

**Class- 7**

**Sub- History**

**Ch- Delhi (From 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Century)**

1. Assertion (A): Raziyya Sultan faced opposition during her reign.

Reason (R): The nobles and chroniclers were not comfortable with a female ruler.

2. Assertion (A): The Delhi Sultans preferred to appoint their special slaves to administrative posts.

Reason (R): These slaves were loyal to the heirs of the Sultans.

3. Statement I: The Tughluq rulers inherited their positions based on birthright.

Statement II: The chroniclers supported the idea of promoting people of humble backgrounds.

4. Statement I: Barani appreciated Muhammad Tughluq for appointing commoners to high posts.

Statement II: The Delhi Sultans strictly monitored the revenue collected by the iqtadars.

5. Which of the following situations best illustrates the idea of the “circle of justice” as mentioned by Fakhr-i Mudabbir?

- A. Soldiers refuse to obey the Sultan.
- B. Farmers are taxed heavily, leading to a decline in agricultural output.
- C. The Sultan gives lands as gifts to nobles.
- D. A king declares war on another kingdom.

6. I was a ruler from the 13<sup>th</sup> century who defied gender norms. I faced resistance from nobles despite my administrative skill. Who am I?

- A. Rudramadevi
- B. Raziyya Sultan
- C. Didda
- D. Iltutmish

7. Which one of the following is NOT a correct reason for the political instability during the Sultanate period?

- A. Appointment of clients and slaves who lacked dynastic loyalty.
- B. Absence of a clear law of succession.

- C. Frequent Mongol invasions.
- D. Strict ban on land revenue collection.

**8. Why did the early Delhi Sultans prefer to appoint specially trained slaves to high positions instead of aristocrats or their own sons?**

Answer- Reasons to appoint-

- A) These slaves were specially purchased for military service.
- B) They were carefully trained by the Sultan himself.
- C) They were completely dependent on their master, the Sultan.
- D) Their loyalty was to the Sultan, not to his heirs.
- E) Sultans believed such loyalty made them more reliable than nobles or sons.

**9. What value system is reflected in the chroniclers' support for a society based on birthright and gender distinctions?**

Answer- The chroniclers supported a social order based on birth and gender. They believed that nobles had the right to rule because they were born into powerful families. They also saw men as naturally superior to women.

These views reflected the thinking of elite writers who lived in cities and worked for Sultans. Their writings promoted inequality and were not shared by all people.

**10. The Mongol attacks forced Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq to maintain a large standing army. As a Sultan's advisor, what practical administrative steps would you suggest to manage this army effectively?**

Answer- Administrative Steps-

- A) Mobilise a permanent, well-organised army in Delhi.
- B) Ensure regular payment through efficient revenue collection.
- C) Build forts and defence systems in border areas.
- D) Appoint loyal and trained military officers.
- E) Maintain strict control and discipline over army administration.