

India Before the Times of Shivaji Maharaj

EXERCISE [PAGES 9 - 10]

Exercise | Q 1.1 | Page 9

Name the following.

The Queen of Gondvana –

Solution: The Queen of Gondvana – **Rani Durgavati**

Exercise | Q 1.2 | Page 9

Name the following.

The son of Udaysingh –

Solution: The son of Udaysingh – **Maharana Pratap**

Exercise | Q 1.3 | Page 9

Name the following.

The founder of Mughal dynasty –

Solution: The founder of Mughal dynasty – **Babur**

Exercise | Q 1.4 | Page 9

Name the following.

The first Sultan of the Bahamani kingdom –

Solution: The first Sultan of the Bahamani kingdom – **Hasan Gangu**

Exercise | Q 1.5 | Page 9

Name the following.

The fighting force established by Guru Gobindsingh –

Solution: The fighting force established by Guru Gobindsingh – **Khalsa Dal**

Exercise | Q 2.1 | Page 9

Find the odd one out.

1. Sultan Mahmud
2. Qutubuddin Aibak
3. Muhammad Ghuri
4. Babur

Solution: Sultan Mahmud, Qutubuddin Aibak, Muhammad Ghuri, Babur - **Babur**

Reason: Babur was first the king of the Mughal dynasty, while the others were rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

Exercise | Q 2.2 | Page 9

Find the odd one out.

1. Adilshahi
2. Nizamshahi
3. Sultanate
4. Baridshahi

Solution: Adilshahi, Nizamshahi, Sultanate, Baridshahi - **Sultanate**

Reason: Sultanate was the central power in Delhi, while the remaining were a part of the Bahamani Kingdom in the Deccan area.

Exercise | Q 2.3 | Page 9

Find the odd one out.

1. Akbar
2. Humayun
3. Shershah
4. Aurangzeb

Solution: Akbar, Humayun, Shershah, Aurangzeb - **Shershah**

Reason: Shershah was the founder of the Sur dynasty, while the remaining were Mughal rulers.

Exercise | Q 3.1 | Page 9

How did the kingdoms of Vijaynagar and Bahamani emerge?

Solution: Kingdom of Vijaynagar:

1. The brothers Harihar and Bukka were Sardars in the service of Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughluque during his reign in Delhi.
2. There occurred many revolts in the South against the Sultan.
3. In 1336 CE, taking advantage of the instability in the South, the two brothers - Harihar and Bukka, founded the kingdom of Vijaynagar in the South.
4. Harihar became the first king of the Vijaynagar Kingdom and Hampi in today's Karnataka was its capital.

Kingdom of Bahamani:

1. During the reign of Sultan, some of the Sardars in the Deccan revolted against him.

2. Taking advantage of this, their leader Hasan Gangu, defeated the army of the Sultan and founded the Bahamani Kingdom in 1347 CE.
3. Hasan Gangu became the first Sultan of the Bahamani Kingdom and Gulbarga in today's Karnataka was its capital.

Exercise | Q 3.2 | Page 9

Answer briefly.

What reforms did Mahmud Gawan make?

Solution: Mahmud Gawan was the Chief Wazir of the Bahamani kingdom. He was a good administrator and brought about the following reforms in the Bahamani Kingdom:

1. He strengthened the Bahamani Kingdom.
2. Instead of paying the soldiers' salaries through land grants, he started paying them in cash.
3. He brought discipline to the army. iv. He introduced many reforms in the land revenue system.
4. He opened a madarsa at Bidar for Arabic and Persian studies.

Exercise | Q 3.3 | Page 9

Why did it become impossible for the Mughals to strengthen their base in Assam?

Solution:

1. In thirteenth-century CE, in the valley of the river Brahmaputra, the people of the Shaan community had established their kingdom. They were known as the Ahom people.
2. The Mughals attacked the Ahoms' region under Aurangzeb.
3. Commander Lachit Borphukan gave an intense battle against the Mughals under the leadership of Gadadharsinha. iv.
4. The Ahoms used the guerilla technique against the Mughals.

As a result, it became impossible for the Mughals to strengthen their base in Assam.

Exercise | Q 4.1 | Page 10

Write about them briefly in your own word.

Krishnadevaraya

Solution:

1. In 1509 CE, Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijaynagar.
2. He expanded his kingdom by conquering Vijaywada and Rajmahendri.
3. He defeated the combined forces of the armies of the Sultans, united under the leadership of Bhamanani Sultan Mahmud Shah. iv.
4. During his reign, the kingdom of Vijaynagar expanded till Cuttak in the east, Goa in the west, Raichur Doab in the north, and up to the Indian Ocean in the south.
5. He was a scholar and wrote 'Amuktamalyada', a Telugu compendium on polity.
6. He built the Hazar Ram temple and Vitthal temple in Vijaynagar. vii. He died in 1530 CE.

Exercise | Q 4.2 | Page 10

Write about them briefly in your own word.

Chandbibbi

Solution:

1. When Akbar tried to bring the entire India under his central authority, he had to face opposition from great and brave warriors like Chandbibbi.
2. Chandbibbi was the capable and brave daughter of Husain Nizamshah of Ahmadnagar.
3. In 1595 CE, when the Mughals attacked the capital of Nizamshah's kingdom - Ahmadnagar, they put the fort of Ahmadnagar under siege.
4. Under such testing circumstances, Chandbibbi bravely defended the fort.
5. During this time, there was an internal strife among the factions of the Sardars in Nizamshahi's kingdom which caused the murder of Chandbibbi.
6. Later, the Mughals captured the fort of Ahmadnagar. But, the Mughals could not bring the entire kingdom of Nizamshahi under their control.

Exercise | Q 4.3 | Page 10

Write about them briefly in your own word.

Rani Durgavati

Solution:

1. Rani Durgavati was born in the Chandel Rajput dynasty.
2. After she married, she became the queen of Gondwana which comprised of the eastern part of Vidarbha, part of Madhya Pradesh, the western part of today's Chhattisgarh, northern part of Andhra Pradesh, and the western part of Odisha.
3. She was an excellent administrator.
4. Mughals wanted to capture Gondwana. In order to save Gondwana, she put up a brave struggle against the Mughals.
5. After her husband's death, Durgavati laid down her life while fighting against Akbar, but she did not surrender.
6. Her struggle against the Mughals is important in medieval history.

Exercise | Q 5.1 | Page 10

Give reasons.

The Bahamani Kingdom disintegrated into five fragments.

Solution:

1. After the Chief Wazir of the Bahamani Kingdom - Mahmud Gawan - died, there was an increase in factionism among the Bahamani Sardars.
2. Also, conflict with the Vijaynagar Kingdom had an adverse effect on the Bahamani kingdom.

3. The provincial Governors began to act more independently.
4. As a result, the Bahamani kingdom disintegrated into five small fragments - Imadshahi of Varhad, Baridshahi of Bidar, Adilshahi of Bijapur, Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar, and Qutubshahi of Golconda.

Exercise | Q 5.2 | Page 10

Rana Sang's army was defeated.

Solution:

1. Rana Sanga was the king of Mewad.
2. After Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE, Rana Sanga united all Rajput kings against Babur.
3. There was a battle between Babur and Rana Sanga at Khanua.
4. However, in this battle, Babur had an edge over Rana Sanga with resources like his artillery and a reserved force at his disposal. These played a key role in Babur's victory. Thus, Rana Sanga's army was defeated.

Exercise | Q 5.3 | Page 10

Rana Pratap has become immortal in history.

Solution:

1. During Akbar's reign, Udaysingh - the father of Rana Pratap - was the king of Mewad.
2. After Udaysingh's death, Maharana Pratap ascended the throne of Mewad and continued the struggle for Mewad's existence.
3. He continued the struggle with Akbar to maintain his independence, till the very end.
4. He displayed qualities of valour, courage, self-respect, sacrifice, etc.

These qualities have made him immortal in history.

Exercise | Q 5.4 | Page 10

Aurangzeb imprisoned Guru Teghbahaddar.

Solution:

1. Guru Tegbahaddar was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs.
2. During his time, Aurangzeb was the Mughal emperor.
3. Aurangzeb had a policy of religious intolerance.
4. This policy was strongly protested by Guru Tegbahaddar.

Hence, Aurangzeb imprisoned Guru Tegbahaddar and beheaded him in 1675 CE.

Exercise | Q 5.5 | Page 10

The Rajputs fought against the Mughals.

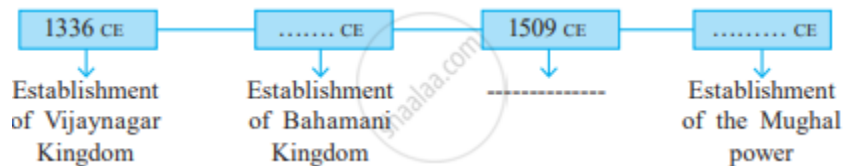
1. **Solution:** With his policy of amicable relations, Akbar had secured the cooperation of the Rajputs.
2. However, Aurangzeb could not get the same.

3. Aurangzeb annexed the kingdom of Marwad to the Mughal Empire after the death of Rana Jaswantsingh.
4. However, Durgadas Rathod fought hard against the Mughals and crowned Jaswantsingh's minor son Ajitsingh as the King of Marwad.

Thus we can see that in order to maintain their independence, the Rajputs fought against the Mughals.

Exercise | Q 6 | Page 10

Complete the timeline.



Solution:

1336 CE	Establishment of Vijaynagar Kingdom
1347 CE	Establishment of Bahamani Kingdom
1509 CE	Krishnadevaraya ascended the throne of Vijaynagar
1526 CE	Establishment of Mughal power

Exercise | Q 7 | Page 10

Using the internet, find out more about any one of the personalities you have studied here, and fill in the box below.

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Solution: The original name of Babur was Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur. He was the eldest son of Umar Sheikh Mirza and had ascended the throne of Fergana in 1495 at the age of twelve. Two years later, he conquered Samarkand but lost the city of

Fergana soon after. When he tried to conquer Fergana again, he lost control of Samarkand as well.

In 1501, he tried to recapture both cities but could not succeed. In 1504, he managed to conquer Kabul. He formed a partnership with Safavid ruler Ismail I and reconquered parts of central Asia, including Samarkand. But he again lost it, along with the other newly conquered lands, to the Uzbeks.

After losing Samarkand for the third time, Babur turned his attention to North India. At that time, a major part of North India was ruled by Ibrahim Lodi of the Afghan Lodi dynasty, whereas the other major part was ruled by a Hindu Rajput Confederacy, led by Rana Sanga of Mewar.

In 1524, Daulat Khan Lodi, a rebel of the Lodhi dynasty, invited Babur to invade India, overthrow Ibrahim and become a ruler. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and founded the Mughal Empire.

However, Rana Sanga of Mewar who considered Babur a foreigner, opposed him. A battle was fought between the two at Khanua. Rana Sanga was defeated in this Battle.

Babur died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun. According to Babur's wishes, he was buried in Bagh-e-Babur in Kabul, Afghanistan.