

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Delhi Sultans

Q1. What were the three types of taxes collected during the sultanate period?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. What do you mean by birthright?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q3. Who were the authors of tawarikh?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q4. Define the term iqta, iqtadar or muqti.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q5. What are the various sources of information on Delhi Sultans?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## The Delhi Sultans

Q1. What were the three types of taxes collected during the sultanate period?

Ans. There were three types of taxes – (1) on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

Q2. What do you mean by birthright?

Ans. Birthright means privileges claimed on account of birth. For example, people believed that nobles inherited their rights to govern, because they were born in certain families.

Q3. Who were the authors of tawarikh?

Ans. The authors of tawarikh were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule.

Q4. Define the term iqta, iqtadar or muqti.

Ans. Like the earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti.

Q5. What are the various sources of information on Delhi Sultans?

Ans. Inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information, especially valuable are "histories", tarikh (singular) / tawarikh (plural), written in Persian, the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.