

1. Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans. The Tomara Rajputs were the first rulers who established their capital at Delhi.

2. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans. It was Persian.

3. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Ans. The Sultanate reached its farthest extent during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq.

4. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Ans. Ibn Battuta belonged to Morocco, Africa and travelled to India.

5. According to the 'circle of justice' why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Ans. According to the 'circle of justice' it was important for military commanders to keep the interest of peasantry in mind. As is clear from the following:

1. A king survived on soldiers.
2. Soldiers worked for salaries.
3. Salaries came from revenue collected from peasants.
4. Peasant would pay revenue when they are prosperous and happy. This in turn will happen when there is justice and honest governance.

6. What is meant by the 'internal' and 'external' frontiers of the Sultanate?

Ans. The 'internal' frontier means the hinterland of the garrison town.

The 'external' frontier means the areas beyond the hinterland of the garrison towns.

7. What were the steps taken to ensure that the muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the order of the Sultans?

Ans. Steps taken to ensure that the muqtis performed their duties well:

1. Appointment of accountants to check the amount collected by the muqtis.
2. Collection of revenues only which were prescribed by the state, not more than that in any circumstances.

3. Fixation of limit to keep the required number of soldiers.
4. They might be shifted to another area.
5. The muqtis may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultans because restrictions imposed on them were very rigorous.
6. Their appointment was temporary.

8. Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans. I don't think like that. It is because the authors of tawarikh lived in cities mainly, Delhi. They were not in touch of village people. They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards. They had nothing to do with common mass. Hence, it was obvious that the information provided by them would lack ordinary men and women.

9. Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Ans. We think that even today women leaders are not accepted more readily. We can see this in respect of 33% reservation of women in parliament.

10. Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?

Ans. The Delhi Sultans were interested in cutting down forests to expand their kingdom which was till then restricted to the Delhi Sultanate. No, deforestation does not occur for the same reasons today. Today it occurs for additional land for habitation, road expansion, road construction, industries, and urbanization.

11. Find out whether there are many buildings built by the Delhi Sultans in your area. Are there any other buildings in your area that were built between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries? Describe some of these buildings and draw sketches of them.

Ans. Yes, there are several. Some of them are Buildings built between 12th and 15th century.

- Jamali-Kamali Mosque.
- Sirifort.
- Begumpuri Mosque.
- Moth Ki Masjid.
- Raziyya's Tomb.
- Qutb Minar.
- Tugalakabad Fort
- Firuz Shah Kotla
- Purana Quila.