

PRACTICE SET - 1
CHAPTER – Medieval India
200 HISTORY QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS
by - www.QuizKaSamna.com

The real founder of the Sultanate of Delhi and its first dynasty was

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

Ans: (c)

From the point of view of the Turkish rule, the most important contribution of Iltutmish was

- (a) Establishment of dynastic rule
- (b) He was the first Muslim ruler in India to issue coins
- (c) He made Delhi the capital of the Sultanate
- (d) He organised the Iqta System

Ans: (d)

The original name of Tansen, the greatest musician of the court of Akbar, was

- (a) Makaranda Pandey
- (b) Ramatanu Pande
- (c) Haridas
- (d) Lal Kalawant

Ans: (b)

Todarmal is associated with the revenue system known as

- (a) Kankut
- (b) Ghalla Bakshi
- (c) Zabti or Zabt
- (d) Nasaq

Ans: (c)

The greatest historian of the reign of Akbar, who wrote Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari, was

- (a) Nizamuddin Ahmad
- (b) Abdur Qadir Badauni
- (c) Abul Fazl
- (d) Abdas Khan Arwani

Ans: (c)

Akbar granted the present site of Amritsar to the Sikh Guru

- (a) Amar Das
- (b) Angad
- (c) Ram Das
- (d) Arjan

Ans: (a)

6. Mansabdari System was founded by Akbar. The Mansabdars were

- (a) military commanders
- (b) provincial governors
- (c) high civil and military officers
- (d) all of the above

Ans: (d)

The most important poet at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni, who wrote Shahnama and is regarded as the "Immortal Homer of the East" was

- (a) Utbi
- (b) Firdausi
- (c) Alberuni
- (d) Baihaqi

Ans: (b)

During the course of his numerous invasions, Muhammad Ghori (Before his conquest in the Second Battle of Tarain) was defeated by

- (a) Chalukya king Bhima II of Gujarat
- (b) Prithviraja Chauhan III of Ajmer
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) (b) and the Chandela king Paramardi

Ans: (c)

Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in India by defeating

- (a) Prithviraj Chauhan in Second Battle of Tarain
- (b) Jayachanda in the Battle of Chandawar
- (c) The Chandelas
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

Of the so-called 'Nine Gems of the Court of Akbar' the one who was a reputed poet of Hindi, was

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Faizi
- (c) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- (d) Birbal

Ans: (c)

It is said that Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji, one of the commanders of Muhammad Ghuri, conquered Nadia (one of the capitals of Bengal) with only 18 horsemen. The king of Bengal who then fled barefoot from his palace was

- (a) Samantasena

- (b) Hemantasena
- (c) Ballalasena
- (d) Lakshamanasena

Ans: (d)

The Buddhist universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila in Bihar were destroyed during the invasions of

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (b) Muhammad Ghori
- (c) Bakhtiyar Khalji
- (d) All Mardan Khalji

Ans: (c)

Haziya (the daughter of Iltutmish) the only woman ruler in the history of Medieval India ascended the throne with the support of

- (a) the army
- (b) the nobility
- (c) the people of Delhi
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

The first Sultan of Delhi to cross the Narmada and move to the south was

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

Ans: (c)

The only known ruler in the history of India to have fixed the prices of different commodities, rigidly enforced quality control and ensured easy availability of essential commodities was

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Raziya
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans: (b)

The first medieval ruler to propound the divine theory of Kingship was

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Raziya
- (c) Balban
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (c)

Alauddin Khalji rigidly enforced 'market control' or economic regulations for

- (a) building up a large and contented army with small salaries
- (b) the general welfare of the people
- (c) both (a) and (b) above
- (d) curbing dishonest merchants and traders

Ans: (c)

Muhammad-bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he named Daulatabad) because

- (a) Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions
- (b) Devagiri was more centrally located
- (c) from Devagiri he wanted to complete the conquest of the South
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

The most important aspect of Sultan Firuz Tughluq's constructive policy was

- (a) opening of a large number of Karkhanas
- (b) the digging of canals and wells
- (c) foundation of cities and construction of colleges, mosques, hospitals, etc.
- (d) promotion of horticulture

Ans: (b)

The Sultan who completed the conquest of the South and broke the political barriers between the North and the South was

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

Ans: (c)

The famous Moorish (from Morocco) traveller Ibn Batuta, who visited India recorded his experiences in a book entitled Safarnama or Rehla, was appointed Qazi of Delhi by Sultan

- (a) Mubarak Shah Khalji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Mohammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (c)

Match the respective cities founded by the following Sultana of Delhi:

List-I List-II

(Sultans) (Cities)

- A. Alauddin Khalji 1. Firuzabad
- B. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq 2. Jaunpur
- C. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq 3. Tughluqabad
- D. Firuz Tughluq 4. Daulatabad

5. Siri

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 5 3 4 1 & 2
- (b) 2 1 3 4 & 5
- (c) 2 3 1 4 & 5

(d) 5 2 3 1 & 4

Ans: (a)

The Sultan of Delhi who transferred two monolithic Mauryan pillars to Delhi to beautify his capital, was

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

Ans: (c)

Timur invaded India and ordered a general massacre of the people of Delhi during the reign of

- (a) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- (b) Ghiyasuddin II
- (c) Abu Bakr
- (d) Alauddin Sikandar

Ans: (a)

A ruling dynasty established in India at the instance of Timur was

- (a) Saiyad
- (b) Lodi
- (c) Shahmir
- (d) Khalji

Ans: (a)

The Akbar of Kashmir who reconstructed and rehabilitated all the temples and asked Jonaraja to continue further Kalhana's Rajatarangini was

- (a) Sikandar
- (b) Shah Mir Samsuddin
- (c) Zain-ul-Abidin
- (d) Saifuddin

Ans: (c)

Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the aide of Marwar was fought by

- (a) Ajit Singh
- (b) Durgadas
- (c) Hadas of Bundi
- (d) Indra Singh

Ans: (b)

The Sikh Guru executed by Aurangzeb after cruel torture was

- (a) Har Rai
- (b) Har Krishan
- (c) Hargobind
- (d) Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (d)

During the last 25 years of his reign, Aurangzeb was mainly involved in long-drawn wars against

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Golconda
- (c) Marathas
- (d) All the above

Ans: (c)

Shivaji founded the Maratha kingdom by annexing the territories of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Mughals
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Bijapur, Golconda and the Mughals

Ans: (c)

The most decisive battle between the forces of Dara and Aurangzeb (in the war of Succession) was fought at

- (a) Dharmat
- (b) Samugarh
- (c) Deorai
- (d) Khajwa

Ans: (b)

Assuming the title of Alamgir, Aurangzeb crowned himself as Emperor on July 21, 1658 at

- (a) Agra

- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Delhi

Ans: (d)

The famous Mughal General who conquered Assam, Chittagong, etc. in the north-east was

- (a) Shaista Khan
- (b) Mir Jumla
- (c) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- (d) Jaswant Singh

Ans: (b)

Nur Jehan is associated with the construction of

- (a) Her husband's tomb at Shahdara (Lahore)
- (b) Her father Itimad-ud-Daulah's tomb at Agra
- (c) Akbar's tomb at Sikandra (Agra)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: (d)

The liberal religion preached by the saints of Maharashtra and rigidly followed by Shivaji is known as

- (a) Desh Dharma
- (b) Maharashtra Dharma
- (c) Rashtra Dharma
- (d) Hindu Dharma

Ans: (b)

The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was

- (a) Shaista Khan
- (b) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- (c) Prince Muazzam
- (d) Dilir Khan

Ans: (b)

Tarabai, who conducted the affairs of the Maratha government from 1700 to 1707 AD, was the widow of the Maratha King

- (a) Shambhaji
- (b) Shivaji II
- (c) Raja Ram
- (d) Shivaji III

Ans: (c)

The Mughal government can be described as an/a

- (a) Autocracy
- (b) Liberal monarchy
- (c) Centralised despotism
- (d) Absolute monarchy

Ans: (c)

The Maratha dominion of Shivaji was known as

- (a) Swaraj
- (b) Mulk-i-qadim

- (c) Maharajya
- (d) Maratha Rastra

Ans: (a)

The Administrative Council of Shivaji was known as,

- (a) Parishad
- (b) Mantriparishad
- (c) Ashtapradhan
- (d) Rajyaparishad

Ans: (c)

The Mughal troops were largely drawn from

- (a) The Rajput Chiefs
- (b) Tributary Chiefs
- (c) Mansabdars
- (d) Central Contingents

Ans: (c)

The Jagirdars during the Mughal period were

- (a) Mansabdars
- (b) Zamindars
- (c) All assignees of Jagirs
- (d) All the above

Ans: (c)

Which of the following buildings at Fatehpur Sikri is known as Ibadatkhana where Akbar used to hold religious discussions?

- (a) Diwan-i-Aam
- (b) Diwan-i-Khas
- (c) Panch Mahal
- (d) Jami Masjid

Ans: (b)

Two marble masterpieces of the reign of Shah Jahan were

- (a) Diwan-i-Khas and Musamman Bulj (Jasmine Palace at Agra)
- (b) Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) and Taj Mahal (at Agra)
- (c) Diwan-i-Aam and Shish Mahal (at Agra)
- (d) Jami Masjid and Diwan-i-Khas (Shahjahanabad, Delhi)

Ans: (b)

On the wall of which building built by Shah Jahan, is the following Persian couplet inscribed "if there is paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this"?

- (a) Jasmine Palace
- (b) Moti Masjid
- (c) Diwan-i-Aam, Delhi
- (d) Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi

Ans: (d)

The later Mughal King, popularly known as Shah-i-Bekhabar (the Heedless King), was

- (a) Bahadur Shah
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Muhammad Shah
- (d) Shah Alam I

Ans: (a)

Two Sayid brothers Sayid Abdullah Khan and Sayid Hussan Ali Khan (who rose to become the king makers during the later Mughal period) met their downfall during the reign of

- (a) Farrukhsiyar
- (b) Rafi-ud-Daljat
- (c) Rafi-ud-Daula
- (d) Muhammad Shah

Ans: (d)

The famous Sikh leader Banda Bahadur was captured and executed during the reign of the Mughal emperor?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Bahadur Shah I
- (c) Jahandar Shah
- (d) Farrukhsiyar

Ans: (c)

Which Mughal emperor was a great musician, a great patron of Hindustani Music and was popularly known as Rangila?

- (a) Bahadur Shah I
- (b) Bahadur Shah II
- (c) Muhammad Shah
- (d) Ahmad Shah

Ans: (c)

During the second decade of the 18th century numerous independent dynasties were founded in different parts of India. The dynasty founded by Chin Qulich Khan (popularly known as Nizam-u1-mulk) in the Deccan was known as

- (a) Qutb Shahi
- (b) Asafjahi
- (c) Adil Shahi
- (d) Muhajamjahi

Ans: (b)

The independent kingdom of Awadh 'was founded by

- (a) Saadat Khan
- (b) Safdar Jang
- (c) Shuja-ud-Daulah
- (d) Asaf-ud-Daulah

Ans: (a)

The founder of the independent state of Bengal was

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan
- (b) Alivardi Khan

- (c) Shuja-ud-Din
 - (d) Sarfaraz Khan
- Ans: (a)

The Jat king of Bharatpur who is known as the 'Plato of the Jat tribe' and the 'Jat

Ulysses' was

- (a) Churaman
- (b) Gokula
- (c) Badan Singh
- (d) Suraj Mal

Ans: (d)

Before the rise of Ranjit Singh to power, the Punjab was under the control of various

- (a) Chiefs of Abmad Shah Abdali
- (b) Sikh Misls (military brotherhoods)
- (c) Maratha commanders
- (d) Sikh Sardars

Ans: (b)

The Maratha Kingdom under the Peshwas was

- (a) a loose federation
- (b) a military State
- (c) a confederacy (Mandala or Sangha)
- (d) a regency of the Peshwa

Ans: (c)

The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune (Poona), the pivot of the Maratha government was known as

- (a) Huzur Daftar
- (b) El Beriz Daftar
- (c) Chalthe Daftar
- (d) Peshwa Daftar

Ans: (a)

Who completed the Qutub Minar?

- (a) Rajiya
- (b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Babar

Ans: (c)

Which of the following are true about Shivaji?

1. He was a disciple of Ramdas Samarth.
2. He levied Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
3. He became the Peshwa.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) III and I

Ans: (c)

Defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj (1540) also constructed the Purana Qila of New Delhi

- (a) Adil Shah
- (b) Malik Kafur
- (c) Bin-Kasim
- (d) Sher Shah Suri

Ans: (d)

The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between

- (a) Babar and Daulat Khan
- (b) Babar and Ibrahim Lodi
- (c) Babar and Alam Khan
- (d) Babar and Rana Sanga

Ans: (b)

Akbar founded the Din-i-Ilahi primarily to

- (a) Establish a national religion which would be acceptable to the Muslims and the Hindus
- (b) Ensure racial and communal harmony
- (c) Found a religious institution
- (d) Put an end to differences between Hindus and Muslims

Ans: (a)

Match the following:

List-I List-II

- A. Qutub Minar 1. Muhammad Adil Shah
- B. Gol Gumbj 2. Iltutmish
- C. Buland Darwaja 3. Aurangzeb
- D. Moti Masjid 4. Jahangir
- 5. Akbar

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 5 1 3 4
- (b) 2 4 5 1
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 2 1 5 3

Ans: (d)

The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was a fight between Rajput and Mughal forces. Who led the Mughal forces?

- (a) Man Singh
- (b) Jai Singh
- (c) Khurram
- (d) Akbar

Ans: (d)

Name the Rajput General who bravely fought the Battle of Khanwa before losing to Babar.

- (a) Rana Man Singh
- (b) Raja Jai Singh
- (c) Rana Sanga
- (d) Rana Pratap

Ans: (c)

Defeat in the Battle of Talikota saw the downfall of which empire

- (a) Ahmednagar
- (b) Vijaynagar
- (c) Chola
- (d) Rashtrakuta

Ans: (b)

Babar came to India originally from

- (a) Khiva
- (b) Ferghana
- (c) Khorasan
- (d) Seistan

Ans: (b)

The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Akbar

Ans: (c)

At the time, when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor was

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Muhammad Shah
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Shah Alam

Ans: (b)

Consider the following statements regarding the Vijayanagar empire:

1. It was named after the city of Vijayanagara.
2. Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest of all the Vijayanagar rulers.
3. Kings of Vijayanagar ruled on behalf of Shaivite deity Virupaksha.
4. Vijayanagar empire successfully resisted the march of the Delhi Sultans to the south.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

The founder of the Pala dynasty of Bengal was

- (a) Gopala
- (b) Dharmapala
- (c) Devapala
- (d) Mahipala

Ans: (a)

The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was

- (a) Alauddin Khalji

- (b) Jalaluddin Khalji
- (c) Balban
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

Alberuni came to India along with

- (a) Mahmud Ghazni
- (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
- (c) Muhammad Ghuri
- (d) Timur

Ans: (a)

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Ziauddin Barni – Tarikh-i-Muhammadi
- (b) Amir Khusrao – Tabqat-i-Nasiri
- (c) Ibn Batuta – Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- (d) Shams-i-Siraj Afif – Tarikh-i-Feroze Shahi

Ans: (d)

Consider the following statements: In the reign of Jahangir, Kandahar could not be recaptured due to

1. Inefficiency of Mughal Army
2. Refusal of Khurram to proceed to that place
3. Difficulties in organising an expedition
4. Severe cold in Afghanistan

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

Who among the following Sultana was advised by Qazi Mughiauddin to act according to the laws of Shariat, but the Sultan rejected his advice?

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

Ans: (b)

Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-1 List-2

(Name) (Work)

- A. Abdul Hamid 1. Akbar Nama
- B. Abul Fazl 2. Muntakhabut Tawarikh
- C. Badauni 3. Tabaqat-i-Akbari
- D. Nizamuddin Ahmad 4. Badshahnama

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 4 1 3 2

- (b) 1 4 2 3
- (c) 1 4 3 2
- (d) 4 1 2 3

Ans: (a)

Dhrupad Dhamar style of singing was started by

- (a) Vishnu Digambar Paluskar
- (b) Tansen
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Raja Man Singh Tomar

Ans: (a)

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I List-II

- A. Ibadatkhana 1. Kutub-ud-din Aibak
- B. Jama Masjid of Delhi 2. Rana Kumbha
- C. Adhai Din Ka Jhompada 3. Shah Jahan
- D. Vijay Stambha of Chittor 4. Mehmud Begda
- 5. Akbar

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 5 3 1 2
- (b) 5 3 4 2
- (c) 2 4 5 1
- (d) 3 5 1 4

Ans: (a)

The rockcut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the

- (a) Chola Kings
- (b) Pallava Kings
- (c) Pandya Kings
- (d) Satavahana Kings

Ans: (b)

'Sufi Sect' originated and developed in

- (a) Islam
- (b) Christianity
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Zoroastrianism

Ans: (a)

The earnings of the kings in the Medieval age were mostly derived from

- (a) Offerings made at the temples
- (b) Trade
- (c) Land revenue

(d) Industrial production

Ans: (c)

"Mansabdars" in Mughal period were

(a) Landlords and zamindars

(b) Officials of the state

(c) Those who had to give revenue

(d) Revenue collectors

Ans: (a)

The purpose of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on India was

(a) to plunder the wealth of India

(b) to spread Islam in India

(c) to rule over the territories of India

(d) None of these

Ans: (a)

The sculpture with the three faces of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh known as "Trimurti" appears in

(a) Ajanta Caves

(b) Elephanta Caves

(c) Ellora Caves

(d) Kalva Caves

Ans: (b)

Which one of the following was the cause of disintegration of the Mughal Empire?

(a) War of succession among sons of Aurangzeb

(b) Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali

(c) Revolts of various communities like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs etc.

(d) All of the above mentioned factors contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

Ans: (d)

Sultanates of Delhi have taken which of the following in their buildings from the ancient architecture?

(a) Mehrab

(b) Arched openings

(c) Decoration figures

(d) Gumbaj

Ans: (b)

During the Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were not included in his government?

(a) Rajputs

(b) Marathas

(c) Pathans

(d) All of these

Ans: (b)

87. What was the important reason for fall of Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Unity among the Muslim rulers
- (b) Internal instability and weakness of Princes
- (c) Moplah's rebellion
- (d) Economic bankruptcy

Ans: (a)

Who was the famous Deccan Hindu king whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?

- (a) Rajendra Chola
- (b) Rajaraja I
- (c) Pulakesin
- (d) Mahipala II

Ans: (a)

Who were 'Jagirdars' during the reign of Akbar?

- (a) Large estate owners
- (b) Officials of state who were given jagir' in place of cash pay
- (c) Revenue collectors
- (d) Autonomous rulers under Akbar

Ans: (a)

Which of the following features are associated with the architecture of Tughluq period? Select the correct answer using the codes given below the features.

1. Sloping walls
2. Deliberate attempt to combine the principles of the arch, the lintel and the beam in the buildings.
3. Placing the buildings especially the tombs on a high platform.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3

Ans: (b)

Who among the following was known as a "Nirguna" reformer?

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Surdas
- c) Kabir
- d) Tulsidas

Ans: (c)

Which statement about Amir Khusrao is not true?

- (a) He was a great poet.
- (b) He was a great historian.
- (c) He wrote poetry in Hindi and Urdu.
- (d) He worked for the Hindu-Muslim unity

Ans: (d)

When Mahmud was Ghazni invaded Somnath, the ruler of Gujarata was

- (a) Mularaja
- (b) Bhima I
- (c) Jayasimha Siddharaja
- (d) Bhima II

Ans: (d)

Malik Muhammad Jayasi has written an epic, Padmavat, relating to king Ratan Singh and his queen Padmini of

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

Ans: (d)

Alauddin Khalji's commander who led the campaign to South India was

- (a) Alpkhan
- (b) Ulugh Khan
- (c) Nusarat Khan
- (d) Malik Kafur

Ans: (d)

The medieval Indian Sultan who has been called the "Prince of 'Moneyera" is

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Sher Shah Suri
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (c)

The medieval Hindu ruler who was a contemporary of Akbar, and took the title of Vikramaditya was

- (a) Rana Pratap (of Mewar)
- (b) Sadasiva Raya (of Vijayanagar)
- (c) Raja Man Singh (of Amber)
- (d) Hemachandra (Hemu)

Ans: (d)

The only Sultan of Delhi to conquer Chittor, the capital of Mewar was

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Sikandar Lodhi

Ans: (c)

The first known ruler to introduce canal irrigation in India was

- (a) Krishnadevaraya
- (b) Firuz Tughluq
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Tipu Sultan

Ans: (b)

The diary of Athanasius (Afanasi) Nikitin, the first Russian traveller to India, is entitled

- (a) A passage to India
- (b) The land of miracles
- (c) The journey beyond the three seas
- (d) Travel to the land of honey and gold

Ans: (c)

Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were

- (a) Millet and Groundnut
- (b) Potato and Mustard
- (c) Tobacco and Maize
- (d) Indigo and Maize

Ans: (c)

The medieval Indian Muslim poet, historian and musician who called himself 'a parrot of India' was

- (a) Mulla Daud
- (b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- (c) Tansen
- (d) Amir Khusrau

Ans: (d)

The Mughal empire reached its maximum territorial extent during the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Bahadur Shah I

Ans: (c)

The second founder of the Maratha Kingdom was

- (a) Tarabai
- (b) Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Peshwa Bajirao
- (d) Shahu

Ans: (b)

The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was

- (a) Safdar Jang
- (b) Shuja-ud-Daula
- (c) Asaf-ud-Daula
- (d) Saadat Khan

Ans: (c)

Though endowed with extraordinary intellect and industry, he lacked practical judgement and common sense. Who is referred to in the above statement.

- (a) Babar
- (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (c) Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) Balban

Ans: (b)

The Sultanate of Delhi reached the height of its power during the reign of

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

Ans: (b)

The Brahmin minister of Shambhaji (Son and Successor of Shivaji) upon whom he invested the title of 'Pinnacle of Poets' was

- (a) Kavi Kalash
- (b) Kavindra Acharya
- (c) Kavi Bhusan
- (d) Kavi Martanda

Ans: (a)

The voluminous compositions attributed to Guru Gobind Singh (the last Sikh Guru) are collectively known as

- (a) Dasam (Padshah Ka) Granth
- (b) Apni Katha
- (c) Baichitra Natak
- (d) Gyan Prabodh

Ans: (c)

Sundar Vilas is the work of a famous Bhakti Saint

- (a) Ramananda
- (b) Guru Nanak
- (c) Dadu
- (d) Tukaram

Ans: (c)

The ruler of Gujarat, who formed an alliance with Egypt and Turkey against the Portuguese in India, was

- (a) Ahmad Shah I
- (b) Mahmud (Shah I) Begarha
- (c) Muzaffar Shah II
- (d) Bahadur Shah

Ans: (b)

Rana Kumbha built the famous 'Tower of Victory' or Kirtistambha at Chittoor in commemoration of his victory against

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Malwa
- (c) Marwarj
- (d) Nagaur

Ans: (b)

In medieval India the state derived the highest income from?

- (a) Jeziah
- (b) Land Revenue
- (c) Trade and Transit Duties
- (d) War Booty

Ans: (b)

The Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi, who transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra, was

- (a) Khizr Khan
- (b) Bahlul Lodi
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans: (c)

The oldest specimens of poetry in the Punjabi language are devotional compositions attributed to

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Guru Angad
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (b)

Sufism the liberal and mystic movement of Islam, reached India in the ____ century?

- (a) 11th
- (b) 12th
- (c) 14th
- (d) 13th

Ans: (a)

The Sufi Saint, contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan, was

- (a) Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti
- (b) Sheikh Salim Chisti
- (c) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (d) Baba Farid

Ans: (a)

Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as

- (a) Khangahs
- (b) Qalandars
- (c) Silsilahs
- (d) Darveshs

Ans: (c)

The earliest Sufi order to arrive in India was

- (a) Chisti
- (b) Suhrawardy
- (c) Qadiri
- (d) Naqshbandi

Ans: (a)

Sankardeva was a great bhakti saint of

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Assam

Ans: (d)

The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of

- (a) Assam
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans: (b)

The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at Satara and is said to have died in Punjab, was

- (a) Jnanesvar
- (b) Namadeva
- (c) Tukaram
- (d) Guru Ramdas

Ans: (b)

Kabir was contemporary of

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Sultan Sikandar Lodhi
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Babar

Ans: (c)

Harihara and Bukka, the founders of the empire of Vijayanagar, named their dynasty as

- (a) Sangama
- (b) Saluva
- (c) Tuluva
- (d) Aravidu

Ans: (a)

The founder of the Bahamani Kingdom was

- (a) Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah
- (b) Mohammad Shah I
- (c) Ahmad Shah
- (d) Firuz Shah

Ans: (a)

The first capital of the Bahamani Kingdom was

- (a) Gulbarga
- (b) Bidar
- (c) Daulatabad
- (d) Golconda

Ans: (a)

The Vijayanagar and the Bahamani Kingdoms fought relentlessly throughout the period of their existence for the possession of

- (a) Goa
- (b) Goa, Dabhol and Chaul
- (c) Telengana
- (d) Raichur Doab

Ans: (d)

The city of Vijayanagar (Now known as Hampi) was situated on the northern bank of the river

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Tungabhadra
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Godavari

Ans: (b)

The greatest ruler in the history of Vijayanagar was?

- (a) Deva Raya II
- (b) Saluva Narsimha
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Achyutdeva Raya

Ans: (c)

The Vijayanagar king who wrote a work 'Amuktamalyada' on the lines of kautilya's Arthashastra, was

- (a) Deva Raya II
- (b) Vira Narsimha
- (c) Sri Ranga II
- (d) Krishnadeva Raya

Ans: (d)

The Ashtadiggajas at the court of Krishnadeva Raya were

- (a) eight great ministers like the Maratha Astapradhans
- (b) eight great musicians
- (c) eight great scholars of Telugu literature
- (d) eight great Nayaks of the Empire of Vijayanagar

Ans: (c)

Babar's autobiography, called Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnaman, which is reckoned among "the most enthralling and romantic works in the literature of all times" is written in

- (a) Arabic
- (b) Persian
- (c) Turki

(d) Urdu

Ans: (c)

Humayun lost the Mughal Empire to Sher Shah Suri finally In the battle of

(a) Chunar

(b) Chausa

(c) Ghagra

(d) Kannauj

Ans: (d)

Which of the following measures of Sher Shah Suri greatly helped in the promotion of trade and commerce?

(a) He got many important roads built

(b) The roads were very safe

(c) He abolished all internal duties and taxes were levied only at the points of import and sales

(d) He built several sarais on the highways

Ans: (c)

The longest road built by Sher Shah, known as Sarak-I-Azam (currently known as GT Road or Sher Shah Suri Road) ran from the Indus in the North-West to

(a) Calcutta

(b) Dacca

(c) Malda

(d) Sonargaon

Ans: (d)

Sher Shah's mausoleum is at Sahaaaram in Bihar but he died at

(a) Delhi

(b) Agra

(c) Chunar

(d) Kalanjar

Ans: (d)

Hemu, whom Akbar defeated In the Second Battle of Panipat (1556), was

(a) Minister of Sikandar Shah Suri

(b) Minister of Muhammad Adil Shah

(c) Ruler of Rewari

(d) Prime Minister of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar

Ans: (b)

After the devastation of the city of Vijayanagar In 1565, the capital of the empire was shifted to

(a) Penukonda

(b) Chandragiri

(c) Mysore

(d) Gingee

Ans: (a)

The Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama in 1498 first landed at

- (a) Cochin
- (b) Calicut
- (c) Quilon
- (d) Pulicut

Ans: (b)

The Portuguese gained a stronghold in India after defeating the Zamorin of Calicut.

The word Zamorin stands for

- (a) King
- (b) Warlord
- (c) Sealord
- (d) Admiral

Ans: (c)

Who of the following Portuguese is regarded as a 'monster in human disguise' and the one who had no bowels of compassion?

- (a) Vasco da Gama
- (b) Albuquerque
- (c) Almeida
- (d) Joao de Castro

Ans: (a)

Who of the following Portuguese Viceroy in India captured Goa (1510) from the Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur and made it the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India?

- (a) Albuquerque
- (b) Almeida
- (c) Joao De Castro
- (d) Dom Luiz De Atayde

Ans: (a)

The Portuguese naval monopoly in the Indian waters was shattered by the

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (a)

When Chittor was captured by Akbar (1558), the Rana of Mewar was

- (a) Rana Udai Singh
- (b) Rana Pratap
- (c) Rana Kumbha
- (d) Rana Amar Singh

Ans: (a)

In the Battle of Haldighati the Mughal troops were commanded by

- (a) Asaf Khan
- (b) Raja Man Singh of Amber
- (c) Qazi Khan
- (d) Todar Mal

Ans: (b)

After the Call of Chittor, the city which became the capital of Mewar was

- (a) Merta
- (b) Kumbhalgarh
- (c) Mandalgarh
- (d) Udaipur

Ans: (d)

Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of

- (a) Jaisalmer and Khandesh
- (b) Malwa and Gujarat
- (c) Gondwana and Ahmadnagar
- (d) Ranathambhor and Khandesh

Ans: (c)

Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means

- (a) friendship and goodwill to all
- (b) common brotherhood
- (c) fraternity and friendship
- (d) harmony and peace to all

Ans: (d)

Which of the following statements correctly describes the real spirit of Din-i-illahi?

- (a) It was an attempt towards founding a universal religion
- (b) It possessed the excellence of all the existing creeds but defects of none
- (c) It was a concept of common citizenship of the people of common faith
- (d) It was founded to instil intense loyalty to the emperor

Ans: (b)

Akbar had incorporated some principles of social reforms in the Din-i-illahi. Which of the following social reforms did not form part of Din-i-illahi?

- (a) Remarriage of widows
- (b) Prohibition of child marriage
- (c) Monogamy
- (d) Rejection of seclusion of women

Ans: (d)

Akbar's son and successor Salim, on becoming the emperor, assumed the name of

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Jahangir Alampanah
- (c) Jahangir Alamgir
- (d) Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

Ans: (d)

The Mughal queen, whose name was inscribed on the coins and on all royal farmans as well as attached to the imperial signature was

- (a) Jodha Bai
- (b) Nur Jahan
- (c) Mumtaz Mahal
- (d) Ladli Begum

Ans: (b)

The first martyrdom in Sikh history in the reign of Jahangir was of

- (a) Guru Ram Das
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Angad
- (d) Guru Arjan

Ans: (d)

An ambassador of the British King James I, who secured favourable privileges for the East India Company from Emperor Jahangir, was

- (a) Hawkins
- (b) Henry Middleton
- (c) Thomas Roe
- (d) Josiah Child

Ans: (c)

Mughal painting reached its zenith during the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (b)

The most important political gain to the Mughals during the reign of Shah Jahan was

- (a) annexation of Ahmadnagar
- (b) treaties with Bijapur and Golconda
- (c) both (a) and (b) above
- (d) expulsion of the Portuguese from Hughli

Ans: (c)

The son of Shah Jahan , who studied the New Testament, the writings of the Muslim suns, the Vedanta philosophy, Upaniashadas, etc. and sought to find a meeting point between Hinduism and Islam, was

- (a) Dara Shukoh
- (b) Murad
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Shuja

Ans: (a)

The only Hindu noble at the court of Akbar to accept the Din-illahi was

- (a) Man Singh
- (b) Todar Mal
- (c) Birbal
- (d) Bhagwan Das

Ans: (c)

The last great royal patrons of Buddhism in India were the

- (a) Palas
- (b) Gurjar Pratiharas
- (c) Paramaras
- (d) Senas

Ans: (a)

The Pallava ruler who built the famous Kailash temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram was

- (a) Narsimhavarman II
- (b) Parmesvarvarman I
- (c) Mahendra Varman I
- (d) Narsimhavarman

Ans: (a)

The great religious thinker and philosopher Shankaracharya was born in Kerala at

- (a) Keladi
- (b) Quilon
- (c) Trivandrum
- (d) Calicut

Ans: (a)

Which of the following was defended by Chand Bibi against the Mughals?

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Berar
- (c) Ahmednagar
- (d) Bedar

Ans: (c)

Who was the Mughal Prince who was well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanakrit?

- (a) Prince Akbar
- (b) Prince Salim
- (c) Prince Sulaiman Shukoh
- (d) Prince Dara Shukoh

Ans: (d)

In whose reign did the Mughal painting reach its zenith?

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

(d) Humayun

Ans: (a)

What is the correct chronological sequence of the later Mughal emperors?

1. Bahadur Shah-I
2. Farrukhsiyar
3. Muhammad Shah
4. Jahandar Shah

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2; 3, 4
- (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
- (c) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (d) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans: (b)

The well-known painting showing the arrival at the Mughal Court of the great singer

Tansen exhibits

- (a) The Persian Style
- (b) Gandhara Style
- (c) Hindu Style
- (d) The fusion of the Mughal and Hindu Styles

Ans: (d)

The original name of Balban was

- (a) Zia-ud-Din
- (b) Ala-ud-Din
- (c) Muhammad
- (d) Ulugh Khan

Ans: (d)

Ghazni was a small principality in

- (a) Mongolia
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Persia
- (d) Afghanistan

Ans: (d)

Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

- (a) Abu Said
- (b) Abul Fazl
- (c) Firadausi
- (d) Al-Beruni

Ans: (d)

In 1206 AD Muhammad of Ghuri was killed at

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Damayak
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Tarain

Ans: (b)

Who is known as the "Slave of a slave"?

- (a) MUhammad-bin-Qasim
- (b) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Ans: (c)

Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Aram Shah
- (c) Nasiruddin Mahmood
- (d) Iltutmish

Ans: (d)

Who among the following came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?

- (a) Al-Masudi
- (b) Al-Beruni
- (c) Sulaiman
- (d) Abdul Haq

Ans: (b)

Timur's invasion has taken place during the reign of

- (a) Abu Bakr Tughluq
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughluq

Ans: (d)

Which Sultan of Delhi died while playing the chaugon (Polo)?

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- (c) Samsuddin Iltutmish
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmood

Ans: (a)

Ayagara in Vijayanagar were

- (a) Adiministrators of Nadus
- (b) Governors of Provinces
- (c) Administrators of Kottams
- (d) Village functionaries

Ans: (d)

Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

- (a) Bhoja
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Amoghavarsha

Ans: (c)

Which monarch called himself as the second Alexander?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Samudra Gupta
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Chandra Gupta II

Ans: (c)

The state-promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by

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

Ans: (b)

What was the bone of contention between Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Kingdoms?

- (a) Krishna Delta
- (b) Raichur Doab
- (c) Godavari Delta
- (d) Telangana

Ans: (b)

Which among the following was the most appropriate cause for the failure of Raziya?

- (a) Her sex
- (b) Her intention to be the ruler not only in name but also in fact
- (c) Her unpopularity with the people of Delhi
- (d) Her incompetence

Ans: (b)

The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well versed in various, branches of learning including astronomy, mathematics and medicine was

- (a) Sikandar Lodhi
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (c)

The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was

- (a) Nadu
- (b) Mandalam
- (c) Rajya
- (d) Kottam

Ans: (b)

184. The term Iqta means

- (a) assignments of land as reward of pension
- (b) revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
- (c) an administrative grant or relief
- (d) a unit of local government

Ans: (b)

The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining the land revenue was

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

Ans: (c)

Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?

- (a) Mahmud Gawan
- (b) Hasan Gangu
- (c) Sikandar Shah
- (d) Malik Ambar

Ans: (b)

The rulers of the Lodhi dynasty were

- (a) Turks settled in Afghanistan
- (b) Pure Turks
- (c) Pure Afghan
- (d) Timurid Turks

Ans: (c)

The Nobility of the Delhi Sultanate was largely composed of

- (a) Afghans
- (b) Arabs
- (c) Turks
- (d) Composite elements

Ans: (c)

The largest standing army of the Delhi Sultanate directly paid by the State was created by

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

Ans: (d)

The Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus during the rule of

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

Ans: (c)

The main aim of the attacks of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in south India was

- (a) extension of the empire
- (b) plunder of wealth
- (c) propagation of the Muslim culture in South India
- (d) to compel the rulers of South India to accept the sovereignty of the Delhi Sultanate

Ans: (a)

Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

- (a) Muzaffar Shah II
- (b) Ahmad Shah
- (c) Qutub-ud-din Ahmad Shah
- (d) Muhammad I Begarha

Ans: (b)

Vijayanagar was founded on the southern bank of the river

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Tungabhadra

Ans: (d)

What was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom?

- (a) Warangal
- (b) Gulbarga
- (c) Devagiri
- (d) Ellichpur

Ans: (b)

Minhaj-ua-Siraj was a

- (a) poet
- (b) musician
- (c) historian
- (d) merchant

Ans: (c)

The city of Ajmer was founded by

- (a) Sindhuraja
- (b) Ajayaraja
- (c) Bhoja
- (d) Vighraharaja

Ans: (b)

Who was the patron deity of Vijayanagar?

- (a) Virupaksha
- (b) Narasimha
- (c) Vittalaswamy
- (d) Venugoplal swamy

Ans: (a)

Who was the founder of Aravidu dynasty of the Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Tirumala
- (b) Sadasiva Raya
- (c) Rama Raya
- (d) Bukka

Ans: (a)

QuizKaSamna.com