capital to store large quantities of food grains.
- e) He banned the hoarding of grains to create scarcity in the market to increase prices.
- f) He set up a department called Shahna-i-Mandi, to register merchants, to make list of the commodities, to keep an eye on the merchants, to look after the royal granary, control the market and keep check on weights and measures.

**3. List the mistakes made by Muhammad bin Tughlaq as a Sultan. Describe any one mistake in detail.**

The mistakes made by Muhammad bin Tughlaq as a Sultan are-

- i. Increasing the tax in the Ganga Yamuna doab region.
- ii. Shifting the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- iii. Introducing new copper and bronze token currency in place of silver currency.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq decided to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri. He ordered to shift the royal court as well as the people of Delhi. This decision was not only impractical but also highly expensive. It also left the north-western borders of his empire open to attacks from Mongols. However, he soon realised his mistake and issues orders to re-shift the capital to Delhi.

**4. How did Alauddin Khalji check the threat of Mongols?**

Alauddin Khalji was a great military strategist. He introduced some well planned military reforms. His aim was to keep a well-motivated, disciplined and trained army which could face the strong opponents like the Mongols.

Alauddin Khalji was successfully able to deal with the Mongols by strengthening his army, building new forts and making the old ones better. He strategically placed his army for an effective counterattack against the Mongols.