

Unit - I

Sources of Medieval India



MINDMAP

CLASSIFICATION OF SOURCES

Primary Sources

Secondary Sources

Inscriptions

Tiruvallangadu plates
Anbil plates
Uttiramerur inscriptions

Monuments

Temples
Mosques
Tombs
Forts
Minars

Coins

Gold
Silver - Tanka
Copper - Jital

Literatures

Secular

Madura Vijaya,
Rajatarangini
Babur Nama
Ain-i-Akbari
Tarikh -i-Firoz Shahi

Foreign Accounts

Religious

Periya Puranam
Devaram
ThiruVasagam
Nalayira Divya
Prabandham

Morco Polo
Ibn Battuta
Alberuni
Nicolo Conti



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

- a) Chronicles b) Travelogues c) Coins d) Inscriptions

Ans: d) Inscriptions

2. was the land gifted to temples.

- a) Vellanvagai b) Shalabhoga c) Brahmadeya d) Devadana

Ans: d) Devadana

3. period was known as the period of devotional literature.

- a) Chola b) Pandya c) Rajput d) Vijayanagar

Ans: a) Chola

4. provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Ain - i - Akbar b) Taj - ul - Ma'asir
c) Tuzk - i - Jahangiri d) Tarikh - i - Frishta

Ans: b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir

5. an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

- a) Marco Polo b) Al Beruni
c) Domingo Paes d) Ibn Battuta

Ans: d) Ibn Battuta

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

Ans: Uttiramerur plates

2. had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

Ans: Muhammad Ghori

3. 3.6 grams of silver amounted to a

Ans: Jital

4. was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

Ans: Minhaj - us - siraj

5. An Italian traveller visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

Ans: Nicolo Conti

III. Match the following:

	A	B
1.	Khajuraho	a) Odisha
2.	Konark	b) Hampi
3.	Dilwara	c) Madhya Pradesh
4.	Virupaksha	d) Rajasthan

Ans:

	A	B
1.	Khajuraho	a) Odisha
2.	Konark	c) Madhya Pradesh
3.	Dilwara	d) Rajasthan
4.	Virupaksha	b) Hampi

IV. State true or false:

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution.

Ans: True

2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire.

Ans: False

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts.

Ans: True

4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522.

Ans: False

V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A

b) Find out the wrong pair:

- 1. Madura Vijayam - Gangadevi
- 2. Abul Fazal - Ain-i-Akbari
- 3. Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind
- 4. Amuktamalyatha - Krishnadevaraya

Ans: 3. Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq - i - Hind

c) Find out the odd one:

Inscriptions, Travelogues, Monuments, Coins.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Who compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*?

Nathamuni compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*.

2. What does the word *Tuzk* mean?

Tuzk mean 'Auto Biography'.

3. Name *Jahangir's* memoir.

Jahangir's Memoir is *Tuzk - i- Jahangiri*.

4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

The two different types of sources for the study of history are Primary Source and Secondary Source.

5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.

★ **Important Mosques:** Quwwat - ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah and Charminar.

★ **Important Forts:** Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi, Red Fort, Forts of Dauladabad and Firozshah kotla.

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Morco polo, Alberuni, Ibn Battuta, Nicolo Condi, Abdur Razzag, Domingo paes.

VII. Answer the following:

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

- ★ Silver Tanka, Copper Jitals and gold coins were introduced by Delhi Sultans. These coins indicate their coinage and economic prosperity. Silver tanka introduced by Iltutmish.
- ★ Ala - ud - din Khalji's gold coins.
- ★ Muhammad - bin - Tughlaq copper token currency are the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

VIII. Answer Grid:

1. was a courtier of Emperor Aurangazeb. Ans: Khafi Khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to Ans: Rajendra Chola I
3. was the land for the maintenance of the school. Ans: Shalabhoga	4. compiled Periyapuram. Ans: Sekkizhar
5. is an Arabic word meaning history. Ans: Tarikh (or) Tahquiq	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to in the south. Ans: Devagiri (Dauladabad)

IX. HOTs:

1. The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire-Substantiate.

- ★ The Composition of metals gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.
- ★ Because we know about their economic prosperity of the materials by the metals used like Gold, silver and copper.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who issued the Tiruvalangadu plates?

- a) Rajaraja Chola b) Rajendra Chola
c) Kulothunga d) Vijalaya

Ans: b) Rajendra Chola

2. At which district Uttiramerur inscriptions were founded ?

- a) Madurai b) Salem c) Kanchipuram d) Virudhunagar

Ans: c) Kanchipuram

3. Token curreny was introduced by

- a) Mohammed - bin - Tuhlaq b) Taj - ud - Maassir
c) Tuzki - Jahangiri d) Tarih - i - Frishta

Ans: a) Mohammed - bin - Tuhlaq

4. Who composed Devaram?

- a) Nambhiyandar Nambi b) Kambar
c) Sekkilar d) Jayadeva

Ans: a) Nambhiyandar Nambi

5. Madur Vijayam composed byTNPSCJOB

- a) Nambiyadar Nambi b) Ganga Devi
c) Sekkilar d) Kambar

Ans: b) Ganga Devi

6. Prithiviraj Raso portrays the which kings valour?

- a) Marathas b) Rajputs
c) Vijayanagar rulers d) Cholas

Ans: b) Rajputs

7. The courtier of Muhammed Tughluq was

- a) Muhammed - bin - Tughluq b) Taj - ud- Massir
c) Zia - ud - din Barani d) Tarik - i - Frishta

Ans: c) Zia - ud - din Barani

8. Tarika - Badwani was published in

- a) A.D 1585 b) A.D 1597 c) A.D 1575 d) A.D 1595

Ans: d) A.D 1595

9. The traveller visitor during the Pandya Kingdom was

- a) Marco Polo b) Nicolo conti c) Al - Barani d) Ibn Battuta

Ans: a) Marco Polo

10. Rihla was the travelogue of

- a) Marcopolo b) Alberuni
c) Ibn battuta d) Nicola Conti

Ans: c) Ibn battuta

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. were the land of Non-Bramins .

Ans: Vellanvagai

2. Anbil plates were issued by

Ans: Sundara Chola

3. Uttiramerur inscriptions provide the details of village administration of

Ans: Cholas

4. Silver Tanka introduced by

Ans: Iltutmish

5. Nalaya Divya Prabhandham compiled by

Ans: Nathamuni

6. Periyapuram was composed by

Ans: Sekkizhar

7. Kamba Ramyanam was written by

Ans: Kambar

8. composed by Appar, Sambandar and Sudarar.

Ans: Devaram

9. Thiruvasagam written by

Ans: Manikka Vasakar

10. written Gita Govindam in 12th century.
Ans: Jayadeva
11. Kabir Das was a poet.
Ans: 15th century
12. The poem Amuktamalyatha composed by
Ans: Krishnadevaraya
13. Nicot conti come to vijayanagar in A.D.
Ans: 1420
14. written by Kalkana.
Ans: Rajtarangini
15. Hasan Nizam wrote
Ans: Taj- ul - Massir

III. Match the following:

	A	B
1.	Marcopolo	a) Ghazini
2.	Alberuni	b) Moroco
3.	IbnBattuta	c) Vennice
4.	Doming paes	d) Italy
5.	Nicolo Conti	e) Portuguese

Ans:

	A	B
1.	Marcopolo	c) Vennice
2.	Alberuni	a) Ghazini
3.	IbnBattuta	b) Moroco
4.	Doming paes	e) Portuguese
5.	Nicolo Conti	d) Italy

IV. State true or false:

1. A Jital contained 4.6 grains Silver..
Ans: False
2. Minhaj - us - siraj patronised by sultan Nazro udin Muhammed.
Ans: True
3. Khafi Khan was the courtier Akbar.
Ans: False

V. a) Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. **Assertion (A)** : The Islamic - Persian practical records made in palm leaf and papers.
Reason (R) : Copper plates were high cost
- a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is wrong and R is correct. d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A

2. **Assertion(A)** : Chola period was known as the period of elevotional literature.
Reason (R) : There was a devotional movement in South India was held
- a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is wrong and R is correct. d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A

b) Find the odd one

Periya Puranam, Kamba Ramayanam, Thiruvvasagam, **Tarikh- i - Frishta**

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:**1. What is Inscription?**

Inscriptions are writings engraved on rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

2. Name the various types of land gifted by Chola kings.

Vellanvagai, Brahmadeya, Shalabhoga, Devadana, Pallichchandam

3. What is Monuments?

Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, Forts, minars and Minarates are called as Monuments.

4. What are the main features of Delhi Sultanate?

Arches, domes and minaretes are the main features of Delhi Sultanate.

5. Point out the travelogues of Morcopolo.

- ★ Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller, visited the Pandya Kingdom.
- ★ He mentioned thousands of horses were imported in to the southern India from Arabia and Persia.

VII. Answer the following:**1. What are sources? Mention the types of sources with examples?**

- ★ Sources are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help reconstruct the past.
- ★ Sources are classified as Primary Sources and Secondary Sources.
- ★ Primary sources: Inscriptions monuments and coins are primary sources.
- ★ Secondary Sources: Literacy sources chronicles, travelogues, biographics and autobiographies.

2. Give a detail account on copper plates.

- ★ Copper - plate grants are legal documents.
- ★ The Islamic - Pensian Practices and the relatively high cost of copper plates made palm leaf copper plates grants issued during the later chola period (10th to 13th Century) record gifts to individual priests or teachers.
- ★ Who were Hindu, Buddhist or Jaina or to persons of eminence.
- ★ Tiruvalangadu plates of Rajendra Chola I and the Aabil plates of Sundara chola are notable examples.