

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Delhi Sultans

Q1. Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans. _____

Q2. Write a note on 'internal frontier' and 'external frontier'.

Ans. _____

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Q1. Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans. No, I don't think because of the following reasons:

- i. The authors of tawarikh lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages.
- ii. They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards. They had nothing to do with common people.
- iii. These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an "ideal" social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Their ideas were not shared by everybody.

Q2. Write a note on 'internal frontier' and 'external frontier'.

Ans. The first set of campaigns along the "internal frontier" of the Sultanate aimed at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns. During these campaigns forests were cleared in the Ganga-Yamuna doab and hunter gatherers and pastoralists expelled from their habitat. These lands were given to peasants and agriculture was encouraged. New fortresses and towns were established to protect trade routes and to promote regional trade.

The second expansion occurred along the "external frontier" of the Sultanate. Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and culminated with Muhammad Tughluq. In their campaigns, Sultanate armies captured elephants, horses and slaves and carried away precious metals.