

SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Mughals unified India in every aspect:

Unified administration – They unified India from Kanyakumari to Punjab. High centralization was seen in the Mughal administration. Hence option 'c' is incorrect.

Unified economy – They also unified the economy and revive trade policies providing equal trade opportunities to both Hindu and Muslims.

Relations with foreign nations – Mughals established good relations with neighboring countries and also cultural, trade, and strategic relations with Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Educational objective: To know about the Mughal administration and policies.

2. (d) A Sufi is someone who believes in the kind of Islam known as Sufism. The spiritual goal of a Sufi is to have a direct, personal experience of God. The original Sufis wore simple wool cloaks, and in Arabic, the word Sufi means "man of wool."

Educational objective: To know the concept of Sufism and Bhakti cults.

3. (b) Statement 1 is not correct: Firoz Shah Tughlaq established around 300 new cities. Some of them are Fatehbad, Hisar, Firozpur, Hisar and Jaunpur. However, he

appointed a eunuch Malik Sarvar as governor of the region.

Statement 2 is correct: Jaunpur is a city and a municipal board in the Jaunpur district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Jaunpur is located to the northwest of the district of Varanasi.

Statement 3 is correct: The city of Jaunpur was named in the memory of Muhammed bin Tughlaq whose name was "Jauna Khan".

Educational objective: To know about important developments of the Sultanate period.

4. (b) Statement 1 is correct: Rana Sanga was contemporary to Babar and wanted to replace the Delhi Sultanate with Hindu Rashtra. However, he invited Babar for a treaty hoping that Babar will go after looting Delhi and he would get the crown, this was considered his biggest mistake.

Statement 2 is not correct: Maharana Kumbha was a very brave king who defeated the Sultan of Malwa and to celebrate this victory he constructed Vijay Stambha (and not Rana Sanga).

Educational objective: To know about regional Kingdoms during the Sultanate and Mughal.

5. (c) Statement 1 is correct: Bahmani empire was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (Zafar Khan) who was known as Hasan Gangu in

1347. He declared Gulbarga as the capital of his empire and was named Ahsanabad.

Statement 2 also correct: He divided his empire into four regions Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Berar, and Bidar. Gulbarga was the most significant district of the state. He annexed southern Hindu rulers and started a new system of providing powers and Jagirs to his followers. He abolished Jizya on the Hindus.

Educational objective: To have an understanding of the Bahmani kingdom.

6. (a) The founder of the city of Ahmadnagar Kingdom was Ahmad Nizam Shah. It was conquered and annexed by Shahjahan (1632). It is important to know that Shahjahan sent an army with Mahawat Khan to win the Daulatabad fort. He bribed 10.5 lakhs to Fateh Khan to take over the fort. After that, Hussain Nizam Shah was imprisoned for life at the Gwalior Fort.

Educational objective: To know about independent kingdoms contemporary of Mughal.

7. (a) Statement 1 is correct: Golconda was once a part Bahmani kingdom which broke up into five states. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah was the fifth sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golkonda and founded the city of Hyderabad, in South-central India and built its

architectural centerpiece, the Charminar and Mecca Masjid.

Statement 2 is not correct: Ibrahim Adil Shah-II was king of Sultanate of Bijapur. Under his reign, the dynasty had its greatest period, as he extended its frontier to the South up to Mysore. He was a skillful administrator, artist, poet, and generous patron of arts. He reverted to the Sunni sect of Islam but remained tolerant of other religions and for this reason he is known as Jagatguru.

Educational objective: To know important developments after Delhi Sultanate.

8. (c) Battle of Khanwa: Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa in 1527.

Battle of Chanderi: Babar defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi (Ashoknagar, MP) in 1528.

Battle of Ghaghra: Babar defeated Muhammed Lodhi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi) at Ghaghra in 1529.

Educational objective: To know the important battles of Babar.

9. (c) Babar wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Babari" in Turki in which he has described the physical features of climate, animals, birds, flowers, fruits, and the life of the people and the places he visited. He has also written about his own life in detail. Also, he had criticized the various practices in Indian Society and culture.

However, the book has been translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana and in English by Madam Beveridge.

Educational objective: To have an understanding of important literary works of the Mughal period.

10.(d) Muhammad Shah-III died in 1482. His successors were weak and the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms namely:

Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar, Golconda and Bidar.

Vijayanagar was a separate kingdom that was founded in 1336 by Harihar and Bukka.



Educational objective: To have an understanding of the Bahmani kingdom.