



## **SOLVED ASSIGNMENT FA-2**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY**

**CLASS: 7<sup>TH</sup>**

### **CHAPTER 2: RISE & SPREAD OF ISLAM**

**A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.**

**1 What do you understand by hijrah? What is its significance?**

- Mohammad preached monotheism and opposed idol worship. This angered the Arabs, who forced him to flee from Makkah to Yethrib (Medina) in AD 622.

This event is called hijrah.

It marked the beginning of Islamic era and the birth of the Muslim community (umaa).

**2 Why is there no clergy in this Islamic religion?**

- Islam stresses on the responsibility of every individual to live a life of faith without the help of priests, hence there is no clergy in Islamic religion.

**3 Name the two sects into which Islam split. Mention one important difference between them?**

- After Muhammad's death, the Muslim community was led by caliph. After the tenure of the fourth caliph, Ali, Islam split into two sects Shia and Sunni.

The Shia regarded Ali as Prophet's true successor. They believe that a caliph is appointed by divine will.

Sunnis believed that a caliph should be chosen by the whole community. Apart from the Koran, they follow Sunnah that is customs and laws based on the deeds and words of Mohammed.

**4 Name the two most powerful Caliphates and their seats of power?**

- The most powerful Caliphates were those of the Umayyids of Damascus and the Abbasids of Baghdad.

Under them Arab influence extended from Spain in Europe to Sind in India, which the Arabs annexed in AD 712.

Arab traders introduce Islam in Gujarat and Malabar.

### **5 How did the Turks emerge as Amirs and Sultans?**

- By the 10th century A.D., many of the Arab territories came under new rulers.

These rulers recruited many Hardy and warlike Turkish tribesmen from Central Asia as soldiers and generals.

Some of the Turkish general later converted to Islam and rose to the status of governors of provinces. The Turkish rulers assumed titles like Amirs and Sultan.

### **6 Who was Ibn Sena?**

- Ibn Sena was Arab philosopher-scientist who made great contributions in the field of diagnosing diseases.

Her work 'the canon of medicine' was used in many medical schools.

### **7 What was the contribution of Islamic alchemists?**

- Arab alchemists searched for the philosophers' stone, which they believed could turn, any metals into gold. In the process they discovered new metals, drugs and other substances.

They attained great expert ties in chemistry and in preparing medicines.

### **8 What forms of decoration were used by Islamic artists and builders?**

- Islamic painting and sculpture depicted geometric patterns and floral designs.

Buildings were decorated with mosaics and calligraphy.

## **B. Answer the following questions.**

### **1 Explain the main principles of Islam and the five duties of a Muslim.**

- Main principles of Islam:

Islam stresses on the responsibility of every individual to live a life of faith it also stresses on the equality and brotherhood of man.

It prohibited certain things like the worship of idols, eating of Pork and the charging of interest on loans.

Five duties of a Muslim:

A Muslim should recite the Shahadah at least once in a lifetime.

Pray five times a day.

Give alms to the poor and pay tax on income.

Fast during the month of Ramzan. And undertake Haj at least once in a lifetime.

### **2 What were the crusades? When did they take place?**

- The first series of religious wars between the Christians and the Muslims, were called the crusades. The crusades begin in 1096. It begins from 11th century and lasted till the 13th century.

### **3 Islamic civilizations borrowed from other cultures. In this context discuss.**

(a) The influence of the Greek in the sphere of philosophy; and

- Muslim philosophers were deeply influenced by the rational ideas of Greek philosophers, especially Aristotle. They translated a number of philosophical works into their own languages.

(b) Influence of the Indians in the sphere of mathematics.

The Arabs borrowed the decimal system and the concept of zero from India.

The Indian numerical 1 to 9 and 0 were introduced in Europe by the Arabs, and hence came to be called Hindu Arabic numerical.

### **4 Describe the contribution of Islamic scientists in astronomy and medicine.**

- The Arabs made great progress in the use of lenses and build observatories that provided accurate astronomical data.

They found out that the earth rotate on its own axis and revolve around the sun.

Arab philosopher-scientists like Rhazes and Ibn Sena made great contribution in the field of diagnosing diseases.

The Arab rulers built hospitals and encouraged the study of medicine.

Ibn Sena's work 'the canon of medicine' was used in many medical schools.

Arabs attained great expertise in chemistry and in preparing medicines.

### **5 Comment on the contributions of the Arabs to medieval literature and architecture.**

- The splendour of the Abbasids court inspired many legends which later found place in the stories of 'the thousand and one nights.' The Arabs also translated literary works from the other parts of the world.

Sanskrit work 'punchtantara' for instance, was translated into Arabic as the kalilah wa Dimnah.

Islamic poetry in the Persian language attained Great heights around the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The work of worldwide fame is the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

Rhazes and Ibn Sena made great contribution in the field of diagnosing diseases. Ibn Sena's work 'the canon of medicine' was used in many medical schools.

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**C. State whether the following statements are true or false.**

1-True

2-false

3-true

4-true

5-false

**D. Choose the correct option.**

1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-b

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**3. The Delhi Sultanate.**

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**A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.**

**1 Why did Mahmud of Ghazni raid India? How many times did he raid India?**

- Mahmud, Turkish ruler of Ghazni carried out 17 raids between 1000 and 1027 to plunder India's wealth.

**2 Name the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.**

- Delhi Sultan had five dynasties-the Slave, Khalji and Tughlaq dynasties of Turkish origin, and the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties of Afghan origin.

**3 Mention one advantage that Ala-ud-din Khalji got by conquering Gujarat.**

- Ala-ud-din Khalji conquered Gujarat which gave him access to its ports. Foreign trade through the ports ensured the import of horses for the Army.

**4 Who was Alberuni?**

- Alberuni, A great Persian scholar, had accompanied Mahmud to India. He mastered Sanskrit and translated text into Arabic. He also wrote a book on India.

**5 Why was there famine during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq?**

- To meet the expenses of the Army, the Sultan Muhammad-bin- Tughluq increased land tax in the Ganga Yamuna doab. Many farmers rose in rebellion. They were crushed, but large areas were laid waste, resulting in a famine.

**6 What is meant by Jiziya?**

- To please the ulemas (Muslim religious heads) Feroz Tughluq imposed the Jiziya, a special tax to be paid by non-Muslims.

**7 Mention the changes brought about under Sikandar Lodi's reign?**

- Sikandar Lodi promoted agriculture. He regulated market prices and gave even handed justice to all. Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra and made it his capital.

## **8 Why was Delhi established as capital city by the Sultans?**

- As Delhi was located at strategic location, most of the Sultans established Delhi as their capital city.

### **B. Answer the following questions.**

#### **1 Explain how Delhi Sultanate was established by the following rulers.**

(a) Iltutmish

Iltutmish stabilised the Delhi Sultanate. He either crossed his rivals or won them over with land grants. He also suppressed rebellions.

In 1221, Iltutmish refused shelter to the ruler of Iran, who had been ousted by the Mongol chief Chenghiz Khan. This wise move saved India from a Mongol attack.

(b) Balban

- Balban crushed the Chalisa and displayed his power by introducing strict discipline in his court.

He introduced the Persian custom of Zaminbos, which is, lying flat on one's face before the emperor to show respect. Balban restored law and order, reorganized the army and maintained an efficient spy system. He suppressed a revolt in Bengal and fortified his frontiers to guard against possible Mongol attacks.

#### **2 With reference to reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, answer the following questions.**

(a) What steps did Ala-ud-din Khalji take to defend and expand his empire?

- Ala-ud-din Khalji overcame Mongol raids; built new forts and repaired old ones. He was the first Sultan to maintain well equipped standing army; paid soldiers in cash; imported well bred horses and branded them to prevent theft.

He kept detailed description of soldiers to prevent substitution.

(b) Write about Ala-ud-din Khalji's economic measures.

- Ala-ud-din Khalji re-assessed land revenue and fixed new revenue rates.

Surplus grains were stored to meet crisis.

He fixed prices of all commodities; standardised weights and measures; punished cheating severely.

#### **3 Assess the following experiments made by Muhammad-bin- Tughluq.**

(a) Shifting of the capital

- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital to a place safe from Mongol attack.

He chose Daulatabad in the Deccan but when he realised that the north western frontiers could not be controlled from Daulatabad, he shifted the capital back to Delhi. This caused heavy financial losses and great hardship to the people.

After shifting back to Delhi, Sultan lost control over the Deccan, where the Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms arose.

(b) Introduction of a bronze token currency.

- Muhammad-bin- Tughluq Introduced bronze token coins of the same value as silver coins. The Sultan, however, failed to check forgery of the bronze coins.

The value of the currency fell sharply, and heaps of bronze coins were discarded on the streets of the capital.

Trade suffered as foreign merchants stopped the business.

The Sultan had to withdraw the token currency and pay genuine gold coins in exchange for the forged coins. Thus the experiment caused heavy loss to the

Treasury.

**4 With reference to Firoz Tughluq reign, describe.**

(a) The problems faced by Firoz on ascending the throne; and

- Firoz Tughluq could neither suppress revolts nor win back the provinces that had broken away. He inherited an empty treasury, and the nobles had turned hostile.

(b) The measures taken by Firoz to improve the condition of the people.

- Firoz wrote off a number of loans, abolished certain taxes and reduced the rates of land revenue.

He promoted agriculture by ordering the digging of wells and construction of irrigation canals.

Commerce improved as Firoz removed taxes on the movement of goods.

The condition of the artisans improved with the establishment of Karkhanas or workshops.

Free medical care was given to the poor.

**5 Discuss the causes of the decline of the Delhi Sultanate with reference to,**

(a) Alienation of the subjects

- The Sultanate rulers depended heavily on military might to control the Empire.

Their policies were always guided by the needs of the Army and not by the needs of the people.

The rulers who came after Muhammad-bin- Tughluq alienated large section of the people by imposing jiziya on non-Muslims.

(b) Foreign invasions

- Taimur's invasion gave a lasting blow to the already weakened empire of Delhi Sultanate.

A weak Sultanate attracted invasion by the Mughals, and it finally collapsed after the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1-Prithvi Raj Chauhan

2-Malik Kafur

3-Karkhans

4- Sayyid dynasty

5-Battlefield of Panipat

**D. Choose the correct option.**

1-c

2-c

3-d

4-b

5-a