

# Chapter 2

## Reshaping India's Political Map

### Section A: Fill in the Blanks

1. The fall of the Roman Empire happened in the \_\_\_\_\_ century CE.
2. The European Renaissance took place during the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ centuries.
3. The Delhi Sultanate was formed after the defeat of King \_\_\_\_\_ in 1192.
4. Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Timur, a Turkic-Mongol invader, launched a devastating attack on \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Narasimhadeva I was a ruler of the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
7. Kumbhalgarh Fort is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ hills.
8. After the fall of Vijayanagara, the empire fragmented into smaller regions ruled by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One section of Āmuktamālyada is titled \_\_\_\_\_ and deals with royal policy.
10. Akbar promoted a policy of religious tolerance called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Under whose rule did the Vijayanagara Empire reach its peak in the 16th century?
 

a) Harihara	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Bukka	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Krishnadevaraya	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Narasimhadeva I	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Who was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate?
 

a) Timur	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Prithviraj Chauhan	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Qutb-ud-din Aibak	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Malik Kafur was a general under which sultan?
 

a) Iltutmish	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Ala-ud-din Khilji	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Balban	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Sikandar Lodi	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Who built the Sun Temple at Konark?
 

a) Rana Kumbha	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Ala-ud-din Khilji	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Narasimhadeva I	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Malik Kafur	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Who was the Rajput king who repelled invasions in 15th-century Rajasthan?
 

a) Prithviraj Chauhan	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Rana Kumbha	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Balban	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. What was the name of the epic composed by Akbar's court in Persian?
 

a) Amuktamalyada	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Mahabharata	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Razmnama	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Panchatantra	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Who defeated Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat?
 

a) Babur	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Akbar	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Jahangir	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Aurangzeb	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Which Mughal emperor reimposed the jizya tax?

a) Babur

b) Akbar

c) Jahangir

d) Aurangzeb

9. Which tribal group supported Maharana Pratap's resistance?

a) Gonds

b) Bhils

c) Santhals

d) Kochs

10. What was the main source of income for rulers during this period?

a) Trade profits

b) Temple donations

c) Land revenue

d) Foreign tribute

### Section C: Match the Following

#### Column A

1. Period between ancient and modern times
2. Tax imposed on non-Muslims
3. Title of Mewar kings
4. The massive wall of Kumbhalgarh Fort
5. Telugu epic poem written by Krishnadevaraya
6. Site of a major naval battle in 1671
7. Akbar's finance minister

#### Column B

- a. Jizya
- b. Todar Mal
- c. Āmuktamālyada
- d. Rana
- e. Medieval
- f. 36-kilometre-long
- g. Saraighat

### Section D: Write T for True and F for False in the boxes provided.

1. The Renaissance was a period of cultural revival in Europe.
2. All invaders came to India only to spread religion.
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's introduction of token currency was a complete success.
4. All southern kingdoms fell under Delhi Sultanate rule.
5. Kumbhalgarh Fort was built in the 15th century.
6. Kumbhalgarh fort's wall is among the longest continuous walls in the world.
7. After Krishnadevaraya's death, the empire was never attacked.
8. Aurangzeb ruled the Mughal Empire for almost 49 years.
9. Aurangzeb supported all religious practices equally.
10. Coins made only of gold were used during the Sultanate period.


### Section E: Short Answer Questions

1. Why is applying the term 'medieval' to both European and Indian history not ideal?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who was Narasimhadeva I and what was his contribution?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. What role did the Hoysalas play during the Sultanate period?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which regions saw the rise of independent Sultanates during the decline of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who was Rana Kumbha and how did he resist the Sultanate?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the outcome of the Battle of Talikota?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who was Domingo Paes?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. What caused the decline of the Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb?

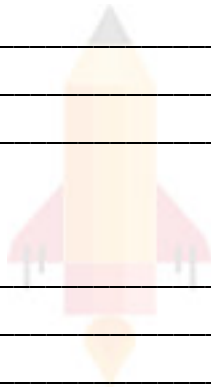
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Who were the Ahoms and how did they resist the Mughals?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What was the role of the Bhils in Maharana Pratap's fight?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Section F: Long Answer Questions**

1. How did the medieval period begin in India, and what impact did early invasions have?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Discuss the political and economic challenges faced by the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Explain how regional resistance shaped the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Discuss the achievements of Krishnadevaraya and the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Discuss the rule of Akbar and how he managed to expand and stabilise the Mughal Empire.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION G: Give One word Answer.**

1. Region beyond which Central Asian invasions entered India
2. Revival of art and learning in Europe
3. Language group to which many Central Asian invaders belonged
4. Title used by Muslim rulers of this period
5. Term for destruction of religious images
6. City that became the capital under Muhammad bin Tughlaq
7. Present-day state where Konark is located
8. Kingdom that resisted Sultanate in the south
9. Famous temple in the Vijayanagara capital
10. Traditional banking note used by traders

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION H: Name the person below questions.**

1. Founders of the Sur Empire
2. Founders of the Mughal Empire
3. Founders of the Vijayanagara Empire
4. Founders of the Khalsa
5. Eldest son of Shah Jahan

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

One Point Learning

## Answer

### Section A: Fill in the Blanks

- |             |                  |                       |               |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. 5th      | 2. 14th to 17th  | 3. Prithviraj Chauhan | 4. Daulatabad |
| 5. Delhi    | 6. Eastern Ganga | 7. Aravalli           | 8. Nayakas    |
| 9. Rājānīti | 10. Sulh-i-kul   |                       |               |

### Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- |                       |                         |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. c) Krishnadevaraya | 2. d) Qutb-ud-din Aibak | 3. b) Ala-ud-din Khilji |
| 4. c) Narasimhadeva I | 5. b) Rana Kumbha       | 6. c) Razmnama          |
| 7. b) Akbar           | 8. d) Aurangzeb         | 9. b) Bhils             |
| 10. c) Land revenue   |                         |                         |

### Section C: Match the Following

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 → e | 2 → a | 3 → d | 4 → f | 5 → c | 6 → g | 7 → b |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

### Section D: True/False

- |         |          |          |          |           |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. False | 5. True   |
| 6. True | 7. False | 8. True  | 9. False | 10. False |

### Section E: Short Answer Questions

- Because Europe's and India's historical timelines and developments were very different. The term 'medieval' reflects Europe's experience, such as feudalism and the Church's power, which may not align with Indian contexts.
- He was a ruler of the Eastern Ganga dynasty who repelled multiple attacks from the Delhi Sultanate and built the Sun Temple at Konark to commemorate his victories.
- The Hoysalas resisted Sultanate advances in southern India but were later weakened and absorbed into the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Gujarat, Bengal, the Deccan (Bahmani Sultanate), and parts of Rajasthan.
- Rana Kumbha was a 15th-century ruler of Mewar who successfully defended his kingdom against invasions by regional Sultanates and strengthened Mewar's military and fortifications.
- The Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagara in 1565, sacked the capital, destroyed many buildings, and caused the empire's decline.
- He was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire and documented detailed observations about its capital, economy, and culture.
- Continuous wars in the Deccan, high military expenses, and internal rebellions weakened the empire, eventually leading to its decline.
- The Ahoms were an ethnic group in the Brahmaputra Valley who used guerrilla tactics and knowledge of terrain to defeat the Mughals, notably in the Battle of Saraighat in 1671.
- The Bhils supported Maharana Pratap by serving as archers and scouts, using their knowledge of the Aravalli terrain to resist the Mughal forces.

### Section F: Long Answer Questions

- The medieval period in India began around the 11th century with invasions from Central Asia through the Hindu Kush. Turkic and Afghan rulers brought military conquest, new religions, administrative systems,

and architectural styles. These invasions led to the decline of older kingdoms and the emergence of new dynasties like the Delhi Sultanate, transforming India's political and cultural landscape.

2. The Delhi Sultanate faced political instability due to short reigns and frequent assassinations. Economic challenges included poor revenue systems and failed experiments like Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency. Military campaigns caused destruction and high taxation. Social unrest grew due to the imposition of jizya and inequality between elites and peasants. External threats, like Timur's invasion, further weakened the Sultanate.
3. The Delhi Sultanate faced resistance from regional kingdoms like the Eastern Gangas in Kalinga, led by Narasimhadeva I, and the Hoysalas in the south. Rajput rulers like Rana Kumbha also resisted. As central control weakened, regional powers like Gujarat, Bengal, and the Bahmani Sultanate asserted independence. This fragmentation of authority undermined the Sultanate's ability to rule effectively and hastened its decline.
4. Krishnadevaraya expanded the Vijayanagara Empire and led it to military and cultural heights. He supported poets in Sanskrit, Telugu, and Kannada, and wrote the Telugu epic *Āmuktamālyada*. He funded temples like Tirupati and Vitthala. However, after his death in 1529, internal weakness grew. In 1565, the empire suffered a major defeat at Talikota, leading to the capital's destruction and eventual disintegration of the empire.
5. Akbar combined military conquest with inclusive governance. He abolished the jizya tax, promoted Sulh-i-kul (universal tolerance), and married Rajput princesses to form alliances. He appointed capable officials from diverse backgrounds and established the mansabdari system. He encouraged translations of Hindu texts into Persian and hosted interfaith dialogues. His policies helped unify the empire and ensured stability across religious and regional divisions.

#### Section G: One Word Answer

- |               |                |             |             |               |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Hindu Kush | 2. Renaissance | 3. Turkic   | 4. Sultan   | 5. Iconoclasm |
| 6. Daulatabad | 7. Odisha      | 8. Hoysalas | 9. Vitthala | 10. Hundi     |

#### Section H: Name the Person

1. Sher Shah Suri
2. Babur
3. Harihara and Bukka
4. Guru Gobind Singh
5. Dara Shikoh

One Point Learning