

PRACTICE SET - 3
200 HISTORY QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS
CHAPTER - ANCIENT INDIA PART - 3
by - www.QuizKaSamna.com

1. When Aurangzeb proceeded against Golconda it was ruled by

- (a) Sikandar
- (b) Durga Devi
- (c) Abul Hasan
- (d) Afzal Khan

Ans: (c)

2. Who were called the New Muslims?

- (a) Hindu converts to Islam
- (b) Mongol converts to Islam
- (c) Turkish converts to Islam
- (d) Persian converts to Islam

Ans: (b)

3. Who was the founder of Srivaishnava sect?

- (a) Nathamuni
- (b) Uyyakondar
- (c) Yamunacharya
- (d) Ramanuja

Ans: (d)

4. What is meant by "The Forty" or "Chalisa"?

- (a) The cream of Afghan nobles
- (b) The pick of the intellectuals among the Khaljis
- (c) The select body of the Turkish Aristocracy
- (d) The ulema or the Muslim divines

Ans: (c)

5. What was the religion of Malik Kafur before he entered the service of Alauddin?

- (a) Zoroastrianism
- (b) Hinduism
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Jainism

Ans: (b)

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6. What do you consider to be the least important cause for Alauddin's south Indian campaigns?

- (a) Political condition of South India
- (b) Imperialism
- (c) Fabulous wealth
- (d) Religion

Ans: (d)

7. Under the Mughals the Governor was popularly known as

- a) Subahdar
- b) Wazir
- c) Vakil
- d) Faujdar

Ans: (a)

8. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by

- (a) Kotwal

- (b) Qanungo
- (c) Amin
- (d) Krori

Ans: (b)

9. The Jizya was

- (a) A customs duty
- (b) Tax on silk products
- (c) Poll-tax
- (d) Tax on salt

Ans: (c)

10. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Ghazni Mahmud?

- (a) To destroy idolatory
- (b) To gain possession of the wealth of India
- (c) To spread Islam into India
- (d) To establish a Muslim state in India

Ans: (b)

To which race did Mahmud of Ghazni belong?

- (a) Arab
- (b) Afghan
- (c) Mongol
- (d) Turk

Ans: (b)

11. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from

- (a) Persians
- (b) Muhammadans
- (c) Hindus
- (d) Foreign visitors

Ans: (c)

12. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by

- (a) Vakil
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Kazis
- (d) Mansabdars

Ans: (c)

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13. Under the Mughals, in urban areas the judicial powers were exercised by

- (a) Kazis
- (b) Faujdar
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Wazir

Ans: (c)

14. During the Mughal period Polaj was the

- (a) land annually cultivated

- (b) land left fallow
- (c) land uncultivated
- (d) barren land

Ans: (a)

15. Under the Mughals the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was

- (a) The crown prince
- (b) Mansabdar
- (c) Emperor
- (d) Zamindar

Ans: (c)

16. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the household.

- (a) infantry
- (b) cavalry
- (c) artillery
- (d) navy

Ans: (c)

17. The troops provided by the Mansabdars was chiefly

- (a) cavalry
- (b) infantry
- (c) artillery
- (d) navy

Ans: (a)

18. In India artillery was first used in the battle of

- (a) Panipat in 1526
- (b) Talikot
- (c) Sialkot
- (d) Khanwa

Ans: (a)

19. In Mansabdari system the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was

- (a) Mansabdar
- (b) Emperor
- (c) Prince
- (d) Dah Hazari

Ans: (b)

20. During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in

- (a) Madras
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Calcutta

Ans: (b)

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21. Tobacco was introduced in India by the

- (a) French
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) English
- (d) Arabs

(b)

22. In India artillery was first used by

- (a) Balban
- (b) Babar
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

23. The Mughals imported fruits from

- (a) Samarkand
- (b) Arabia
- (c) Kabul
- (d) Portugal

Ans: (a)

24. The main outlet for foreign trade during Akbar's reign was the port of

- (a) Karachi
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Surat
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (c)

25. Under the Mughals one of the main imports was

- (a) pepper
- (b) raw silk
- (c) cotton
- (d) opium

Ans: (b)

26. To bring Hindu-Muslim unity, Akbar

- (a) encouraged cow-killing
- (b) prohibited cow-killing
- (c) taxed cow-killing
- (d) remained silent to cow-killing

Ans: (b)

27. During Mughal rule, excellent cotton goods were woven in which one of the following centres?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Surat
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Calcutta

Ans: (a)

28. Babarnama was written by

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Babar
- (c) Abul Fazl
- (d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

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29. Humayunnama was written by

- (a) Princess Gulbadan Begum
- (b) Salima Sultan
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Jahanara Begum

Ans: (a)

30. The Upanishadas were translated into Persian by

- (a) Prince Shuja
- (b) Prince Murad

- (c) Prince Dara Shukoh
- (d) Prince Khusru

Ans: (c)

31. The art of painting in the Mughal age was ____ in origin.

- (a) Persian
- (b) Hindu

- (c) French
- (d) Afghan

Ans: (a)

32. The Mughal School of Painting was interested in portraying

- (a) Mughal court
- (b) Domestic subjects
- (c) Scenes from the Indian classics
- (d) The scenes of their motherland

Ans: (a)

33. The Jahangir Mahal at Agra was built by

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

34. Prince Dara Shukoh was the son of

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

35. Jama Masjid at Delhi was built by

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Sher Shah
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

36. _____ was the first Mughal Emperor to acquire Koh-i-noor diamond

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (a)

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37. The Peacock throne was bunt by

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

38. Tansen was originally in the service of

- (a) Raja of Rewa
- (b) Krishnadeva Raya
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Sher Shah

Ans: (a)

39. Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by

- (a) Mirkasim
- (b) Mir Jumla
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (b)

40. Baz Bahadur was a in the court of Akbar

- (a) Musician
- (b) Painter
- (c) Architect
- (d) Soldier

Ans: (a)

41. _____ built by Shah Jahan is one of the unrivalled beauties of the world

- (a) Pearl Mosque
- (b) Jama Masjid
- (c) Taj Mahal
- (d) The Palace at Kabul

Ans: (c)

42. The Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

(d) Alauddin

Ans: (b)

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43. Under the Mughals, the Police duties in urban areas were entrusted to the officers known as

- (a) Kotwal
- (b) Kazi
- (c) Vakil
- (d) Amin

Ans: (a)

44. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as?

- (a) Faujdar
- (b) Mansabdar
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Amin

Ans: (a)

45. The Adi Granth was compiled by

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh

- (c) Guru Harkishan
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (a)

46. Guru Arjan Dev transferred the headquarters to

- (a) Agra
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Allahabad

Ans: (b)

47. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangzeb was

- (a) Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Har Rai
- (c) Amar Das
- (d) Angad

Ans: (a)

48. Guru Gobind Singh was the son of

- (a) Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Arjan Dev

- (c) Har Gobind
- (d) Nanak

Ans: (a)

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49. The English and the Dutch were firmly established in all the parts of the Coast from Sind to Bengal by the middle of the

- (a) 17th Century
- (b) 18th Century
- (c) 16th Century
- (d) 15th Century

Ans: (a)

50. Dadaji was the guardian of

- (a) Shivaji
- (b) Shaji Bhonsle
- (c) Sambaji
- (d) Shahu

Ans: (a)

51. In his early days Shivaji moved with

- (a) Jat leaders
- (b) Mawali leaders
- (c) Santhals
- (d) Bhils

Ans: (b)

52. The estate of Shivaji's father was

- (a) Konkan
- (b) Poona
- (c) Torna
- (d) Rajgarh

Ans: (b)

53. Shivaji's administration owed its origin to the principles laid down by

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Sher Shah
- (c) Akbar

(d) Adi Granth

Ans: (a)

54. Shivaji started his public career at the age of

- (a) 18
- (b) 21
- (c) 23
- (d) 24

Ans: (a)

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55. During Shivaji's rule the Council of the State consisted of

- (a) Eight Ministers
- (b) Eighteen Ministers
- (c) Twelve Ministers
- (d) Fifteen Ministers

Ans: (a)

56. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were paid by

- (a) Mughlai
- (b) Pilgrims
- (c) Foreign visitors
- (d) Mansabdars

Ans: (a)

57. Under Shivaji's rule, the head of a unit of 25 in the Cavalry was known as

- (a) Jumadar
- (b) Havaladar
- (c) Faujdar
- (d) Hazari

Ans: (b)

58. Under Shivaji each province was under a

- (a) Viceroy
- (b) Governor
- (c) Diwan
- (d) Zamindar

Ans: (a)

59. Sambhaji was the successor of

- (a) Shaji Bhonsle
- (b) Shahu
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Dadaji

Ans: (c)

60. Aurangzeb sent Mukarrab Khan against

- (a) Shaji Bhonsle
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Sambaji
- (d) Shahu

Ans: (c)

61. Shivaji maintained a fleet at

- (a) Surat
- (b) Calicut
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Kolaba

Ans: (d)

62. The Marathas first served the rulers of

- (a) Muhammadan kingdoms of the south
- (b) Mughal empire
- (c) Vijayanagar
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: (a)

63. During the Mughal rule the finance minister was known as

- (a) Vakil
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Amin

Ans: (b)

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64. With the help of Baghnuk (Tiger-claws) Shivaji killed

- (a) Afzalkhan
- (b) Shayistakhan

- (c) Muhamad Khan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (a)

65. Shahu defeated Tara Bai at _____ in 1707.

- (a) Malvan
- (b) Khed
- (c) Kolhapur
- (d) Agra

Ans: (b)

66. Under the Mughal rule the Chief Minister was known as

- (a) Diwan
- (b) Vakil
- (c) Kazi
- (d) Mansabdar

Ans: (b)

67. During the Mughal rule in the field of agriculture Parauti was the land

- (a) annually cultivated
- (b) left fallow
- (c) uncultivated
- (d) barren land

Ans: (b)

68. Match the following:

List-I List-II

- A. Polaj 1. Uncultivated
- B. Parauti 2. Left fallow for 3 or 4 years

C. Chachar 3. Left fallow to recover strength

D. Banjar 4. Annually cultivated

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 3 4 1 2

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 2 1 4 3

Ans: (c)

69. Under the Mughals the cotton goods were exported to

(a) Africa

(b) Sumatra

(c) Japan

(d) England

Ans: (a)

70. During the Mughal period the main source of Imperial revenue was

(a) Agriculture

(b) Customs duties

(c) Industry

(d) Foreign trade

Ans: (a)

71. Under the Mughal rule the main occupation of the people was

(a) Sea faring

- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Working in mines
- (d) Service in the army

Ans: (b)

72. Slaves who were in great demand under the Mughals were

- (a) Abyssinians
- (b) Persians
- (c) Africans
- (d) Afghans

Ans: (a)

73. The Mughals have been made immortal by their achievements in the field.

- (a) Political
- (b) Architectural
- (c) Military
- (d) Social

Ans: (b)

74. The most important feature of the Mughal building was the

- (a) Dome
- (b) Arch
- (c) The narrow columns

(d) Corbel brackets

Ans: (a)

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75. All the early Mughal Emperors except ____ were great builders

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (d)

76. Babar summoned the pupils of the famous architect Sinan from

- (a) Constantinople
- (b) Kabul
- (c) Syria
- (d) Egypt

Ans: (a)

77. The Mughal architecture attained unrivalled magnificence during the reign of

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

78. Jammi Mosque was built at

- (a) Sambhal
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Agra

(d) Lahore

Ans: (a)

79. Indo-Persian style of architecture attained its supreme beauty in the reign of

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

80. The Pearl Mosque was built by

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Akbar

Ans: (a)

81. The Hindu painting was closely connected with pictorial art of the

- (a) Buddhist priests
- (b) Jain monks
- (c) Artistic schools of the Far East
- (d) The Mughal school

Ans: (a)

82. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-noor Diamond was with

- (a) The Raja Bikramajid
- (b) Shah Tahmasp of Persia
- (c) Sultan of Bijapur
- (d) Sher Shah

Ans: (b)

83. The Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was made of

- (a) Pure Silver
- (b) Pure Gold and Pure Silver
- (c) Pure Gold studded with gems
- (d) Silver, copper and gold

Ans: (c)

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84. There were jewelled steps leading to the Emperor's seat, in the Peacock Throne.

- (a) Four

- (b) Three
- (c) Two
- (d) Six

Ans: (b)

85. The huge wealth of the Mughals fell into the hands of _____ after the capture of Delhi in 1739.

- (a) Nadir Shah
- (b) The English
- (c) The French
- (d) The Portuguese

Ans: (a)

86. The Lilavati was a treatise on

- (a) Arithmetic
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Philosophy
- (d) Medicine

Ans: (a)

87. Khan Khanan rendered Babur's Memoires into

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Persian
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Hindi

Ans: (b)

88. Under Shivaji's rule of the produce were to be given by the peasant to the state.

- (a) Three-fifths
- (b) Two-fifths
- (c) One-fifth
- (d) Four-fifths

Ans: (b)

89. Sambaji plundered the Mughal territories in

- (a) Deccan
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

90. Guru Nanak was born at

- (a) Talwandi
- (b) Purandhar
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Poona

Ans: (a)

91. According to Guru Nanak Salvation could be obtained

- (a) In the service of God
- (b) Taking the Brahmans and Mullahs as their guides
- (c) In fighting for the country
- (d) In fighting against Islam

Ans: (a)

92. The Apostolate of the Sikhs consisted of leaders.

- (a) Eighteen
- (b) Ten
- (c) Only Two
- (d) Seven

Ans: (b)

93. The stone railing which Aurangzeb ordered to remove was presented to Keshav Rai Temple by

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Dara Shukoh

(d) Dadaji

Ans: (c)

94. Guru Gobind Singh was assassinated by a

- (a) Mughal
- (b) Hindu
- (c) Afghan Pathan
- (d) Sikh

Ans: (c)

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95. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Rajaram was a

- (a) Jat Leader
- (b) Mughal Leader
- (c) Maratha Leader
- (d) Sikh Leader

Ans: (c)

96. During the Mughal period there was continuous emigration of the _____ to places ruled by Hindu Rajas.

- (a) Nobles
- (b) Poor
- (c) Middle Class

(d) Foreign residents

Ans: (b)

97. Babar was originally the ruler of

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Persia
- (c) Fargana
- (d) Khandahar

Ans: (c)

98. When Babar invaded India in 1525, Humayun was the Governor of

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Fargana
- (c) Badakhshan
- (d) Herat

Ans: (c)

99. Rana Sanga was the ruler of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Marwar
- (d) Punjab

Ans: (b)

100. The battle between Babar and Rana Sanga was fought at

- (a) Panipat

- (b) Chunar
- (c) Khanwa
- (d) Jaunpur

Ans: (c)

101. In 1542 Akbar was born at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Herat
- (c) Umarkot
- (d) Kabul

Ans: (c)

102. Humayun died in the year

- (a) 1536
- (b) 1546
- (c) 1556
- (d) 1566

Ans: (c)

103. The original name of Sher Shah was

- (a) Sikandar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Farid
- (d) Tahmasp

Ans: (c)

104. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at

- (a) Gaur
- (b) Chunar
- (c) Chausa
- (d) Agra

Ans: (c)

105. Maldeva was the ruler of

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaunpur
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Kannauj

Ans: (a)

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106. Sher Shah's last campaign was against

- (a) Mount Abu
- (b) Kalinjar
- (c) Surat
- (d) Chittor

Ans: (b)

107. Sher Shah was succeeded by

- (a) Sikandar
- (b) Islam Shah
- (c) Alam Shah
- (d) Hasan

Ans: (b)

108. Under Sher Shah the largest administrative unit was administered by a Chief namely

- (a) Shikadar
- (b) Mansabdar
- (c) Kasi
- (d) Faujdar

Ans: (a)

109. The revenue system initiated by Sher Shah influenced the revenue system of

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Babar
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

110. Akbar was enthroned in a garden at

- (a) Kalanaur

- (b) Ajmer
- (c) Gaur
- (d) Kabul

Ans: (a)

111. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans: (c)

112. Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar by_____.

- (a) Bairam Khan
- (b) Salim
- (c) Shah Qulihan Mehran
- (d) Farid

Ans: (c)

113. Akbar's teacher was

- (a) Abul Fazl

- (b) Bairam Khan
- (c) Abdul Latif
- (d) Kabir

Ans: (c)

114. Akbar's nurse-in-chief was

- (a) Mumtaj
- (b) Hamida Begum
- (c) Jahanara
- (d) Maham Anaga

Ans: (d)

115. Balram Khan was murdered at

- (a) Sirhind
- (b) Anhilvad
- (c) Panipat
- (d) Chausa

Ans: (b)

116. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun

- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

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117. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Gondwana
- (d) Surat

Ans: (c)

118. Akbar suppressed the rebellion of Abdullah Khan, the Governor of

- (a) Mewar
- (b) Malwa
- (c) Meerut
- (d) Mankat

Ans: (b)

119. Udai Singh was ruler of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Golkonda
- (c) Mewar
- (d) Malwa

Ans: (c)

120. Akbar saw the sea for the first time in his life at

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Surat
- (c) Cambay
- (d) Madras

Ans: (c)

121. Akbar married a bride from

- (a) Bikaner
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Udaipur

Ans: (d)

122. Hakim Mirza, the younger brother of Akbar was the viceroy of

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Herat
- (c) Agra
- (d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

123. Of the following, with whom Akbar did not come into contact?

- (a) Jains
- (b) Parsis
- (c) Buddhists
- (d) Christians

Ans: (c)

124. Srinagar was captured in 1586 by the General

- (a) Raja Bhagvan Das
- (b) Khan Khanan
- (c) Raja Man Singh
- (d) Malik Amber

Ans: (a)

125. The fortress of Asirgarh was under the rule of ____ when Akbar besieged it

- (a) Mansingh
- (b) Raja Bhagvan Das
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Hemu

Ans: (c)

126. Chand Bibi was the ruler of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Ahmadnagar
- (d) Mewar

Ans: (c)

127. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Birbal - Mahesh Das
- (b) Asirgarh - Fortress
- (c) Prince Daniyal - Viceroy
- (d) Ibadat Khana – Tomb

Ans: (d)

128. Todar Mal hailed from

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Berar
- (d) Oudh

Ans: (d)

129. Vasco-da-Gama arrived at _____ in 1498.

- (a) Surat
- (b) Madras
- (c) Calicut
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (c)

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130. First Portuguese factory was established in

- (a) Goa
- (b) Mangalore
- (c) Calicut
- (d) Calcutta

Ans: (c)

131. First Portuguese factory was established by

- (a) Vasco-da-Gama
- (b) Albuquerque
- (c) Cabral
- (d) d'Almeida

Ans: (c)

132. During his second voyage, Vasco-da-Gama strengthened the defence of

- (a) Calicut
- (b) Cochin
- (c) Surat
- (d) Connanore

Ans: (d)

133. The Zamorin's neet was destroyed by the Protuguese Viceroy

- (a) Albuquerque
- (b) Cabral
- (c) d'Almeida
- (d) Vasco-da-Gama

Ans: (c)

134. Goa was captured by

- (a) Albuquerque
- (b) d'Almedia
- (c) Cabral
- (d) Mildenhall

Ans: (a)

135. Persian horses were obtained by Vijaya-nagar with the help of

- (a) Dutch
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) Mughals
- (d) English

Ans: (c)

136. Which of the following was not introduced by the Portuguese to India

- (a) Tobacco
- (b) Potato
- (c) Maize

(d) Cashew

Ans: (d)

137. The Mughal Emperor who caused the murder of Guru Arjan was

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Jahangir

Ans: (d)

138. Original name of Mumtaz Mahal was

- (a) Mihr-un-Nisa
- (b) Jagat Gosami
- (c) Arzumand Banu
- (d) Man Bai

Ans: (c)

139. Amar Singh was ruler of

- (a) Mewar
- (b) Malwa
- (c) Mankat

(d) Meerut

Ans: (a)

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140. Mumtaj Mahal was the daughter of

- (a) Gheyas Beg
- (b) Abul Hasan
- (c) Sher Afghan
- (d) Daniyal

Ans: (b)

141. Prince Khurram was given the title of

- (a) Sher Khan
- (b) Sher Afghan
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Kavi Rai

Ans: (c)

142. A hearty welcome was extended to the English captain Hawkins by the Mughal Emperor

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

Ans: (d)

143. Sir Thomas Roe came to India with a letter from the British Monarch

- (a) Queen Mary
- (b) Queen Elizabeth
- (c) James I
- (d) Queen Anne

Ans: (c)

144. The peacock throne was constructed by the Mughal Emperor

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (b)

145. Mumtaz Mahal died at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Burhanpur

Ans: (d)

146. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Dara - Governor of Kabul
- (b) Shuja - Governor of Bengal
- (c) Aurangzeb - Governor of Deccan
- (d) Murad - Governor of Gujarat

Ans: (a)

147. The title of Alamgir was assumed by

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Sher Shah
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (d)

148. Shah Jahan was kept in prison by Aurangzeb at

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) Agra
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Daulatabad

Ans: (b)

149. Of the following which was not built by Shah Jahan?

- (a) Moti Masjid
- (b) Jami Masjid
- (c) Taj Mahal
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans: (d)

150. The construction of Taj Mahal was directed by

- (a) Ustad Isa
- (b) Asaf Khan
- (c) Dara
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (a)

151. The title of Mahakavi Rai was given by Shah Jahan to

- (a) Todar Mal
- (b) Birbal
- (c) Jagannath
- (d) Tansen

Ans: (c)

152. The Ahoms were of ____ origin.

- (a) Afghan
- (b) Mongol
- (c) Assam
- (d) Nepal

Ans: (b)

153. On behalf of Aurangzeb Cooch Behar was seized by

- (a) Mir Jumla
- (b) Prince Akbar
- (c) Shayista Khan
- (d) Jai Singh

Ans: (a)

154. Mir Jumla was a/an

- (a) Soldier
- (b) Amir
- (c) Diamond Merchant
- (d) Prince

Ans: (c)

155. The leader of the Yusufzai Pathans was

- (a) Bhagu
- (b) Khan Jahan
- (c) Farid

(d) Chingis Khan

Ans: (a)

156. The leader of the Afridis clan was

- (a) Bhagu
- (b) Ajmal Khan
- (c) Sher Khan
- (d) Afzul Khan

Ans: (b)

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157. Maharaja Jaswant Singh was the ruler of

- (a) Marwar
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Golconda
- (d) Malwa

Ans: (a)

158. Maharaja Jaswant Singh died at

- (a) Jaunpur
- (b) Behrampur
- (c) Jamrud
- (d) Ajmer

Ans: (c)

159. Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista Khan as Governor of

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Deccan

Ans: (d)

160. Of the following sons or Aurangzeb who rebelled against Aurangzeb?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Kam Baksh
- (c) Muazzam
- (d) Azam

Ans: (a)

161. On behalf of Aurangzeb Shivaji attacked

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Surat
- (d) Poena

Ans: (b)

162. Mzal Khan who fought with Shivaji was the ruler of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

163. Shayista Khan escaped with the loss of three fingers from

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Afzalkhan
- (d) Sambhaji

Ans: (b)

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164. Shivaji's Agra Adventure was planned by

- (a) Afzal Khan
- (b) Shayista Khan
- (c) Jai Singh
- (d) Mir Jumla

Ans: (c)

165. Shivaji attacked Shayista Khan in the night at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Konkan

- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Poona

Ans: (d)

166. Shayista Khan was succeeded by as _____ Governor of Deccan.

- (a) Prince Muazzam
- (b) Prince Akbar
- (c) Mir Jumla
- (d) Asaf Khan

Ans: (b)

167. Shivaji sacked _____ and secured a large booty.

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Poona
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Surat

Ans: (d)

168. Shivaji submitted to Jai Singh and signed the treaty of

- (a) Poona
- (b) Purandhar
- (c) Konkan

(d) Surat

Ans: (b)

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169. Jai Singh of Amber died at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Burhanpur
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Amber

Ans: (b)

170. Of the following who did not revolt against Aurangzeb?

- (a) Jats

- (b) Satnamis
- (c) Prince Akbar
- (d) Shayista Khan

Ans: (d)

171. Shivaji crowned himself at

- (a) Poona
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Rajgarh

Ans: (d)

172. Shivaji crowned himself as King in the year

- (a) 1664

- (b) 1674
- (c) 1670
- (d) 1660

Ans: (b)

173. The Mughals subdued the Pathans by following the policy of

- (a) Annexation
- (b) Association
- (c) Divide and rule
- (d) Co-existence

Ans: (c)

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174. The Sikh Guru who was executed by Aurangzeb was

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Arjan
- (c) Guru Gobind
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (d)

175. Aurangzeb died in the year

- (a) 1760
- (b) 1764
- (c) 1707
- (d) 1700

Ans: (c)

176. The scholar who had accompanied Mohammed of Ghazni to India was

- (a) Al-Raza
- (b) Ibn-Batuta
- (c) Al-Beruni
- (d) Al-Firdausi

Ans: (b)

177. In which town is the mausoleum of Sher Shah located?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Fatehpur Sikri

- (c) Sahasaram
- (d) Agra

Ans: (c)

178. A standing army had been introduced by

- (a) Firuz Tughluq
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Balban

Ans: (b)

179. Which art did Jahangir patronise in particular?

- (a) Architecture
- (b) Painting
- (c) Music
- (d) Sculpture

Ans: (b)

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180. To whom does the Lingayat Movement owe its origin?

- (a) Vidyaranya
- (b) Meerabai
- (c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (d) Basava

Ans: (d)

181. Which was the language adopted by the Bhakti saints to preach their ideas to the masses?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Ardh-Magadhi
- (d) Regional vernacular languages

Ans: (d)

182. Who is the author of the famous literary work Tahqiq-i-Hind?

- (a) Dandin
- (b) Badauni
- (c) Bhavabhuti
- (d) Alberuni

Ans: (d)

183. In the year 1528, Akbar took the momentous step of

- (a) Banning Sati
- (b) Removing Jaziya
- (c) Forming an army of jackals
- (d) Propounding a new religion Din-i-Ilahi

Ans: (d)

184. Which Mughal emperor is credited with having composed secular Hindi songs?

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Babar

Ans: (a)

185. What does the Sangam age owe its name to?

- (a) Village assembly
- (b) Jain Influence
- (c) Confluence of rivers

(d) A literary guild

Ans: (d)

186. The Shahnama had been written by

- (a) Alberuni
- (b) Amir Khusrao
- (c) Firdausi
- (d) Abul Fazl

Ans: (c)

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187. What did Ramanuja preach?

- (a) The nearing apocalypse
- (b) Gyan Marga
- (c) The Bhakti Cult
- (d) Ahimsa

Ans: (c)

188. What are the sculptures of the Mathura School of Art made out of?

- (a) Marble
- (b) Wood
- (c) Granite

(d) Red Sandstone

Ans: (d)

189. Who had preached "Rama and Rahim are two different names of the same God"?

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Sant Kabir
- (c) Ramanuja
- (d) Ramananda

Ans: (b)

190. Which Sultan's reign witnessed as much as half of the produce being charged as revenue from certain provinces?

- (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: (c)

191. During the period 1000-1026 AD, how many plundering raids did Mahmud of Ghaznavi carry out in India?

- (a) 8
- (b) 12
- (c) 17
- (d) 26

Ans: (c)

192. In which year did Mahmud of Ghaznavi perform the infamous plunder of the Somnath temple?

- (a) 1008
- (b) 1017
- (c) 1022
- (d) 1026

Ans: (d)

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193. The Purana Qila (at Delhi) was constructed in the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Jahangir

Ans: (c)

194. The mausoleum of Jahangir had been built by _____ at _____.

- (a) Shah Jahan : Delhi
- (b) Noorjahan : Lahore
- (c) Shah Jahan : Fatehpur Sikri

(d) Nooljahan : Agra

Ans: (b)

195. The architectural structures constructed by Shah Jahan did not include

- (a) Jama Masjid in Delhi
- (b) Jahangir's mausoleum in Lahore
- (c) Moti Masjid in Agra
- (d) Red Fort in Delhi

Ans: (b)

196. Which Mughal ruler's reign has been described as the golden age of medieval art and architecture?

- (a) Jahangir's
- (b) Babar's
- (c) Humayun's
- (d) Shah Jahan's

Ans: (d)

197. Malik Amber, Commander of forces of Ahmadnagar was a/an

- (a) Iranian
- (b) Abyssinian
- (c) Afghan
- (d) Persian

Ans: (b)

198. Kondana was renamed Singarh by

- (a) Shaji
- (b) Jijabai
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Sambaji

Ans: (c)

199. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Sadhu from the west'?

- (a) Thomas of Cannan
- (b) St Thomas
- (c) St Bartholomew
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

200. The Buddha has been eulogized as an ocean of wisdom and compassion in

- (a) Buddha-Charita
- (b) Jataka tales
- (c) Amarakosa
- (d) The Light of Aisa

Ans: (c)

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