

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE &  
GENERAL STUDIES**

**Medieval Indian  
History  
(Part-1)**

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## Medieval Indian History

1.	Alai Darwaza (Gate of Alauddin) is the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Qutb complex was built by Allauddin Khilji.
2.	Yusuf Adil Shah was the founder of Bijapur state.
3.	Kalinjar Fort is situated in the Bundelkhand region of central India. It is the place where Sher Shah Suri met his death in 1545.
4.	From 1347 to 1425 Gulbarga was the capital of Bahamani Sultanate. In 1425, Ahmad Shah shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
5.	Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji founded Khalji Dynasty by overthrowing Slave Dynasty.
6.	Khizr Khan was the founder of Saiyyid Dynasty.
7.	The Mongols under Changiz Khan invaded India during the reign of Iltutmish.
8.	Kalighat Painting originated in 19th century Bengal near Kalighat kali temple, Kolkata, Bengal. Common themes were Hindu gods, goddesses and other mythological figures.
9.	In the First Battle of Panipat(1526) Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi. In the Second Battle of Panipat(1556) Akbar defeated Hemu. In the Third Battle of Panipat(1761), Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas.
10.	Fawazil was the excess amount paid to the exchequer by the Iqtadars in the Sultanate period.
11.	The sultans of Delhi Sultanate effectively used the Iqtadari System for their centralization of power.
12.	In 1398, Timur invaded northern India, attacking the Delhi Sultanate ruled by Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
13.	Ahadis were troopers in Mughal Empire. They were directly appointed by Mughal emperor. They did not attach themselves to any Mirza or Chief.
14.	The Battle of Chamkaur(1705) was fought between Gobind Singh and Mughal forces. Battle of Haldighati(1576) was fought between Akbar and Maharana Pratap.
15.	Sri Harsha was a court poet of Jayachandra. Sri harsha was a 12th century Sanskrit poet and philosopher.
16.	Jujhar Singh (14 March 1691 – 22 December 1705), the second son of Guru Gobind Singh, was born to Mata Jito at Anandpur Sahib. He revolted against Shahjahan.
17.	During the reign of Shershah, Malik Muhammad Jayasi completed his epic work Padmavat
18.	Ibaadat Khana which was constructed by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri was basically for the purpose of discussing matters related to all religions.
19.	Akbar put a ban in 1583 on killing animals on certain days.
20.	Capital of Akbar Kingdom, Buland Darwaja , Panch Mahal (all fatehpur sikri ) mausoleum at Sikandara.



21.	Darya-i-Noor is a name of a diamond originating from Golconda Mines of India.
22.	Muhammad Shah was able to keep the throne for around 29 years partially because the first thing he did was to eliminate the Sayyid Brothers. During his time Nadir Shah attacked and looted Delhi and took the Peacock Throne with himself. The invasion of Nadir Shah fastened the disintegration of the Mughal Empire. During his time, the states of Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh were established as independent Kingdoms.
23.	“Market Regulatory Measures” in medieval India were related to Alauddin Khilji. He introduced price control measures for the welfare of the general public at large. He banned hoarding and regating.
24.	Iltumish was the first Muslim sovereign to rule from Delhi, and is thus considered the effective founder of the Delhi Sultanate. He ruled from 1211 to 1236.
25.	The Karkota Empire was a major power in the Indian subcontinent during the 7th and 8th century. It was founded by Durlabhvardhana during the lifetime of Harshavardhan. The dynasty marked the rise of Kashmir as a power in Northern India.
26.	The eighth-century tripartite power struggle was between the Chalukyas, Pallavas and Pandyas. The 3 kingdoms struggled for power in South India. They were rulers of the Tamil country.
27.	The Kalachuri Dynasty was founded by Kokalla and Gangeyadev was the most powerful king of this dynasty.
28.	Sagarmal Gopa was the author of “Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj”. He was a freedom fighter and patriot from Rajasthan, India. He took active part in the non-cooperation movement in 1921. He was the author of Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj.
29.	Sayana was a Sanskrit Mimamsa scholar. He was from the Vijayanagara Empire of South India in Karnataka. An influential commentator on the Vedas, he flourished under King Bukka Raya I and his successor Harihara II.
30.	Hyderabad was established in 1591 AD on the banks of the Musi River on the northern tip of the Deccan Plateau by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.
31.	The tomb of the first Mughal Emperor Babur is located in Kabul.
32.	Akbar's tomb is located at Sikandra, Agra.
33.	Jahangir's Tomb is located at Shahdara, a suburb of Lahore in Pakistan.
34.	The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.
35.	Humayun-Nama, Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama were written in the 16th century.
36.	Tuzk-e-Jahangiri was written in the 17th century.
37.	The Ain-i-Akbari or the “Administration of Akbar”, is a 16th-century detailed document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar, written by his court historian, Abu'l Fazl in the Persian language.
38.	The Akbarnama which translates to Book of Akbar, is the official chronicle of the reign of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor, commissioned by Akbar himself by his court historian and biographer, Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak who was one of the nine jewels in Akbar's court.



39.	Tarikh-i-Firishta (16th century) by Firishta, or Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah, was translated by J.Briggs, titled Rise of the Mohammedan Power in India.
40.	Mirat-i-Sikanderi, written by Sikander Bin Muhammad Manzu in 1611, gives the history of Gujarat from its Muslim conquest by Jafar Khan (Muzaffar Shah I) to the death of Muzaffar Shah III (1591) and subsequent events in Gujarat.
41.	Chaghatai Turkic was Babur's mother tongue. He wrote the autobiographical Baburnama or Tuzuk-i-Babri. His recollections are broadly divided into three parts. The last part gives a detailed account of India.
42.	Qunum-i-Humayuni was written by Khwand Mir, also known as Ghiyasuddin Muhammad. It is an account of rules and ordinances established by emperor Humayun and of some buildings erected by him.
43.	In 1579, Akbar issued gold coins called Ilahi coins to propagate his new religious idea of 'Din-i-Ilahi'. On this coin, it was written 'God is great, may his glory be glorified'. The value of an ilahi coin was equal to 10 rupees. Sahansah was the largest gold coin. These coins bore the names of the Persian solar months.
44.	Jahangir showed the legend in a couplet in the coins. In some of his coins, he added the name of his beloved wife Noorjahan. The most famous of his coins had images of Zodiac signs.
45.	Adlis was the name of the silver coin of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
46.	The Battle of Bahraich (1033) was a decisive battle between Raja Suheldev and Saiyyad Salar Masud of Ghazni in 1033 AD. This battle was fought near Bahraich city, Uttar Pradesh.
47.	In order to examine the actual collection and expenditure of the Iqta lands, Balban appointed a new category of officials called Khwajas to estimate the income of the Iqta holders as well as the expenses they incurred in maintaining their troops.
48.	Balban had established a military department 'Diwan – e – Arz ' to combat Mongols. Balban made Imad – ul – Mulk his military minister, who was a very honest and hard working person.
49.	In 1229, Iltutmish got recognition as the muslim sultan of India by the Khalifa of Baghdada. Iltutmish , after that assumed the title of 'Amir – ul – Momminy or commander of the faithful and had the name of Khalifa inscribed on his coins.
50.	The real name of the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II (1759-1806) was Ali Gauhar.



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