



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

STD VII

THE DELHI SULTANS

NAME- _____ CLASS-VII SEC- _____ DATE /08/17

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____ Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the _____ of Ajmer.
2. It was under the _____ and _____ that Delhi became an important commercial centre
3. The transformation of _____ into a capital that controlled vast areas of the subcontinent started with the foundation of the _____ in the beginning of the thirteenth century.
4. The Khaljis and the Tughluqs continued to use _____ and also raised people of humble birth who were often their clients to high political positions.
5. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during the reign of _____ and in the early years of _____ rule.
6. Alauddin Khalji paid his soldiers salaries in _____ rather than iqtas.
7. Alauddin Khalji constructed the garrison town _____ for his soldiers.

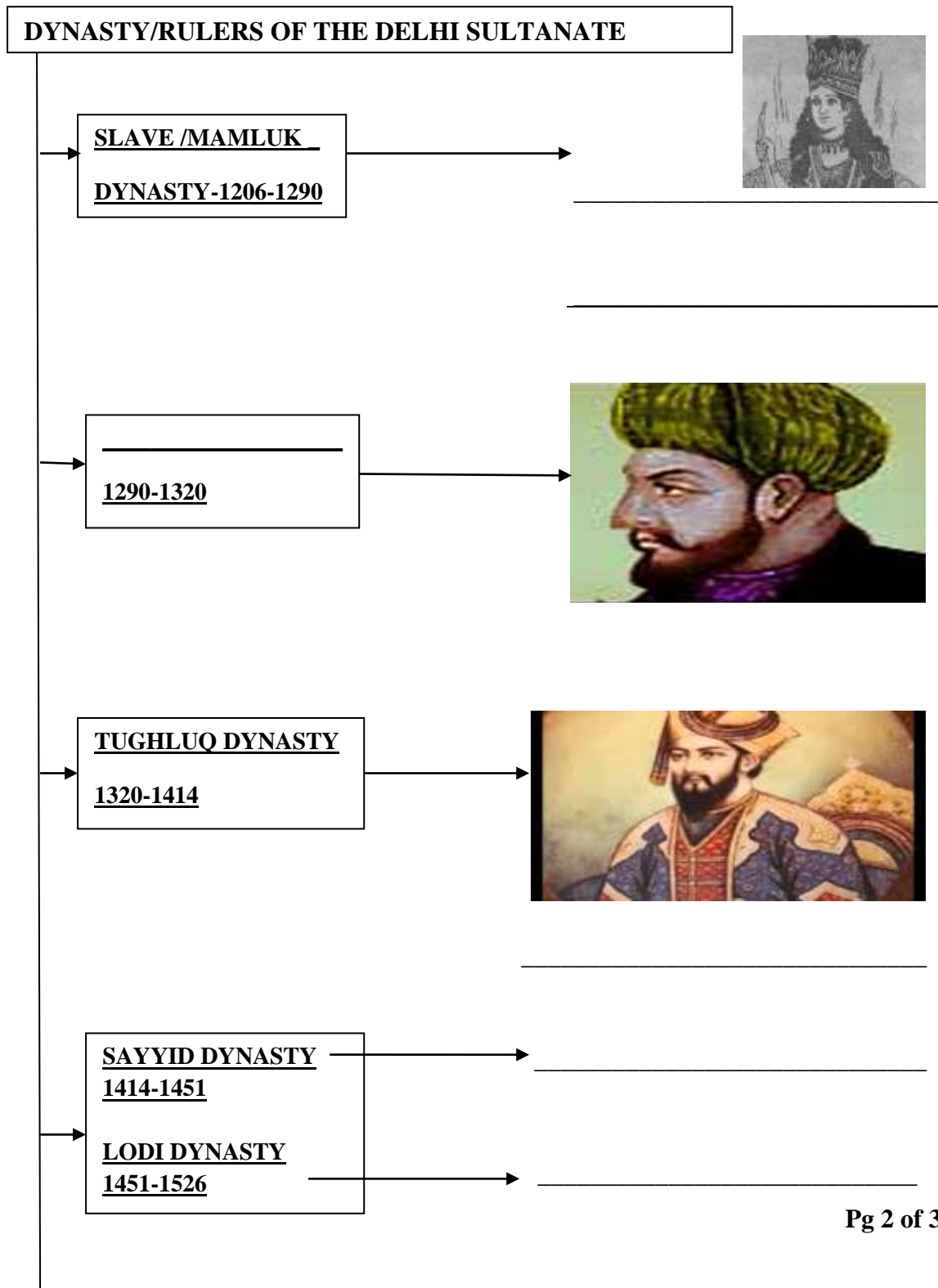
II. MATCH THE CONTENTS IN COLUMN 'A' WITH THOSE IN COLUMN 'B':

Sl.No	COLUMN A	Sl. No	COLUMN B	RESPONSE
1.	Ananga Pala	a.	Fortified settlement with soldiers	
2.	Garrison Town	b.	Congregational Mosque	
3.	Jama Masjid	c.	Ibn Batuta	
4.	Moroccan Traveller	d.	Rudramadevi	
5.	Queen of Warangal	e.	Tomara Ruler	

III. WHO AM I ?

1. The chronicler during the reign of Raziyya Sultan. _____
2. The Mongol invader who was a threat to the Delhi Sultans. _____
3. The ruler who established Suri dynasty defeating Humayun. _____
4. Queen who ruled Kashmir from AD 980-1003. _____

IV. COMPLETE THE GIVEN FLOWCHART :



V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN **ONE** POINT:

1. Name the three types of taxes prevalent during the Sultanate period.

2. What made Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad- bin- Tughluq mobilise a large standing army in Delhi?

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *TWO* POINTS :

1. Comment on the given statement: ‘ Tawarikh are considered as highly valuable information about the Delhi Sultanate’.
2. What were iqtas and who were the iqtadars?
3. Mention some of the successful economic/administrative measures undertaken by Sultan Alauddin Khilji.
4. Why did Iltutmish prefer to appoint bandagan(special slaves) rather than governors?
5. Give reason: ‘Muhammad –bin- Tughluq’s measures against the Mongols were much in contrast to those of Alauddin Khilji’s’.

VII. ANSWER THE GIVEN QUESTIONS IN *FOUR* POINTS:

1. Give an account of the expansion of Delhi Sultanate that occurred during the reigns of Ghiasuddin Balban, Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.
2. Enlist the duties of the iqtadars or muqtis. How were these muqtis kept under control?
3. ‘Muhammad Tughluq’s administrative measures were a failure’. Justify.

KNOW MORE:Quwwat al-Islam Mosque –Delhi:

The Quwwat-UI-Islam Masjid or Mosque which means the 'Might of Islam' is known to be one of the oldest and ancient mosques that survived through the centuries and a definite sight to behold. It is called by many as the 'Great Mosque of India'. It was built along with the Qutub Minar by Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak of the Slave dynasty.

