



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
MIDDLE SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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**THE DELHI SULTANS**



**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CLASS VII SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ROLL NO:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ /06/2018

**S.NO**

**MARKS**

**I NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

**12**

1. The coins minted in Delhi during Tomaras and Chauhans: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Privileges claimed on account of birth: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Social and biological differences between women and men: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The queen of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh who changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man: \_\_\_\_\_
5. The lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A fortified settlement, with soldiers: \_\_\_\_\_
7. During his reign the second expansion occurred along the “external frontier” of the Sultanate into southern India: \_\_\_\_\_
8. The special slaves purchased for military service, by Sultans: \_\_\_\_\_
9. These personnel were appointed by earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs as governors of territories: \_\_\_\_\_
10. The lands looked after by Governors for Sultans: \_\_\_\_\_
11. The tax collected on cultivation: \_\_\_\_\_
12. The dynasty established by Sher Shah Sur in Delhi: \_\_\_\_\_

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

**12**

1. The “Three Orders”, the “Peace of God”, Knights and the Crusades was first formulated in \_\_\_\_\_ in the early eleventh century.
2. Sher Shah’s administration became the model followed by the great emperor \_\_\_\_\_

3. In a “congregational mosque” \_\_\_\_\_ read their prayers together.
4. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the \_\_\_\_\_ Rajputs.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered as highly valuable information about the Delhi Sultanate’
6. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish’s daughter, \_\_\_\_\_, became Sultan.
7. The first set of campaigns along the “internal frontier” of the Sultanate aimed at consolidating the \_\_\_\_\_ of the garrison towns.
8. A mosque is called a \_\_\_\_\_ in Arabic
9. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca. In India this is to the west, is called the \_\_\_\_\_
10. The holders of Iqta were called \_\_\_\_\_
11. Under \_\_\_\_\_ the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq’s rule.

**VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

- |           |  |          |
|-----------|--|----------|
| <b>1</b>  | What were the duties of Iqtadars or Muqtis during Delhi Sultanate period and what did they get in return from Sultans?     | <b>2</b> |
| <b>2.</b> | How did Sultans control Muqtis or Iqtadars?  | <b>2</b> |
| <b>3</b>  | What were Iqtas and who were the Iqtadars?   | <b>2</b> |
| <b>4</b>  | Which successful economic/administrative measures were undertaken by Sultan Alauddin Khilji.                               | <b>2</b> |
| <b>5</b>  | How can you say that ‘Muhammad –bin- Tughluq’s measures against the Mongols were different to those of Alauddin Khilji’s’? | <b>2</b> |
| <b>6</b>  | ‘Muhammad Tughluq’s administrative measures were a failure’. Justify.  | <b>4</b> |

