

1. In which battle did Maharana Sanga defeat Ibrahim Lodhi?

- (a) Battle of Khatoli
- (b) Battle of Sarangpur
- (c) Battle of Siwana
- (d) Battle of Khanva

Answer is: A

2. The name of the last Caliph of Baghdad appeared for the first time on coins of

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Alauddin Masud Shah

Answer is: B

3. The term used for measurement of land in the Delhi Sultanate Period was

- (a) Kismat-i-Ghalla
- (b) Ghalla-Bakshi
- (c) Masahat
- (d) Ghazi

Answer is: C

4. The Mongols under Changez Khan invaded India, during the reign of

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Qutubuddin Aibek
- (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: B

5. The Sultanate of Delhi, who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikander Lodhi

Answer is: B

6. Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the 'Jagadguru' by his Muslim subjects, because of his belief in secularism?

- (a) Hussain Shah
- (b) Zain-ul-Abidin
- (c) Ibrahim Adil Shah
- (d) Mahmud II

Answer is: C

7. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II
- (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- (d) Nusrat Shah

Answer is: C

8. Who among the following was not a noble under Alauddin Khalji?

- (a) Ain-ul-Mulk Multani
- (b) Zafar Khan
- (c) Nusrat Khan
- (d) Munim Khan

Answer is: D

9. Which of the following sultans had greatest number of slaves in his court?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (d) Feroz Tughlaq

Answer is: C

10. Who among the following appointed Ibn Batuta as the chief Qazi of Delhi?

- (a) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- (d) Mohammad-bin Tughlaq

Answer is: D

11. Malik Kafur was whose Governor General?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Mohammad-bin Tughlaq
- (d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: B

12. In the Delhi Sultanate, an administrative unit called 'Paragana' was headed by an official known as

- (a) Shiqdar
- (b) Barid
- (c) Ariz
- (d) Amil

Answer is: A

13. The Iron Pillar, near Qutub Minar draws attention of scientists due to its

- (a) antiquity
- (b) glitter
- (c) hardness
- (d) restlessness

Answer is: D

14. The largest standing army of the Sultanate, directly paid by the state was created by

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Mohammad-bin Tughlaq
- (d) Sikander Lodhi

Answer is: C

15. The Qutub Minar was completed by the famous ruler

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Answer is: B

16. The Lodhi dynasty was founded by

- (a) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (b) Sikandar Lodhi
- (c) Bahlol Lodhi
- (d) Khizr Khan

Answer is: C

17. Who was the Delhi Sultan, when the threat of invasion by Mongols under Chengiz Khan loomed over India?

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

Answer is: A

18. Famous Hazara temple of Vijaynagar was built during the reign of ?

- (a) Krishnadeva Raya
- (b) Deva Raya-1
- (c) Deva Raya-2
- (d) Harihara

Answer is: A

19. Which one of the following dynasties ruled India after the invasion of Timur?

- (a) Lodhi dynasty
- (b) Sayyid dynasty
- (c) Tughlaq dynasty
- (d) Khalji dyansty

Answer is: B

20. Who was the ruler of Deogiri at the time of Alauddin Khalji's invasion?

- (a) Ramchandra Dev
- (b) Prataprudra Dev
- (c) Malik Kafur
- (d) Rana Ratan Singh

Answer is: A

21. The rulers of Vijaynagar promoted

- (a) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit
- (b) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
- (c) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit
- (d) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit

Answer is: C

22. Who among the following Bahmani rulers built the famous Gol Gumbaj at Bijapur?

- (a) Muhammad Adil Shah
- (b) Muhammad Gawan
- (c) Yusuf Adil Shah
- (d) Ismail Adil Shah

Answer is: A

23. When Babar invaded India who was the ruler of Vijaynagar empire in South India?

- (a) Saluva Narasimha
- (b) Devaraya II
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Sadashiva Raya

Answer is: C

24. The Nayakas in the the Vijaynagar empire were

- (a) central ministers
- (b) Military chiefs controlling particular territories
- (c) cavalry soldiers
- (d) Priests of large and powerful temples

Answer is: B

25. Which region of India was ruled by Sultan Zainul Abidin?

- (a) Asom
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) Odisha

Answer is: C

26. Which one of the following was the capital of Hoyasals?

- (a) Malkhed
- (b) Dwarasamudra
- (c) Somnathpur
- (d) Badami

Answer is: B

27. 'A Forgotten Empire' written by the renowned historian Rebert Sewell is about which one of the following Empires?

- (a) Mauryan Empire
- (b) Kushan Empire
- (c) Vijaynagar Empire
- (d) Mughal Empire

Answer is: C

28. The kingdom of Vijaynagar was founded by

- (a) Vijaya Raja
- (b) Harihar II
- (c) Harihar and Bukka
- (d) Bukka II

Answer is: C

29. Who was called the 'Akbar of Kashmir'?

- (a) Zain-ul-Abidin
- (b) Hussain Shah
- (c) Balban
- (d) Sujauddaulla

Answer is: A

30. Kabir was the disciple of

- (a) Nanak
- (b) Ramanuj
- (c) Shankaracharya
- (d) Ramananda

Answer is: D

31. The mystic poet Mira Bai was

- (a) a Rajput noble woman who never married
- (b) from a Gujarati royal family married to a Rajput
- (c) the daughter of a priest from Madhya Pradesh
- (d) one of the wives of a Rajput ruler

Answer is: D

32. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?

- (a) Dadu
- (b) Kabir
- (c) Ramananda
- (d) Tulsidas

Answer is: C

33. Bhakt Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahagir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: C

34. Among the following, who was not a proponent of Bhakti cult?

- (a) Nagarjuna
- (b) Tukaram
- (c) Tyagaraia
- (d) Vallabhacharya

Answer is: A

35. The shrine of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya is situated at

- (a) Aligarh
- (b) Roorkee
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Ajmer

Answer is: C

36. Who was the founder of the Sufi order in India?

- (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (b) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (c) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (d) Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer is: A

37. Which Sufi Saint' dargah is at Ajmer?

- (a) Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya
- (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (c) Khwaja Salim Chisti
- (d) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Answer is: B

38. What were the Khanquah in the Medieval India?

- (a) Sufi shrine
- (b) State granary
- (c) Provincial treasury
- (d) Wayside resting place for traders

Answer is: A

39. Who was the renowned Jain Acharya, to be greatly honoured by Akbar?

- (a) Chandraprabha Suri
- (b) Hiravijaya Suri
- (c) Pushpadanta
- (d) Yasobhadra

Answer is: B

40. Turamaya, a contemporary of Ashoka, was the ruler of

- (a) Egypt
- (b) Corinth
- (c) Macedonia
- (d) Syria

Answer is: A

41. Which one of the following was the Emperor of India when British East India Company was formed in London?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: A

42. Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Answer is: C

43. Who among the following was illiterate?

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shahjahan
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: C

44. Who among the following Mughal Emperors had the longest reign?

- (a) Bahadur Shah
- (b) Jahandar Shah
- (c) Farrukhsiyar
- (d) Muhammad Shah

Answer is: D

45. In 1717, which Mughal Emperor gave the English East India Company a firman granting trade privileges in India?

- (a) Shah Alam II
- (b) Bahadur Shah
- (c) Jahandar Shah
- (d) Farrukhsiyar

Answer is: D

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

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

Answer is: C

47. The Battle of Khanwa in 1527 was fought between

- (a) Babar and Rana Sanga
- (b) Ibrahim Lodhi and Rana Sanga
- (c) Humayun and Sher Shah
- (d) Humayun and Nusrat Shah

Answer is: A

48. Mughal dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodhi dynasty was to

- (a) Bahlol Lodhi
- (b) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- (c) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (d) Sikander Lodhi

Answer is: C

49. Among the following which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-Kul?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shahjahan

Answer is: C

50. Babar came to India originally from

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

Answer is: A

51. The medieval ruler who was known to establish a Ministry of Agriculture was

- (a) Alauddin khilaji
- (b) Mohammed bin Tughlaq
- (c) Sher Shah Suri
- (d) Akbar

Answer is: B

52. During Aurangzeb's reign, whose duty was it to see that people lived their lives in accordance with the 'shariat'?

- (a) Ahadis
- (b) Mansabdars
- (c) Muhtasibs
- (d) Walashuhis

Answer is: C

53. Which Mughal Emperor was first a prisoner of the British and later a pensioner of the Marathas till his death?

- (a) Shah Alam II
- (b) Bahadur Shah II
- (c) Alamgir II
- (d) Akbar Shah II

Answer is: A

54. Who is believed to have created the raga Miyan Ki Malhar?

- (a) Tansen
- (b) Baiju Bawara
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Swami Haridasa

Answer is: A

55. The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Chhotanagpur
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Golconda

Answer is: B

56. A renowned Jain scholar who was greatly honoured by Akbar was

- (a) Hemchandra
- (b) Harivijaya
- (c) Vastupala
- (d) Bhadrabahu

Answer is: B

57. Which one is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a)The Panch Mahal
- (b)Moti Masjid
- (c)Tomb of Salim Chisti
- (d)The Mariam Palace

Answer is: B

58. The original name of Tansen, the most famous musician at the court of Akbar was

- (a)Lal kalawant
- (b)Banda Bahadur
- (c)Ramtanu Pande
- (d)Markandey Pande

Answer is: C

59. Where did Babur die?

- (a)Agra
- (b)Kabul
- (c)Lahore
- (d)Delhi

Answer is: A

60. Which of the undermentioned facts about Taj Mahal is not correct?

- (a)It is a magnificent mausoleum
- (b)It was built by Shahjahan
- (c)It is situated outside Agra Fort
- (d)The names of artisans who built it are engraved on it

Answer is: D

61. Who is the author of 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

- (a)Abul Fazi
- (b)Abdus Samad
- (c)Bairam Khan
- (d)Raja Todarmal

Answer is: A

62. 'Din-e-Ilahi' of Akbar was not a success because

- (a)After Akbar, it was not patronized
- (b)the Muslims did not accept other religion practices
- (c)it was not suitably projected to the masses
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D

63. Bahadur Shah was

- (a)last ruler of the Lodis
- (b)last Maghul ruler
- (c)successor of Shershah
- (d)successor of the Maratha ruler Shivaji

Answer is: B

64. The first Indian Hindi scholar of the Mughal period was

- (a)Malik Muhammaad Jayasi
- (b)Abdur Rahim
- (c)Mulla Wajhi
- (d)Chandbardai

Answer is: B

65. Who among the following was defeated by Babur i the first Battle of Panipat?

- (a)Bahlol Lodi
- (b)Daulat Khan Lodi
- (c)Ibrahim Lodi
- (d)Sikandar Lodi

Answer is: C

66. The Moti Masjid in Agra was built during the reign of

- (a)Humayun
- (b)Shahjahan
- (c)Aurangzeb
- (d)Shal Alam II

Answer is: B

67. Which of the following structures was constructed by Emperor Akbar in Fatahpur Sikri?

- (a)Moti Mahal
- (b)Rang Mahal
- (c)Panch Mahal
- (d)Hira Mahal

Answer is: C

68.

Tulsidas composed his 'Ramcharitamanasa' in the reign of

- (a)Babur
- (b)Akbar
- (c)Aurangzeb
- (d)Bahadur Shah 'Zafar'

Answer is: B

69.

Who built the Ibadatkhana at Fatahpur Sikri?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Jahangir
- (c)Sahjahan
- (d)Aurangzeb

Answer is: A

70.

Where is the mausoleum of Sher Shah?

- (a) Sasaram
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Kalinjar
- (d) Sonargaon

Answer is: A

71.

Who wrote 'Akabarnama'?

- (a) Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- (b) Faizi
- (c) Abdul Qadir Badauni
- (d) Abul Fazal

Answer is: D

72.

The historian Abul Fazl was killed by

- (a) Hemu
- (b) Bairam Khan
- (c) Uday Singh
- (d) Bir Singhdeo Bundela

Answer is: D

73.

Who was the Sikh Guru to be slaughtered by Aurangzeb?

- (a) Ramdas
- (b) Teg Bahadur
- (c) Arjundev
- (d) Gobind Singh

Answer is: B

74.

Who was derailed at Kannauj in the hands of Sher Shah in 1540?

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

Answer is: C

75.

Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunitions.

- (a) The French
- (b) The Portuguese
- (c) The Dutch
- (d) The English

Answer is: B

76.

Coronation of Shivaji took place in the year

- (a)AD 1627
- (b)AD 1674
- (c)AD 1680
- (d)AD 1670

Answer is: B

77.

The treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed with the British by Peshwa

- (a)Madhav Rao
- (b)Balaji Baji Rao
- (c)Baji Rao I
- (d)Baji Rao

Answer is: D

78.

Between whom was the treaty of Purandhar in 1776 made?

- (a)English and Nizam of Hyderabad
- (b)Marathas and Portuguese
- (c)Marathas and English
- (d)English and Sultan of Mysore

Answer is: C

79.

Shavaji defeated the Mughals in the battle of

- (a)Purandhar
- (b)Raigarh
- (c)Salhar
- (d)Shivner

Answer is: C

80.

Who was called 'Chanakya of Maratha Politics'?

- (a)Baji Rao II
- (b)Balaji Viswanath
- (c)Nana Pharnabis
- (d)Mahadji Scindia

Answer is: C

81.

At the time of Aurangzeb's death, the Maratha leadership was in the hands of

- (a)Shambhuji

- (b)Rajaram
- (c)Jija Bai
- (d)Tara Bai

Answer is: D

82.

Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji?

- (a)Raja Ram
- (b)Balaji Viswanath
- (c)Ganga Bai
- (d)Nanaji Deshmukh

Answer is: A

83.

Who built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Jahangir
- (c)Shahjahan
- (d)Aurangzeb

Answer is: A

84.

Which Mughal Emperor was first prisoner of the British and later a prisoner of the Marathas as till his death?

- (a)Shah Alam II
- (b)Bahadur Shah II
- (c)Alamgir II
- (d)Akbar Shah II

Answer is: A

85.

The Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) at Chittor was built by

- (a)Rana Pratap
- (b)Rana Kumbha
- (c)Rana Sanga
- (d)Bappa Raval

Answer is: B

86.

Who is considered the father of Sahrata (Sitar)?

- (a)Milan Tansen
- (b) Baiju Bawara
- (c)Khurshro Khan
- (d)Bade Ghulam Ali Khan

Answer is: C

87.

In which of the following cities is Charminar situated?

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Rajkot
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Lucknow

Answer is: C

88.

Who of the following built the temple of the Sun God at Konark?

- (a) Anantvarman
- (b) Narasimha I
- (c) Kapilendra
- (d) Purushottama

Answer is: B

89.

The clan of Rajputs who ruled the princely state of Jaipur was

- (a) Sisodiyas
- (b) Kushwahas
- (c) Rathors
- (d) Hadas

Answer is: B

90.

The Medieval Indian writer, who refers to the discovery of America is

- (a) Malik Mahammad Jayasi
- (b) Amir Khusrau
- (c) Raskhan
- (d) Abdul Fazl

Answer is: D

91.

What was 'Abwab'?

- (a) Toll tax
- (b) Religion tax such as Zakat
- (c) Tax on Merchandise and custom duties
- (d) Miscellaneous kinds of taxes like the house tax, grazing tax, irrigation tax etc

Answer is: D

92.

Which Mongol leaders, ambassadors were respected and honoured by balban in 1299, during the reign of Nasiruddin Mohammad Shah?

- (a) Tair
- (b) Halaku
- (c) Qutlugh Khwaja

(d)Sald

Answer is: B
93.

Which of the dynasties rulers for the shortest period of time during the course of the Delhi sultanate?

- (a)Slave dynasty
- (b)Khalji dynasty
- (c)Sayyid dynasty
- (d)Lodhi dynasty

Answer is: D
94.

Which Sultanate ordered the beautiful wall paintings in his Palace to be erased diminish?

- (a)Mohammed Bin Tughlaq
- (b)Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c)Alauddin Khilji
- (d)Mubarak Shah Khilji

Answer is: B
95.

Who wrote the book 'Tuti Nandi'?

- (a)Amir Khusro
- (b)Malik Mohammad Jayasi
- (c)Zia Nakshabi
- (d)Mulk Raj Anand

Answer is: B
96.

Which Sultanate introduced the practice of styling to Sultan as Naib Caliph?

- (a)Jalaluddin Khilji
- (b)Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c)Sikandar Lodhi
- (d)Khizar khan

Answer is: B
97.

Who was the only converted Indian Muslims to become the head of the Delhi sultanate?

- (a)Kaikubad
- (b)Nasiruddin Khusro Shah
- (c)Masud Shah
- (d)Qaimurs

Answer is: B
98.

Who is credited reorganizing the Iqta System created by Mohammad Gauri?

- (a)Albek
- (b)Balban
- (c)Razia Sultan
- (d)Alauddin Khilji

Answer is: B

99.

Which of the following is true about Firoz Shah Tughlaq?

- (a) He established a Department of Public Works
- (b) He constructed a water clock and sun clock at Delhi
- (c) He formed a charity department
- (d) All of the above

Answer is: D

100.

The Sultan who desecrated the Puri Jagannath temple and Jwalamukhi Temple at Kangra was?

- (a) Balwan
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Sikandar Lodhi
- (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: D

101.

The camp 'Swargadwari', in which Mohammed Bin Tughlaq spent two and a half years was located on the banks of which river

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Gomti
- (d) Son

Answer is: A

102.

Which Sufi saint was put to death by Jalaluddin Khilji for attempting a rebellion?

- (a) Obaidullah Ahrar
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Sidi Maulah
- (d) Hamiduddin Nagori

Answer is: C

103.

Which ruler submitted to Alauddin Khilji and was conferred the title of 'Raya Rayan'?

- (a) Ramachandra Deva
- (b) Pratap Rudra Deva II
- (c) Veir Ballala III
- (d) Vir Pandya

Answer is: A

104.

Amir Khusro the first graphic description of Jauhar of Rajput women, after victory of Alauddin Khilji over which Rajput state?

- (a) Ranthambore
- (b) Chittor
- (c) Jalor
- (d) Sevana

Answer is: A
105.

Which Sultan describe the recognition of the caliph as the greatest honour be ever had?

- (a) Sikander Lodhi
- (b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Khizar Khan
- (d) Jalaluddin Khilaji

Answer is: B
106.

Which Sultan in order to forestall conspiracies banned banquets and assemblies and prepared the country with his spies?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Mohammed bin tughlaq
- (d) Iltutmish

Answer is: A
107.

Which Delhi sultanate Sultan had a dispute with Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya?

- (a) Jalaluddin Khilji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Mohammed Bin Tughlaq

Answer is: B
108.

The medieval Indian ruler who wanted to conquer the whole world and gave himself the title of 'Second Alexander' was

- (a) Alauddin khilaji
- (b) Mohammed bin Tughlaq
- (c) Babur
- (d) Akbar

Answer is: A
109.

The part of Delhi where Qutubuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first so called 'Seven Cities' of mediaeval Delhi was

- (a) Siri
- (b) Tughlaqabad
- (c) Mehrauli
- (d) Hauz khas

Answer is: C
110.

With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty?

- (a) Khizra Khan
- (b) Mubarak Shah
- (c) Mohammed Shah

(d)Alauddin Alam Shah

Answer is: A

111.

Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by

- (a)Bihari
- (b)Surdas
- (c)Raskhan
- (d)Kabir

Answer is: C

112.

The Sultan who refused to recognize the authority of Caliph was

- (a)Alauddin khilaji
- (b)Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c)Mohammed bin tughlaq
- (d)Qutubuddin Mubarak

Answer is: D

113.

The most hard-earned conquest of Alauddin Khilji, in which he gained success after nearly a year long campaigning was of

- (a)Ranthambhor
- (b)Gujarat
- (c)Chittor
- (d)Devagiri

Answer is: B

114.

The story that Alauddin Khilji invaded Chittor to secure Padmini, the queen of Rana Ratan Singh of Mewar, was vividly described by

- (a)Amir Khusrau
- (b)Col J Todd in Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan
- (c)Malik Mohammad Jayasi in the epic Padmavati
- (d)Ibn Batuta in his Rehla

Answer is: C

115.

After the capture of Delhi and Ajmer by Mohammad Gauri the successor of Prithviraj Chauhan founded a new Kingdom with its capital at

- (a)Mewar
- (b)Ranthambhor
- (c)Chittor
- (d)Jaipur

Answer is: B

116.

Mohammed Bin Tughlaq left Delhi for 2 years, lived in a camp call Swargadwari, Why?

- (a)People was aggressive at that time in Delhi

- (b) People of Delhi was dying because of plague
- (c) He left Delhi for war preparation
- (d) Because of other kings invaded Delhi

Answer is: B
117.

Alauddin khilji's market control system died instantaneously with his death because

- (a) It was not based on the principle of demand and supply
- (b) The whole system was kept alive by the use of brute force
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Alauddin Khilji's successors had no will to continue the system

Answer is: A
118.

Which one of the following pairs is not matched

- (a) Slave Dynasty : Balban
- (b) Tughlaq Dynasty : Ghiyasuddin
- (c) Khalji Dynasty : Jalaluddin
- (d) Second Afghan Empire : Sher Shah Suri

Answer is: C
119.

Which of the following was not one of the contributions of Alauddin Hussain Shah of Bengal

- (a) The creative genius of the people of medieval Bengal reached its zenith
- (b) The Bengali literature made a tremendous advance
- (c) He liberally conferred high posts upon the Hindu subjects
- (d) He was a great poet of Bengali language

Answer is: D
120.

Who said The rule of the Lord of the world extends from Delhi to Palam

- (a) Abu Bakr
- (b) Khizr Khan
- (c) Ghiyasuddin II
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer is: D
121.

During the reign of Alauddin Khalji, who were amils

- (a) Local Landlords at village level
- (b) Government agents to collect land revenue
- (c) Khurasani and Multani traders of foodgrains
- (d) Banjaras, who carried the food grains from villages to towns

Answer is: B
122.

The features of Indian art freely adopted in the construction of mosques in India, was/were

- (a) Turned lotus
- (b) Kalash on the domes

- (c)Ornamentation
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D
123.

What were the Khanqahs in the Medieval India

- (a)Sufi shrines
- (b)State granaries
- (c)Provincial treasuries
- (d)Wayside resting places for traders

Answer is: A
124.

Which of the following was not one of the distinguishing features of Indo-Islamic architecture

- (a)Flat roof
- (b)Topping of the arch with lintel
- (c)Corbelling of the towers of the temples
- (d)Decorative motifs like swastika, crocodile heads, flying apsaras etc

Answer is: D
125.

The earliest example in India of a mosque built wholly in accordance with Muslim ideas was

- (a)Moth ki Masjid
- (b)Atala Devi Masjid
- (c)Jamaat Khana Masjid
- (d)Chhota Sona Masjid

Answer is: C
126.

Alai Darwazak, built by Alauddin Khalji, is a gateway leading into the extension of

- (a)Qutub Minar
- (b)Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
- (c)Tomb of Iltutmish
- (d)Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra

Answer is: B
127.

Which of the following was not built by Alauddin Khalji

- (a)City of Siri
- (b)Tomb of Jalaluddin
- (c)Hauz-i-Alai
- (d)Jamaat Khana Masjid

Answer is: B
128.

Which of the following were not represented or painted in the medieval Indian Paintings

- (a)Court and hunting scenes
- (b)Portraits of royal personalities
- (c)Pictures of animals and birds
- (d)Religious scenes

Answer is: D
129.

Which of the following was not built by Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(a)Palace fort of Firozabad
(b)Kotla Feroz Shah
(c)City of Jahan Panah
(d)Hauz Khas

Answer is: C
130.

Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched
(a)Abul Fazal : Ain-i-Akbari
(b)Abdul Hamid Lahori : Padshahnama
(c)Ziauddin Barani : Tarikh-i-Feroz Shashi
(d)Abdul Kadir Badauni : Tarikh-i-Akbari

Answer is: C
131.

Which one of the following specimens of Bengal architecture is regarded as the most ambitious structure of its kind in Eastern India
(a)Bara Sona Masjid
(b)Chhota Sona Masjid
(c)Adina Masjid
(d)Tantipura Masjid

Answer is: D
132.

Which of the following specimens of Gujarat architecture has been declared as one of the most exquisite structures in the world by Fergusson
(a)Teen Darwaza
(b)Jama Masjid of Champaner
(c)Mosque of Rani Sipari
(d)Tomb of Darya Khan

Answer is: C
133.

Which of the following musical instruments was not composite or Indo-Islamic in origin
(a)Sitar
(b)Tabla
(c)Sarangi
(d)Shehnai

Answer is: D
134.

Which of the following started the practice of illustrating manuscripts on palm-leaves with miniature paintings
(a)Buddhists
(b)Jains
(c)Christians

(d)Zoroastrians

Answer is: B
135.

In Indian astronomy, which Muslim tradition of instrument technology survived in India until the middle of the 18th century, and was even adopted by Raja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur in the construction of his observatories

- (a)Astrolab
- (b)Telescope
- (c)Sun Clock
- (d)The time-stick

Answer is: A
136.

Indians in ancient time learnt a lot from the Greeks in the field of

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

Answer is: C
137.

Name the only Delhi Sultan who was the first to have paid to his soldiers in cash

- (a)Iltutmish
- (b)Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (c)Alauddin Khalji
- (d)Sher Shah Suri

Answer is: C
138.

Alauddin Khalji captured the Delhi throne after securing fabulous wealth from

- (a)Chanderi
- (b)Gujarat
- (c)Deogiri
- (d)Madurai

Answer is: C
139.

Who among the following was the first Muslim Military Commander, who annexed Bihar and Bengal by overthrowing the Sena dynasty

- (a)Mahmud Gawan
- (b)Bakhtiyar Khalji
- (c)Adil Shah
- (d)Shamsuddin

Answer is: B
140.

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

- (a)Alauddin Khalji
- (b)Jalaluddin Khalji

- (c) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: A

141.

Who among the following Sultans of Delhi had accepted the Suzerainty of the Timurid ruler, Mirza Shah Rukh

- (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) Mohammad bin tughlaq
- (c) Khizr Khan Sayyid
- (d) Sikander Lodhi

Answer is: C

142.

In medieval India, what did the term Jital refer to

- (a) Weight
- (b) Diet
- (c) Coin
- (d) Game

Answer is: D

143.

When he attained kingship, he was quite independent of rules and orders of Shariat. For which Sultan Barani made the statement

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Mohammad bin Tughlaq

Answer is: C

144.

Which of the following Sultans of Delhi was known as Lakh Baksha

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

Answer is: D

145.

Which one of the following rulers from Central Asia conquered North India in 1192

- (a) Jalaluddin Mangbarni
- (b) Mahmud Ghaznavi
- (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
- (d) Changez Khan

Answer is: C

146.

The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (b) Mohammad bin tughlaq

- (c)Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(d)Akbar

Answer is: B
147.

Who among the following witnessed the reign of seven Sultans of Delhi

- (a)Amir Khusro
(b)Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(c)Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
(d)None of These

Answer is: A
148.

Amir Khusro, the Parrot of India was born at

- (a)PatialiUP
(b)Patti
(c)Patli
(d)Patiala

Answer is: A
149.

The famous poet Amir Khusro was associated with the court of

- (a)Nawab Asafuddaula
(b)Alauddin Khalji
(c)Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
(d)Qutubuddin Aibak

Answer is: B
150.

Identify the Vijaynagar coin which were in the circulation and were the most widely recognised currency

- (a)Dinar
(b)Huna
(c)Panam
(d)Pagoda

Answer is: D
151.

Who were Tarafadars in Bahmani Sultanate

- (a)Intellegence Agents
(b)Provincial Governors
(c)Revenue collectors at district level
(d)Prison heads

Answer is: B
152.

After defeating which Gajapati King of Odisha did Krishnadeva Raya assume the tittle of Gajapatisaptangharana

- (a)Ganga Raya
(b)Vira Raya
(c)Ramanyak

(d)Pratpasudra

Answer is: D
153.

Which of the following is true about religion into Vijaynagar period

- (a)Vijaynagar rulers were follower of Shaivism and Virupaksha was their family God
- (b)Later they came under influence of Vaishnavism but Shaivism continued to be practised
- (c)Sri Vaishnavism of Ramauja and Dvaita or Varaha of Madhavacharya was popular
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D
154.

During which Vijaynagar rulers reign did the feudatory rulers of Mysore, the Wodeyars, assume the title of Rajas of Mysore

- (a)Venkata I
- (b)Venkata II
- (c)Tirumala II
- (d)Tirumala III

Answer is: B
155.

The principal parts in the Bahmani Kingdom were

- (a)Chaul
- (b)Cabhol
- (c)Calicut
- (d)Both a and b

Answer is: D
156.

Which one of the following are true about the observations of Damingo Paes

- (a)Men of every nation inhabit city of Vijaynagar
- (b)Vijayanagar is the best popular city in the world
- (c)Practise of killing of many animals in the festival of Mahanavami
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D
157.

Nicolo de Conti, the Italian traveller visited Vijaynagar empire during the times of

- (a)Devaraya I
- (b)Devaraya II
- (c)Krishnadev Raya
- (d)Achyuta Raya

Answer is: A
158.

Which of the following sequences of the Vijaynagar dynasties is chronological correct

- (a)Sangan-Aravaidu-Tuluva-Saluva
- (b)Sangan-Saluva-Tuluva-Aravaidu
- (c)Sangan-Tuluva-Saluva-Aravaidu
- (d)Sangan-Aravaidu-Saluva-Tuluva

Answer is: B

159.

Which of the following are true about Krishnadeva Raya

- (a) He was known as Andhra Bhoja
- (b) He authored Amuktamalyada book on polity in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama called Jambavati Kalyanan
- (c) His court has adorned by eight celebrated poets called ashtadiggajas
- (d) All of the above

Answer is: D

160.

Which member of the astadiggajas wrote Pandurangamahatyam

- (a) Tenali Ramakrishnana
- (b) Nandi Timmava
- (c) Madayya
- (d) Dhurajati

Answer is: A

161.

Who gave this statement about Vijaynagar empire "The circumference of the city is sixty miles, its walls seen to be touching to mountains and enclose to valley at their feet"?

- (a) Abdul Razzaq
- (b) Nuniz
- (c) Ferishta
- (d) Nicolo de-Conti

Answer is: D

162.

The bone of contention between the Bahmani Sultanate and Vijaynagar Kingdom was

- (a) Krishna-Tungabhadra doab
- (b) Cauvery delta
- (c) Malabar parts
- (d) Berar

Answer is: A

163.

Which of the following are true about Tirumala?

- (a) Tirumala commented on Jayadeva's 'Gitagovinda'
- (b) Molla wrote 'Mollaramayana' in Tirumala's times
- (c) Bhattamurthy wrote 'Vasucharita' in Tirumala's times
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

164.

Which of the following are true about Vijaynagar art?

- (a) Vijaynagar period is known for origin of carnatic music
- (b) Yakshagana, a popular dance drama was performed in temples
- (c) Bharatanatyam was promoted by Vijaynagar kings
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

165.

Who among the following were treated as untouchability in the Vijaynagar period?

- (a)Kambalattars
- (b)Dambaras
- (c)Jogis or Marvars
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

166.

Which among the following were true society in the Vijaynagar period?

- (a)Varna system as evident in the North India did not exist in South India
- (b)The word Kshatriya is nowhere used to refer to the rulers
- (c)Kakkolas were a weaver class exempt from taxation
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

167.

The prominent features of Vijaynagar Architecture are

- (a)Gopurams, kalyanamandapa, Garbhagriha and Amman shrine are indispensable
- (b)Pillars are very important in the architectural shrine of the temples
- (c)The Gopurams are lavishly ornamented with the themes of Purans
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

168.

Which of the following temples were constructed during the Vijaynagar period?

- (a)Hazza Ramaswamy, Krishnaswamy and Vithallswamy temple in Hampi
- (b)Parvati temple at Chidambaram
- (c)Talkanteswar temple at Vellore
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

169.

Which of the following are true about the observations of Abdul Razzak?

- (a)Refers to the presence of a secretariat
- (b)Refers to the amazing wealth of Vijaynagar
- (c)Says the city of Vijaynagar has 7 walls and the Vijaynagar empire has 300 ports
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

170.

Which Vijaynagar King assumed the title of 'Yavanaraja Stapanacharya' after successfully invading Gulbarga and Bidar?

- (a)Krishnadeva Raya
- (b)Achyuta Raya
- (c)Sadasive Raya
- (d)Tirumala Raya

Answer is: A

171.

Who got the monumental Rayagopurams in front of the temples at Hampi, Tirivannamalai, Chidambaram, Sri Rangam, Tirupati etc constructed?

- (a)Vidyanaya
- (b)Krishnadeva Raya
- (c)Harihara
- (d)Rajaraja

Answer is: B

172.

Which one of the following regions was not the bone of contention between the Vijaynagar rulers and the Bahamani sultans?

- (a)Krishna - Godavari Delta
- (b)Marathwada Country
- (c)Tungbhadra Country
- (d)Warangal

Answer is: D

173.

When Harihar and Bukka set up a principality in the South India, which later became Vijaynagar Empire, who was the Delhi Sultan?

- (a)Jalaluddin Khalji
- (b)Aluddin Khalji
- (c)Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (d)Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: C

174.

The first dynasty of the Vijaynagar kingdom was

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

Answer is: A

175.

Which one the following pairs is not correct?

- (a)Hoysals : Dwarasamudra
- (b)Pallavas : Vatapi
- (c)Pandyas : Madurai
- (d)Yadavas : Devagiri

Answer is: B

176.

Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a)Abdul Razzak : Deva Raya II
- (b)Duarte Barbose : Krishna Deva Raya

- (c)Fenna : Achyuta Raya
(d)Caesar Fredrick : Harihar I

Answer is: D
177.

Who were the ashta-diggaja in the court of Krishnadeva Raya?

- (a)Eight Ministers
(b)Eight Telugu Poets
(c)Eight Great Generals
(d)Eight Advisers

Answer is: B
178.

The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of

- (a)Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(b)Mohammad bin Tughlaq
(c)Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(d)Akbar

Answer is: B
179.

The Mahmani Kingdom was founded in the year

- (a)1336
(b)1338
(c)1347
(d)1361

Answer is: C
180.

Sufi Kalam, a type of devotional music is the characteristic of

- (a)Gujarat
(b)Rajasthan
(c)Kashmir
(d)None of above

Answer is: C
181.

Which ruler of Vijaynagar had sent his embassy to the emperor of China?

- (a)Harihar I
(b)Bukka I
(c)Krishnadeva Raya
(d)Saluva Narsimha

Answer is: B
182.

Who was given the title of Andhra-Kavita-Pitamaha?

- (a)Sayan
(b)Madhav
(c)Srinath

(d) Peddana

Answer is: D
183.

The founder of the Bahmani Kingdom was

- (a) Alauddin Mujahid Shah
- (b) Ahmed Shah
- (c) Alauddin Bahaman Shah
- (d) Tajuddin Firoz Shah

Answer is: C
184.

Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the Jagadguru by his Muslim subjects because of his belief in secularism?

- (a) Hussain Shah
- (b) Zainul Abidin
- (c) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
- (d) Mahmud II

Answer is: C
185.

Hoysala monuments are found in

- (a) Hampi and Hospet
- (b) Halebid and Belur
- (c) Mysore and Bangalore
- (d) Sringeri and Dharwar

Answer is: B
186.

When Raja Wodeyar founded the kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijaynagar Empire?

- (a) Sadasiva
- (b) Tirumala
- (c) Ranga II
- (d) Venkata II

Answer is: D
187.

Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala Temple, having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?

- (a) Belur
- (b) Bhadrachalam
- (c) Hampi
- (d) Srirangam

Answer is: C
188.

The Ilyas Shahi Sultan who exchanged embassies with Chinese emperor of the Ming dynasty was

- (a) Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah
- (b) Sikander Shah
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

Answer is: C
189.

Which of the following statements about the kingdom of Ahmednagar is/are correct?

- (a) The State of Berar was absorbed by Ahmednagar
- (b) Chand Bibi, the princess of Ahmednagar was the widow of Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur
- (c) Shivaji's father Shahji Bhosle was initially in the service of Ahmednagar
- (d) All of the above

Answer is: D
190.

The Deccani Muslim state which declared 'Hindvi' or 'Dakhini Urdu' as the official language of the state instead of Persian, was

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

Answer is: A

191.

Founder of Hyderabad was

- (a) Ibrahim Qutub Shah
- (b) Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah
- (c) Muhammad Qutub Shah
- (d) Jamshid Qutub Shah

Answer is: B
192.

The sultanates of the Deccan combined in 1565, to inflict a crushing defeat on the ruler of Vijaynagar. The king of Vijaynagar at the time of this so-called battle of Talikota was

- (a) Rama Raya
- (b) Tirumala
- (c) Venkata I
- (d) Sadashiva Raya

Answer is: D
193.

Which of the following was not one of the effects of the collapse of the Vijaynagar empire?

- (a) It sounded the death-knell of Hindu supremacy in the South
- (b) It cleared the way for the ultimate destruction of the Deccani Sultanates by the Mughals
- (c) It hampered the Portuguese trade
- (d) It caused the disappearance of the Vijaynagar empire

Answer is: D
194.

The magnum opus in the art of temple architecture of Vijayanagar was the temple of

- (a) Vitthalaswami
- (b) Pampapati
- (c) Lepakshi

(d)Srirangam

Answer is: B
195.

Krishnadeva Raya's Amuktamalyada is a work on

- (a)His political ideas
- (b)Public administration
- (c)Administration of justice and foreign affairs
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D
196.

Which of the following was not one of the foreign travelers to visit India during the period of Krishnadeva Raya?

- (a)Nicolo-de-conti
- (b)Fernando Nuniz
- (c)Domingo Paes
- (d)Duarte Barbosa

Answer is: A
197.

The most famous festival of the Vijayanagar empire was

- (a)Spring (Vasant festival)
- (b)Mahanavami
- (c)Brahmotsavam
- (d)Ramanavami

Answer is: B
198.

Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, after whom the Qutub Minar was built was a sufi Saint belonging to which order?

- (a)Christis
- (b)Suhrawardis
- (c)Naqshbandi
- (d)Mahadawi

Answer is: A
199.

Which of the following are true about Suhrawardi order?

- (a)Activities largely confined to Punjab and Multan
- (b)They accepted royal posts and did not believe in an austere lifestyle
- (c)They did not believe in using music as an instrument to get nearer to God
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D
200.

Who among the Sikh gurus founded the Gurmukhi script?

- (a)Guru Angad
- (b)Guru Amardas
- (c)Guru Ramdas
- (d)Guru Arjun Dev

Answer is: A

201.

Which of the following are true about Kabir?

- (a) He is Nirguna Saint and was influenced by both Hinduism and Islam
- (b) He spoke out against social evils such as sati and child marriage
- (c) He pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity
- (d) All of the above

Answer is: D

202.

Who is considered as the pioneer of Vaishnav revivalist movement in Eastern India?

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Shankaradeva
- (c) Nabhadasa
- (d) Raghunandan

Answer is: A

203.

Choose the wrongly matched pair

- (a) Ramanuja : Vasistadvaita
- (b) Madhava : Dvaita
- (c) Nimbarka : Advaita
- (d) Vallabhacharya : Suddhadvaita

Answer is: C

204.

Which of the following is true about Guru Govind Singh?

- (a) He was the Sikh guru
- (b) He founded Khalsa in 1699 at Anandpur Sahib
- (c) He created a compact brotherhood in faith and in arms
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

205.

Who was the Naqshbandi Sufi Saint who wrote the 'Red-i-Khafid' in which he systematized the doctrine of Wahadat-ul-Shujud?

- (a) Ubaidullar Ahrar
- (b) Khwaja Baqi Billah
- (c) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
- (d) Sheikh Nizamat Ullah

Answer is: C

206.

Babur was a follower of which Naqshbandi Sufi Saint?

- (a) Ubaidullah Ahrar
- (b) Khwaja Baqi Billah
- (c) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
- (d) None of above

Answer is: A
207.

Which Sikh guru was given land by Akbar for construction of Harmandir Sahib(Golden Temple)?

- (a)Guru Angad
- (b)Guru Amardas
- (c)Guru Ramdas
- (d)Guru Arjun Dev

Answer is: C
208.

Which Sikh guru was executed by Jahangir for supporting the rebellion of his son Khusrau?

- (a)Guru Arjun Dev
- (b)Guru Hargovind
- (c)Guru Har Rai
- (d)Guru Har Kishan

Answer is: A
209.

Which of following is true about 'Roshaniya Order'?

- (a)Founded by Riyan Bayazid Ansari in the times of Akbar
- (b)He wrote a book called 'Khair-ul-Bhayan
- (c)This order was popular among the tribes in the North-East
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D
210.

The origin of Nirguna Bhakti is traced to

- (a)Raghunandan
- (b)Ramananda
- (c)Guru Nanak
- (d)Kabir

Answer is: D

211.

Which of the following true about 'Chaitnaya'?

- (a)Born at Nadia, Bengal, belonged to Saguna school was worshiped lord Krishna
- (b)He believed in Bedabheda
- (c)He advocated Ragamarga as a means to salvation
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D
212.

Who among the Bhakti saints wrote a book called 'Vedanta Samgraha'?

- (a)Shambra
- (b)Ramanuja
- (c)Madhava
- (d)Nimbarka

Answer is: B

213.

The Sikh guru who suppressed the organization of 'Masnads' who collectors of offerings of Sikh devotees was

- (a)Guru Hargovind
- (b)Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c)Guru Arjun Dev
- (d)Guru Govind Singh

Answer is: D

214.

Which of the following are true about the 'Chisti Saints'?

- (a)They led an austere life and kept aloof from the royal court
- (b)They believed in spiritual exercises such as yoga and music
- (c)They made popular music recitations called 'Sama'
- (d)All of above

Answer is: D

215.

Prominent saints of Suhrawardi order was

- (a)Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
- (b)Bahuddin Zakaria
- (c)Hamiduddin Nagori
- (d)All of the above

Answer is: D

216.

'Gita Gobinda' the famous poem was written by

- (a)Jayachandra
- (b)Jayadeva
- (c)Jayasimha
- (d)Jayant

Answer is: B

217.

Consider the following Bhakti Saints

1. Kabir
2. Namdeva
3. Ramananda
4. Nanak

The correct chronological order of their appearance in Bhakti Movement is

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

Answer is: A

218.

Which philosophy is called the 'Advaita'?

- (a)Shankaracharya
- (b)Ramanujacharya

- (c)Nagarjuna
- (d)Vasumitra

Answer is: A
219.

A common feature to all bhakti saints was that they

- (a)Composed their verses in the languages understood by their followers
- (b)Rejected the authority of the priestly class
- (c)Encouraged women to go to the temple
- (d)Encouraged idol worship

Answer is: A
220.

Bhakti movement was started by

- (a)Alwar saints
- (b)Sufi saints
- (c)Surdas
- (d)Tulsidas

Answer is: A
221.

Who among the following was the saint of the Varkari Sect?

- (a)Namadeva
- (b)Nimbarka
- (c)Chakradhara
- (d)Ramdas

Answer is: A
222.

Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a)Advaitvad : Ramanujacharya
- (b)Visistadvaitvad : Sankaracharya
- (c)Dvaitvad : Madhvacharya
- (d)Dvaitadvaitvad : Vallabhacharya

Answer is: C
223.

Which one of the following gives equal importance to Janm, Karma and Bhakti as a means of liberation?

- (a)Advait Vedant
- (b)Visistadvaitvad Vedant
- (c)Bhagvad Gita
- (d)Mimansa

Answer is: C
224.

Who was the Hindu Saint to have as disciple both Hindus and Muslims?

- (a)Sri Chaitanya
- (b)Ramanuja
- (c)Ravidas

(d)Namdev

Answer is: A
225.

Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order?

- (a)Sankaracharya - Ramanuja - Chaitanya
- (b)Ramanuja - Sankaracharya - Chaitanya
- (c)Ramanuja - Chaitanya - Sankaracharya
- (d)Sankaracharya - Chaitanya - Ramanuja

Answer is: A
226.

Which one of the following term was used by the Sufis for the successor nominated by the teacher of a particular order or silsila?

- (a)Pir
- (b)Murid
- (c)Khalifah
- (d)Khanqah

Answer is: C
227.

Which one of the following Sultans of Delhi was refused an audience by Nizamuddin Auliya?

- (a)Jalaluddin Feroz Khalji
- (b)Alauddin Khalji
- (c)Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (d)Mohammad bin Tughlaq

Answer is: A
228.

The Chistiya Sufi order was established in India by

- (a)Khwaja Badruddin
- (b)Khwaja Moinuddin
- (c)Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi
- (d)Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya

Answer is: B
229.

Amir Khusro played a pioneer role in the development of

- (a)Khari Boli
- (b)Awadhi
- (c)Bhojpuri
- (d)Maithili

Answer is: A
230.

Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the disciple of

- (a)Sheikh Alauddin Sabir
- (b)Khwaja Moinuddin
- (c)Baba Farid
- (d)Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Answer is: C

231.

The Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti came to Rajasthan during the reign of

- (a) Maharana Pratap
- (b) Rana Sanga
- (c) Rana Kumbha
- (d) Prithviraj Chauhan

Answer is: D

232.

The earlier Vaishnava Bhakti Saints from the South were

- (a) Alvars
- (b) Nayanars
- (c) Bhagavatas
- (d) Virashaivites

Answer is: A

233.

Which one of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct?

- (a) He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship
- (b) He believed in universal love
- (c) He emphasized on one god and the spread of devotionalism
- (d) He did not consider it necessary to abandon the normal life of a householder

Answer is: A

234.

Which great Vaishnava reformer inspired a number of Muslims to adopt Hinduism again during Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Vallabhacharya
- (c) Shankaradeva
- (d) Vishnuswami

Answer is: A

235.

The philosophy of Sufism is similar to the Hindu philosophy of

- (a) Karma (Action)
- (b) Bhakti (Devotion)
- (c) Kalpana (Imagination)
- (d) Gyan (Knowledge)

Answer is: A

236.

Which Chisti saints verses are quoted in the 'Adi Granth' of the Sikhs?

- (a) Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti
- (b) Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (c) Farid-ud-Din
- (d) Nizamuddin Auliya

Answer is: C

237.

Which of the following statements about Bhakti saints is/are correct?

- (a) Namdev was greatly influenced by Islam
- (b) Ramananda was not a worshiper of Krishna
- (c) Ramananda had 12 disciples including a butcher, a barber, a cobbler and a Muslim Weaver
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

238.

The reason for the sharp antagonism of the Brahmins and the Ulema against Kabir and Nanak was that they

- (a) Preached Hindu-Muslim unity
- (b) Belonged to the lower castes
- (c) Saw them as propagators of new religions
- (d) Dubbed the Brahmins and Mullahs as ignorant, credulous, vain and misguided

Answer is: C

239.

Which of the following was not a common teaching of Kabir and Nanak?

- (a) The ideas of both were drawn from Bhakti and Islamic Sufi traditions
- (b) Both emphasized the doctrine of Karma
- (c) Both believed in the formless God
- (d) The objective of both was only to reform Hindu society

Answer is: D

240.

Which of the following was not one of the three chief Sufi orders in India?

- (a) Shattari
- (b) Chishti
- (c) Suhrawardi
- (d) Firdausi

Answer is: A

241.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Firdausi's order was popular in Bihar
- (b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti established the Chishti order in India
- (c) The Vakari Sect in Maharashtra was founded by Tukaram
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

242.

Which of the following Bhakti saints is not matched correctly with the state to which he belonged?

- (a) Shankaradeva : Assam
- (b) Kabir : Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Narsi Mehta : Gujarat
- (d) Tukaram : Bengal

Answer is: D

243.

Which of the following was not one of the four cardinal doctrines of Sufism?

- (a) Complete surrender to the will of God
- (b) Annihilation of the self
- (c) Acquisition of mystic powers and attributes
- (d) The realization of God

Answer is: D

244.

A women saint of medieval India, who was a great Shaivist, was

- (a) Lalla of Kashmir
- (b) Mirabai of Rajasthan
- (c) Sita, the Queen of Pipa
- (d) Jamabai of Maharashtra

Answer is: A

245.

The Sufi concept of An-hal-Haq was inspired by the Vedantic concept of

- (a) Tat Iwam asi
- (b) Ekam Advaitam (one without the second)
- (c) Aham Brahmasmi (I am the supreme spirit)
- (d) All of above

Answer is: D

246.

A Muslim scholar who may be regarded as the first true representative of Indo-Islamic culture of the time was

- (a) Amir Khusrau
- (b) Abul Fazal
- (c) Abdur Rahim Khan
- (d) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

Answer is: A

247.

Abdul Hasan was one of the most eminent painters of Jahagir's reign. He painted the well known Mughal Darbar Scene describing

- (a) Jahangir's accession to the throne
- (b) The arrival of Tansen
- (c) Jahagir's interaction with the people
- (d) The arrival of the Mughal court historians

Answer is: C

248.

Patta was written agreement between the

- (a) Peasants and zamindars providing a record of the amount of rent
- (b) Peasants and the state
- (c) Zamindars and the state
- (d) Peasants and zamindars regarding issues to be paid except rent

Answer is: D

249.

The famous historical book 'Travels of the Mughal Empire' was written by

- (a) Ibn-e-Batuta
- (b) Francois Bernier
- (c) Al-Baruni
- (d) Thomas Roe

Answer is: B
250.

Which Rajput ruler continued his struggle for independence against Mughals and did not surrender?

- (a) Raja Rai Singh of Bikaner
- (b) Rao Chandrasen of Marwar
- (c) Raja Bharmi of Amer
- (d) Maharana Amar Singh of Mewar

Answer is: B

251.

Which European traveler came to India during the reign of Aurangzeb?

- (a) William Hawkins
- (b) Thomas Roe
- (c) Antonia Monsenrate
- (d) Peter Mundy

Answer is: C
252.

Akbar launched 'Deen-e-ilahi' in the year

- (a) 1570
- (b) 1578
- (c) 1581
- (d) 1582

Answer is: C
253.

Akbar constructed?

- (a) Purana Fort
- (b) Agra Fort
- (c) Allahabad Fort
- (d) Lahore Fort

Answer is: C
254.

The Mughal School of Painting formed the special column of the various schools of Indian miniature art. Which one of the following painting styles was not affected by Mughal paintings?

- (a) Pahari
- (b) Rajasthani
- (c) Kangra
- (d) Kalinghatta

Answer is: D
255.

Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over which province?

- (a)Gujarat
- (b)Sind
- (c)Punjab
- (d)Mewar

Answer is: A
256.

The principle of local responsibility for local crime was put forth by

- (a)Alauddin Khalji
- (b)Humayu
- (c)Sher Shah
- (d)Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Answer is: C
257.

Which of the following areas was not conquered by Akbar?

- (a)Kashmir
- (b)Kandhar
- (c)Odisha
- (d)Bidar

Answer is: D
258.

Under which Mughal Emperor did paintings reach technical perfection, though they were devoid of real beauty and emotions?

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

Answer is: D
259.

Whose reign saw the first invasion by Ahmed Shah Abdali?

- (a)Alamgir II
- (b)Akbar II
- (c)Ahmed Shah
- (d)Shah Alam II

Answer is: C
260.

The master gunners who helped Babur win the first battle of Panipat are

- (a)Ustad Ali
- (b)Mustafa
- (c)Rumi Khan
- (d)Both a and b

Answer is: D
261.

Which of the following are the hereditary Jagirs

- (a)Watan Jagirs
- (b)Tankhwah Jagirs
- (c)Inam-i-attun Tamgha Jagirs
- (d)None of these

Answer is: A
262.

The Nas system of land revenue collected during the time of Akbar prevailed in

- (a)Bengal, Berar and Rajputatan
- (b)Bengal, Berar, Khandesh and Sind
- (c)Malwa, Gujarat and Rajputana
- (d)Berar, Gujarat and Rajputana

Answer is: B
263.

Mir-i-Arz was concerned with

- (a)Revenue collection
- (b)Petitias
- (c)Navy
- (d)Correspondence

Answer is: B
264.

The systematic organisation of Mughal empire into 'Subhas' was first done by

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

Answer is: C
265.

Who were called 'Shaikhzadas' in the mobility?

- (a)Turans
- (b)Iranis
- (c)Afghans
- (d)Indian Muslims

Answer is: D
266.

In the Mughal period, certain Mansabdars were paid in cash. They were called

- (a)Naqdis
- (b)Jagirdar
- (c)Amirs
- (d)None of these

Answer is: A
267.

The 'Promulgation of Twelve Edicts' is associated with the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahagir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: B
268.

Which one of the following is incorrect about Aurangzeb?

- (a) He was a great scholar
- (b) He was a staunch and a devout Shia
- (c) He was a brave soldier
- (d) He was a master of diplomacy

Answer is: B
269.

In the war of succession following Shahjahan's illness, who was defeated by the combined forces of Sulaiman Shikoh and Raja Jai Singh of Amer at Bahadurpur?

- (a) Shah Shua
- (b) Murad Baksh
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Malik Jafar

Answer is: D
270.

Who among the Mughal emperors made a concerted big to reconquer Transoxiana?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Jahagir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Akbar

Answer is: C
271.

What was Talluqa?

- (a) The hereditary right of some zamindars to collect revenue from a number of villagers
- (b) The general administrative right zone zamindars enjoyed over provinces
- (c) A provincial official that collected land revenue
- (d) None of these

Answer is: A
272.

Which British traveler remarked that Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were larger than London?

- (a) Thomas Roe
- (b) William Leeds
- (c) Ralph Fitch
- (d) Mendeleeslow

Answer is: C
273.

The musician Jagannath was patronized by

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

Answer is: C

274.

Aurangzeb was an expert musician of which of which instrument?

- (a)Flute
- (b)Tabla
- (c)Veena
- (d)Sitar

Answer is: C

275.

A marble dome is first witnessed in which Mughal building?

- (a)Humayun's Tomb
- (b)Akbar's Tomb
- (c)Jahagir's Tomb
- (d)Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah

Answer is: A

276.

Who among the following Mughal Emperors put a ban on consumption of Tobacco?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Jahagir
- (c)Aurangzeb
- (d)Both b and c

Answer is: D

277.

The battle of Dharmat was fought between

- (a)Muhammad Gauri and Jai Chand
- (b)Babur and the Afghans
- (c)Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
- (d)Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas

Answer is: C

278.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a)Kashmir was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Humayun
- (b)Gujarat was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Akbar
- (c)Malwa was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Jahagir
- (d)Khandesh was annexed to the Mughal Empire by Shahjahan

Answer is: B

279.

The motive behind Shahjahan's Balkh campaign was to

- (a)Secure a friendly ruler in the Balkh and Badakhan which bordered Kabul
- (b)Conquer Samarqand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands

- (c) Fix the Mughal frontier on the 'scientific line', the Amu Daria
(d) Expand the Mughal Empire beyond the sub-continent

Answer is: A
280.

The main elements of Akbar's Rajput policy were

- (a) The establishment of matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs
(b) The grant of full autonomy and protection to the Rajput states
(c) The appointment of Rajput chiefs as Mansabdars and Governors
(d) All of the above

Answer is: D

281.

During the time of which Mughal emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India?

- (a) Akbar
(b) Jahagir
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: B
282.

Which of the following was not an exclusive prerogative of the Mughal emperor?

- (a) Jharokha-i-Darshan
(b) Taslim-i-Chauki
(c) Naqqara or beating of a Kettledrum when the emperor held court or went out
(d) The privilege of weight against gold and jewels

Answer is: C
283.

The Mahzar or an attested statement signed by the seven leading Ulemas was issued by

- (a) Akbar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Humayun
(d) Shahjahan

Answer is: A
284.

With whose permission did the English set up their first factory at Surat?

- (a) Akbar
(b) Jahagir
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: B
285.

Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?

- (a) Aurangzeb
(b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(c) Muhammad Shah

(d)Shah Alam II

Answer is: C
286.

Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor?

- (a)Babur
- (b)Akbar
- (c)Jahangir
- (d)Aurangzeb

Answer is: C
287.

Who was the Mughal Emperor when the Battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab of Bengal and the English East India Company?

- (a)Ahmed Shah
- (b)Aziz-ud-din Alamgir II
- (c)Muhammad Shah
- (d)Shah Alam II

Answer is: B
288.

How did the Mughal Emperor Jahandar Shah's reign come to an early end?

- (a)He was deposed by his Wazir
- (b)He died due to slip while climbing down the steps
- (c)He was defeated by his nephew in a battle
- (d)He died of sickness due to too much consumption of wine

Answer is: C
289.

A Mughal Queen whose name was written to all the Mughal Firmans and inscribed on the coins was

- (a)Maham Ananga
- (b)Nur Jahan
- (c)Mumtaz Mahal
- (d)Mariam Makani

Answer is: B
290.

The head of the military department under the recognized central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was

- (a)Diwan
- (b)Mir Bakshi
- (c)Mir Saman
- (d)Bakshi

Answer is: B
291.

The greatest failure of the reign of Jahangir was

- (a)Formation and ascendancy of the Nur Jahan Junta
- (b)Failure to secure an inch of land in the Deccan

- (c)The loss of Kandahar to Persia
- (d)Execution of Guru Arjun Dev

Answer is: C
292.

The most severe famine which affected the Mughal empire was

- (a)The famine of 1555-56 famine in Agra and Biyana
- (b)The 1573-74 famine in Gujarat
- (c)The 1630-32 famine in the Deccan and Gujarat
- (d)The 1645-46 famine in the Coromandel Coast

Answer is: C
293.

Who is the author of the book 'The Last Mughal - The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi 1987'?

- (a)John Kirkland
- (b)William Dalrymple
- (c)Thomas Wilson
- (d)Simon Digby

Answer is: B
294.

To whom were land grants called milk or Madad-i-Maash made in return for their services?

- (a)Village servants
- (b)Atrisons
- (c)Religious divines and learned men
- (d)Poor and destitute

Answer is: C
295.

Which one among the following was not a possible reason for the success of Nadir Shah's military campaign in Delhi?

- (a)Weak Mughal Emperor
- (b)Lack of strong defense in the North-West frontier
- (c)Late preparation for the defense of Delhi
- (d)Use of superior military technology by the invading army

Answer is: D
296.

Which of the following building's conceived by Akbar was/were inspired by Buddhist architecture?

- (a)Panch Mahal, at Fatehpur Sikri
- (b)Akbar's own mausoleum at Sikandra
- (c)The Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri
- (d)Taj Mahal, at Agra

Answer is: C
297.

Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a)Jahangir : William Hawkins
- (b)Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe
- (c)Shahjahan : Tavernier
- (d)Aurangzeb : Manucci

Answer is: B
298.

Which of the following is considered to be the earliest example in India of the double Dome?

- (a) Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
- (b) Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri
- (c) Itmatuddaulah's Tomb, Agra
- (d) Moti Masjid, Agra

Answer is: A
299.

The Mughal Empire extended up to Tamil territory in the South under the reign of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Answer is: B
300.

Which one of the following was considered the ablest writer in Persian during Akbar's period?

- (a) Faizi
- (b) Badauni
- (c) Abul Fazal
- (d) Afizi Sarhindi

Answer is: C
301.

Which one of the following painting styles was not affected by Mughal painting?

- (a) Pahari
- (b) Rajasthani
- (c) Kangra
- (d) Kalinghatta

Answer is: D
302.

During the reign of which of the following Mughal Emperors was the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur captured and executed?

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

Answer is: D
303.

A courtesan called Lal Kunwar dominated the affairs of the Mughal Empire during the reign of

- (a) Jahandar Shah
- (b) Muhammad Shah
- (c) Alamgir II
- (d) Shah Alam II

Answer is: A
304.

Which Sikh Guru started the militant anti-Muslim brotherhood in seventeenth century?

- (a)Guru Amar Das
- (b)Guru Arjun Dev
- (c)Guru Hargobind
- (d)Guru Teg Bahadur

Answer is: C
305.

What was the rakhi system similar to?

- (a)Zabti system
- (b)Batai system
- (c)Chauth system
- (d)Jagirdari system

Answer is: C
306.

Who deposed Shahjahan II and proclaimed Ali Gauhar as Emperor with the title of Shah Alam II?

- (a)Ahmed Shah
- (b)Najib-ud-Daula
- (c)Sadashiv Rao Bhau
- (d)Najib Khan

Answer is: A
307.

Who had assumed the title of 'Haindava Dhamodharak'?

- (a)Aurangzeb
- (b)Shivaji
- (c)Shambhaji
- (d)Akbar

Answer is: B
308.

'Jagat Guru' declared by Akbar?

- (a)Hema Chandra
- (b)Vijay Suri
- (c)Hari Vijaya Suri
- (d)Jinaprabha Suri

Answer is: C
309.

Mughal presence in the red fort ceased with the fall of

- (a)Aurangzeb
- (b)Muhammad Shah
- (c)Shah Alam
- (d)Bahadur Shah Zafar

Answer is: D

310.

The world famous Takht-i-Taj (Peacock Throne) was kept in which of the following Mughal buildings?

- (a)The Diwan-i-Khas at Fatehpur Sikri
- (b)Agra Fort
- (c)The Rang Mahal at Red fort at Delhi
- (d)The Diwan-i-Am at the red fort at Delhi

Answer is: D

311.

'Battle of Panipat' fought between

- (a)Akbar and Bahlol Lodhi
- (b)Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
- (c)Bairam Khan and Sikandar Lodhi
- (d)Shahjahan and Daulat Khan Lodhi

Answer is: B

312.

Agra Fort Made by

- (a)Sher Shah Suri
- (b)Akbar
- (c)Jahangir
- (d)Shahjahan

Answer is: B

313.

The term which is not associated with Mughals?

- (a)Dam
- (b)Jagir
- (c)Jital
- (d)Mansab

Answer is: B

314.

Which painter was excellent according to Abul Fazal in drawing of features?

- (a)Abdus Samad
- (b)Behjad
- (c)Mir Saiyad Ali
- (d)Basawan

Answer is: D

315.

Dara Shikoh finally lost the war of succession to Aurangzeb in the battle of

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

Answer is: B

316.

Which Indian ruler was the contemporary of Akbar?

- (a) Rani Durgawati
- (b) Ahilya Bai
- (c) Martanda Varma
- (d) Sawai Jai Singh

Answer is: A
317.

During the reign of Akbar, the role of an official called Amalguzar was

- (a) To be in-charge of law and order
- (b) To make an assessment and collection of land revenue
- (c) To be in-charge of imperial household
- (d) To maintain the royal treasury

Answer is: B
318.

Which territories was outside the boundaries of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar?

- (a) Khandesh
- (b) Kabul
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Kashmir

Answer is: C
319.

Which Mughal Emperor spent a greater part of his reign to overthrow the Deccan Kingdoms?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahagir
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: D
320.

'Battle of Chausa' fought between

- (a) Bahadur Shah and Humayun
- (b) Humayun and Sher Khan
- (c) Akbar and Rana Pratap
- (d) Jahangir and Rana Amar Singh

Answer is: B
321.

Which one of the following Emperor was known as 'Alamgir'?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Answer is: B
322.

During Mughal Empire, which of the provinces was lost in 1622, recovered in 1638?

- (a)Ajmer
- (b)Kashmir
- (c)Bengal
- (d)Kandhar

Answer is: A
323.

What were the Ahdis of Akbar's time?

- (a)Village level money lenders
- (b)Village guards
- (c)Cashiers working in Diwani
- (d)Foot soldiers in the Army

Answer is: D
324.

Who among the following has issued the coin 'Rupee' for the first time?

- (a)Mohammed Bin Tughlaq
- (b)Alauddin Khilji
- (c)Sher Shah Suri
- (d)Akbar

Answer is: C
325.

Which one of the following rulers at first assumed the title of 'Hazrat-i-Ala' and afterwards 'Sultan'?

- (a)Mohammed Bin Tughlaq
- (b)Alauddin Khilji
- (c)Sher Shah Suri
- (d)Akbar

Answer is: C
326.

In the Mughal administration madad-i- mash indicates?

- (a)Toll tax
- (b)Revenue free land given to learned persons
- (c)Pension to Army persons
- (d)Cultivation tax

Answer is: B
327.

Who did a illustrates 'Dastan e Amir Hamza'?

- (a)Abdus Samad
- (b)Mansur
- (c)Mir Saiyad Ali
- (d)Abul Hasan

Answer is: A
328.

In the Mughal administration Muhatsib was

- (a)Military officer

- (b)Head of foreign affairs
- (c)An officer in charge of public morals
- (d)Officer of correspondence department

Answer is: C
329.

When did Humayun First attacked Chunar Fort?

- (a)AD 1531
- (b)AD 1532
- (c)AD 1533
- (d)AD 1536

Answer is: B
330.

Akbar merged Bengal and Bihar in his Empire in

- (a)AD 1590
- (b)AD 1575
- (c)AD 1576
- (d)AD 1572

Answer is: C

331.

The original name of Mumtaz Mahal was

- (a)Arjumand Bano Begum
- (b)Ladali Begum
- (c)Mehrunnisa
- (d)Roshan Ara

Answer is: A
332.

Itimad-ud-Daula's tomb at Agra was built by?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Jahangir
- (c)Noorjahan
- (d)Shahjahan

Answer is: B
333.

The first English person who visited Court of Akbar was

- (a)Ralph Fitch
- (b)Sir Thomas Roe
- (c)John Howkins
- (d)Peter Mundy

Answer is: A
334.

Who was called 'Zinda Pir' (Living Saint) in Mughal India?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Aurangzeb

- (c)Shahjahan
- (d)Jahangir

Answer is: B
335.

Which building built by Akbar was designed on the principles of Buddhist Vihara?

- (a)Panch Mahal
- (b)Diwan-i-Khas
- (c)Jodhabai Mahal
- (d)Buland Darwaja

Answer is: A
336.

Among the following which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulah-i-Kul?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Nizamuddin Auliya
- (c)Jainul Abidin
- (d)Nasiruddin Chirag

Answer is: A
337.

Who among the following deserves the credit for construction of Lal Quila?

- (a)Aurangzeb
- (b)Akbar
- (c)Shahjahan
- (d)Jahangir

Answer is: C
338.

Jaziah was reimposed during the reign of?

- (a)Akbar
- (b)Aurangzeb
- (c)Sikandar Lodhi
- (d)Humayun

Answer is: B
339.

The first matrimonial alliance with the Rajputs was established by Akbar with the house of?

- (a)Bundelas
- (b)Kachhwahas
- (c)Rathors
- (d)Sisodiyas

Answer is: B
340.

Two of the following states which Aurangzeb had conquered in Deccan were?

- (a)Ahmadnagar and Bijapur
- (b)Bidar and Bijapur
- (c)Bijapur and Golconda
- (d)Golconda and Ahmadnagar

Answer is: C

341.

The Mughal Emperor who appointed maximum number of Hindu Officers was

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: D

342.

Who among the following built the tomb of her Emperor husband?

- (a) Haji Begum
- (b) Shah Begum
- (c) Noorjahan Begum
- (d) Mumtaz Mahal Begum

Answer is: A

343.

The ruler of Mewar who was defeated in the 'Battle of Khanwa' by Babur in 1527 was

- (a) Rana Pratap
- (b) Man Singh
- (c) Sawai Uday Singh
- (d) Rana Sanga

Answer is: D

344.

Who among the following was the daughter of emperor Aurangzeb?

- (a) Jahan Ara
- (b) Roshan Ara
- (c) Gauhar Ara
- (d) Zebunnisa

Answer is: D

345.

The Mughal Emperor who prohibited the use of tobacco was

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Babur
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: D

346.

During the Mughal rule, the 'Copper Coin' was known as

- (a) Dam
- (b) Shamsi
- (c) Tanka
- (d) Repee

Answer is: A

347.

What was district known as during the Mughal Administration?

- (a)Ahar
- (b)Sarkar
- (c)Vishaya
- (d)Suba

Answer is: B

348.

Which historical monument in Delhi is a synthesis of Persian and Indian styles of architectures?

- (a)Qutub Minar
- (b)Red Fort
- (c)Lodi's Tomb
- (d)Humayun's Tomb

Answer is: D

349.

Aurangzeb defeated Jaswant Singh the ruler of Jodhpur in the war of Dharmat of 1658 AD, in which state Dharmat is situated?

- (a)Rajasthan
- (b)Uttar Pradesh
- (c)Madhya Pradesh
- (d)Gujarat

Answer is: C

350.

Who was conferred the title of 'Gunraj Khan'?

- (a)Kavi Jaydeva
- (b)Sri Chaitanya
- (c)Maladhar Basu
- (d)Bipradas Pipilai

Answer is: C

351.

Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jizya on Hindus?

- (a)Aurangzeb
- (b)Jahangir
- (c)Shahjahan
- (d)Akbar

Answer is: D

352.

'Kabuliyat and Patta' was introduced by

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

Answer is: A

353.

Who wrote 'Humayun nama'?

- (a) Faizi
- (b) Abul Fazl
- (c) Gulbadan Begum
- (d) Badauni

Answer is: C

354.

Which among the following parts was called Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period?

- (a) Calicut
- (b) Surat
- (c) Cambay
- (d) Broach

Answer is: B

355.

In Indian history, who was 'Abdul Hamid Lahori'?

- (a) An important military commander during Akbar reign
- (b) An official historian of the reign of Shahjahan
- (c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb
- (d) A chronicle and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah

Answer is: B

356.

Who among the following ministers, in the eight member council of Shivaji, held the charge of finance?

- (a) Pandit Rao
- (b) Sumat
- (c) Peshwa
- (d) Amatya

Answer is: D

357.

The Marathas came to be admitted to the mobilizing during the reign of

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

Answer is: B

358.

The Bhakti Saint who influenced Shivaji to fight for political power was

- (a) Tukaram
- (b) Eknath
- (c) Ramadas
- (d) Chakradhar

Answer is: C

359.

In 1674, Shivaji was coronated at a place which became its capital. identify it

- (a) Jinji
- (b) Kalyan
- (c) Smat
- (d) Raigarh

Answer is: D
360.

The Mughal General who forced Shivaji to sign the treaty of Purandhar in 1665 was

- (a) Jaswant Singh
- (b) Man Singh
- (c) Ajit Singh
- (d) Jai Singh

Answer is: D

361.

Who was the minister concerned with charities and religious affairs in the administration of Shivaji?

- (a) Pandit Rao
- (b) Dabir
- (c) Majumdar
- (d) Sair-i-naubhat

Answer is: A
362.

In the later years of Maratha rule, land revenue collected was upto

- (a) 33% of Produce
- (b) 40% of Produce
- (c) 45% of Produce
- (d) 50% of Produce

Answer is: B
363.

Maratha actions of guerilla warfare were borrowed from

- (a) Rumi Khan
- (b) Ibrahim Adil Shah
- (c) Abdur Razzak
- (d) Malik Amber

Answer is: D
364.

Jawli was conquered by Shivaji from

- (a) Chander Rao Moray
- (b) Bijapur
- (c) Trimbakrao Dhapade
- (d) Siddhis of Tanjira

Answer is: A
365.

Who was defeated by the ruler of Bijapur to punish Shivaji?

- (a) Runi Khan
- (b) Afzal Khan
- (c) Shaista Khan
- (d) Inayat Khan

Answer is: B
366.

Which Maratha leader had been rightly described as 'The Second Founder of Maratha Empire'?

- (a) Tara Ram
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Raja Ram
- (d) Balaji Baji Rao

Answer is: B
367.

What was 'Kurja Pati' or 'Tasti Patti'?

- (a) It was a levy equal to one year a income of the tax payer realized in times of financial difficulties
- (b) It was a levy equal to two year a income of the tax payer realized in times of financial difficulties
- (c) It was a kind of land grant reserved for Deshmukhs
- (d) None of the above

Answer is: A
368.

Shivaji was succeeded by Sambhaji who gave shelter to a son of Aurangzeb. Identify him

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Kan Baksh
- (c) Mnazzam
- (d) Murad

Answer is: A
369.

Referring to Shivaji who wrote 'He made it a rule that his follower do not harm the mosques, the book of God or anyone's women'?

- (a) Raja Jai Singh
- (b) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Khaifi Khan

Answer is: D
370.

Which Maratha leader changed the character or Maratha state for the kingdom of Maratha into the empire expanding the North?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Sadashiv Rao
- (d) Balaji Baji Rao

Answer is: A
371.

To which rebellion's son of Aurangzeb did Sambhaji provide protection?

- (a) Mohammad Azam
- (b) Mohammad Muazzam
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Mohammad Sultan

Answer is: C
372.

Which Maratha ruler proclaimed the Saranjami System?

- (a) Sambhaji
- (b) Shahu
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Balaji Vishwanath

Answer is: D
373.

Which statement is true regarding the Maratha confederacy?

- (a) It was not established for collecting chauth and Sardeshmukhi
- (b) Its members had common financial interest
- (c) The battle of Panipat did not weaken it
- (d) None of the above

Answer is: B
374.

In Shivaji's council of Ministers the Prime Minister was called?

- (a) Peshwa
- (b) Sachin
- (c) Mantri
- (d) Sumanta

Answer is: A
375.

Aurangzeb failed to defeat Shivaji because the

- (a) Mughal army grew unmanageable
- (b) Marathas were expert in Guerilla warfare
- (c) Mughals had no navy
- (d) Mughal generals were treacherous

Answer is: B
376.

Who among the following Peshwas was popularly known as Nana Saheb?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Baji Rao
- (c) Balaji Baji Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao I

Answer is: C
377.

'Ashtapradhana' was the official council of

- (a) Harihar I
- (b) Krishnadeva Raya
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Baji Rao

Answer is: C
378.

Who among the following finally removed the Maratha Peshwa from his position, captured his territories and sent him off to a distant place?

- (a) Wellesley
- (b) Cornwallis
- (c) Dalhousie
- (d) Hastings

Answer is: D
379.

The third Battle of Panipat was fought between

- (a) Hemu and Akbar
- (b) Humayun and Sher Shah
- (c) Maratha and Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (d) Nadir Shah and Mughals

Answer is: C
380.

Who among the following Maratha women led struggles against the Mughal Empire from AD 1700 onwards?

- (a) Ahalya Bai
- (b) Mukta Bai
- (c) Tara Bai
- (d) Rukmani Bai

Answer is: C
381.

Who among the Maratha Peshwa followed the ideal of Hindu Pad-Padshahi?

- (a) Baji Rao I
- (b) Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Narayana Rao
- (d) Madhav Rao

Answer is: A
382.

The 'Huzur daftar' was

- (a) The king's court at Satara
- (b) The office of Nyayadhish
- (c) The office of Nambardar
- (d) The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune

Answer is: D
383.

The Modi script was employed in the documents of the

- (a)Wodeyars
- (b)Zamorins
- (c)Hoysalas
- (d)Marathas

Answer is: D
384.

Which of the following was responsible for cutting down the allowance and imposing various kinds of restrictions on Sahu II (1777-1808)?

- (a)Peshwa Narayana Rao
- (b)Peshwa Madhav Rao Narayan
- (c)Peshwa Bajirao I
- (d)Nana Phadnavis

Answer is: D
385.

In medieval India, during the reign of Shivaji, the role of the official called 'Chitnis' was to

- (a)Be the in-charge of King's personal security guard
- (b)Be the in-charge of intelligence/espionage activity
- (c)Be the master of ceremonies in the royal court
- (d)Be assisting the king with his correspondence

Answer is: D
386.

The member of Shivaji's Astha Pradhana who looked after foreign affairs was

- (a)Peshwa
- (b)Sachiv
- (c)Pandit Rao
- (d)Sumant

Answer is: D
387.

The Maratha Saint who exercised a profound influence on the minds of his countrymen and inspired them with ideals of social reform and national regeneration was

- (a)Eknath
- (b)Tukaram
- (c)Samarth Ramdas
- (d)Vaman Pandit

Answer is: C
388.

Mirza Raja Jai Singh, instead of completely annihilating Shivaji, concluded the Treaty of Purandhar with him, because

- (a)Complete annihilation of the Marathas was impossible
- (b)Raja Jai Singh was sympathetic to the Marathas
- (c)Raja Jai Singh wanted to overthrow the Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur with the help of Shivaji
- (d)The Mughal army was to be deployed for the conquest of Bijapur and Golconda

Answer is: C
389.

In what way did Sambhaji throw a challenge to Aurangzeb?

- (a) By harassing Mughal armies
- (b) By capturing Mughal forts
- (c) By giving shelter to Aurangzeb's rebel son, Prince Akbar
- (d) By extorting chauth and sardeshmukhi from newly acquired Mughal territories

Answer is: C

390.

The immediate objective of the 'Treaty of Purandhar' was to

- (a) Remove the humiliation of defeat and keep Shivaji in good humour
- (b) Throw a bone of contention between Shivaji and the ruler of Bijapur
- (c) Place Shivaji on a treacherous course
- (d) Make him a tool in the hands of the Mughals

Answer is: B

391.

The immediate political factor which gave way to the rise of the Marathas was

- (a) Aurangzeb's viceroyalty in the Deccan
- (b) Mughal offensive against Bijapur and Golconda
- (c) Annexation of Ahmednagar by the Mughals
- (d) Repeated failures of the Mughals against the Deccan States

Answer is: C

392.

Babur considered which ruler of Gujarat as among the five great rulers of Hindustan?

- (a) Muzaffar Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begara
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Shihabuddin Ahmed

Answer is: A

393.

Which ruler of Chittor constructed a victory tower in Chittor to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji I of Malwa?

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Rana Khumba
- (c) Rana Udai Singh
- (d) Rana Pratap

Answer is: B

394.

Who is considered as greatest Sultan of Gujarat?

- (a) Muzaffar Shah II
- (b) Bahadur Shah
- (c) Shihabuddin Ahmed
- (d) Mahmud Begara

Answer is: D

395.

Which Sharqui ruler of Jaunpur was also called 'Qaranfie'?

- (a)Malik Sarwar
- (b)Malik Mubark Shah
- (c)Ibrahim Shah
- (d)Mahmud Shah

Answer is: B
396.

Who founded the city of Hyderabad and built Charminar in it?

- (a)Ahmed Quli Qutub Shah
- (b)Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah
- (c)Ibrahim Qutub Shah
- (d)Quli Qutub Shah

Answer is: D
397.

Malik Mohammed Jayasi, the author of 'Padmavat' lived at

- (a)Mandu
- (b)Multan
- (c)Lahore
- (d)Jaunpur

Answer is: D
398.

Which city was called 'Shiraj of the East'?

- (a)Mandu
- (b)Jaunpur
- (c)Lahore
- (d)Gaur

Answer is: B
399.

Who built the famous 'Gol Gumboz' at Bijapur?

- (a)Yusuf Adil Shah
- (b)Mahmmand Adil Shah
- (c)Lbrahim Adil Shah
- (d)Ahmed Adil Shah

Answer is: B
400.

The Vaishnavite reformer responsible Hindustan of Ahoms was

- (a)Chaitanya
- (b)Shankardeva
- (c)Raghunanda
- (d)Narsing Mehta

Answer is: B

401.

Which of the following are true about Mahmud Khalji II of Malwa?

- (a)He was contemporary of Rana Sanga of Mewar

- (b) He appointed Medini Rai of Chanderi as Wazir, who then became the defacto ruler of Malwa
(c) Mahmud Khalji II to counter balance the influence of Medini Rai sought to help Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat
(d) All of the above

Answer is: D
402.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Guru Amar Das : Miri and Piri
(b) Guru Arjun Dev : Adi Granth
(c) Guru Ram Das : Dal Khalsa
(d) Guru Gobind Singh : Manji

Answer is: B
403.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Jahangir executed Sikh Guru Arjun Dev because he had given shelter to rebellious prince Khusrau
(b) Mewar submitted to the Mughals during the reign of Jahangir largely owing to the able command of Prince Khurram
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer is: C
404.

Which region of India was ruled by Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin?

- (a) Assam
(b) Kashmir
(c) Delhi
(d) Orissa

Answer is: C
405.

Who among the following Indian rulers was the first to change war-technology from matchlocks to flintlocks?

- (a) Siraj-ud-daula
(b) Hyder Ali
(c) Ranjit Singh
(d) Tipu Sultan

Answer is: D
406.

What was the occasion for Rana Kumbha's construction of the 'Tower of Victory' at Chittor?

- (a) His victory against Ahmad Shah of Gujarat
(b) His victory against the Khan of Nagaur
(c) His victory against Mahmud Khaliji of Malwa
(d) His victory against Rao Jodha of Marwan

Answer is: B
407.

The Nawab of Bengal who shifted the capital for Deccan to Murshidabad was

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan
(b) Shajauddin

- (c)Alivardi Khan
- (d)Siraj-ud-Daula

Answer is: A
408.

From whom did Ranjit Singh acquired the world famous diamond "Kohinoor"?

- (a)Nadir Shah
- (b)Zanar Shah
- (c)Shah Shuja
- (d)Dost Muhammad

Answer is: C
409.

During the reign of which of the following Mughal Emperors was the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur captured and executed?

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

Answer is: D
410.

The Later Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was actually known as

- (a)Shahjahan
- (b)Kambakhsh
- (c)Ali Gauhar
- (d)Alamgir

Answer is: C
411.

The Sikh Khalsa was founded by

- (a)Guru Teg Bahadun
- (b)Guru Nanak
- (c)Guru Gobind Singh
- (d)Guru Hargobind

Answer is: C
412.

Who stabbed Guru Gobind Singh to death?

- (a)Mahesh Das
- (b)Gul Khan
- (c)Mira Jafar
- (d)Zulfikar Khan

Answer is: B
413.

When Akbar surrounded Chittor Fort, who saved it for four months?

- (a)Udaipur Singh
- (b)Rana Pratap

- (c) Bhama Shah
- (d) Jaimal

Answer is: D
414.

The Maratha Kingdom was founded by was Shivaji during the reign of

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Answer is: D
415.

Who was the successor of Shivaji?

- (a) Ramaraja
- (b) Sahu I
- (c) Sambhaji
- (d) None of the above

Answer is: C
416.

Who among the following was killed by Shivaji?

- (a) Shaista Khan
- (b) Vyankoji
- (c) Jai Singh
- (d) Afzal Khan

Answer is: D
417.

The 'Motorama' and 'Hathiana' referred to

- (a) Markets where peasants brought their produce
- (b) Taxes levied by zamindars on their peasants
- (c) Rent paid by peasants for the use of the motorcar or the elephant of the zamindar
- (d) The nickname for the zamindars who possessed a motorcar or an elephant

Answer is: A
418.

Amir Khusrau was a

- (a) Poet
- (b) Historian
- (c) Musicologist
- (d) All of the above

Answer is: D
419.

The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is

- (a) Shah Alam II
- (b) Bahadur Shah II
- (c) Alamgir II
- (d) Akbar Shah II

Answer is: A

420.

The meaning of word 'Bantai' during medieval period was

- (a) Religion tax
- (b) System of calculating revenue
- (c) Wealth tax
- (d) Property tax

Answer is: D

421.

The poet king who wrote verses in praise of Krishna, under the name of Nagari Das was

- (a) Raja Umed Singh
- (b) Raja Ram Singh
- (c) Raja Chhatrasal
- (d) Raja Savant Singh

Answer is: D

422.

To which school of painting 'Bani Thani' was related?

- (a) Bandi School
- (b) Kishanganj School
- (c) Chawand School
- (d) Jaipur School

Answer is: B

423.

The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman II?

- (a) Sri Mariamman temple
- (b) Angkorvat temple
- (c) Baku Cave temple
- (d) Kamakhya temple

Answer is: B

424.

What were the Khanqans in the Medieval India?

- (a) Sufi Shrines
- (b) State Granaries
- (c) Provincial treasuries
- (d) Wayside resting places for traders

Answer is: D

425.

What is meant by 'Pietra dura'?

- (a) A fusion of Persian and Indian features
- (b) Construction of building with glazed tiles and marbles
- (c) Decorated ceiling with miniature paintings
- (d) Decorating walls with floral designs made up of semi-precious stones

Answer is: D