

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE ●

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

CLASS 2

RUBY MA'AM



26 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 26 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 26 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:30AM --- MOCK PERSONAL INTERVIEW --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - INDIA & UNO --- DIVYANSHU SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MEDIEVAL HISTORY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 3 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - APPLICATIONS OF DERIVATIVES - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MEDIEVAL HISTORY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

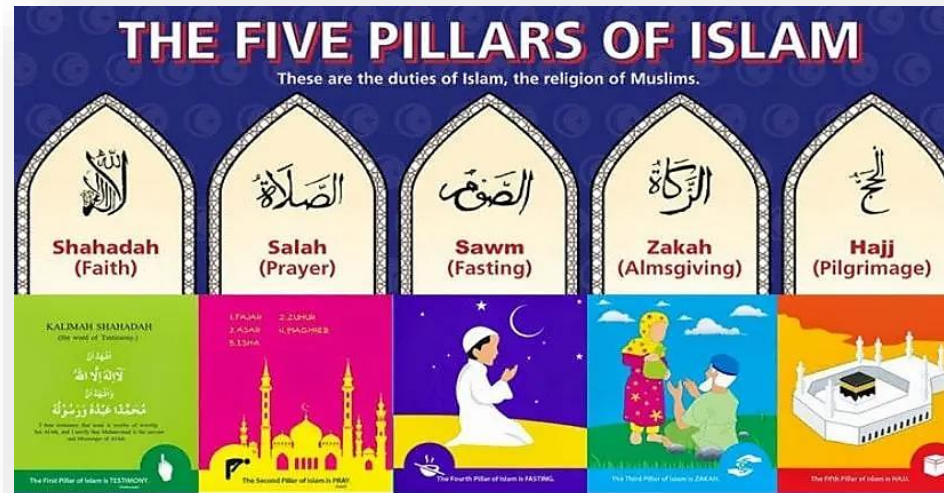
2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 3 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



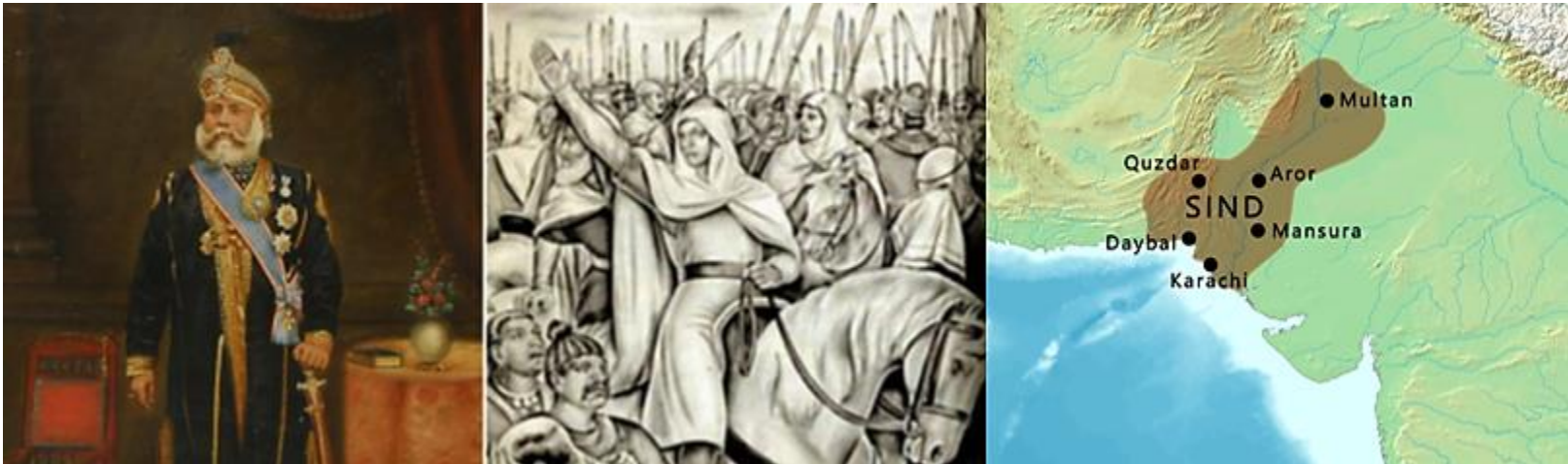
The Birth Of Islam:

Islam Is One Of The Major Religions In The World. It Was Promulgated By The Prophet Muhammad In Arabia In The 7th Century CE. The Arabic Term, 'Islam' Means Surrender. Muslims Believe That The Final Prophet Was Muhammad.



Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 - 715 AD):

In **712 AD**, Arabs Led By **Muhammad Bin Qasim**, A General Of The Umayyad Caliphate, Invaded India From The **Northwest Region (Sindh)**. His Military Exploits Resulted In The Establishment Of Arab Sind And The Annexation Of The Region From The **Sindhi Brahman Dynasty** And Its Ruler, **Raja Dahir**.



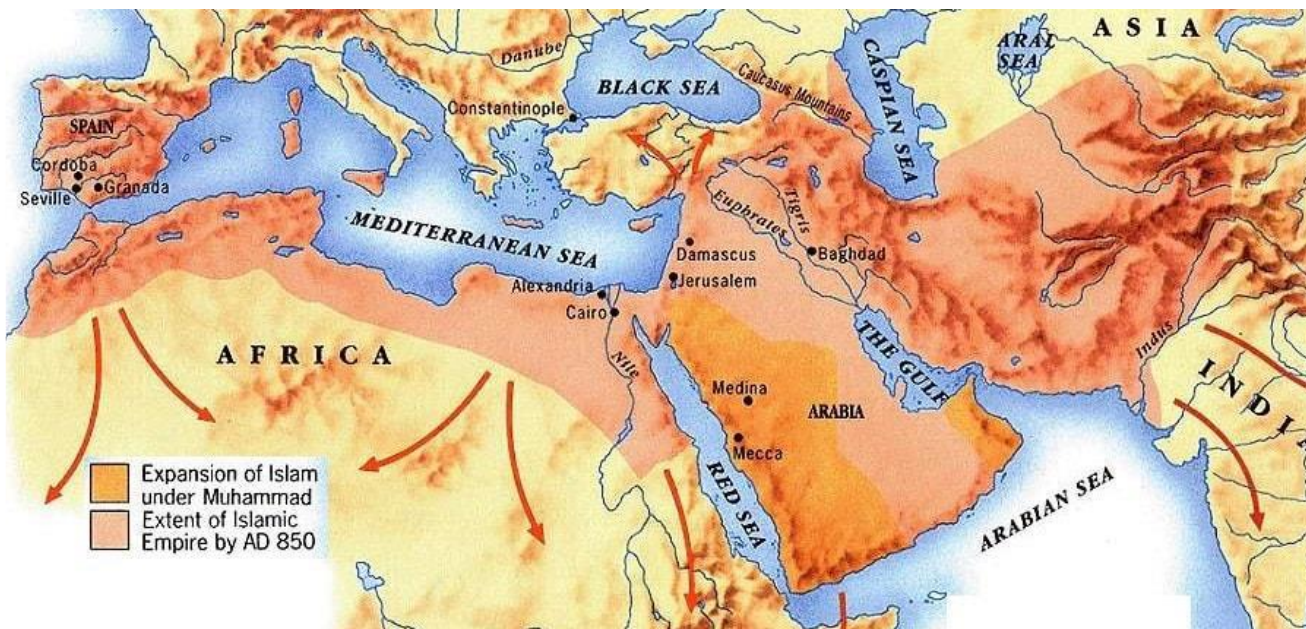
Significance Of Arab Conquest

- ✓ Introduction Of Islam
- ✓ Poor Management Of The Hindu Rulers Was Exposed
- ✓ Law And Order Were Established
- ✓ Peace And Culture Were Created
- ✓ Arabs Adopted The Rich Rituals Of The Brahmins
- ✓ Trade With Arab Countries Was Established
- ✓ Hinduism And Islamic Culture Coexisted



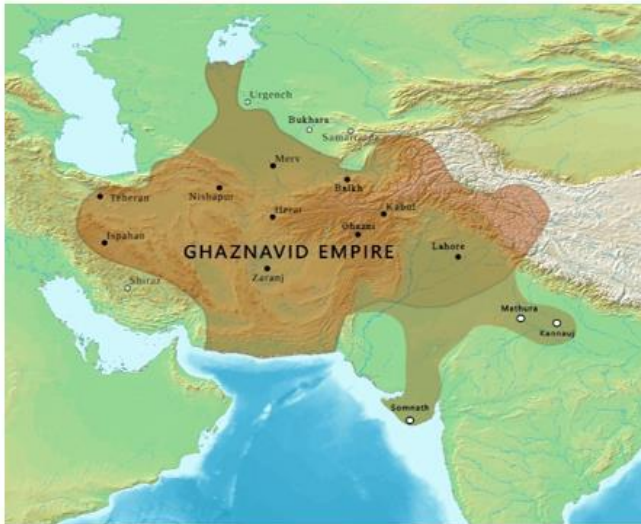
Downfall Of Arabs In Sindh Region:

For **3 Centuries**, Powerful Hindu Monarchs To The North And East Kept The Arab Conquest At Bay, Until The Arrival Of **Mahmud Of Ghazni**. Later **Civil Wars Within Arab** Proved Deadly For Sway Over Sindh.



Mahmud Of Ghazni (971 to 1030 AD):

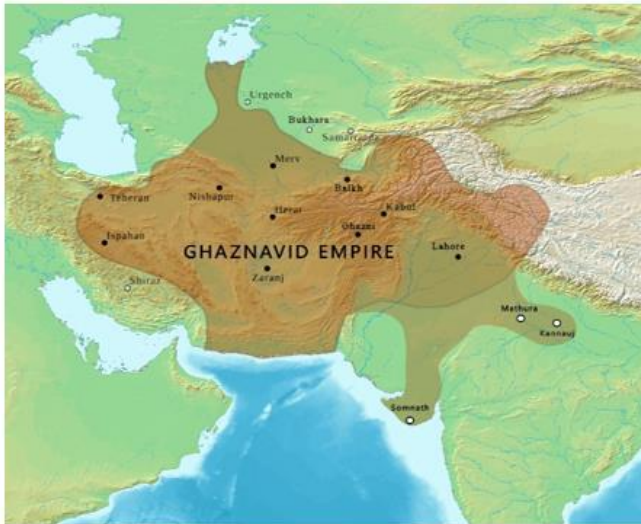
A Turkish Family Called **Gamini Of The Ghaznavid Dynasty** Ruled Ghazni In Afghanistan. **Mahmud Ghazni** Was The First Turkish Who Invaded India. He Attacked India Only For Wealth. In The Guise Of **Jihad**, **He Attacked India 17 Times Between 1000 And 1027 AD.**



Mahmud Of Ghazni (971 to 1030 AD):

Ghazni Died In 1030 AD. His Son Attacked India And Captured Kashmir.

Shahnama (The Books Of Kings) By **Firdausi** Was In The Court Of Mahmud Of Ghazni. **Alberuni Wrote Tarikh Al-Hind (History Of Hindustan)** Contained The Story Of The Invasion Of Mahmud Of Ghazni In India.



Muhammed Ghorī (1149 - 1206 AD):

Taking Advantage Of The **Decline Of The Ghaznavid Empire**, **Muizzuddin Muhammad** Popularly Known As **Muhammad Ghorī** Brought Ghazni Under Their Control. Unlike Mahmud Of Ghazni, He Wanted To **Conquer India And Extend His Empire** In This Direction.

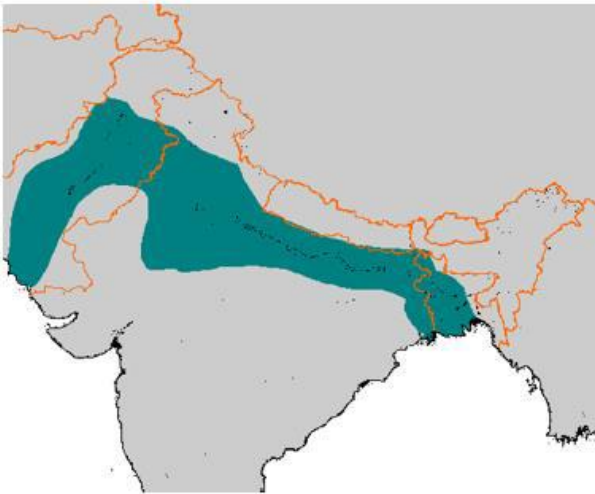


Muhammed Ghori (1149 - 1206 AD):

- In **1178 AD**, He Attacked Anhilwara In Gujarat But Was Defeated By Its **King Mularaja II**.
- Fought Against **Prithviraj Chauhan** Who Was Ruling Over Delhi And Ajmer In the **Battle Of Tarain (1191 & 1192)**
- In the **Battle Of Chandawar 1194 AD**, Muhammad Ghori Led Another Expedition Against **Jayachandra Of Kannauj**.

Delhi Sultanate (1206 - 1526 AD):

Muhammad Ghor Was Assassinated By The **Khokars** On The Bank Of Rivers Indus In **1206 AD** While Engaging In His Evening Prayers. **Qutubuddin Aibak**, One Of The Slaves Of Muhammad Ghor Became The Master Of His Indian Provinces And **Laid The Foundation For Delhi Sultanate In 1206 AD.**



Delhi Sultanate (1206 - 1526 AD):

<i>Chronology of Delhi Sultanate</i>			
Name of the Dynasty	Founder	Period	Significant Rulers
1. Slave or Mamluk Dynasty	Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1290 C.E	Qutbuddin Aybak (1206-1210 C.E) Iltutmish (1211-1236 C.E) Raziya Sultana (1236-1240 C.E) Balban (1266-1287 C.E)
2. Khalji Dynasty	Jalaluddin Khilji	1290-1320 C.E	Jalaluddin Khilji (1290-1296 C.E) Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 C.E)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty	Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1321-1414 C.E	Ghiyasuddin Tughluq (1320-1324 C.E) Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1324-1351 C.E) Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388 C.E)
4. Sayyid Dynasty	Kizar Khan	1414-1451 C.E	Kizar Khann (1414- 1421C.E)
5. Lodi Dynasty	Bahlul Lodi	1451-1526 C.E	Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489 C.E) Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 AD)



Map Of Delhi Sultanate Under the Tughlaq Dynasty

Administration Of Delhi Sultanate:

Administrative units under Delhi Sultanate were:

- **Iqta** **Province**
- **Shiq** **District**
- **Paragana** **Mandal**
- **Gram** **Village**

The Lands Were Classified Into Three Categories:

- **Iqta land:** lands assigned to officials as Iqtas instead of paying for their services.
- **khalisa land:** land under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of the royal court and royal household.
- **Inam land:** land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions

Administration Of Delhi Sultanate:

Major departments in the central administration of the Delhi Sultanate:

- **Diwan-I-Risalat** **Department Of Appeals**
- **Diwan-I-Arz** **Department Of Military**
- **Diwan-I-Ishtiaq** **Department Of Pensions**
- **Diwan-I-Mustakhraj** **Department Of Arrears**
- **Diwan-I-Kohi** **Department Of Agriculture**
- **Diwan-I-Insha** **Department Of Correspondence**
- **Diwan-I-Bandagan** **Department Of Slaves**
- **Diwan-I-Qaza** **Department Of Justice**
- **Diwan-I-Khairat** **Department Of Charity**

Administration Of Delhi Sultanate:

Officers at Different Levels Of the Delhi Sultanate:

- **Wazir** **The Prime / Chief Minister**
- **Ariz-I-Mumalik** **Military Department Head**
- **Qazi** **The Head Of The Judicial Department**
- **Barid-I-Mumalik** **Head Of State News Agency**
- **Dahir-I-Mumalik** **Royal Correspondence Head**
- **Naib Wazir** **Deputy Minister**
- **Sadr-Us-Sudur** **The Minister Of The Department Of Religion.**
- **Sadr-I-Jahan** **In Charge Of Religious Matters And Endowments**
- **Qazi-I-Mumalik** **Chief Justice**
- **Qazi-UI-Kazat** **Head Of The Chief Judicial Department**
- **Amir** **Governor**
- **Mukti Or Wali** **Responsible For Law And Order**
- **Shiqdar** **Officer In Charge Of Land Measuring A Shiq**
- **Amil** **Revenue Officer**
- **Barid** **Intelligence Agents**
- **Kotwal** **Head Of City Law And Order**
- **Muhatasib** **Head Of Municipality Law And Order**
- **Muftis** **Expounder Of Law**

LITERATURE OF DELHI SULTANATE

Book	Author	Historical Importance
Tabqiq-i-Hind	Al-beruni	Alberuni was an Arabian scholar who wrote about the Slave dynasty
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj-us-Siraj	Gives an account of Iltutmish's region
Laila-Majnu	Amir Khusrau	Court poet of Alauddin Khilji
Khazain-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Describes conquests of Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq-Nama	Amir Khusrau	Gives account of Ghiyasuddin's reign
Nuh-Sipihr	Amir Khusrau	Poetic description of Alauddin Khilji
Fatawa-i-Jahandri	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of the Tughlaq dynasty
Tarikha-i-Firoz Shahi	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of Firoz Shah's reign
Fatwah-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Shah	Gives an account of his reign
Kitab-fi-Tahqiq	Alberuni	About Indian Sciences
Qanun-e-Masudi	Alberuni	About astronomy
Jawahar-fil-jawahir	Alberuni	About mineralogy

Qamas	Firozabadi	Arabic words dictionary
Taj-ul-Maathir	Hasan Nizami	History of Ilbaris, the slave dynasty
Chach Namah	Abu Bakr	History of Sindh region
Lubab-ul-Alab	Bhukhari	Persian anthology
Khamsah	Amir khusrau	Literature and Poems
Shah Namah	Firdausi	About Mahmud Ghazni's reign
Kitab-ul-Rehla	Ibn Battutah	A travelogue with stories
Miftah-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Jalaluddin's conquest and life
Multa-ul-Anwar	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Ayina-i-Sikandari	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Hasht Bihisht	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Shirin Khusrau	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi	Shams-i-Shiraj Afif	History of Tughlaqs
Futuh-us-Salatin	Isami	About Bahmani Kingdom

Architecture Of Delhi Sultanate:

Emergence Of **Indo-Islamic Architecture**. The **Arch And Dome** Were New Architectural Additions Of The Period. The **Use Of Lime-Mortar** In The Construction Of Buildings And Houses Altered The **Building Techniques**.



Architecture Of Delhi Sultanate:

Tughlaqs went for the introduction of innovative features in architecture also, such as

- **“Batter” Or Sloping Walls Use Of Stone Rubble As The Principle Building Material**
- **A New Type Of Arch Called The Four-Centred Arch**
- **The Emergence Of The Pointed Dome**
- **The Introduction Of An Octagonal Plan Of Tomb Building.**



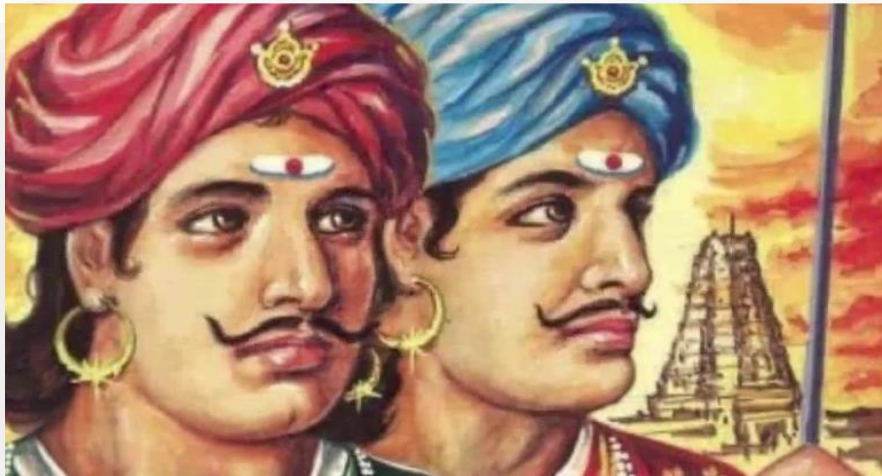
Architecture Of Delhi Sultanate:

- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Added Tughlaqabad To Delhi.**
- **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq Added Jahanpanha To Delhi**
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq Added Ferozabad To Delhi.**
- **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq Built Tomb Of Ghiyasuddin On A High Platform.**



The Age Of Vijayanagara (1336 - 1647 AD):

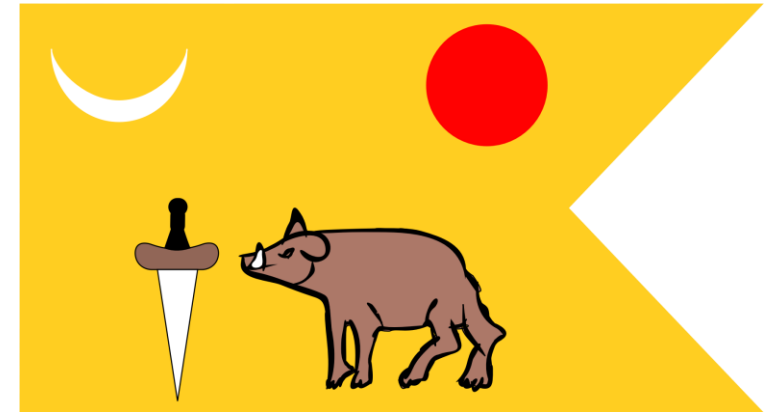
In **1336 AD**, Established By **Harihara And Bukka**, Who Were Two Brothers And Served In The Army Of **Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq**. Both Harihara And Bukka Had Also Served Under The **Hoysala King, Vira Ballala III**. **City Of Hampi Was Their Capital.**



Political History Of The Vijayanagara Empire:

Vijayanagar Was Ruled By **Four** Different Dynasties:

- **Sangama Dynasty (1336 - 1486 AD)**
- **Saluva Dynasty (1486 - 1506 AD)**
- **Tuluva Dynasty (1506 - 1565 AD)**
- **Aravidu Dynasty (1570 - 1647 AD)**



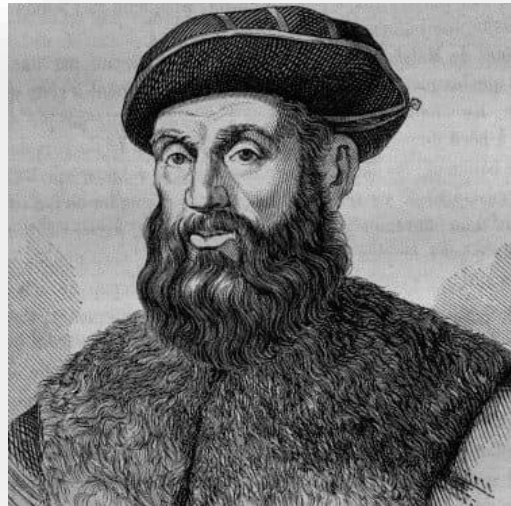
Sri Krishna Deva Raya (1509 - 1529 AD):

- Great Commander And An Efficient Administrator.
- He Defeated The Sultans Of Bijapur, Golconda, The Bahmani Sultanate, And The Gajapatis Of Odisha.
- Completely Shattered The Adil Shahi Forces Of Bijapur.
- He Was Also Known As **Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra Bhoja, Andhra Pitamaha, And Mooru Rayara Ganda.**



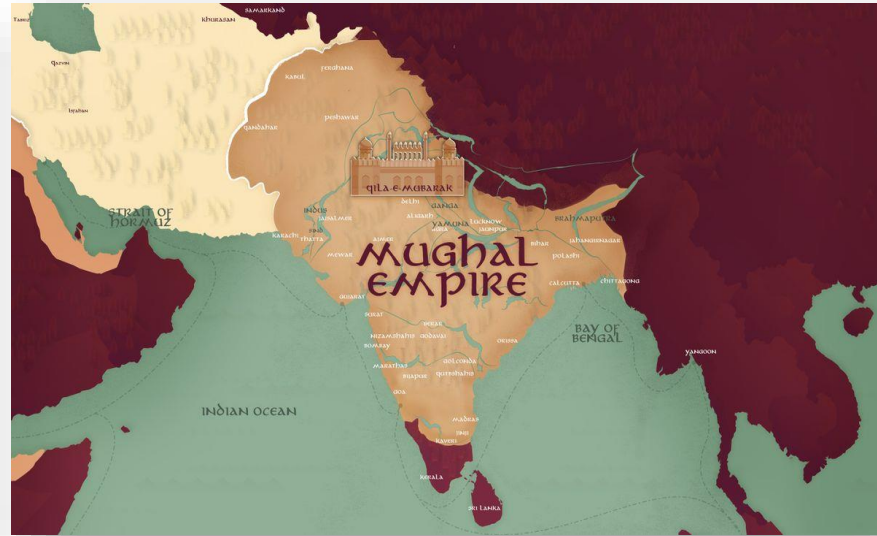
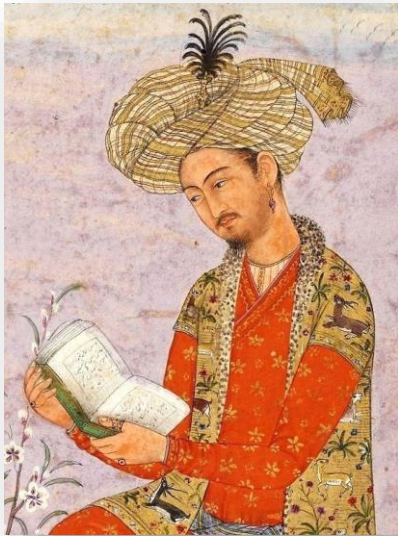
Sri Krishna Deva Raya (1509 - 1529 AD):

The Great Mathematician **Nilakantha Somayaji** Was In This Time. During His Reign, **Portuguese Travelers Domingo Paes And Duarte Barbosa** Also Visited The Vijayanagara Empire. He Authored “**Amuktamalyada**” (Telugu Work On Polity) And “**Jambavati Kalyanam**” (Sanskrit Drama).



Mughal Empire (1526 - 1857 AD):

Founded By **Babur**, A Dispossessed **Timurid Prince** Who Re-Established Himself In **Kabul**. From There He Conquered **Punjab** And Subsequently **Unseated The Delhi Sultanate** Before Extending His Rule Across **Northern India**.



Timur (تیمور Teymūr)

1. Babur (بابر Bābur)

2. Humayun (ہمایون Humāyūn)

3. Akbar the Great (اکبر)

4. Jahangir (جہانگیر Jahāngīr)

Khusrau Mirza (خسرو مرزا)

5. Shah Jahan (شاہ جہان Shāh Jahan)

Dawar Bakhs (??)

6. Aurangzeb (اورنگزیب اورنگزیب عالمگیر Aurangzeb Alamgir)

Shah Shuja (شاہ شجاع Shāh Shujā)

Murad Baksh (مراد بخش)

The Suri Interlude:

- Born In **1486 AD, Sasaram (Bihar Region)** His Original Name Was **Farid Khan, From 1540 - 45 AD.**
- His Arch-foe, Humayun, Referred To Him As **“Ustad I Badshahan”**, A Teacher Of Kings.
- In The **7 Years Of His Reign, He Never Lost A Battle.**

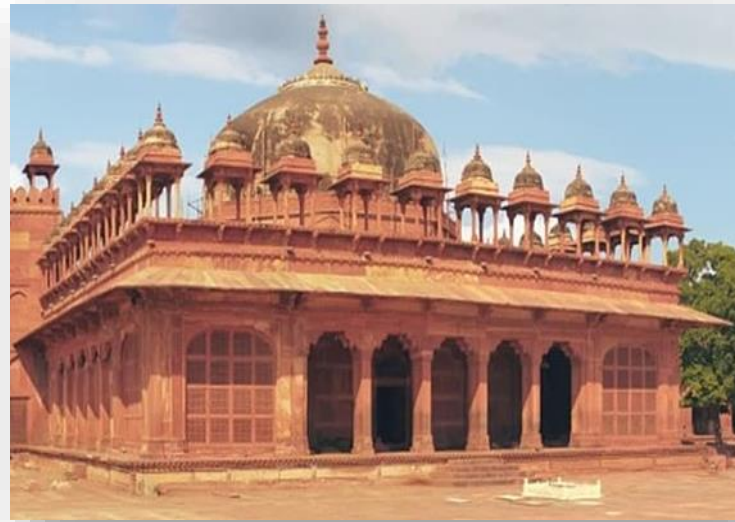


Akbar's Navaratnas - The 9 Gems:

- **Abul Fazel - Akbar's Chief Advisor**
- **Faizi - Poet**
- **Tansen - Singer Of His Court**
- **Birbal - Known For His Wittiness**
- **Raja Todar Mal - Akbar's Finance Minister**
- **Raja Man Singh - Trusted General**
- **Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana - Hindi Scholar**
- **Hakim Humam - Physician To The King**
- **Mullah Do Piazza - An Intelligence Advisor To The King**

Akbar's Religious Policy:

Policy Of **Sulh-i- Kul (Peace For All)** To Unite The People Of All Religions, He Started A New Faith "**Din-i-Elahi**". He Built **Ibadat Khana (House Of Worship)** At **Fatehpur Sikri** For Religious Discussion.



Main Events During The Reign Of Akbar:

Year	Major Events
1562	Abolition of Slavery
1563	Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax.
1564	Abolition of Jaziya.
1575	Ibadatkhana was built in Fatehpur Sikri
1578	Parliament of Religions in <i>Ibadatkhana</i> .
1579	Proclamation of “ <i>Marhar</i> ”
1582	Proclamation of <i>Tauhid-i-illahi</i> .
1575-76	Entire empire divided into 12 provinces (After victory of south it becomes 15)
1582	‘ <i>Dahsala system</i> ’ introduced by Todarmal.
1573-74	‘ <i>Mansabdari system</i> ’ introduced after victory over Gujarat.



The Decline Of The Mughal Empire:

- 1) Death of Aurangzeb Alamgir 1707
- 2) Aurangzeb's religious policy
- 3) Weak successive rulers
- 4) The absence of any definite law of appointment
- 5) Moral Degeneration
- 6) Battle of Plassey 1757
- 7) Demoralization of the Army
8. Wrong Policy of King Akber
9. Lack of Scientific Education
10. Lack of Naval Force
- 11.Huge Empire
12. Arrival of British



Mansabdari System:

Introduced By **Akbar In 1571 AD**. “**Mansab**” Is An Arabic Term That Means **Rank Or Position**. Mansabdar Means A **Rank Holder Or An Officer** Ranked Between **10 And 10,000**.

- Only Those With **Ranks Up To 500** Were Called **Mansabdars**
- Those With **Ranks 500-2500** Were Called **Amirs**
- Those With **Ranks 2500 And Above** Were Known As **Amir Umda**

Mansabdari System:

In Exchange For Military Service, The Officers Were Given **Territorial Commands**. They Had To Bring A Fixed Number Of **Men-at-arms, Horses, And Elephants** To The Field. The King Could And Frequently Did Appoint Distinguished People To Higher Positions. The Mansab Or Rank Was Denoted By Two Representations:

- **Personal Rank (Called Zat) And**
- **Cavalry Rank (Called Sawar).**

Dahsala Or Zabti System:

In **1580 - 82 AD** Raja Todar Mal, As Akbar's Finance Minister, Introduced A New Revenue Collection System Known As The **Zabti System** And The **Dahsala System**, Which Was A Taxation System. He Conducted A **Thorough Survey Of Crop Yields And Prices Over A Ten-year Period** Using The System.



Dahsala Or Zabti System:

It Was Used To Calculate The Average Produce Of Various Crops As Well As The Average Prices Prevailing Over The Previous Ten Years, And The State Received **One-third Of The Average Produce** Fixed As A **State Share (Mal)** & The Remaining **Two-Thirds** Share Was Left To The **Cultivators (Kharaj)**.



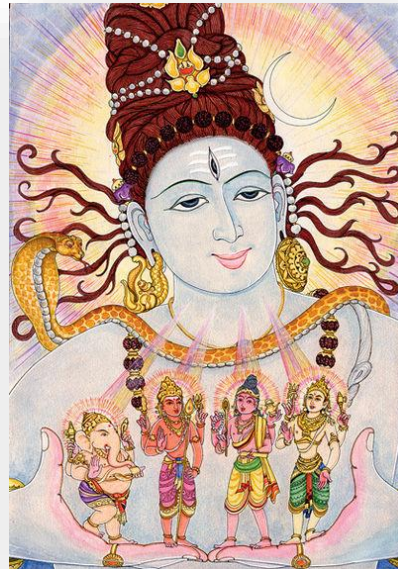
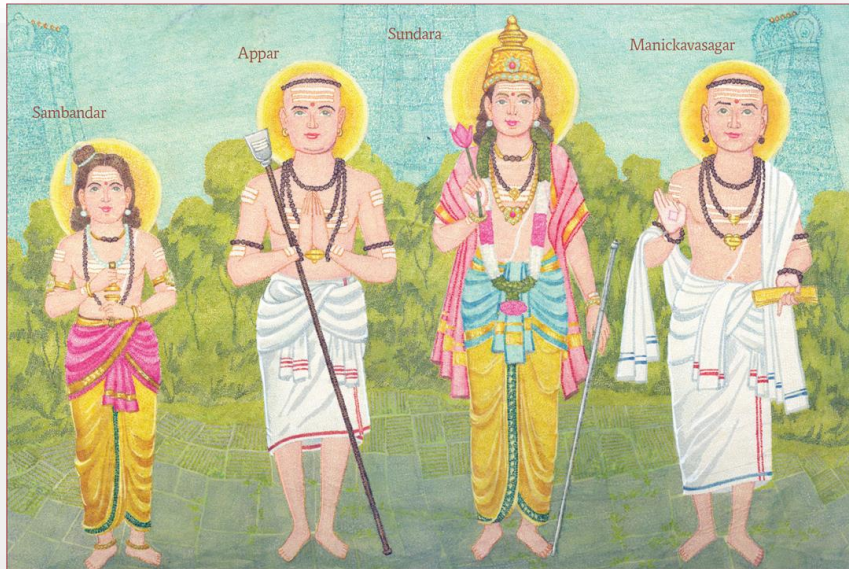
Ijarah System:

- **Introduced By Jahandar Shah In 1712 AD**
- **The Government Began To Contract With The Revenue Farmers And Middlemen To Pay The Government A Fixed Amount Of Money While They Were Free To Collect Whatever They Could From The Peasants.**
- **This Led To Increased Oppression Of The Peasants.**



Bhakti Movement:

The Idea Of Bhakti Was 1st Preached By The **Tamil Poet-Saints Nayanars And Alwars**. Nayanars Were A **Group Of 63 Saints** Devoted To **Lord Shiva**. **12 Alwar Saints** Espoused Devotion To **Lord Vishnu Or His Avatar Lord Krishna**.

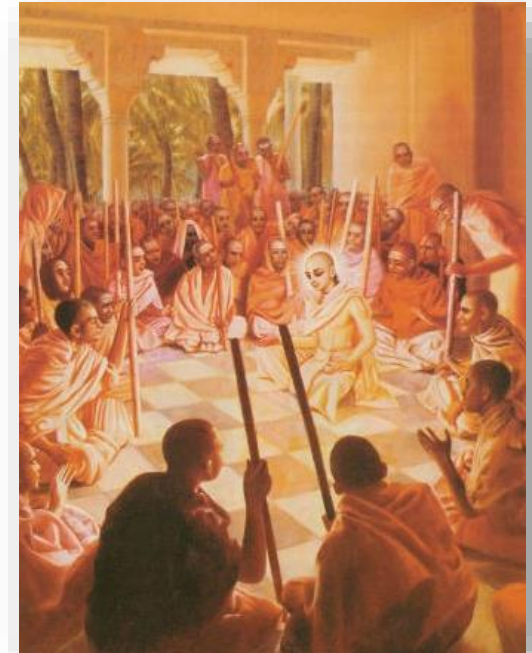


Schools Of Bhakti Movement:

- **Nirguna School** : The Bhakti saints were divided into two schools depending on the way they imagined God. One school of thought imagined God as formless with no attributes or quality
 - This school of thought is the Nirguna School. They are more focused on acquiring knowledge
 - They rejected the scriptures and condemned every form of idol worship. The prominent figures of this school of thought were Kabir, Guru Nanak and Dadu Dayal.
- **Saguna School** thought of God as having a definite form, quality and positive attributes and the god manifests himself in incarnations such as Rama and Krishna
 - His spirit is to be found in the idols and images worshipped at home and in temples. The Saguna School emphasizes on love and devotion
 - They accept the spiritual authority of the Vedas and the need of a human Guru as mediator between God and his devotee. Ramanuja, Ramananda and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu belonged to this school of thought.

Impact Of The Bhakti Movement:

- **The Bhakti Saints Were Social Reformers**
- **Women Were Encouraged**
- **Preached Through Use Of Local Languages**
- **Idea Of Equality & Brotherhood**
- **Inclusive Path To Spiritual Salvation**
- **Liberal Religious Policies**



Vedantic Philosophy:

Dvaita (dual)

by Madhavacharya

- Consciousness (*self*)
- Body/the world
- Brahman*

are entirely different entities

Vishishtadvaita (Characteristic non-dual)

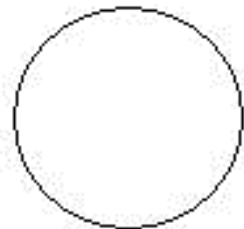
by Ramanujacharya

- Consciousness (*self*)
 - Body/the world
- are two forms of the *Brahman*

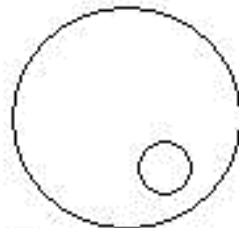
Advaita (Non-dual)

by Adi Shankaracharya

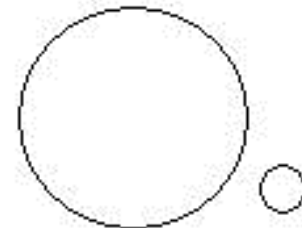
- Consciousness (*self*),
 - Body/the world
 - Brahman*
- are one and the same
- *Unity in all realities



Advaita



Visishtadvaita



Dvaita

The Sufi Movement

Sufism Or Tasawwuf, As It Is Called In Arabic, Is Generally Understood By Scholars And Sufis To Be The **Inner, Mystical, Or Psycho-spiritual Dimension Of Islam**. In India, **Sufi Movement** Began In **1300 AD** & Came To South India In The **15th Century**.



SUMMARY

- Arab And Turkish Conquest In India
- Delhi Sultanate



Q. The Hijri Year Marks The Islamic Lunar Calendar Starting From

A. 612 AD

B. 622 AD

C. 632 AD

D. 642 AD

Islamic Months	1	Muharram	مُحَرَّم	7	Rajjab	رَجَب
	2	Safar	صَفَر	8	Shabaan	شَعْبَانَ
	3	Rabi-ul-Awwal	رَبِيعِ أَوَّل	9	Ramazaan	رَمَضَانَ
	4	Rabi-us-Saani	رَبِيعِ ثَانٍ	10	Shawwal	شَوَّالٍ
	5	Jama-dil-ula	جُمَادَى أُولَى	11	Zulqaidah	ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ
	6	Jamad-us-Saani	جُمَادَى ثَانٍ	12	Zulhujjah	ذُو الْحِجَّةِ

Q. The Hijri Year Marks The Islamic Lunar Calendar Starting From

A. 612 AD

B. 622 AD

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D. 642 AD

**In 622 AD, The Prophet Muhammad Completes His Hijira/Hegira,
Or “Flight,” From Mecca To Medina To Escape Persecution.**

Q. Battle Of Rewar Was Fought Between Muhammed Bin Qasim And

- A. Prithviraj
- B. Anandpala
- C. Dahir
- D. Jayachandra



Q. Battle Of Rewar Was Fought Between Muhammed Bin Qasim And

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- C. Dahir**
- D. Jayachandra



Q. In 1308 AD, Alauddin Khalji Dispatched A Force Against _____ Yadava King, Led By His General Malik Kafur.

- A. Harpala
- B. Ramachandra
- C. Bhillama
- D. Singhana II

Q. In 1308 AD, Alauddin Khalji Dispatched A Force Against _____ Yadava King, Led By His General Malik Kafur.

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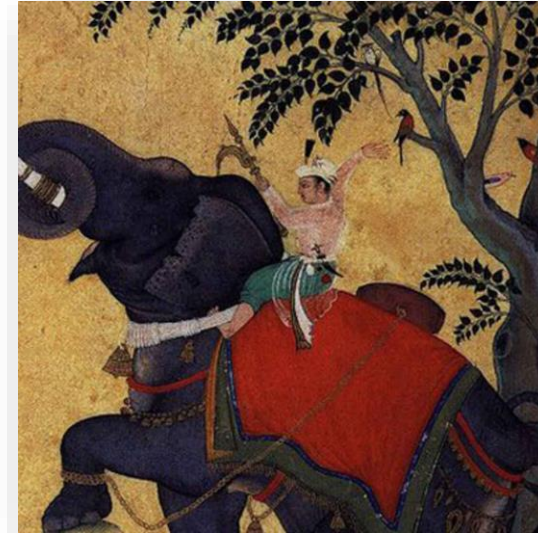
D. Singhana II

Q. Muhammad Gawan Became The Regent Of The Infant Ruler _____

- A. Ahmed Shah
- B. Feroz Shah Bahmani
- C. Muhammad Shah III
- D. Muhammad Shah I

Q. Muhammad Gawan Became The Regent Of The Infant Ruler _____

- A. Ahmed Shah
- B. Feroz Shah Bahmani
- C. Muhammad Shah III**
- D. Muhammad Shah I



In 1463A.D. Muhammad Shah III Became The Sultan At The Age Of Nine. **Muhammad Gawan** Became The Regent Of The Infant Ruler.

Q. _____ Created A Pact Of Forty Muslim Nobles As “Chahalgani” Or “Chalisa”.

A. Muhammed Bin Tughlaq

B. Giyasuddin Balban

C. Iltutmish

D. Alauddin Khalji

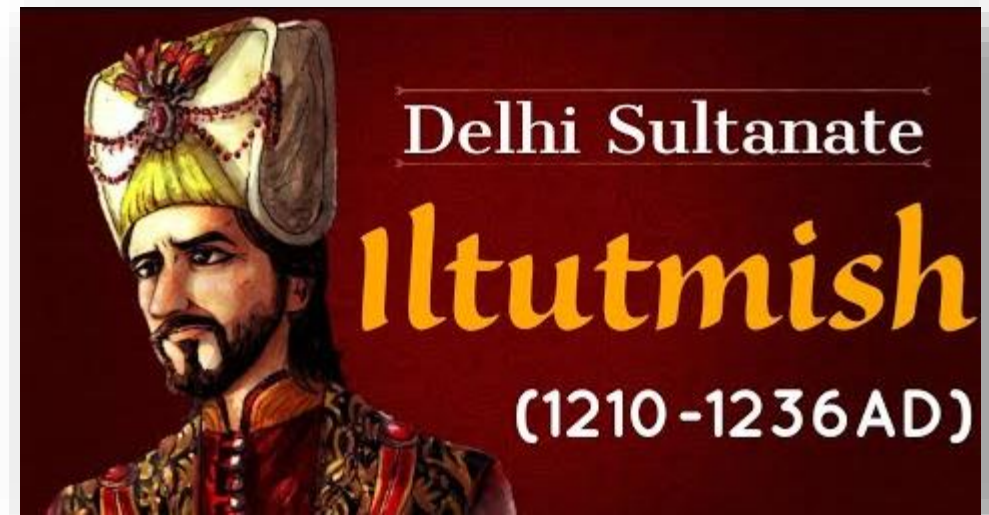
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Q. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

<i>Traveller</i>	<i>Country from</i>
1. Marco Polo	Italy
2. Ibn Battuta	Morocco
3. Nikitin	Russia
4. Seydi Ali Reis	Turkey

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4 only

Q. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

ANSWER: C

<i>Traveller</i>	<i>Country from</i>
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Q. Iqta In Medieval India Meant _____.

- A. Land Assigned To Religious Personnel For Spiritual Purposes
- B. Land Revenue From Different Territorial Unites Assigned To Army Officers
- C. Charity For Educational And Cultural Activities
- D. The Rights Of The Zamindar

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Q. Choose The Correct Statements About “Rashtrakutas”:

1. Rashtra - Rashtrapati/Governor Supervised The Rashtra.

2. Bhukti - Bhukti Or Provinces Were Headed By Uparika

3. Mandalas/Visaya (Districts) - Headed By Visyapati

A. 1 & 2 Only

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C. 2 Only

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Q. Kuli, Ma, Veli, Patti, Padagam, Etc. Were _____ Under The Chola Empire

- A. Various Types Of Taxes
- B. Ministers In Kings Council
- C. Tolls And Customs For Foreign Trade
- D. Units Of Land Measurement

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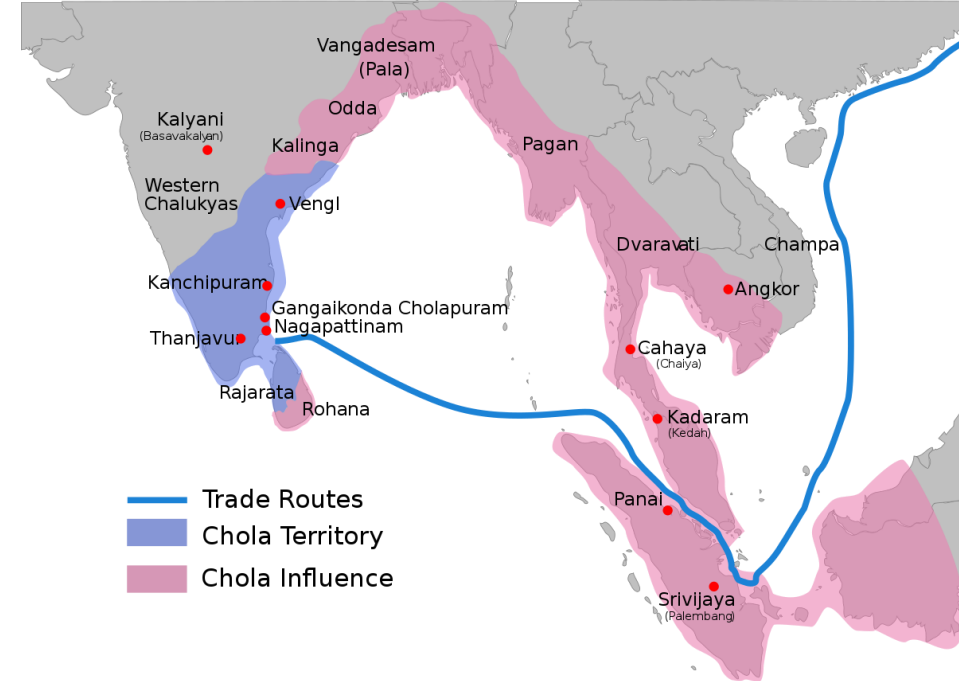
- A. Various Types Of Taxes
- B. Ministers In Kings Council
- C. Tolls And Customs For Foreign Trade
- D. Units Of Land Measurement**

Under The Chola Empire:

- Department Of Land Revenue Is Known As **Puravuvvari-Tinaikkalam**.
- Various Units Of Land Measurement **Are Kuli, Ma, Veli, Patti, Padagam, Etc.**
- The Tax Rates Were Fixed Depending On The Fertility Of The Soil And The Status Of The Peasant.
- Besides Land Revenue, There Were **Tolls And Customs On Goods** Taken From One Place To Another, Various Kinds Of **Professional Taxes, Dues** Levied On Ceremonial Occasions Like **Marriages, Etc.**

Q. _____ Assumed The Name Of Gangaikonda Cholan, Meaning The One Who Conquered The Ganges.

- A. Raja Raja II
- B. Rajendra I
- C. Prantaka I
- D. Kulothunga II



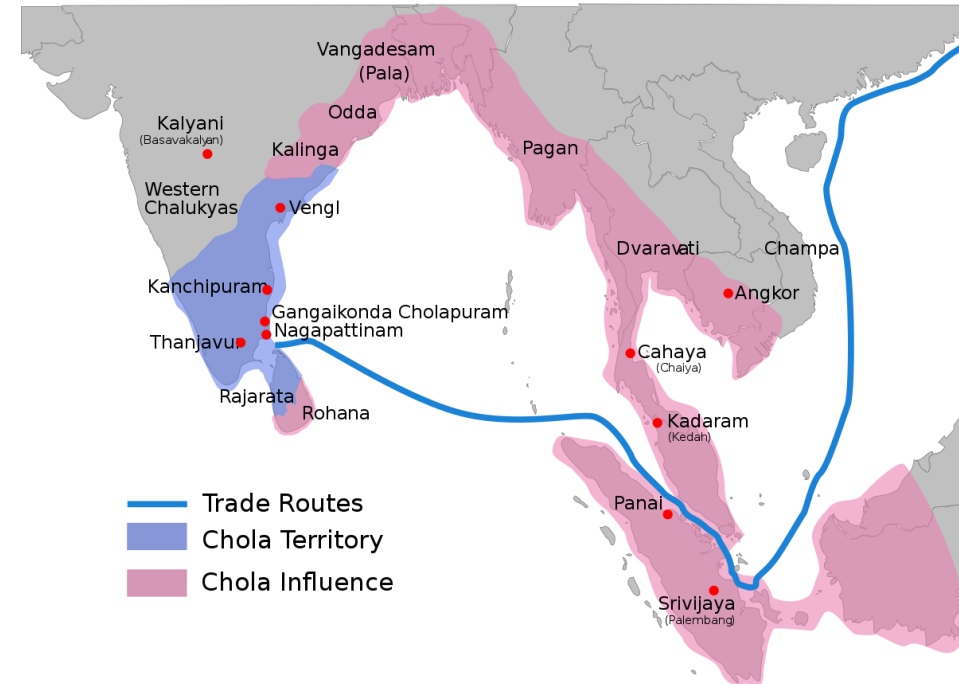
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Battle Of Rewar : (711 AD)

- Muhammad-bin-Qasim Fought Against Dahir, The Ruler Of Sindh Who Was Defeated. Sindh And Multan Had Been Taken. Multan Was Dubbed The "City Of Gold" By Muhammad Bin Qasim.
- Dahir Attempted To Prevent Qasim From Crossing The Indus River By Relocating His Forces To The River's Eastern Bank.
- However, Qasim Eventually Crossed The River And Defeated His Forces.

Q. Consider the following :

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Bada Gumbad in Lodhi Garden
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of building the above monuments?

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (c) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

Q. Consider the following :

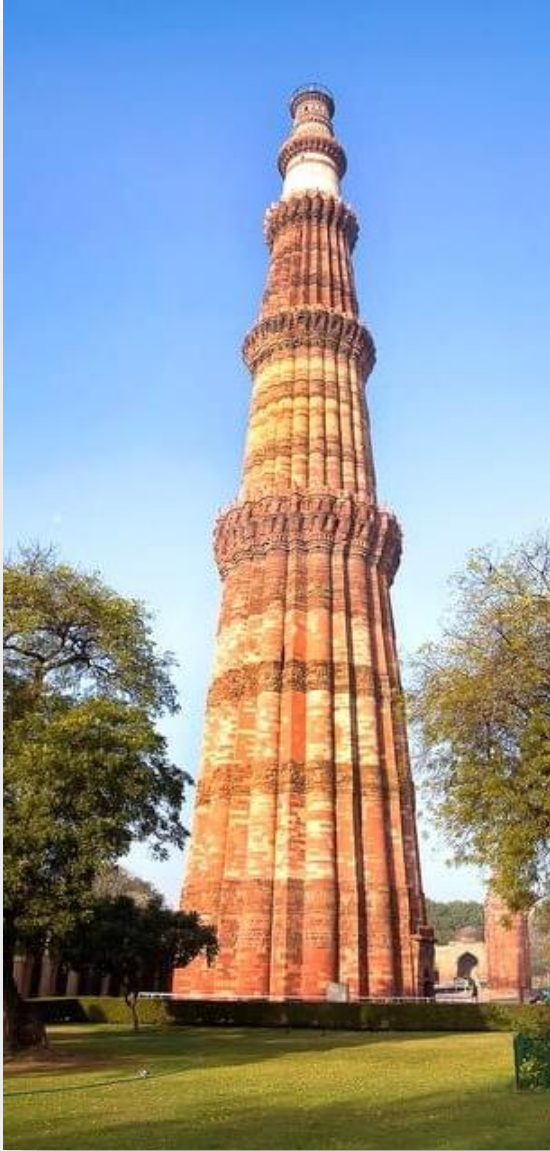
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ANSWER: D

- **Qutab Minar - 1193 AD**
- **The Tughlaqabad Fort - 1321 AD**
- **Bada Gumbad AD - 1490 AD**
- **Fatehpur Sikri - 1571 AD**



Q. The Kakatiya Kala Thoranam Was Built By _____ During The 12th Century

- A. Prataprudra II
- B. Rudra Deva I
- C. Ganapati Deva
- D. Rudrama Devi



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A. Prataprudra II

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The Kakatiya Kala Thoranam Was Built By Ganapati Deva During The 12th Century. It Is An Arch That Is Extensively Ornate, Reflective Of The Four Identical Gates In The Warangal Fort.

Q. In 1323 AD _____ Defeated Pratapraudra Deva And Annexed The Kakatiya Kingdom.

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Malik Kafur
- C. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- D. Feroz Shah Tughlaq



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Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About “Bahamani Sultanate”:

1. It Was A Persianate Sunni Muslim Empire Of The Deccan In South India.

2. It Was The First Independent Muslim Kingdom Of The Deccan.

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 Only

C. 2 Only

D. None

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Q. Which of the following clans are included in the Agnikula Rajputs ?

1. Pratiharas
2. Chaulukyas
3. Paramaras
4. Chahamanas

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
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ANSWER: C

In Indian Culture, The **Agnivanshi** Are People Who Claim Descent From Agni, The Vedic God Of Fire. According To Medieval Legends, There Are Four Agnivanshi Clans: **Chauhans (Chahamanas), Parihars (Pratiharas), Parmars (Paramaras), And Solankis (Chalukyas).**

Q. Consider the following statements about the Nagara style of temple architecture :

1. This style of temples are commonly found in the areas between Himalayas and Vindhya.
2. The most striking feature of this style is its pyramidal shikhara.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
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- (c) Both 1 and 2
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ANSWER: A

Pyramidal Shikhara Is The Most Striking Feature Of The Dravidian Style Of Temple Architecture. Hence, Statement 2 Is Incorrect.

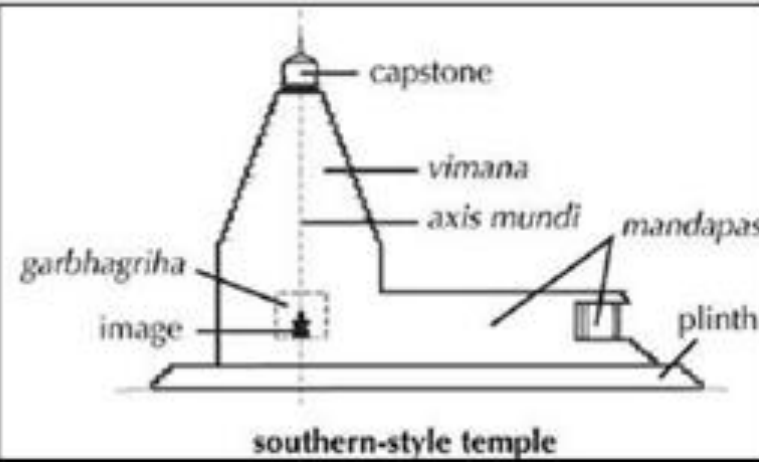
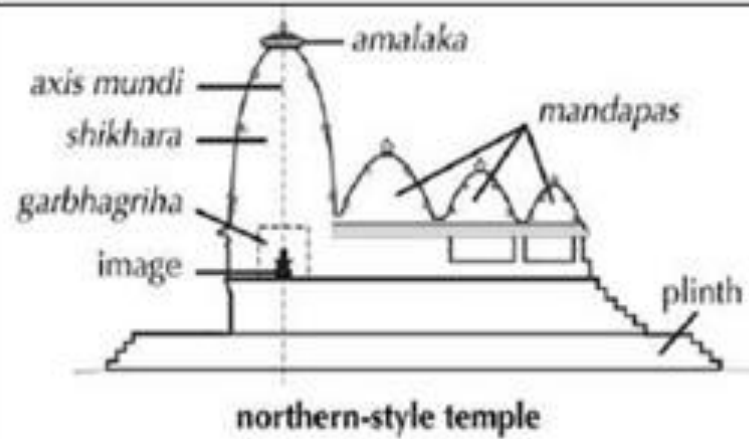
Nagara



Dravida



Vesara



Q. First Battle Of Tarain Or Thaneswar Took Place In_____

A. 1175 AD

B. 1181 AD

C. 1189 AD

D. 1191 AD

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First Battle Of Tarain Or Thaneswar 1191 AD:

- In 1191 Muhammad Attacked And Captured Bhatinda, A Part Of The Prithviraj Dominion.
- This Led Muhammad To Come Into A Direct Clash With Prithviraj Chauhan One Of The Most Powerful Rajput Rulers.
- The Enemies Met Each Other On At Tarain, 80 Miles From Delhi.

Q. Which one of the following travelogues has given an insight on the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ?

- (a) Ibn Battuta's *Rihla*
- (b) Francois Bernier's *Travels in the Mogul Empire*
- (c) Niccolao Manucci's *Storia do Mogor*
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ANSWER: A

In 1334, Ibn Battuta Arrived In India All The Way Through The Mountains Of Afghanistan, During The Time When Tughlaq Dynasty Was At Its Height.

Q. He Was Also Known As Lakh Bash (Giver Of Lakhs) For His Generosity.

A. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

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**Qutb-ud-din
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Q. _____ Visited The Court Of Harsha And Stayed In The Country For About Fifteen Years.

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Fahien
- C. Hsuan Tsang
- D. Marco Polo



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