

Class:7

HISTORY

CH 3 THE TURKISH INVASION

A. Tick the correct option :

1. In Central Asia, the newly established Turkish Kingdom came under the influence of
 - a. Buddhism
 - b. Islam**
 - c. Christianity
 - d. Hinduism
2. When did the first Turkish invasion took place in India?
 - a. 986 AD**
 - b. 1026 AD
 - c. 976 AD
 - d. 786 AD
3. In a period of 26 years, Mahmud of Ghazni invaded India
 - a. 7 times
 - b. 10 times
 - c. 17 times**
 - d. 4 times
4. In his first expedition, Mohammad Ghori conquered the region of
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Malwa
 - c. Multan**
 - d. Kannauj
5. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in the
 - a. First Battle of Tarain

- b. Battle of Chandwar
- c. Battle of Malwa
- d. **Second Battle of Tarain**

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. A great general of Ghori named Muhammad bin Bakhtiar Khaliji won over **Bihar & Bengal**.
2. Firdausi wrote **Shahnamah** one of the great epics.
3. **Qutbuddin Aibak** was appointed first viceroy of India by Mohammad Ghori.
4. Ghazni is now in **Afghanistan**.
5. **Mahmud of Ghazni** beautified Ghazni with many gardens, mosques, museums and colleges.
6. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought between **Mohammad Ghori** and **Prithviraj Chauhan**.
7. The First Battle of Tarain was fought in **1191 AD**.

C. Write True or False :

1. Mahmud of Ghazni was the first one who established first Muslim Empire in India. **(False)**
2. Muizzudin Muhammad made Ghor an independent Kingdom. **(False)**
3. Mohammad Ghori was a great patron of art and learning. **(False)**
4. Raja Jaichandra was defeated by Ghori in 1194 A.D in the Battle of Chandwar. **(True)**
5. Abbasid Empire disintegrated in 8th century A.D. **(False)**
6. Mohammad Ghori's army overran the entire Ganga-Yamuna doab. **(False)**
7. Mohammad Ghori was defeated in the First Battle of Tarain. **(True)**

D. Match the following :

(Answers)

1. Al Beruni - (c) Kitab-ul-Hind

2. Firdausi - (a) Shahnamah
3. Sabuktigin - (b) Jaipala
4. Mahmud of Ghazni - (e) 1030 AD
5. Qutbbuddin Aibak - (d) Delhi Sultanate

E. Answer briefly:

1. What were the two reasons because of which the rulers of Ghazni and Ghor invaded India?

Ans. The two reasons for their invasion were –

- i. They wanted to expand their empire in Central Asia and strengthen the economic condition of their empire by plundering the wealth of neighbouring kingdoms.
- ii. They found it easy to plunder the wealth of India because at that time there was no political unity in northern kingdoms.

2. Why did Mahmud of Ghazni need wealth?

Ans. Mahmud of Ghazni wanted to make Ghazni the most powerful place in the region by raising a large army. For this, he needed money which he wanted to acquire by plundering the wealth of northern kingdoms of India which had various splendid temples.

3. Name the temple towns in India which were attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in the Early Medieval Period.

Ans. Nagargot, Kangra, Thaneswar, Mathura, Kannauj and Somnath were the temple towns in India which were attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in the Early Medieval Period.

4. Who was the founder of the Ghor Kingdom in Central Asia?

Ans. Ghiyasuddin Ghor was the founder of the Ghor Kingdom in Central Asia.

5. Why did Prithviraj Chauhan make no attempt to oust the Ghorids from Punjab?

Ans. King Prithviraj Chauhan made no attempt to oust the Ghorids from Punjab as he thought Mohammad Ghor posed no threat to his empire.

6. Write a note on the Somnath Temple expedition of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Ans. In 1026 AD Somnath Temple was Mahmud of Ghazni's most daring expedition. Attack on Somnath Temple in Kathiawar (Gujarat) was his most ambitious and profitable expeditions. It was the richest and the most sacred temple of the Hindu.

F. Answer in detail :

1. In 10th and 11th centuries AD, Turkish tribe invaded large parts of Central Asia. Elaborate.

Ans. It was in 10TH AND 11TH Centuries AD that Turkish tribes invaded large parts of Central Asia or transitional zone lying between Central Asia and land of ancient civilization in East Asian countries. They eventually conquered these territories and established various small Turkish Kingdoms which came under Islamic Influence in a short period of time. These newly formed kingdoms mainly centred around two important cities of Ghazni and Ghor in Central Asia. The rulers of these two cities invaded Indian subcontinent in 11th and 12th centuries.

2. Whom did Mahmud of Ghazni defeat in his battle?

Ans. Mahmud captured Peshawar and defeated Jaipala, the Hindu ruler of Punjab. After this defeat Jaipala burnt himself to death when Mahmud forced him to pay a tribute. In order to avenge the death of Jaipala his son, Anandpala formed an alliance with the rulers of some important states of west and central India. However, Anandpala too was defeated. Mahmud gained the rich plains of north – western India. In the next battle, Mahmud defeated the Hindushahi rulers and got a large tribute from them.

3. Which were the places invaded by Mahmud of Ghazni?

Ans. The places invaded by Mahmud of Ghazni were the rich temple towns of Nagarkot, Kangra, Thaneswar, Mathura, Kannauj, Somnath and the forts of Gwalior and Kalinjar.

4. How did Mohammad Ghori come to power?

Ans. Ghor was a militaristic state which did not yield much revenue as it was not suitable for huge agricultural production. Due to this reason, Mohammad Ghori used to levy heavy taxes on prosperous areas such as Khurasan and Merv. But this step made him unpopular in Khurasan and brought him into conflict with the Seljuk tribe who forced the Ghoris out of Khurasan. In order to raise the economic strength of his kingdom, Mohammad Ghori wanted to invade India. He was infact the first one who laid the foundation of the first Muslim empire in India.

5. Write about Mohammad Ghori's military expeditions into India.

Ans. At the end of 12th century A.D Mohammad Ghori led a series of expedition into India. In his first expedition, he conquered the region of Multan. However he was defeated by the ruler of Gujarat in 1178 A.D and received a temporary setback. 1190 A.D he captured Punjab by killing its rulers, Khusran Malik of Ghazni dynasty.

Ghori then challenged the Rajput Kingdoms. He faced a stiff resistance from the united Rajput kingdoms led by Prithviraj Chauhan. In 1191 A.D in the First Battle of Tarain, Ghori was defeated and had to flee back to his country. Mohammad Ghori soon returned and challenged Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D by regrouping his force. This time Prithviraj was not adequately supported by Rajput rulers. Infact, one of the most powerful Rajput rulers, Raja Jaichandra of Kannauj refused to help him. In the end of this battle, prithviraj was defeated and his territories were captured by Mohammad Ghori. In 1194 A.D, Raja Jaichandra was also defeated by Ghori in the Battle of Chandwar.

He appointed a Muslim governor to administer Ajmer and took control of Rajput fortress in Gwalior and Kalinjar. A great general of Ghori, Muhammad bin Bakhtiar Khilji conquered Bihar from where monks fled to Tibet as he destroyed several Buddhist monasteries. He also captured Bengal which was ruled by Sena dynasty. Prithviraj Chauhan's son Gola was made puppet king of Delhi and Ajmer by Mohammad Ghori. He deputed Qutbuddin Aibak as first viceroy of India and returned to Ghor.

6. Which factors accounted for the success of Turks in India?

Ans. Factors accounted for the success of Turks in India were :-

- i. Rajputs were not organised and fought amongst themselves even after Mahmud's invasion.
- ii. Indian society were divided into several classes and practised caste system and untouchability. Feudalism also weakened the power of king.
- iii. Army lacked cohesion or unity of command as bulk of army was under the control of feudal lords and rulers had small armies.
- iv. Rajputs treated war as some kind of tournament or an opportunity to display their bravery while Turks took it very seriously and fought by uniting under single leader.
- v. Military tactics of Turks were much better than Indians. They were

skilled in riding horses and wore iron stirrups where as Indians were scientifically backward. They depended on slow moving lines of elephant and wore heavy armour.

Lastly, there was an error of judgement made by Rajput rulers that the Turks who stayed behind in Punjab region would gradually be absorbed into Indian society. However, they had their own identity and never absorbed into Hinduism.

7. Write a note on Battle of Tarain.

Ans. In 1191 A.D in the First Battle of Tarain, Ghori was defeated. However, Prithviraj made no attempts to oust the Ghorids from Punjab as he thought Mohammad Ghori posed no threat to his empire. This proved to be a grave mistake. Mohammad Ghori soon returned and challenged Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D by regrouping the force.

8. What was the Second Battle of Tarain?

Ans. Prithviraj was not adequately supported by the Rajput rulers in the Second Battle of Tarain. Infact, one of the most powerful Rajput rulers, Raja Jaichandra of Kannauj refused to provide any help to him. In the end of this battle, Prithviraj was defeated and his territories were captured by Mohammad Ghori.

G. Snap shot.

1. What do you see in this picture?

Ans. Somnath Temple

2. Where is it located?

Ans. It is located in Kathiawar (Gujarat).

3. What is it famed for?

Ans. It was the richest and the most sacred temple for the Hindus.

NEW WORDS

Plunder – Steal things from a place, especially by using force during a time of war.

Tribute – A payment by one ruler or state to another, usually as an

acknowledgement of submission.

Annex – To take control of a country or a region, especially by using force.

Garrison – Group of soldiers living in a town or a fort to defend it.

Depute – To give somebody else the authority to represent you or to do something for you.

Tactics – Particular methods you use to achieve something.

CHRONOLOGY

1. First attack of Arabs (Sind) - 712AD
2. Attack of Mathura and Kannauj - 1018 AD
3. Attack and plunder of Somnath Temple – 1026 AD
4. Death of Mahmud of Ghazni – 1030 AD
5. Mohammad Ghori was defeated by the ruler of Gujarat -1178 AD
6. Mohammad Ghori defeated the ruler of Punjab – 1190 AD
7. Mohammad Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan – 1191 AD
8. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Mohammad Ghori – 1192 AD
9. Qutbuddin Aibak founded the Delhi Sultanate – 1206 AD