

chap-4 / class-7 / History & Civics / The Turkish Invasion

A. Fill in the blanks :-

- (i) Kannauj
- (ii) Western Chalukyas
- (iii) harvest
- (iv) Ghazni
- (v) Second, Tarain
- (vi) Muhammad Ghori
- (vii) Gutbuddin Aibak

B. Tick the correct sentences that are true  
Correct the others :-

- (i) False : The Rajputs were not united against foreign attacks.
- (ii) False : The Kailashnatha Temple at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta Dynasty.  
/ Krishna-1, the famous king from Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

- (iii) False. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India several times between 1001 and 1026 CE.
- (iv) False. Firdausi was a famous poet in the court of Sultan Mahmud.
- (v) False. Mahmud of Ghazni was the eldest son of Sabuktigin.
- (vi) False. The military tactics of the Indians were not better than that of the Turks.

### C. Answer in brief :-

① Why did the Rajputs build so many forts?

ans. ① The constant warfare among the different Rajput kingdoms made it necessary for them to construct numerous forts to defence.

② Some examples of Rajput forts are, Chittorgarh Fort, Bhatnagar Fort, Bundi Fort, Jodhpur Fort etc.

② What are the Chola bronzes?

ans/ ① The 'Chola bronzes' are delicately crafted bronze figures unsurpassed in beauty.

② For example, bronze figures of 'Nataraja' were created during the Chola rule are famous around the world.

③ Who were the Turks?

ans/ ① The Turks were the ancient nomadic tribe from Central Asia.

② They were converted to Islam by the Abbasid Caliphate.

④ Who was Sabuktigin?

ans/ ① Sabuktigin was the Turkish general, who defeated Jaipala, the Shahi King.

② Then he established a vast empire included present day Afghanistan and eastern Iran.

⑤ Who wrote the Tahqiq-i-Hind? What was its importance?

ans/ ① Alberuni wrote the Tahqiq-i-Hind.

② This book is a mine of information on the life and conditions in India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni.

⑥ Describe the role played by Sultan Mahmud as a patron of art and literature?

ans/ ① Sultan Mahmud constructed splendid buildings, library, museum etc in Ghazni.

② Firdausi, the famous poet in the court of Sultan Mahmud wrote Shahnamah. Another writer was Alberuni, who wrote Tahqiq-i-Hind.

⑦ Why is the Second Battle of Tarain considered to be historically significant?

ans/ ① Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the 'Second Battle of Tarain'.

② This battle is significant because it cleared the way for the establishment of Muslim rule in India.

D. Answer in Detail :-

① Write a note on Rajput art and architecture?

ans/ ① The Rajputs built several exquisitely carved temples, decorated with stunning sculptures.

② The temples at Khajuraho are very famous all over the world. For example, the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple.

③ It has an entrance porch, a central hall of worship, an inner room for the main deity and a series of towers.

② Why did Mahmud of Ghazni invade India? How did his invasion affect India?

ans/ ① Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India to gain the rich plains of north-western India.

② He was a good strategist so he always planned his campaigns to India during harvest, so that his army did not need to carry food.

③ Despite his numerous victorious campaigns Mahmud acquired only the Punjab area — including Lahore and Multan — were retained by them.

③ Give a brief account of Muhammad Ghori's conquests in northern India?

ans/ ① Muhammad Ghori conquered Multan, part of Uch in upper Sind, later Peshwar and Lahore.

(ii) He defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the 'Second Battle of Tarain' and established the Muslim rule in India.

(iii) Then he defeated Raja Jaichand by the help of his trusted general Qutbuddin Aibak, occupied Benaras, Kalinjar etc.

(iv) Soon after he conquered Bihar, Bengal and extended his empire from Punjab to Bengal.

Q. What were the reasons for the success of the Turks against the Indians?

ans) The reasons for the success of the Turks against the Indians are as follows, -

(i) The military tactics of the Turks were much better than that of the Indian armies, who wore light armour and their horses were swift, but the Indian soldiers depended on the slow-moving lines

of elephants.

(ii) The Turks fought under a single ruler; but the Rajputs accustomed to their clan system, fought as groups under different leaders.

(iii) The Rajputs treated war as an opportunity to display their bravery, but the Turks treated war very seriously.

### (E) Multiple Choice Questions :-

- ① → (b) Kash Kshatriyas  
 ② → (b) Afghanistan  
 ③ → (b) Firdausi  
 ④ → (a) Jaipala  
 ⑤ → (b) Qutbuddin Aibak

### (F) Match-the Following :-

- ① Greet Gorinda → (c) Jayadeva  
 ② Bengal → (b) Palas  
 ③ Chola-bronze → (e) Nataraja



- (A) Delhi Sultanate → <sup>(a)</sup> Qutbuddin Aibak -  
(B) Anandapala → (d) Prithviraj

### Picture-Study

See the picture in your book, page no - 36

(i) Who was the king ?

ans/ The name of the king was Prithviraj Chauhan, the greatest ruler of the Chauhans.

(ii) Who wrote his biography? What was it called?

ans/ His biography was written by the famous poet Chand Bardai. The name of the epic was 'Prithviraj Raso'.

(iii) Which Turkish ruler defeated him? In which year was he defeated?

ans/ Muhammad Ghori defeated him in the Second Battle of Tarain.