

HIS/CIVICS Ch-3 (THE TURKISH INVASIONS) A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mahmud of Ghazni was the son of Subuktigin.
2. Mahmud of Ghazni patronized scholar like Firdausi and Al-Beruni.
3. The Indo-Islamic contacts resulted in the emergence of composite culture.
4. Bakhtiar Khalji, a general of Ghori, conquered Bengal and Bihar.
5. Al-Beruni wrote a book on India called Tahqiq-i-Hind.

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. first battle of Tarain | c. defeated Prithviraj Chauhan |
| 2. Mohammad Ghori | a. founder of a new empire |
| 3. Qutub-ud-din Aibak | e. Turkish ruler |
| 4. Firdausi | b. Persian poet |
| 5. Mahmud Ghazni | d. looted Somnath temple |

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:

1- false

2- true

3- true

4- false

5- true

D. Answer the following questions:

Qus1- Who was Mahmud of Ghazni? Why did he invade India?

Ans- Mahmud of Ghazni was a successful general and a conqueror of Ghazni. He invaded India to get its fabulous wealth to protect his kingdom from the ever-expanding kingdoms of central Asia.

Qus2- Why were Indian temples targeted by Mahmud of Ghazni?

Ans- Mahmud of Ghazni targeted Indian temples for wealth. The wealth thus acquired helped him to buy mercenaries, to beautify Ghazni and enhance trade.

Qus3- Name the five Rajput kingdoms during Mohammad Ghori's time.

Ans- Therewere five major Rajput kingdoms- Rathors of Kanauj, the Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer, Solankis of Gujarat, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chandellas of Bundelkhand.

Qus4- Why were the first and second Battle of Tarain important?

Ans- In the first Battle of Tarain, Mohammad Ghoris was defeated by Prithviraj and barely managed to escape with his life and the second Battle of Tarain was a turning point in history, as it marked the end of the Rajput rule in Northern India.

Qus5- How did the invasion of Mohammad Ghoridiffer from the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

Ans- The invasion of Mohammad Ghoridiffer from the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahmud of Ghazni was merely a conqueror who looted and plundered India, whereas Mohammad Ghoris attempted to build an empire. Therefore, Ghoris is rightly regarded as the founder of the Turko-Afghan rule in India.

Qus6- What were the causes of the success of the invasions in the 11th and 12th centuries?

Ans- (i) Lack of a powerful central authority.

(ii) Internal jealousy and hatred between local rulers which bred disunity.

(iii) The Feudatory nature of the society also led to the decline of rulers.

(iv) The Turko-Afgans were more determined to win and fought with more vigour.

Qus7- What was the impact of the raids that took place during this period?

Ans-

As in the past, these invasions led to the intermingling of cultures. Thus, Indo-Islamic contacts resulted in the emergence of a composite culture. Besides this, these invasions also opened the subcontinent to migration of people in large numbers. These invasions also brought in another political contender to the northern part of India.

PICTURE STUDY:

1. Somnath Temple in ruins.

2. It was a place of great reverence for the Hindus and thousands of them had gathered to defend it.

3. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked it to acquire the wealth of the temple.