

1(a)

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New architectural style were introduced in India with the establishment of Delhi sultanate.

Prominent of them: Domes and Arches

Evolution of Arches and Domes
under Delhi sultans

→ Under Iltutmish we can see the establishment of Arches in the Qutub complex.

o Dome also makes entrance in the tombs of Sultan.

→ The Domes rose higher and higher under successive sultans.

o finally under the Lodhis

Double Domes becomes established in India.

o We see use of Marble Domes under Alauddin Khilji, thus adding more colors.

o The arches begin to show regional variations under successive sultans.

o The one in Bengal coming close to the Tughlaq arch later.

Thus the newly introduced features gradually evolved and imbibed from Indian Architecture as well.

D(b)

Under the sultanate, although Persian was made the official language, yet we see flourishing of many regional languages as well.

→ Factors responsible for development of regional languages under sultanate

→ (i) Role of Bhakti Movement.

The saints preached in language of the masses that helped these language make literature studies.

example.) Vaishnava Acharyas in south preached in Tamil.

→ (ii) Role of sect's saints.

They played a key role in development of vernaculars.

North West especially Punjab.

→ (iii) Rise of regional kingdoms

◦ Development of Deccani under Bahamaniids.

◦ Development of Telugu, Kannada etc under Vijayanagara Empire.

→ (iv) Role of Amir Khusaro

Played an instrumental role
in popularizing Hindustani and
Urdu.

This among many other factors
contributed to the development
of regional languages in India
which add to our linguistic
diversity

1) (c)

The Turks brought with them new technologies of the contemporary world like Persian wheel that helped 'modernize' our production.

Advancements made in Textile technology

(i) Spinning wheel.

The introduction of spinning wheel improved the rate of production of yarn.

o According to one estimate, by as much as 6 times.

(ii.) Persian Cotton Carder

this helped in improving the

rate at which cotton seeds would be separated from cotton.

(iii) Pit-looms

This allowed the weaver to use both his legs and hands thus increasing his/her productivity.

(iv) Block-Printing

Improved the aesthetic of the textile.

These new technology led to a renewed demand for Indian textiles from Arabia to China as evident from accounts of Marco Polo.

Dd. → Rāgamala Painting???

→ Is it Rāgamala Painting??

→ If it is, then isn't it in Myhal Period?

→ I didn't find such painting in
Medieval India Sectional Test II
syllabus.

Please clarify my doubts

De)

Both Firoz Shah Bahmani and Mahmud Gawan wanted their kingdom to be a famous centre of art and culture, thus gave liberal patronage in this regard.

Role of Firoz Shah Bahmani in field of Education

- He established many madhassas and madrasas to promote education.
- He also established an observatory in his Capital to further understand the weather and astronomy.
- Gave patronage to scholars who leaving the declining Delhi.

Sultanate.

→ Role of Mahmud Gawan in field
of Education

- o Gave patronage to Shia scholars and others who fled from Persia and West Asia.
- o Established many madrasas and madrasas to improve and expand education.
- o Gave land grants to such centres to meet their expenses.

As a result of these policies, Deccan became an important centre of education and a meeting ground for synthesis of many culture.

2)(a)

The Delhi sultanate established at the end of Battle of Tain transformed the prevailing political structure in India.

Nature of Delhi sultanate.

(i) Centralized state.

Feudal polity in Early Medieval India was wiped out and a centralized polity with sultan at the top established.

(ii) Despotic state

The sultan was an absolute ruler and there was no check in his power.

ex) Alauddin Khilji.

(iii) Semi-divine nature of kingship

Propounded by the Theory of kingship by Balban.

o Took the title of Zil-i-ilahi

to increase the prestige of sultan.

(iv) Islamic state

→ The governance of Sultanate carried in accordance to Shariah, generally.

o Ulemas were granted high status and sultans like Feroz Shah Tughlaq consulted them actively.

(v) Militarism and Imperialism

The state had an 'imperialistic' nature which helped it to establish a pan-India empire under Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

(vi) Police state

The primary concern of the state was collection of revenue and welfare of the people took second precedence.

(iii) Revenue administration

Use of measurement and survey helped in better assessment and demand of the state.

(example) Masahat system by Alauddin Khilji.

(iii) Gata system

Helped the sultan in controlling the nobles and gaining revenue.

Thus the Delhi Sultanate transformed the early medieval political landscape dominated by feudal lords and brought a high degree of centralization instead.

2)(b)

Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi is an important source of history about the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq in specific, and Delhi's Sultanate in general.

SOURCE OF HISTORY

- Authored by Shams Siraj Afif, who lived in the court of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- Provides us with great deal of information.
for example) Firoz Shah's charity works.
- Mentions about the improvement of agricultural production upon the development of canal by Firoz Shah from Jamuna.
- He wrote what observed without much prejudice.

- Informs us that two crops were grown per year.
- Also mentions about the different types of crops grown.
- Provides details of trade that flourished in the Sultanate
- Praises Firoz Shah Tughlaq for his philanthropic works like ^{langar} providing assistance through langar, free hospital etc.

Criticisms of Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi

- o Portray Firoz Shah Tughlaq as an ideal Muslim king which is only partially true.
- o The work also suffers from exaggerations.
(example) Biraj Adid mentions

that every peasant woman was wearing jewellery.

- o Issues of chronology and some inconsistencies is also visible in it.
- o Provides hardly any criticism of his patron.

Yet, despite all the shortcomings, Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi is an important document that provides us a glimpse of Firoz Shah's reign.

2(c) Bhakti Movement emerged in South India in 7th-10th century CE and a little later in the Northern plains that left a deep impact on the Indian society.

Role of Women Bhakti Saints

- Women Bhakti saints played an instrumental role in challenging the established patriarchal norms prevalent in Indian society.
- Women Bhakti saints like Lal Dev openly criticized restrictions placed on woman by society.
 - o she also had influence on the subi orders established

in Kashmir.

o Some of them walked out of their marriage and went on preaching their love for their god and spreading the message of Bhakti.

o Few of them became aesthetic and even discarded their clothes to mark their defiance to prejudicial bondage of women in our society.

Although they did their best to reform a patriarchal society, the society had little to no impact in this regard.

Q 9) a)

The early medieval period is seen by historians like R. S. Sharma as one marked by urban decay, feudalism and monetary anemia.

Trade and Commerce during Early Medieval India

Phase I: (700-900 AD)

- This period is marked by a general decline in Trade and Commerce in India (South India being an exception)
- This has been attributed to following reasons:

(i) Growth of feudalism with proliferation of land grants which is not conducive for Trade.

(ii) Self-sufficient village economy

reduced the need for merchants.

(iii) Ruralisation of ruling elite and growth of land-based economy.

(iv) External factors like :

(a) Byzantines learn how to make silk on their own.

(b) ~~Global~~ Clashes between Chinese and Tibetans affected the silk route.

(c) Raid by Arabs in Western India.

(v) Monetary anarchy and growing prevalence of barter system.

(example) Odisha and South India.

Phase II : (900-1200 AD)

(i) Partial monetization of the economy.

example) Chola coinage, Use of Churne (Gold and silver).

(ii) Urbanization

Due to increasing popularity of pilgrimage sites, establishment of new royal cities (Gangai-konda-cholapuram), development of ports (by Chalukyas of Gujarat).

(iii) Rise of Merchant Guilds

They facilitated inter-regional and international trade.

example) Ayyanole and Manigramam.

(iv) Role of Hundi to overcome monetary anxiety, thus facilitate long distance trade.

(v) Establishment of Delhi Sultanate which centralized the polity and patronized Trade and Commerce.

Thus we see a revival of trade in the latter half of Early medieval India.

4)(b)

Al-Beruni was a scholar and historian that accompanied the Gyrid invasions into India, who provide us with information on the society, sciences and religion in India.

Al-Beruni's motive for writing Kitab-al-Hind.

(i) As he himself stated that his work is merely stating of facts.

(ii) He wrote history because to him it is the untold story of God's plan and he wanted to arrive at that truth.

(iii) It is also because he wanted to fulfill his intellectual quest

of understanding the Indian society and culture.

(iv) He hoped that better understanding of each other by this could help create an atmosphere of understanding between Hindus and Muslims.

Al Beruni's observation with respect to sciences in India

(i) He observes the popularity of Astronomy and astrology in India.

o Mentions about Brahma Siddhanta of Brahmagupta and works of Varaha Mihira.

o Praises the Indian's advancement in this regard.

- (i) Criticizes the science of alchemy which according to him is a sort of witchcraft.
- (ii) Provides information on advances in medical science.
ex) Charak Samhita.
- (iii) Criticizes the Brahmanas for keeping the masses steeped in ignorance and superstition and not spreading the knowledge.
- (iv) He talks about the dichotomy of existence of advanced sciences and ignorance side by side in India.
- (v) Also mentions about the agricultural sciences in India in the form of cropping pattern and crops grown.

Al-Beruni's account, a critical and objective one has helped understand India of Early Medieval India, such that he's called the first Indologist.

(c).

Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller who later on entered into the imperial service under Muhammed Bin Tughlaq.

Evidence of Slavery in Rehla

(i) Slavery widely prevalent among Hindus and Muslims.

(ii) It is often seen as a sign of prosperity, thus nobles kept many slaves.

(iii) Slaves were cheap and were exported and even sent as gifts.

example) Ibn Battuta himself gifted slaves to Muhammed Bin Tughlaq.

(iv) Slaves were taught better than servant and were often trained for various purposes like artisanship.

- (v) Female slaves were employed in domestic service or as pleasure women.
- (vi) They also performed various arts in the courts.
- (vii) Ibn Battuta while supporting concubinage, was against prostitution of slaves.
- (viii) Having sex with female slaves was approved by Ibn Battuta who himself fathered such children.
- (ix) Mentions about an incident during 'slave raid' when a woman accepted slavery to escape famine.

Thus slavery was a common feature in the Indian society where they were recruited mostly by royals for their households.

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