

MEDIEVAL INDIA

- Agrarian Relations The Ain-i- Akbari
- The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles
- New Architecture: Hampi
- Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition
- Medieval Society Through Travellers' Accounts

SET-1

- The immediate successor of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was:
A. Iltutmish
B. Aram Shah
C. Ruku-ud-din Firoz Shah
D. Bahram Shah
- The cause of the Qutub-ud-din's death was:
A. Fall from a horse while playing polo
B. Assassination
C. Serious illness
D. Due to some unknown reason
- Who was known as "Lakh Baksh"?
A. Aibak
B. Babur
C. Iltutmish
D. Raziya
- Name one of the following who was not a source of information as the history of the Delhi Sultanate:
A. Abbas Khan Sharwani
B. Amir Khusrau
C. Isami
D. Shams-i-Siraj-Afif
- Who was the first Sultan of Delhi who strove to make monarchy hereditary?
A. Iltutmish
B. Aibak
C. Balban
D. Alau'd-din Khalji
- Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to emphasise the divinity of the king?
A. Aibak
B. Iltutmish
C. Balban
D. Alau'd-din Khalji
- Who was the first to adopt the title of Sultan?
A. Mahmud of Ghazni
B. Aibak
C. Iltutmish
D. Balban
- In spite of her virtues "Raziya" was not successful because:
A. she married Altuniya
B. she behaved like a man
C. of her Orthodox religious belief
D. the nobles did not like the rule of a woman
- Raziya was assassinated at:
A. Kaithal
B. Delhi
C. Lahore
D. Bhatinda
- Cite one of the following who was not a traveller and therefore not a source of information about events of the period:
A. Ibn Batutah
B. Marco Polo
C. Abdur Razzaq
D. Athanasius Nikitian
- Qutb-ud-din's greatest achievement was:
A. the construction of Qutub Minar
B. establishment of Muslim Power in India
C. ending India's connections with Ghazni
D. his generosity towards his generals
- The Mongols appeared on the border of India for the first time during the reign of:
A. Iltutmish
B. Balban
C. Ala-ud-din
D. Ghauri
- Who was the immediate successor of Iltutmish?
A. Ruknuddin Firoz
B. Raziya
C. Bahram
D. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- Name the Sultan who refused to speak to common people:
A. Balban
B. Alau'd-din-Khalji
C. Mohd-bin-Tughlaq
D. Iltutmish
- Who was extremely social with the nobles and officials?
A. Balban
B. Ala-ud-din-Khalji
C. Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq
D. Mohammad Tughlaq
- "New Muslims" were the followers of:
A. Chingiz Khan
B. Hulagu
C. Ulugh
D. Shah Turkan
- Name the Sultan who thought of becoming a prophet:
A. Ala-ud-din Khalji
B. Balban
C. Mohd-bin-Tughluq
D. Firuz Tughluq
- Which of the following cities was not founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
A. Firozabad
B. Hissar
C. Jaunpur
D. Meerut

19. To which city did Sikandar Lodi Shift his capital?
 A. Dholpur B. Agra
 C. Gwalior D. Jaunpur
20. Who were "Munhiyas" during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji?
 A. They were revenue officers
 B. They were body-guards of the kings
 C. They were head of the market control organisation.
 D. They were secret police services who used to give reports about the rates and working of markets.
21. Who among the following rulers ordered a huge bell to be hung at the gate of his palace so that an aggrieved person could ring it at any time of right?
 A. Aibak B. Iltutmish
 C. Jahandar D. Shah Jahan
22. Which dynasty during the Sultanate period had minimum numbers of Sultans?
 A. Slave B. Khilji
 C. Tughluq D. Syed
23. Which one of the following was not one of the agrarian measures of Firoz Tughluq?
 A. He abolished many taxes and unjust cesses.
 B. He undertook revaluation of land to ascertain its assessment.
 C. He allowed the imposition of only four kinds of taxes.
 D. He was generous in granting land to civil and military officers and in favouring out land.
24. Ala-ud-din Khalji's greatest contribution to the agrarian condition was that:
 A. he brought the peasant in direct relation with the state
 B. he tried to curb and check the intermediaries
 C. the records of the village accountant were audited
 D. he was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue
25. Amongst the draconian measures taken by Ala-ud-din-Khalji to stabilise his authority, which one had most bearing on the agrarian system of the day?
 A. Mostly Hindus were made to pay half of their gross produced to the state and even the pasturage taxes were enhanced.
 B. The Sultan abolished the privileges which the Hindus, Muquddams and Khuls enjoyed.
 C. Hindus were made to pay jizya
 D. He compelled the peasants to sell their produce to the grain dealers at fixed rates.
26. Who among the following had a Hindu Kotwal, named Biruathan?
 A. Ala-ud-din-Khalji B. Firoz Tughlaq
 C. Mohammad Tughlaq D. Balban
27. Which one of the following Sultans had the largest standing army?
 A. Ala-ud-din-Khalji
 B. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 C. Firoz Tughlaq
 D. Ibrahim Lodi
28. Iqta was the name given to small plots, whose owners were known as Iqtadar. What was the name given to the holders of very large plots?
 A. Amil B. Muqta
 C. Wajhdars D. Nadim
29. The most serious sectarian conflict between the Sunnis and the Shias occurred during the reign of:
 A. Raziya B. Balban
 C. Ala-ud-din Khalji D. Muhd-bin-Tughlaq
30. "Zakat" was:
 A. a religious tax levied as muslims only
 B. a land tax paid by Hindus only
 C. a land tax paid by Muslims only
 D. the state's share of 1/5th of the spoils of war
31. "Ushrah" means:
 A. Land tax paid by Muslims
 B. Land tax paid by Hindus
 C. Religious tax levied upon Muslims only
 D. Religious tax levied upon Hindus only
32. Who levied irrigation tax as the cultivators?
 A. Firoz Tughlaq B. Ala-ud-din-Khalji
 C. Muhd-bin-Tughlaq D. Balban
33. "Ratan" a Hindu was appointed as a revenue officer during the reign of:
 A. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 B. Firoz Tughlaq
 C. Sher Shah
 D. Akbar
34. "Kham" means:
 A. tax levied on Muslims only
 B. land tax paid by Hindus
 C. land-tax paid by Muslims
 D. State's share of 1/5th of the spoils of war.
35. Who is the founder of Muslim rule in India?
 A. Muhammad Ghori B. Babur
 C. Timur D. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
36. Who declared himself independent ruler of Multan when Iltutmish came to power?
 A. Ali Mardan B. Razia
 C. Qubacha D. None of the above
37. Who is regarded as the real founder of Turkish conquests in North-India?
 A. Aibak B. Mahmud of Ghazni
 C. Muhammad Ghori D. Iltutmish
38. The rulers of Lodi dynasty were:
 A. Pure Afghans B. Pure Turks
 C. Timurid Turks D. None of these

39. Which historian has highlighted the fact that Muhammad invaded India seventeen times?
 A. R.C. Majumdar B. K. Dutta
 C. Sir Henry Elliot D. Iswari Prasad
40. "Kharaj" was:
 A. tax levied as Muslims only
 B. land tax paid by Hindus
 C. land tax paid by Muslims
 D. state's share of 1/5th of the spoils of war
41. Alberuni came to India in:
 A. 9th Century A.D. B. 10th Century A.D.
 C. 11th Century A.D. D. 12th Century A.D.
42. Who was responsible for the destruction of the power of Chandelas?
 A. Prithviraj Chauhan B. Jayachandra
 C. Qutubuddin D. Balban
43. Who was succeeded by Aibak?
 A. Balban B. Alauddin
 C. Razia D. Iltutmish
44. Who succeeded Muhammad Ghori in 1206 A.D. in India?
 A. Iltutmish B. Babur
 C. Qutubuddin Aibak D. Qubacha
45. Who is the author of Shahnama?
 A. Faizi B. Badauni
 C. Afif D. Firdausi
46. "The interest of Muhammad Ghori were not confined to India." Who said the above line?
 A. V.A. Smith B. Tara Chand
 C. Ishwari Prasad D. Moreland
47. Ala-ud-din-Khalji believed in:
 A. Benevolent despotism
 B. Absolute despotism
 C. Despotism by consent
 D. Rule with the help of nobility
48. When did Mohammad Ghazni carried out his last expedition to India?
 A. 1025 A.D. B. 1020 A.D.
 C. 1017 A.D. D. 1027 A.D.
49. Which language was patronised by Delhi Sultanate?
 A. Arabic B. Turki
 C. Persian D. Urdu
50. Who was the first Turk to attack India?
 A. Mahmud Ghazni B. Alaptgin
 C. Subuktgin D. None of above
51. The famous attack of Sarnath temple by Mohammad Ghori was in _____ century.
 A. Seventeenth B. Eleventh
 C. Fifteenth D. Fourteenth
52. Balban belonged to the:
 A. Ilbari tribe B. Moorish race
 C. Khilji dynasty D. None of the above
53. The Sultanate period lasted from:
 A. 1091 – 1526 B. 1026 – 1526
 C. 1092 – 1530 D. 1398 – 1530
54. Muhammad Ghori's forces defeated Jai Chand in the year:
 A. 1192 A.D. B. 1194 A.D.
 C. 1195 A.D. D. 1193 A.D.
55. What was the cause of Aibak's death?
 A. He fell from his library
 B. He fell from his horse
 C. He was poisoned by the nobles
 D. None of the above
56. When was the raid against Sarnath in Gujarat undertaken?
 A. 1017 B. 1018
 C. 1025 D. 1030
57. Against whom were the initial raids of Muhammad of Ghazni directed?
 A. Tanashani dynasty B. South Indian Rulers
 C. Rulers of Gujarat D. Hindustani dynasty
58. Who accompanied Mahmud Ghazni during invasions of India?
 A. Muhammad-bin-Qasim
 B. Al be runi
 C. Utbi
 D. Euiot
59. Who was the ruler of Delhi at the time of Timur's invasion?
 A. Firoz Shah B. Mahmud Shah
 C. Khizr Shah D. Nusrat Shah
60. Who founded the Chandala dynasty?
 A. Dhanga B. Nannuka
 C. Kokalla D. Upendra
61. The generals who were able to carve out a separate spheres of authority later on assumed the title of:
 A. Ghazi B. Amir-ul-Umara
 C. Sultan D. Amir
62. "The Indian believe that there is no country but theirs, no nation like theirs, no king like theirs, no religion, like theirs no science like theirs." Who said this?
 A. Al-beruni B. Sulaiman
 C. Al-Qaqashaudi D. Al-Kazwini
63. Who is the author of Shahnama?
 A. Al-beruni B. Firdausi
 C. Utbi D. Unsuri
64. Who amongst the Sultans earned the title of "Butshikan".
 A. Muhmud Ghazni B. Muhammad Ghori
 C. Alauddin Khilji D. None of the above
65. Attachment to the land family and honour was the chief characteristic of:

- A. Chlolas B. Chalukyas
C. Pandoyas D. Rajputs
66. Where did the Chauhans establish themselves?
A. Ajmer B. Kannauj
C. Jabalpur D. Malwa
67. Who among the following sacked Delhi in 1398?
A. Targhi B. Timur
C. Changez Khan D. Hulaqu Khan
68. The first Pathan State in Delhi was established by:
A. Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
B. Bahlul Lodi
C. Balban
D. Khizr Khan
69. Who amongst the following Sultans did not take the royal title?
A. Khusrau Khan B. Jalal-ud-din Khalji
C. Khizr Khan D. Bahlul Khan Lodi
70. Which one of the following was not the work of Amir Khusrau?
A. Tarikhi-i-Alai B. Tarikhi-i-Firozshahi
C. Tughlaq Nama D. Ashiqa
71. Who founded Agra?
A. Sikandar Lodi B. Khizr Khan
C. Ala-ud-din D. Ibrahim Lodi
72. What is Ve Sara?
A. an art Style B. a literary piece
C. a painting D. a work as music
73. Among the places given below one was not touched by Timur. Identify:
A. Meerut B. Jammu
C. Haridwar D. Kannauj
74. Who had been appointed in charge of some areas beyond Banaras?
A. Aibak B. Muizzudin
C. Bakhtiyar Khaliji D. None of the above
75. Name the ruler who stayed away and did not help Prithviraja during the second battle of Tarain:
A. Hemchandra B. Jaichandra
C. Anandpala D. Jaipala
76. Who were the two ambitious contenders in the first battle of Tarain?
A. Mahmud of Ghazni and Ala-ud-din
B. Muhammad Ghori and Ala-ud-din
C. Prithviraja and Mahmud of Ghazni
D. Prithviraja and Muhammad Ghori
77. Who ordered the judicial functionaries to compile census registered for the various quarters of Delhi?
A. Muhd-bin-Tughlak B. Firoz-Tughlaq
C. Sher Shah D. Ala-ud-din Khalji
78. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi was not the son of Hindu mother?
A. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq B. Firoz Tughlaq
C. Buhlul Lodi D. Shihabuddin Umar
79. What was the nature of the Sultanate?
A. Police state B. Benevolent state
C. Welfare state D. Culture state
80. Who founded Devagiri?
A. Jaitugi B. Bhillama
C. Senuchandra D. Singhana
81. Who were the "Sevunas"?
A. Pallavas
B. Western Gangas
C. Yadavas of Devagiri
D. Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi
82. Who is the author of Zafer Namah?
A. Firdausi B. Alberuni
C. Al-Qalqashandi D. Sharaf-ud-din Ali Yazdi
83. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi born of a Hindu Mother?
A. Shahbuddin Khilji B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
C. Firoz Tughluq D. Nasiruddin Khasrau
84. Who was the only Sultan to ascend the throne of Delhi in spite of the great fact that his father was alive?
A. Ala-ud-din Khilji B. Kaiqubad
C. Firoz Tughluq D. Sikandar Lodi
85. One of the following saw the reigns of eight Sultans of Delhi, Identify him.
A. Zia Barani B. Shams-i-Siraj Afif
C. Amir Khusrau D. Ibn Batuta
86. What was the original name of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq?
A. Ghiyas-ud-din B. Yanna
C. Firoz Shah D. Tughlaq Shah
87. Who among the following made Agra his capital?
A. Sikandar Lodi B. Ibrahim Lodi
C. Bahlul Lodi D. Khizr Khan
88. Who was the victor at Sripurambiyana?
A. Aparajita B. Aditya
C. Varaguna II D. Govinda III
89. Who was called the Lakh Baksha?
A. Iltutmish B. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
C. Jalal-ud-din Khalji D. Aram Shah
90. Who built Quwwat-ul-Islam?
A. Qutb-ud-din B. Iltutmish
C. Balban D. Raziya
91. Which of the following was the capital of Eastern Gangas?
A. Konarak B. Mukhalingam
C. Bhuvaneswar D. Puri
92. Which one was the built by Ala-ud-din Khalji?
A. Alai Darwaza B. Buland Darwaza
C. Lal Quila D. Qutub Minar

93. Which Sultan's power stretched from Delhi to Palam as per the opinion of the people?
 A. Shah Alam B. Muhammad Shah
 C. Mubarak Shah D. Khizr Khan Sayyid
94. What was the original name of Ala-ud-din Khalji?
 A. Ali Gurshasp B. Jafer Khan
 C. Alp Khan D. Chajju
95. One of the following cannot be attributed to Ala-ud-din:
 A. Siri Fort B. Hazar Sutun
 C. Hauz-i-Khas D. Purana Quila
96. Who were called the New Muslim?
 A. Hindu converts to Islam
 B. Mongol converts to Islam
 C. Turkish converts to Islam
 D. Persian converts to Islam
97. Which was the most powerful cause for Ibrahim's defeat?
 A. Use of artilley
 B. Incompetence of Ibrahim Lodi
 C. Babur's generalship
 D. Dissensions among the Afghan nobles
98. Harihara and Bukka were originally the notives of:
 A. Bellary B. Dwara Samudra
 C. Kampili D. None of the above
99. Krishnadeva Raya patronised:
 A. one language B. two language
 C. three language D. four language
100. Which poet who adorned the court of Krishnadeva Raya is known all over South India for his wit & humour?
 A. Purandrasa B. Vediraja
 C. Haridass D. Tenali Rama

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	A	A	A	C	A	D	A	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	A	C	C	A	D	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	D	C	D	B	B	A	B	A	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	A	D	A	C	D	A	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	D	C	D	A	B	D	C	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	A	B	B	B	C	D	B	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	A	B	A	D	A	B	B	C	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	A	D	C	B	D	A	C	A	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	D	A	B	C	B	A	A	B	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	A	A	A	D	B	A	D	D	D

SET-2

1. Match the dynasties of Sultanates with the cities they built:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (a) Slaves | 1. Siri |
| (b) Khiljis | 2. Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah, Feroz Kotla |
| (c) Tughlak | 3. Khizrabad and Mubarakbad |
| (d) Saiyyads | 4. Oila-i-Rai Pithura |

Codes:

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| D. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

2. Who among the following was an exponent of Sudhadavaita?

- A. Ramanuja
C. Chaitanya
- B. Vallabhacharya
D. Sankar

3. Match the dynasties or kings with the coins they issued:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Iltutmish | 1. Silver tanka |
| (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq | 2. Gold dinar and Silver Adils |
| (c) Sher Shah | 3. Silver Rupvah |
| (d) Vijayanagar king | 4. Gold Pagoda, Varaha, Kopeki, Fanam and Copper Digital |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| C. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

4. What led to the growth of a composite or Indo-Islamic Culture?

- A. The important effects of the Arab invasion in India
B. The adaptability of the Turkish rulers of the Delhi Sultanate to the prevailing conditions in India.
C. The fusion of the cultural traditions of the Hinduism and Islam.
D. None of these

5. Which statements is/are correct?

1. The ceremonies connected with the worship of Muslim saints are more Indian than Islamic in details
2. Casteism began appearing in Muslim Society
3. Some aristocratic Muslim families adopted the Hindu Customs of Sati and Jauhar

Codes:

- A. 1 only
C. 2 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
D. 1, 2, 3

6. Horse shoe arch is distinctive feature of one of the following building. Identify it:

- A. Sultan Gachi
C. Tomb of Balban
- B. Tomb of Iltutmish
D. Alai Darwaza

7. Many temples were converted into mosques. One such was a Jain temple and it is the earliest known mosque in India. Identify it.

- A. Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra at Ajmer
B. Badshahi Mosque at Badaun
C. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque at Delhi
D. None of these

8. The Qutub Minar was completed by Iltutmish. It was dedicated to:

- A. Muhammad Ghori
C. Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar
- B. Qutb-ud-din Ailbak
D. None of these

9. What exposed some of the evils of Hinduism?

- A. The islamic concept of Jihad or holy war
B. The Islamic tenets of brotherhood and equality

- C. The Islamic practice of Secluding women
D. Both (A) and (B).

10. Which of the following customs was followed by both Hindus and Muslims?

- A. Celebrating marriages with pomp and show
B. The Pardah system
C. The 'arti' ceremony
D. All the above

11. Match the building with their location:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Adina Mosque | 1. Pandua |
| (b) Mahud Gawan's Madarsa | 2. Bidar |
| (c) Jahaz Mahal | 3. Mandu |
| (d) Kalam Masjid | 4. Delhi |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| C. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

12. Match the following provincial architectural structures with the rulers who built them:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Jami Masjid at Gujarat | 1. Mahmud Begarha |
| (b) The mosque at Champner | 2. Ahmed Shah |
| (c) Jami Masjid at Mandu | 3. Hoshung Shah |
| (d) Mosque of Sidi Sayyed | 4. Mahmud Khilji |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| C. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| D. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

13. Where is Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra situated?

- A. Delhi
C. Agra
- B. Jaunpur
D. Ajmer

14. Arabs freely borrowed Hindu motifs. Which were they?

- A. Bell motif
C. Lotus
- B. Swastika
D. All the above

15. Which was the most magnificent building constructed by the Turks in 13th century?

- A. Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque
B. Hauz Khas
C. Qutab Minar
D. Siri

16. Who built the Capital at Siri?

- A. Ala-ud-din Khilji
C. Aibak
- B. Balban
D. Muhammad Tughlaq

17. In about AD 1300, a number of works on the Mimamsa were written by:

- A. Rupa Goswami
C. Hemachandra Suri
- B. Parthasarathi Mishra
D. Madhawa

18. Who translated the Bhagvat Gita into Bengali?

- A. Krithivas
C. Maladhar Vasu
- B. Kavindra
D. Srikar Nandi

19. During the Sultanate period who was the ruling class?
A. Turkish noble B. Muslims
C. Arabs D. Hindus
20. The first contact of Indians with Islam began with the:
A. Arab traders B. Roman traders
C. Turkish Traders D. Turkish invaders
21. Which of the following provinces was a seat of Hindu Craftsmanship?
A. Bengal B. Jaunpur
C. Gujarat D. None of these
22. The tall curved spiral roof and the mandapam (ante room) were features of which style of architecture?
A. Nagara B. Shikara
C. Sharqi D. Bengal
23. Which language was patronised by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate?
A. Hindi B. Urdu
C. Persian D. Turki
24. Which social evil gained impetus with the coming of the Muslims?
A. Purdah System B. Polygamy
C. Polyandry D. Child marriage
25. Ibn-i-Batutah came in the court of:
A. Iltutmish
B. Balban
C. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
D. Sikandar Lodi
26. Where is Atala Devi Masjid situated?
A. Lahore B. Padua
C. Jaunpur D. Delhi
27. Firoz Tughlaq was the author of:
A. Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi B. Fatwah-i-Jahandari
C. Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi D. Sirat-i-Firoz Shahi
28. Octagonal-Shaped tombs are associated with:
A. the Khiljis B. The Tughlaqs
C. The Sayyids D. The Lodis
29. Alai Darwaza was added by:
A. Iltutmish B. Balban
C. Alaudin Khilji D. Muhammad Tughlaq
30. Match the words with their authors:
(a) Tarika-i-Yamini 1. Muhammad-al-utbi
(b) Tarika-i-Feroz Shahi 2. Shams-i-Siraj Afif
(c) Tarika-i-Hind 3. Alberuni
(d) Taj-ul-Hassan Masir 4. Hasan Nizami
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| C. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| D. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
31. Match the following works with their authors who wrote in Sanskrit:

- (a) Gita Govinda 1. Vallabha
(b) Hammira 2. Jimuta Vahana
(c) Anubhashya 3. Jayasingh Suri
(d) Dharmaratna 4. Jayadev

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	4	3	1	2
B.	3	2	4	1
C.	2	4	3	1
D.	2	1	3	4

32. Match the following Literary figures with the language in which they wrote.
(a) Timmana 1. Gujarati
(b) Chandidas 2. Bengali
(c) Bhattadeva 3. Kannada
(d) Narsimha Mehta 4. Assamese
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| C. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
33. Match the following books with their respective authors:
(a) Prithviraj Raso 1. Malik Muhd. Jaisi
(b) Hamir Raso 2. Chand Bardai
(c) Sri Krishna Vijaya 3. Maladhar basu
(d) Padmavat 4. Sarangdhar
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| B. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| D. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
34. Who wrote Fatawa-i-Jahandari?
A. Amir Khusrau B. Ziauddin Barani
C. Afif D. None of these
35. The vocabulary of Urdu has been drawn from:
A. Persian and Hindi
B. Hindi, Tamil, Persian, Oriya
C. Arabic, Persian, Hindi
D. Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Turkish
36. Who got Rajtarangani and Mahabharata translated into Persian?
A. Feroz Shah Tughlaq B. Sikander Lodi
C. Zain-ul-Abidin D. None of these
37. Lakshmidhara wrote Smritikalpataru. Its subject matter is:
A. Philosophy B. Music
C. Law D. Medicine
38. Who was given the title of Nayak or master of both the theory and practice of music?
A. Amir Khusrau

- B. Sadi
C. Malik Muhammad Jaisi
D. None of these
39. Where was Amir Khusrau born?
A. Badaun B. Delhi
C. Paliali D. Lahore
40. Who was the author of 'Khazain-ul-Futuh'?
A. Hasan Nizami B. Amir Khusrau
C. Yahya Bin Ahmad D. Abdul Fazal
41. Smriti Literature flourished in Mithila and Bengal. Two of its outstanding authors were:
A. Jai Singh Suri and Gangadhar
B. Jayadeva and Madhava Vidyaratna
C. Vachspati Misra and Raghunandan
D. Kabir and Surdas
42. Who among the following authors translated the Bhagavat Gita into Bengali?
A. Krithivas B. Kavindra
C. Malandhar D. Sirkar Nandi
43. Sanskrit Books on medicine and music were translated into Persian during the reigns of:
A. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and Zain-ul-Abidin
B. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and Nusrat Shah
C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq and Zain-ul-Abidin
D. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and Feroz Shah Tughlaq
44. Which among the following was the most important of the causes for struggle between Begarha and the Portuguese?
A. cutting off the trade of the Muslims
B. establishment of Portuguese settlement on the western coast
C. ill-treatment of the Muslims
D. refusal to pay tributes
45. Who said that with the execution of Mahmud Gawan, all the cohesion and power of the Bahmani Kingdom departed?
A. Firishta B. Sayyid Ali Tabataba
C. Meadows Taylor D. Stanley Lane-Poole
46. Pick out the wrong match:
A. Allasani Peddana – Manucharita
B. Vyasraya – Nyayamrita
C. Lolla Lakshmidhare – Sarasvathivilasa
D. Krishnadeva Raya – Parvatiparinaya
47. Who is called the Akbar of Kashmir?
A. Shah Mirza B. Jamshid
C. Ali shah D. Zain-ul-Abidin
48. In which respect did Zain-ul-Abidin differ from Akbar?
A. Universal toleration
B. Patronage to art and literature
C. Abstention from eating flesh
D. Contingence
49. Who had put an end to the independence of Sind in about 1514?
A. Babur B. Shah Beg Arghun
C. Mahmud Begarha D. Mohmud of Ghazni
50. Who among the following witnessed the Mahanavami festival?
A. Athanasius Nikitin B. Nieolo Conti
C. Caesar Frederick D. Abdul Razzaq
51. Which of the flesh of the following animals was not consumed by the people in the Vijayanagar period?
A. Oxen B. Sheep
C. Lizard D. Rats
52. Which among the following is not applicable to Vijaynagar period.
A. Sati was prevalent
B. Polygamy was known
C. Dowry system was prevalent
D. Child marriage was unknown
53. Pick out the wrong match
A. Mirat-i-Sikandar-Lodis
B. Burhan-i-Ma'qsur-Bahman
C. Riyaz-us-Salatin-Bengal
D. Rajatarangini-Kashmir
54. Who has been described as the pattern of excellence?
A. Ahmad Shah B. Muhammad Shah
C. Bahadur Shah D. Mahmud Begarha
55. Identify the foreign traveller who speaks about Mahmud Begarha
A. Ludovico di Varthema B. Nicolo Conti
C. Nuniz D. Poes
56. Who among the following has described himself as the Second Alexander on his coins?
A. Ala-ud-din-Khalji B. Ahmad Shah
C. Muhammad Shah I D. Firoz Shah
57. Who made Bidar the capital of the Bahman kingdom?
A. Ala-ud-din Bahman shah
B. Firuz Shah
C. Ahmad Shah
D. Muhammad Shah I
58. Which among the following was the most important achievement of Muhmud Gawan?
A. Education of the king
B. Capture of Goa
C. Getting the support of Gujarat against Malwa
D. Annexation of Bankapur
59. Were did Mahmud Begarha register a naval victory over the Portuguese?
A. Diu B. Daman
C. Goa D. Chaul
60. From whom did the Portuguese obtain permission to build a factor at Diu?

- A. Mahmud Begarha B. Ahmad Shah
C. Hushang Shah D. Muhammad Shah
61. What provided the background for the rise of Sufi Movement?
A. Jain philosophy
B. Buddhist philosophy
C. Indian and Greek ideas
D. None of the above
62. The Qutab Minar was dedicated to
A. Qutab-ud-din-Aibak
B. The Sufi Saint, Qutab-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki
C. Khawaja Moin-ud-din Chisti
D. The Chishti Saint, Nizam ud-din Auliya
63. Match the following.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (a) Timmana | 1. Gujarati |
| (b) Chandidas | 2. Bengali |
| (c) Bhattadeva | 3. Kannada |
| (d) Narsimha Mehta | 4. Assamese |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| C. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
64. What was sq. inch?
A. An architectural form
B. A musical instrument
C. A style of writing
D. None of these
65. One of the administrative languages of Bahmani Kingdom was
A. Gujarati B. Bengali
C. Marathi D. Sanskrit
66. Prithuviraja Raso was written by
A. Chandra Bardai B. Jayadeva
C. Bana D. Amir Khusrau
67. Which decorative device is generally found in the building of Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
A. Shankh B. Bell
C. Lotus D. Swastika
68. Lodis borrowed enamelled tiles from
A. Persia B. Rome
C. Egypt D. South India
69. Which one of the following is best known for the Persian form of Masnavi?
A. Zai Nakashabi
B. Amir Khusrau
C. Malik Mohammad Jaisi
D. None of these
70. Which ruler of Bengal had the Mahabharata and Ramayana translated into Bengali?
A. Hussian Shah B. Nusrat Shah
C. Bahman Shah D. None of these
71. The decorative device found in all the buildings of Feroz Tughlaq is
A. Swastik B. The lotus
C. The Shankh D. The bell
72. Which one of the following languages profited most from the religious reformation movement of the 15-16th Centuries?
A. Urdu B. Hindi
C. Sanskrit D. Persian
73. Which one of the following was not borrowed by Hindu astronomers from the Muslims?
A. Cosmology
B. Calculations of altitude and longitude
C. Technical terms
D. Some item of the Calendar (Zich)
74. Who was given the title of nayak?
A. Amir Khusrau
B. Sodi
C. Malik Muhammad Jaisi
D. None of these
75. Aiman-Ghora and Sanam are Perso-Arabic:
A. Tals
B. Ragas
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of these
76. Which one of the following was not borrowed by Hindu astronomers from the Muslims?
A. Cosmology
B. Calculation of altitude and longitude
C. Technical terms
D. Some items of the Calendar (Zich)
77. Which of the following instruments was not brought by the Turks to India?
A. Veena B. Rabab
C. Sarangi D. None of these
78. What was the basic reason for the growth of a beautiful style of Indo-Islamic architecture in Gujarat?
A. Import of foreign architects from Persia
B. Availability of almost an infinite variety of material
C. Presence of a splendid indigenous style before the coming of the Muslims
D. The special interest taken by the rulers of Gujarat
79. The Bhagavata was translated into Bengali by:
A. Rupa Goswami B. Chandidas
C. Maladhar Basu D. None of these
80. The Tabla is believed to have been invented by:
A. Malik Mohammad Jaisi
B. Amir Khusrau
C. Zain-ul-Abidin
D. None of these

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	B	C	D	D	C	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	D	D	C	A	B	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	C	A	C	C	C	D	C	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	A	B	D	C	C	A	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	C	A	C	D	D	D	B	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	D	A	D	A	A	C	B	D	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	C	A	C	A	C	A	B	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	C	D	A	B	A	A	C	C	B

SET-3

- Which one of the following statements regarding the imperial council is not true?
 - The Prime Minister used to be the President of the Council
 - The king presided over the council when grave matters had to be discussed and decided
 - The members of the council had complete control over the policy of the state
 - The council was extremely powerful and the king was a puppet in its hands
- Who was the pradhani or Sirah pradhani?
 - Commander-in-chief of the forces
 - The judge at the imperial headquarters
 - An administrative officer incharge of the general administration of the empire
 - Head priests
- Identify the wrong statement with regard to the Ayagar System
 - The Ayagars could sell or mortgage their offices
 - They were granted tax-free lands (Manyams)
 - These 'Ayagars' had no hereditary rights over their offices
 - The Reddi Karnam, and Karnika were some of the important Ayagar officials.
- The number of the provinces of the Vijayanagar empire was:
 - Four
 - Six
 - Five
 - Three
- Which statement on Vijayanagar village is not correct?
 - The village was the unit of administration
 - The village moot, corresponding to the Panchayat of Northern India, managed its own affairs.
 - The hereditary officer of the village moot was known as Mahanayakacharya.
 - The hereditary officer of the village moot was known as Ayagar?
- The ruler of Vijayanagar empire was called:
 - Raya
 - Raja
 - Mandalesvras
 - Mahammandalesvaras
- Which of the following statement is false with regard to the policy of Vijayanagar empire?
 - The Vijayanagar kings claimed divine origin for their power
 - The selection of the ruler appears to have been made generally with the common consensus of the ministers and nobles
 - There are instances of kings like Krishnadeva Raya abdicating in favour of their sons.
 - The Vijayanagar kings used to sometimes appoint their sons as Yuvaraja to obviate the disputes regarding succession
- Which of the following was not one of the important officers of the state?
 - Custom of the Jewels
 - Chief Treasurer
 - Chief Master of Horses
 - Provider of the Harem
- Which one of the following was the largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire?

- C. An influential community of weavers living around temple precincts
D. An anti-religious group which entertained the people by caricaturing various God heads.
- 28.** Nikitin, a Russian traveller, who visited the Bahamani Kingdom describes
(a) That the country was overpopulated
(b) Misery of the people
(c) Life of Luscry of the nobles
(d) Overgrowth of military establishment
(e) Armies being maintained by nobles
Codes:
A. (a), (b) and (c) B. (a), (b) and (d)
C. (a), (b), (c) and (e) D. All the above
- 29.** Match the foreign travellers and their nationalities?
(a) Nicolo Conti 1. Russian
(b) Athanasius Nikitin 2. Italian (Venetian)
(c) Abdur Razzaq 3. Portuguese
(d) Domingos Poes 4. Arab
Codes:
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| B. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| C. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| D. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
- 30.** Which factors kept the Vijayanagar state survive for 200 years?
(a) Fire of Hindu patriotism
(b) Threat of Bahamani empire
(c) Ability and Courage of the kings
(d) Foreign help
Codes:
A. (a), (b) and (c) B. (a), (b) and (d)
C. (b), (c) and (d) D. (a), (c) and (d)
- 31.** Sewell writes 'Goa rose and fell simultaneously with the rise and fall of the Tuluva dynasty' why?
A. Goa was a part of the Vijayanagar empire
B. The City enjoyed protection and trade concession
C. The Tuluva kings always had Goa as the last refuge after losing war
D. None of the above
- 32.** Krishnadeva Raya was a followers of:
A. Vaishnavism B. Shaivism
C. Buddhism D. Jainism
- 33.** Virupaksha was a:
A. Shaivite deity
B. Vaishnavite deity
C. A representation of Vallabha
D. A deity popularised by Smartas
- 34.** Which language benefited the most from the patronage of letters by Krishnadeva Raya?
A. Telugu B. Kannada
C. Sanskrit D. Tamil
- 35.** Who was the author of Madhura Vijayam?
A. Tirumalamba B. Tukkadevi
C. Chinnadevi D. Gangadevi
- 36.** "The Forgotten Empire" is a book written by:
A. Domingos Poes B. Sewell
C. Nicoli Conti D. Meadows Taylor
- 37.** Who wrote "What I saw (Vijayanagar) was same what as large as Rome and very beautiful to sight. This is the best provided city in the world"?
A. Poes B. Muniz
C. Abdur Razzaq D. Nikitin
- 38.** Who was the author of Panduranga Mahatyam?
A. Tenali Ramakrishna B. Suranna
C. Peddana D. Tirumalamba
- 39.** Athavana tantram is a:
A. Document on the revenue system of the Vijayanagar empire
B. A book on Music
C. A book on Tantricism
D. A book on concerning Polity
- 40.** Whose words are these "with great care and according to your power you should attend to the work of protecting the good and the punishing the wicked without neglecting anything that you see or hear"?
A. Tirumala B. Vir Narasimha
C. Krishnadeva Raya D. Harihara II
- 41.** "A crowned king should always rule with an eye towards dharma" who authored these lines?
A. Krishnadeva Raya B. Tirumala
C. Achyuta Raya D. Deva Raya II
- 42.** Name the language that Krishnadeva Raya used to write his major work 'Amuktamalyada'?
A. Sanskrit B. Tamil
C. Kannada D. Telgu
- 43.** Name the King during whose rule lord Venkateshwara of Tirupati replaced Virupaksha?
A. Tirumala B. Venkatadri or Venkata I
C. Krishnadeva Raya D. Venkata II
- 44.** Who was the real founder of the independent Sultanate of Gujarat?
A. Zafar Khan B. Tatar Khan
C. Shams Khan D. Ahmad Shah
- 45.** Who built the city of Ahmedabad?
A. Zafar Khan B. Ahmed Shah
C. Mahmud Bengarha D. Muzaffar II
- 46.** Which of the following is described as the Shiraz of India?
A. Gaur B. Agra
C. Jaunpur D. Ikdala
- 47.** Pick out the wrong match.
A. Atala-Masjid – Jaunpur
B. Bara Sona Masjid – Gaur

- C. Adina Masjid – Pandua
D. Gol Gumbaz – Ajmer
48. What was the name of the old town near which Ahmedabad was built?
A. Junagarh B. Siri
C. Asawal D. Mandu
49. One of the following factors contributed most to the development of Bengali literature. Identify:
A. Patronage of Muhammadan Emperors and Chiefs
B. The support given by the Hindu Rayas
C. Religious activity
D. Economic prosperity
50. Jaunpur was hailed as the “Shiraz of India”. What could be the most important reason for such a description?
A. Some of the Sharqi rulers were themselves of culture
B. the Sharqi rule was marked by prosperity
C. It was not involved in any war with its neighbour
D. It was nearer to Delhi
51. Pick out the wrong match.
A. Khaljis — Malwa
B. Sharqis — Jaunpur
C. Husain Shahi — Bengal
D. Iliyas Shahi — Gujarat
52. Pick out the correct match.
A. Tower of Victory — Chitor
B. Shiraz of India — Delhi
C. Gol Gumbaz — Bijapur
D. Vittalasvami Temple — Belur
53. Who is the founder of the cult of Satyapir?
A. Husain Shah B. Sikandar II
C. Nasir-ud-din D. Haji Iliyas
54. Pick out the wrong match.
A. Bengal — Haji Iliyas
B. Jaunpur — Khwaja Jahan
C. Malwa — Dilawar Khan Ghuri
D. Gujarat — Tatar Khan
55. One of the following may not be regarded as the cause of external invasions of Gujarat. Identify:
A. fertility
B. wealth due to active commerce
C. natural resources
D. strategic importance
56. Pick out the wrong match:
A. Nusrat Shah — Qadam Rasul
B. Raya Ganesh — Danujamardana Deva
C. Ala-ud-din — Ikdala
Hussain Shah
D. Indil Khan — Bengali version of the Mahabharata
57. Which is not a correct pair:
A. Nicolo Conti — Deva Raya I
B. Abdur Razzaq — Deva Raya II
C. Barbosa — Krishnadeva Raya
D. Idn Datula — Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
58. Whom do you regard the ablest of the Muslim ruler of Malwa?
A. Hushang Shah B. Mahmud I
C. Mahmud II D. Nasiruddin
59. Name the ruler who assisted Mahmud II to oust Medini Raj:
A. Rana Sanga B. Ratan Singh
C. Muzaffar Shah D. Chand Khan
60. Who built the Bara Masjid?
A. Nusrat Shah
B. Hussain Shah
C. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad
D. Barbak Shah
61. Urdu whose orders a Bengali version of the Mahabharata was written?
A. Hussain Shah B. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad
C. Nusrat Shah D. Haji Iliyas
62. Pick out the correct sequence:
A. Sangama, Aravidu, Tuluva and Saluva
B. Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva and Aravidu
C. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu
D. Sangama, Aravidu, Saluva and Tuluva
63. One of the following did not visit the city of Vijayanagar. Identify:
A. Nicolo Conti B. Abdur Razzaq
C. Fernao D. Athanarius Nikitin
64. One of the following did not join the Deccani Sultans against Vijayanagar in the battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi. Identify:
A. Bijapur B. Golkunda
C. Ahmadnagar D. Berar
65. This is the best provided city in the world. Who has said this about — Vijayanagar
A. Domingos Poes B. Nuniz
C. Nicolo Conti D. Edoardo Borbosa
66. Pick out the correct sequence
A. Sangama, Bukka I, Virupaksha II and Devaraya I
B. Sangama, Virupaksha II, Devaraya I and Bukka I
C. Sangama, Bukka I, Devaraya I and Virupaksha II
D. Sangama, Devaraya I, Bukka I and Virupaksha II
67. One of the following was not regarded as one of the four Indians of the state:
A. Diwan-i-Wizarut B. Diwan-i-Insha
C. Diwan-i-Arz D. Diwan-i-Kharisat
68. From whom did the Turks know the association of divinity with kingship?
A. The Hindus B. The Chinese
C. The Sassanians D. The Arbas
69. Which one of the following defects of Vijayanagar empire may be regarded as the most serious one?

- A. Independence enjoyed by the Provincial governors
 B. Failure to develop a sustained commercial activity in spite of the facilities available
 C. Permission given to the portuguese to settle on the west coast
 D. Failure to develop a desciplined army
70. The authorship of one of the following is not ascribed to Krishnadeva Raya. Identify:
 A. Amuktamalyada B. Ushaparivaya
 C. Jambuvati – Kalyana D. Narayana – Vilasa
71. We have reference to the following local divisions in the Karnataka portion under the Vijayanagar rulers. Pick out the correct sequence in descending order
 A. Nadu, Sima, Ventha, Village
 B. Ventha, Nadu, Sima, Village
 C. Sima, Ventha, Nadu, Village
 D. Ventha, Sima, Nadu, Village
72. Who was the founder of the city of Zainabad?
 A. Malik Nasir B. Adi Khan
 C. Malik Raja D. Muzaffar Shah
73. What was the original name of Ahsanabad?
 A. Gulbanga B. Badami
 C. Kalyan D. Malkhed
74. What was the charge levelled against Mahmud Gawan?
 A. Gawan was blind to the interests of the state
 B. Gawan was organising a baronial chique against the Sultan
 C. Gawan was in treasonable correspondence with the Raya of Vijayanagar.
 D. Gawan indulged in tyrannical acts.
75. Which among the following not applicable to Vijayanagar period?
 A. bloody sacrifices on festive occasions
 B. a ban on prostitutes
 C. use of flowers by women
 D. sale of animals for food alive
76. Pick out the wrong match.
 A. History of Kashmir — Jonaraja
 B. History of Bahmani — Bushan-i-Massir Kingdom
 C. History of Gujarat — Mirat-i-Sikandar
 D. History of Bengal — Chanchnama
77. Pick out the wrong one among the attributes ascribed to Ahmad Shah of Gujarat?
 A. Warlike B. Lover of justice
 C. Munificent D. Tolerant
78. Who was called the Zar Bakhsha?
 A. Ahmad Shah B. Qutab-ud-din Ahmad
 C. Muhammad Sha II D. Mahmud Begarbha
79. What was the original name of Muhamm-adabad?
 A. Dwaraka B. Junagarh
 C. Champanir D. Surat
80. The nature of the rule of the kings of Vijayanagar was:
 A. Benevolent despotism
 B. Rule by the Council of Minister
 C. Oligarchical rule
 D. On the principles of democracy
81. When point on Krishnadeva Raya is not correct:
 A. He belonged to Tuluga dynasty
 B. He ruled from 1509 to 1530
 C. He was defeated by the Bijapur Sultan
 D. He recaptured Raichur Doob
82. Romantically called “The war of the Goldsmith's Daughter” took place between:
 A. Firoz Shah and Deva Raya
 B. Firoz Shah and Hari Hara II
 C. Ala-ud-din Khalji and Karnadeva
 D. Ala-ud-din Khalji and Hamir Deva
83. Which two dynastics came to the throne after the ‘First Usurpation’ and ‘Second Usurpation’ respectively?
 A. Sangama and Saluva dynastics
 B. Saluva and Aravidu dynastics
 C. Saluva and Tuluva dynastics
 D. Sangama and Aravidu dynastics
84. What was the second capital of Vijaynagar?
 A. Chandrajiri B. Pernugoda
 C. Kampali D. Mysore
85. Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagar entered into a treaty with the Portuguese Governor, Almedia for purchasing all the horses imported by him?
 A. Achyuta Raya B. Vir Narsimha
 C. Saluva Narsimha D. Krishnadeva Raya
86. Who was the ruler who participated in war with the Bahamani confederacy?
 A. Narsimha Saluva B. Vira Narasimha
 C. Krishnadeva Raya D. Rama Raya
87. Which fact regarding the battle of Talikota or Rakshasa-Tangadi is of significance in the history of India?
 A. Hussain Nizam Shah personally killed Rama Raya
 B. The Aravidu Dynasty continued the traditions of the Vijaynagar empire
 C. Bijapur and Ahmadnagar attacked Goa in 1569
 D. Shivaji claimed descent from Vijayanagar rulers?
88. Which region constituted the bone of contention between the Vijayanagar and Bahamani rulers?
 A. Raichur Doab B. Cauvery Doab
 C. Tungabhadra Doab D. Kolar Doab
89. Where from did South India get its ships during the Vijayanagar period?
 A. Ceylon B. Portugal
 C. Maldives D. Persia
90. During the reign of which Sultan of Delhi did the Vijayanagar Empire come into existence:
 A. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq

- B. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
C. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
D. Khizr Khan

91. Match the following dynasties with their founders.

- (a) Sangama dynasty 1. Narasimha
(b) Saluva dynasty 2. Harihara
(c) Tuluva dynasty 3. Tirumala
(d) Aravidu dynasty 4. Vir Narasimha

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	1	3	4
C.	2	1	4	3
D.	4	3	2	1

92. Who succeeded Krishnadeva Raya after his death?

- A. Deva Raya II B. Rama Raya
C. Sadasiva Raya D. Achyuta Raya

93. Who gave permission to the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque to build a fort at Bhatkal?

- A. Deva Raya I B. Deva Raya II
C. Krishnadeva Raya D. Rama Raya

94. Who built the Vitthalasvami temple?

- A. Bukka I B. Devaraya II
C. Tirumala D. Krishnadeva Raya

95. One of the following was not an important industry during the Vijayanagar period. Identify:

- A. Textiles B. Mining
C. Metallurgy D. Perfumery

96. Which of the following is not one of the theories propounded by scholars regarding the origin of Valangai (right hand) and Idangai (left hand) castes?

- A. Those who stood on the right hand side of the king were called valangais and other who stood on the left side were called Idangais
B. Valangais were agriculturists and Idangais were traders, the distinction arising on account of foreign trade and contact

C. On account of great animosity between the two classes of people, they got there tables.

D. It had its origin in the method of work *i.e.* those working with right hand came to be known as Valangais and left handers as Idangis

97. Which one of the following statement about the practice of becoming a Sati or Sahagamana is not correct?

- A. The Sati's sacrifice was commemorated by erection of Sati Kals
B. There was no compulsion and it was done voluntarily
C. It was very popular and widespread
D. There was no social disabilities attached to widows who did not choose to become Satis

98. The City of Vijayanagar had seven fortified walls one within the other. The palace of the king was located at the centre in the seventh fortress, which one of the following occupied pride of place between the third and the seventh fortress?

- A. Gardens
B. Shops and Bazaars
C. Houses of Nobles
D. Quarters of Courtesans

99. Arrange the foreign travellers in chronological order:

- (a) Nikitin (b) Ibn Batuta
(c) Marco Polo (d) Nicolo Conti
(e) Abdur Razzaq (f) Barbosa

Codes:

- A. (c) (b) (e) (d) (a) (f)
B. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
C. (b) (c) (d) (e) (a) (f)
D. (c) (b) (d) (e) (a) (f)

100. The fortress of Vijayanagar was located on the bank of the river:

- A. Godavari B. Krishna
C. Tungabhadra D. Kaveri

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	C	B	D	A	C	D	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	A	B	D	C	A	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	D	D	D	C	C	D	B	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	D	D	B	C	D	C	A	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	A	D	D	D	D	B	C	A

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	C	D	D	A	C	D	C	B	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	A	A	C	B	D	D	C	C	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	A	C	B	B	D	D	A	C	B
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	C	D	D	D	D	B	D	C

SET-4

- Who was Sayana?
 - a commentator of Vedas
 - a governor of the Vijayanagar empire
 - father of Krishnadeva Raya
 - the founder of the Aravidu dynasty
- Who has described the Brahmanas as honest men given to merchandise—but little fit for hard work?
 - Nicolo Conti
 - Nuniz
 - Paes
 - Barbosa
- Who has said that the Vijayanagar empire possessed 300 sea ports?
 - Abdul Razzaq
 - Nuniz
 - Paes
 - Caesar Frederick
- Pick out the wrong match:
 - Amuktamalyada–Telugu
 - Prabhulingabile–Kannada
 - Kalaviyal–Tamil
 - Madhura Vijayam–Malayalam
- By what name is Vishnu Cithya known?
 - Markandeya Purana
 - Amuktamalyada
 - Jambavati Kalyana
 - Parvati Parinaya
- The assimilation of Muslims into Indian Society was rendered easier by many factors. One of the following may not be correct. Identify:
 - Absence of large scale immigration from Afghanistan and Western Asia
 - Muslim were in a minority
 - Advantages to be gained by conversion were not great
 - Persecution
- Why did Mahmud attack Multan?
 - The ruler followed the heterodox doctrine of the Qarmatrori Seat
 - The ruler was weak
 - Wealth of Multan
 - Desire to bring it under his control
- Who was Gangu?
 - founder of Bahmani Kingdom
 - astrologer of Delhi
 - descendant of the Persian hero Bahman
 - Governor of Daulatabad
- Pick out the wrong match.
 - Nizam Shahi — Ahmadnagar
 - Qutub Shahi — Golkunda
 - Barid Shahi — Berar
 - Adil Shahi — Bijapur
- By what name is the tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah called?
 - Gol Gumbaz
 - Bara Gumbaz
 - Shib Gumbaz
 - Dadi Ka Gumbaz
- Which among the following may be regarded on the most significant achievements of Vijayanagar empire?
 - Building up a vast empire
 - Efficient administration
 - Economic prosperity
 - Saving the Hindu religion and culture from being engulfed by the rush of new forces.
- In what language was Basavapurana written?
 - Sanskrit
 - Tamil
 - Telgu
 - Prakrit
- When was the battle of Talikota fought?
 - 1565 AD
 - 1526 AD
 - 1556 AD
 - 1509 AD
- Who among the Bahmani Sultans was called the Zalim?
 - Ala-ud-din II
 - Humayun
 - Muhammad III
 - Ahmad
- “With him departed all the cohesion and power of the Bahmani kingdom”—about whom was this said?
 - Mahmud Gawan
 - Ahmad Shah
 - Muhammad Shah III
 - Humayun
- One of the five Deccani Sultanates was annexed by Ahmadnagar. Identify:
 - Bijapur
 - Berar
 - Golkunda
 - Bidar
- Pick out the wrong match.
 - Chaitanya – Bengali
 - Sankara Deva – Assamese

- C. Mira Bai – Rajasthani
D. Kabir – Gujarati
18. One of the following was not a Maratha Saint. Identify
A. Jnanesvar B. Ramdas
C. Namadeva D. Vallabha
19. Who composed ‘Sursagar’?
A. Jayadeva B. Surdas
C. Bana D. None of the above
20. Where is Quwat-ul-Islam mosque situated?
A. Ajmer B. Agra
C. Fatehpur Sikri D. Delhi
21. One of the following composed verses in praise of God Siva. Identify:
A. Mira Bai B. Surdas
C. Chaitanya D. Lalla
22. Who among the following spoke about achieving union with God through love of God?
A. Shiahs B. Sunnis
C. Sufis D. Ulemas
23. By what name is the philosophy of Ramanuja known?
A. Dvaita B. Advaita
C. Visista Dvaita D. Sankhya
24. Kabir Panthis were the followers of:
A. Meera Bai B. Namdev
C. Kabir D. Nanak
25. Where was Guru Nanak born?
A. Hissar B. Amritsar
C. Talwandi D. None of these
26. Namdeva, a Marathi Saint flourished in:
A. 10th century B. 11th century
C. 13th century D. 14th century
27. Seeds of Bhakti can be found in:
A. Upanishads B. Shrutis
C. Upreddas D. Vedas
28. Who said that the Hindu and the Turks were pots of the same clay?
A. Kabir B. Nanak
C. Lalla D. Vallabha
29. One of the following belonged to the chisti order. Identify:
A. Barani B. Mahmud Gawan
C. Firishta D. Lalla
30. Where was the order of Firdausi popular?
A. Ghazi B. Bihar
C. Delhi D. Sind
31. “Dohas” are:
A. The religious teaching of Sufis
B. The Muslim devotees who emphasised the personal devotion of man to God through love
C. A group of merchants who sent large caravans
D. Couples which Kabir composed and by which he taught his followers
32. The language of Bhakti movement was
A. The language of the reformers
B. Sanskrit/Prakrit
C. Hindi/Perisan
D. Perisan and Urdu
33. The Bhakti teachers delivered their message mainly through:
A. Homely Sermars B. Simple Parables
C. Bhajans D. Public Prayer
34. In one of the following the Bhakti saints differed from the Sufis. Identify:
A. Needs for Union with God
B. Stress on love on the basis of relationship with
C. Acceptance of a Guru or Pir
D. Encouraging mysticism
35. One of the following did not help the rise of the Urdu language. Identify?
A. Arabic B. Sanskrit
C. Persian D. Bengali
36. Pick out the wrong match:
A. Chand Minar — Daulatabad
B. Madarasa of Mahmud Gawan — Bidar
C. Mihtar Mahal — Golkunda
D. Shah Bazar Maszid — Gulbarga
37. Who wrote I am neither in Kaaba nor in Kailash?
A. Kabir B. Nanak
C. Eknath D. Chaitanya
38. Who said “God is the breath of all Breath”?
A. Kabir B. Nanak
C. Mira Bai D. Chaitanya
39. Pick out the correct match:
A. Ramdas — Amritanubhava
B. Jnanesvar — Dasabodha
C. Ramanuja — Sri Bashya
D. Krithivasa — Bengali translation of Mahabharata
40. Which saint was a contemporary of Shivaji and Samartha Guru?
A. Tukaram B. Raskhan
C. Narasimha D. Surdas
41. One of the following poets was not a contemporary of the rest of four, Identify:
A. Tulsidas B. Surdas
C. Raskhan D. Mira Bai
42. Rahim composed popular poetry in:
A. Braj Bhasa B. Persian
C. Urdu D. Hindi
43. Nirguna school believes in:
A. Absolute God free from human attributes
B. God who is richly endowed with human virtues
C. God who is omnipresent
D. God who is within each human being

44. Guru Nanak was born in:
A. 1469 AD B. 1470 AD
C. 1450 AD D. 1445 AD
45. The poet Amir Khusrau was a follower of
A. Chisti order
B. Suhrawardi order
C. Qadiria order
D. Was not a follower of any order of Sufis
46. In which field did the Arabs gain from India?
A. Metaphysics, medicine and mathematics
B. System of administration
C. Art of military organisation
D. Literature and arts
47. Kabir was born in:
A. 1440 AD B. 1430 AD
C. 1450 AD D. 1445 AD
48. Who wrote the Telugu version of Mahabharata?
A. Nannaya B. Akkatiyar
C. Tiruvaliuvur D. None of the above
49. Who was the great Acharya, who counselled Surdas teaching of Lord's creative play (Bhagavat Lila)?
A. Vallabhacharya B. Ramananda
C. Ramanuja D. Shankaracharya
50. Which one is not the work of Surdas?
A. Sahitya Lehari B. Sur-Sagar
C. Sur-Saravalli D. Sur-Darshan
51. Ramananda was a philosopher of:
A. Vaishnavism B. Shaivism
C. Jainism D. Buddhism
52. Shankaracharya had explicit — faith in:
A. Vaishnavism B. Shaivism
C. Jainism D. Hinduism
53. According to the legend, Sikandhar Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi tried various means to kill:
A. Kabir B. Nanak
C. Mira D. Chaitanya
54. The script of Sikhs is:
A. Guruvani B. Devanagari
C. Gurutipi D. Gurumukhi
55. The word Sikh means:
A. Simple B. devotee
C. disciple D. fighter
56. The name of the last Sikh Guru is:
A. Guru Amardas B. Guru Tegh Bahadur
C. Guru Govind Singh D. Guru Har Govind
57. Kabir didn't write in one of the following language. Which are:
A. Bhojpuri B. Brajabhasa
C. Awadhi D. Rajasthani
58. Who did not allow his followers to have any kind of social intercourse with women?

- A. Chaitanya B. Nanak
C. Ramananda D. Shankaracharya
59. Namadeva and Eknath wrote in:
A. Hindi B. Marathi
C. Tamil D. Gujarati
60. The name of the Guru who compiled the 'Adi Granth' is:
A. Guru Govind Singh B. Guru Tegh Bahadur
C. Guru Arjun Dev D. Guru Nanak
61. Who did not write in Gujarati Language?
A. Mira Bai B. Narasimha
C. Kesavadas D. Kabir
62. Mira did not see one of the following. Identify:
A. Tulsidas B. Akbar
C. Tansen D. Surdas
63. Match the works with their authors:
(a) Tarikh-i Hind 1. Muhammad-ul-Utbi
(b) Tarikh-i-Yamini 2. Shams-i-Siraj Ali
(c) Taj-ul-Ma'asir 3. Alberuni
(d) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi 4. Hasan Nizami
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| D. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
64. Match the works with their authors:
(a) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi 1. Firoz Shah Tughluq
(b) Fatuhat-i-Firoz Shahi 2. Yahaya-bin-Sirhindi
(c) Tarikh-a-Alai 3. Zia-ud-din-Barani
(d) Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shah 4. Khusrau
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| C. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| D. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
65. A no. of Sanskrit works were rendered into Persian for the first time during the reign of:
A. Balban
B. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
C. Firoz Tughluq
D. Sher Shah
66. Which one of the following was not the saint poet of Maharashtra?
A. Jnaneshwar B. Namdev
C. Tukaram D. Mira Bai
67. Name the Sufi Saint whose philosophy greatly influenced Aurangzeb?
A. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
B. Khwaja Baghi Billagh

- C. Shau Pir of Meerut
D. Shaikh Qadiri
68. Which Sufi order of saints tried to live like ascetics?
A. Subhrawardi B. Qadiri
C. Chisthi D. Naqsh bandi
69. Though Sufi and Bhakti thoughts converged on several points, one of following was not one of them?
A. Belief in the need to unite with God
B. Stress on love as the basis of relationship with God
C. Belief in mysticism
D. The need for the help of a religious preceptor, at least in the initial stages.
70. Which beliefs were not common to Sufi and Bhakti thoughts?
(a) The need to unite with God
(b) Stress on love as the basis of the relationship with God
(c) Need of the Guru or a Pir in initial stages
(d) Mysticism
Codes:
A. only (a) and (d) B. only (a) and (c)
C. only (d) and (c) D. all four
71. The first Muslim building erected in India was the
A. Qutab Minar
B. Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra
C. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
D. Alai-Darwaza
72. Who claimed their decent from the prophet?
A. Shaikhs B. Sayyids
C. Mughals D. Qarunah Turks
73. School attached to mosque were known as:
A. Madarasa B. Maktab
C. Talimghan D. Persia
74. Balban's monarchial ideals were those of the ancient kings of:
A. Mesopotamia B. Saudi Arabia
C. Turkestan D. Persia
75. Who have been termed as "The Brahmana of Islam"?
A. Sayyids B. Shaikhs
C. Pirs D. Ulema
76. Which are of Sufi orders was at first the most orthodox?
A. Suhrawardi B. Qadiri
C. Naqshbandi D. Chishti
77. Who introduced Qadiri Silsila in India?
A. Shaikh Abdul Qadirisi
B. Sayyid Makhdum Muhammad Gilani
C. Abdul Qadir
D. Shaikh Mir Muhammad
78. Which Sufi Silsila tried to counteract the liberal religious policies of Akbar?
A. Qadiri B. Firdausi
C. Suhrawardi D. Naqshbandi
79. The Theory of Islamic Mysticism (Sufism) was profound by:
A. Muin-ud-din Chisti
B. Hamid-ud-din Nagar
C. Sheikh Muhi-ud-din Ibnual Arabi
D. Nizam-ud-din Auliya
80. Which of the following principles was not preached by the saints of Bhakti movement?
A. Unity of God
B. Opposed Casteism
C. Idol Worship
D. No need of particular language to worship
81. Shankaracharya had explicit faith in:
A. Vaishnavism B. Shaivism
C. Jainism D. Hinduism
82. Which one of the the Sufi order was at frist the most orthodox?
A. Subhrawardi B. Qadiri
C. Naqshbandi D. Chisti
83. Ramananda was philosopher of:
A. Vaishnavism B. Shaivism
C. Jainism D. Bhuddism
84. Arrange the following sufi saints of the Chisti Silsila Chronologically:
1. Shaikh Farid
2. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
3. Shaikh Bhaktiyar Kaki
4. Shaikh Muinuddin Chisthi
Codes:
A. 1, 2, 3, 4 B. 1, 3, 2, 4
C. 1, 3, 4, 2 D. 4, 3, 1, 2
85. Who was the bridge between the Bhakshi movement of the south and the North?
A. Chaitanya B. Namadeva
C. Ramananda D. Nanak
86. Name one of the Bhakti saints who had twelve disciples belonging to the poorest classes?
A. Vallabhacharya B. Ramananda
C. Kabir D. Surdas
87. Identify one order of the Bhakti Cult who was influenced by Islam?
A. Ramanuja B. Namadeva
C. Chaitanya D. Ramananda
88. Who among the following was not a Chisti Saint?
A. Bakhtiyar Kaki
B. Hamid-ud-din
C. Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shallar
D. Baha-ud-din Zakaria
89. Name one of the following who established the Chisti order in India?
A. Shaikh Muniuddin Chishti
B. Khawaja Muinuddin Chishti

- C. Nizamuddin Auliya
D. Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shakar

90. Match the following Bhakti saints with the theories they preached.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Ramanuja | 1. Unqualified Monism |
| (b) Nimvark | 2. Qualified Monism |
| (c) Chaitanya | 3. Dualism & Non dualism |
| (d) Vallabhacharya | 4. Pure non-dualism |
| (e) Shankaracharya | 5. Dualistic non-dualism |

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
A.	2	5	3	4	1
B.	5	4	3	2	1
C.	1	3	4	2	5
D.	4	1	5	3	2

91. Bakhtiyar Kaki, a chishti saint, refused the post of Shaikh-ul-Islam offered to him by:

- A. Iltutmish
B. Balban
C. Ala-ud-din Khalji
D. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

92. Name the Sufi saint whose philosophy greatly influenced Aurangzeb.

- A. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
B. Khwaja Bagi Billagh
C. Shah Pir of Meerut
D. Shaikh Qadari

93. In which of the following territories was the Firdausi order popular?

- A. In & Around Delhi
B. Sind
C. Bihar
D. Deccan

94. Who was the Bhakti saint regarded by his followers as an incarnation of Vishnu?

- A. Ramananda
B. Ramanuja
C. Namadeva
D. Chaitanya

95. With which religion do we associate the five k's?

- A. Jainism
B. Buddhism
C. Sikhism
D. Islam

96. Who was born at Kalady (Malabar) in 783 AD?

- A. Shankaracharya
B. Ramanuja
C. Ramananda
D. Madhavacharya

97. Which sufi saint remarked "Haur Dilli Dur Ast" (Delhi is still far away)?

- A. Nizamuddin Auliya
B. Shaikh Salim Chisthi
C. Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhwi
D. Shaikh Farid

98. Which one of the following was the earliest teacher of Bhakti Cult in Maharashtra?

- A. Tuka Ram
B. Namadeva
C. Dadu
D. Ram Das

99. Who was the most famous disciple of Ramananda?

- A. Tuka Ram
B. Tulsi Das
C. Kabir
D. Dadu

100. Who was the author of Ramacharitamans?

- A. Ramananda
B. Mira Bai
C. Kabir
D. Tulsi Das

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	A	D	B	D	A	B	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	A	B	A	B	D	D	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	C	C	C	D	A	A	A	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	A	A	D	D	C	A	A	C	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	D	A	D	C	C	D	A	B	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	D	A	A	C	D	A	C	C	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	B	B	D	B	C	B	D	C	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	C	A	C	C	B	B	D	B	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	A	D	C	A	A	C	C	D

SET-5

- Once Sher Shah exclaimed that he had lost the empire of Hindustan for a handful of bajra. What does this mean?
 - Once he got stranded in the desert of Rajasthan with getting food for 17 days and he would have been killed but for timely supply of bajra rotis by the Rajput kings, Maldev.
 - Sher Shah never gave such an exclamation.
 - The troops of Jaija & Kumpa, two famous generals of Maldev, the Rajput king of Jodhpur (Marwar) cut their way to the very heart of Sher Shah's Camp and he would have been killed but for timely help.
 - One of the Rajput kings served him with bajra rotis containing position and he would have been killed but for timely medical help.
- What made Bairam Khan rebel against Akbar?
 - He was the man of masterful personality.
 - He was increased by the outrageous conduct of Pir Muhammad, his old servant now in Akbar's favour, who wanted to hustle him out the country.
 - He was stung by the outrageous conduct of Akbar, who dismissed him & asked him to go to Mecca.
 - He was tempted by the youth of Akbar and wanted the throne for himself.
- During which period Bairam Khan worked as regent of Akbar?
 - 1556 A.D. — 1558 A.D.
 - 1556 A.D. — 1564 A.D.
 - 1556 A.D. — 1560 A.D.
 - 1556 A.D. — 1605 A.D.
- Which of the following was not a result of the Rajput policy of Akbar?
 - The Rajputs gave cooperation to the administrative machinery of Akbar
 - The Rajputs gave help to the military achievements of Akbar
 - It developed the Indo-Islamic culture
 - The cooperation of the Rajputs changed the minds of the orthodox Muslim Ulemas and they became liberal.
- Which chronological order of Babur's battles in Hindustan is correct?
 - Panipat, Ghaghara, Chanderi, Khanua
 - Panipat, Chanderi, Khanua, Ghaghara
 - Panipat, Khanua, Chanderi, Ghaghara
 - Panipat, Khanua, Ghaghara, Chanderi
- The first Rajput Chief who entered into matrimonial alliance with Akbar was:
 - The ruler of Ranthambor
 - The ruler of Marwar
 - The ruler of Jaipur
 - The ruler of Kalinjar
- The only state in Northern India which Akbar failed to annex was:
 - Kashmir
 - Malwa
 - Mewar
 - Gondwana
- The second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556 A.D. between:
 - Akbar & Uday Singh
 - Akbar & Rana Pratap
 - Akbar & Hemmu
 - Akbar & Raja Surjan Rai
- Which of the following states of Southern India was completely annexed by Akbar?
 - Ahmednagar
 - Bijapur
 - Khandesh
 - Golkunda
- The Mughals were:
 - Turks
 - Mongols
 - Arabs
 - Chaghtais
- Which Battle did Babur fight against the Afghans?
 - Panipat
 - Ghaghara
 - Khanua
 - Chanderi
- Why was Akbar interested in extending his sway to the south of Narmada and which are of the following factors did not shape his Deccan policy in this regard?
 - His desire to bring the whole of India under his sway and to repeat the experiments of the Sultans of Delhi in the Deccan
 - For the expulsion of the Europeans, particularly the Portuguese, the annexation of the Deccan was essential.
 - The Deccan had become the centre of bitter religious controversies, which would have disturbed the religious peace he was trying to restore in the North.
 - As in the case of Ala-ud-din Khalji, the Wealth of the South was one of the biggest inducements to him
- Humayun fought his decisive battle against Sher Shah at:
 - Chausa
 - Chunargah
 - Bilgram
 - Panipat
- The task of initiating the disciple into the new faith (*i.e.* Din-i-Ilahi) was done on
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Saturday
 - Sunday
- Match the following.

(a) Abolition of Jaziya	1. A.D. 1563
(b) Abolition of Pilgrims Tax	2. A.D. 1564
(c) Abolition of enslaving war prisoner	3. A.D. 1562
(d) Fall of Bairam Khan	4. A.D. 1560

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	2	1	3	4
B.	4	1	3	2
C.	1	2	3	4
D.	3	4	2	1

16. The infallibility Decree assured to Akbar so far as any written instrument called have such effect, the utmost power that any man could claim to exercise, within the limits of Islam, which of the following historians express the above view about the infallibility decree?

- A. Stanley Lane Poole B. V.A. Smith
C. Edwards and Garret D. S.R. Sharma

17. Arrange chronologically.

1. Construction of Ibadat Khana
2. Promulgation of Din-i-Ilahi
3. Insuring of Mazharuama

Codes:

- A. 1, 2, 3 B. 3, 1, 2
C. 1, 3, 2 D. 2, 3, 1

18. The first step that Akbar took to make him free from the influence of the Ulemas (religious Jurists of Islam) was to read the Khutaba in his own name from the mosque at Fatehpur Sikri on the:

- A. 22nd October, 1573 B. 22nd June, 1579
C. 3rd March, 1574 D. 3rd March, 1580

19. It is generally held that Jahangir as a prince was in love with Mehr-un-nisa when she was a maiden and the emperor arranged the murder of her husband Sher Afghans to marry her. Dr. Beni Prasad attempts to exonerate Jahangir of this charge which of the following reason have not been advanced by Dr. Beni Prasad in support of this thesis?

- A. No contemporary chronicler has made the charge against the emperor
B. Contemporary European writers who are otherwise critical of Jahangir do not impute the crime to Jahangir
C. If Jahangir as a prince took Sher Afgan as his rival in love, he would have got him killed when Sher Afghan was placed under Prince Salim
D. The chroniclers of Shah Jahan's reign also make no mention of the affair.

20. Which of the following historians has supported the view that Jahangir was a strange "compound of opposites"?

- A. V.A. Smith B. Ishwari Prasad
C. Beni Prasad D. I.H. Quereshi

21. The reading of the Khutba by the emperor caused resentment among the Ulemas to silence them, Akar issued the "Infallibility Decree" (Mahzar) on the:

- A. 26th June, 1579 B. 2nd September, 1579
C. 3rd March, 1580 D. 10th December, 1580

22. Which of the following historian described "Din-i-Ilahi" as a movement of Akbar's folly, not of his wisdom"?

- A. V.A. Smith B. Stanley-Lave-Poole
C. Beni Prasad D. Eduards and Garret

23. The reconciliation between Akbar and Prince Salim was achieved with the effects of:

- A. Salima Sultan Begam
B. Khan Azam
C. Man Singh
D. Hamida Banu Begam

24. Jahangir ascended the throne in the year.

- A. 1600 A.D. B. 1605 A.D.
C. 1590 A.D. D. 1627 A.D.

25. Akbar promulgated Din-i-Ilahi in 1582. It was:

- A. Islamic doctrine
B. Code of conduct
C. Hindu law influenced by Islam
D. None of the above

26. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Shah Jahan conquered Quandhar but lost to the Uzbegs at Balkh
B. Shah Jahan did not conquer Quandhar but defeated the Uzbegs at Balkh
C. Shah Jahan both conquered Quandhar and defeated the Uzbegs at Balkh
D. Shah Jahan failed both in conquering Quandhar and in fighting the Uzbegs at Balkh

27. Todarmal classified the land into from they are:

1. Polaj
2. Parauti
3. Krori
4. Chachar
5. Potadar
6. Banjar

Codes:

- A. 1, 2, 4, 6 B. 1, 2, 3, 4
C. 1, 3, 5, 6 D. 2, 3, 4, 5

28. Match the following categories of land with the respective names assigned to them:

- (a) Polja (1) Land which was cultivated almost every year
(b) Paraufi (2) Land which had been fallow for one or two year
(c) Chachar (3) Fallow hand
(d) Banjar (4) Land which had been fallow for three or four year

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	2	4	3
B.	3	1	4	2
C.	1	3	4	2
D.	2	1	4	3

29. Who was the first Mughal ruler to introduce prohibition?

- A. Babur B. Akbar
C. Humayun D. Jahangir

30. The "Chain of Justice" is associated with:
 A. Akbar B. Jahangir
 C. Nur Jahan D. Shah Jahan
31. Name one of the following who acted as check on Subahdar?
 A. Diwan B. Bakhshi
 C. Faujdar D. Waqa-i-Navis
32. A faujdar was incharge of:
 A. A Pargana B. A Province
 C. A Sarkar D. A Village
33. Who was the first to rebel against Jahangir after his accession to the throne?
 A. Prince Khusrow B. Rana Raj Singh
 C. Prince Shahryar D. Prince Khurram
34. The Mugal empire reached its territorial climax under:
 A. Akbar B. Jahangir
 C. Shah Jahan D. Aurangzeb
35. Who among the following, was the revenue officer of a Sarkar?
 A. Amal Guzar B. Amil
 C. Bitikchi D. Khazandar
36. The Yusufzair rose in revolt against Aurangzeb in the year:
 A. 1658 A.D. B. 1667 A.D.
 C. 1678 A.D. D. 1687 A.D.
37. Aurangzeb reimposed Jaziya in:
 A. 1675 A.D. B. 1679 A.D.
 C. 1681 A.D. D. 1682 A.D.
38. Among the following who was an illiterate?
 A. Babar B. Akbar
 C. Jahangir D. Aurangzeb
39. What was the name of the Sikh Guru who was executed by Aurangzeb?
 A. Guru Hargovind B. Guru Har Rai
 C. Guru Arjun Dev D. Guru Teg Bahadur
40. During the Mughal rule, the chief of the city was:
 A. Shiqdar B. Munsif
 C. Kotwal D. Muqaddam
41. Match the following government officials with their respective functions:
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (a) Khan-i-Saman | 1. Household department and karkhanas |
| (b) Sadra-Us-Sudur | 2. Chief adviser to the emperor on ecclesiastical affairs and chief justice of the empire |
| (c) Wazir | 3. Prime Minister and the intermediary between the ruler and the rest of the officials |
| (d) Vakil | 4. Finance Minister |

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	3	1	4
C.	4	3	2	1
D.	1	2	4	3

42. Which one of the following was the auditor general?
 A. Mir Alish B. Mustafi
 C. Mushriff D. Mir Barr
43. What was Nur Jahan's real name?
 A. Arjumand Banu Begam
 B. Mehr-un-nisa
 C. Hamida Banu Begam
 D. Ruqaiya Begam
44. Shalimar garden at Lahore was raised by:
 A. Akbar B. Shah Jahan
 C. Jahangir D. Aurangzeb
45. The mansab was only:
 A. An office B. A post
 C. A rank D. Grade of pay
46. The range of the Mansabs as organised by Akbar was:
 A. 100 to 5000 B. 10 to 5000
 C. 10 to 7000 D. 10 to 10000
47. In what language was Padmavat written?
 A. Hindi B. Urdu
 C. Sanskrit D. Persian
48. Who wrote Padmavat?
 A. Amir Khusrau
 B. Muhammad Jaisi
 C. Narahari
 D. Tulsi Das
49. The most important industry during the Mughal period was
 A. Silk B. Sculpture
 C. Cotton D. Handicrafts
50. Who was the designer of Taj Mahal?
 A. Ustad Ahmed Lahori B. Ali Mardan
 C. Abdus Samad D. Sanwal Das
51. Pick out the wrong match
 A. Khaljis — Malwa
 B. Sharqis — Jaunpur
 C. Hussain Shahi — Bengal
 D. Iliyas Shahi — Gujarat
52. Pick out the correct match.
 A. Tower of Victory — Chittor
 B. Shiraz of India — Delhi
 C. Gol Gumbaz — Bijapur
 D. Vittalasvami Temple — Belur
53. Who is the founder of the cult of Satyapir?
 A. Hussain Shah B. Sikandar II
 C. Nasir-ud-din D. Haji Iliyas

54. Pick out the wrong match.
- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| A. Bengal | — | Haji Iiyas |
| B. Jaunpur | — | Khwaja Jahan |
| C. Malwa | — | Dilawar Khan Ghuri |
| D. Gujarat | — | Tatar Khan |
55. One of the following may not be regarded as the cause of External invasions of Gujarat. Identify:
- fertility
 - wealth due to active commerce
 - natural resources
 - strategic importance
56. Pick out the wrong match.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Nusrat Shah | — | Qadam Rasul |
| B. Raya Ganesh | — | Danujamardana Deva |
| C. Ala-ud-din Hussain Shah | — | Ikadala |
| D. Indil Khan | — | Bengali version of the Mahabharata |
57. Which is not a correct pair?
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| A. Nicolo Conti | — | Deva Raya I |
| B. Abdur Razzaq | — | Deva Raya II |
| C. Barbosa | — | Krishnadeva Raya |
| D. Idn Datula | — | Ghiyasuddin Tughluq |
58. Whom do you regard the ablest of the Muslim ruler of Malwa?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Hushang Shah | B. Mahmud I |
| C. Mahmud II | D. Nasiruddin |
59. Name the ruler who assisted Mahmud II to oust Medini Raj
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Rana Sanga | B. Ratan Singh |
| C. Muzaffar Shah | D. Chand Khan |
60. Who built the Bara Masjid?
- Nusrat Shah
 - Hussain Shah
 - Jalal-ud-din Muhammad
 - Barbak Shah
61. Which among the following was completed during the reign of Sher Shah?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Padmavat | B. Tughlaq-nama |
| C. Padshah-nama | D. Razm-nama |
62. The Jama Masjid at Delhi was constructed by:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Akbar | B. Jahangir |
| C. Aurangzeb | D. Shah Jahan |
63. Match the following.
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Battle of Bahadurpur | 1. Fought between Dara and Shuja |
| (b) Battle of Dharmat | 2. Fought between Dara and Aurangzeb |
| (c) Battle of Samugarh | 3. Fought between Dara and Combined armies of Aurangzeb and Murad |

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
A.	1	3	2
B.	2	3	1
C.	1	2	3
D.	3	1	2

64. The Shalimar garden at Srinagar was raised by:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Akbar | B. Shah Jahan |
| C. Aurangzeb | D. Jahangir |
65. Pick out the wrong match:
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. Jama | — | Assessed revenue |
| B. Mal | — | State's share of the actual crop |
| C. Desturu' lamal | — | Schedule of Cash revenue rates |
| D. Zabti | — | Simple sharing of the harvested grain |
66. Which kind of Revenue system prevailed in Bengal?
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. Muqtai | B. Zabti |
| C. Dausala | D. Batai |
67. Pick out the wrong match:
- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| A. Batai | — | Sharing of harvested grain |
| B. Kaukut | — | Fixing land revenue on the basis of average produce and average prices. |
| C. Zabti | — | Assessment based on measurement |
| D. Muqtai | — | Fixed demand |
68. Pick out the correct match:
- | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| A. Ramdas | — | Paintings |
| B. Abdul Samad | — | Calligraphy |
| C. Maulana Beqir | — | Musician |
| D. Nitam-ud-din | — | Historian |
69. One of the following was not translated into persian during the reign of Akbar. Identify:
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. Quran | B. The Bible |
| C. The Mahabharata | D. The Rig Veda |
70. Many movements were organised against Aurangzeb, but the causes were different. Identify the wrong match:
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------|
| A. Rajputs | — | Successions |
| B. Marathas | — | Local independence |
| C. Jats | — | Agrarian background |
| D. Sikhs | — | Economic factor |
71. The leader of various movements against Aurangzeb are given below. Pick out the wrong match:
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| A. Gokla | — | Jats |
| B. Churaman | — | Satnamis |
| C. Akmalkhan | — | Afridis |
| D. Govind Singh | — | Sikhs |
72. One of the following Mughal emperors did not dream of the conquest of central Asia. Identify:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Babur | B. Shah Jahan |
| C. Aurangzeb | D. Akbar |

73. Who introduced tobacco cultivation in India?
 A. Arabs B. Persians
 C. The Portuguese D. The Dutch
74. Who built the I'timad-ud-daulah's tomb?
 A. Akbar B. Mumtaz Mahal
 C. Nur Jahan D. Shah Jahan
75. At what cost was Taj Mahal built?
 A. fifty lacs of rupees
 B. one hundred lacs of rupees
 C. seventy-five lacs of rupees
 D. forty lacs of rupees
76. Which among the following was opened by Akbar by keys of gold?
 A. Ahmadnagar B. Chittor
 C. Surat D. Asirgarh
77. What was the last conquest of Akbar?
 A. Ahmadnagar B. Berar
 C. Orissa D. Khandesh
78. What was the religion of Tansen?
 A. Jainism B. Vaishnavism
 C. Islam D. Saivism
79. Pick out the wrong match.
 A. Tuka Ram — Marathi
 B. Mira Bai — Hindi
 C. Madhusudana — Telgu
 D. Paranjoti — Tamil
80. The names of the wives of the Mughal rulers are given below, Pick out the wrong match:
 A. Akbar — Jodha Bai
 B. Jahangir — Mehr-un-nisa
 C. Shah Jahan — Arjumand Banu Begam
 D. Humayun — Asmat Begam
81. Pick out the correct match:
 A. Bajar — Land that was left fallow for a year or two
 B. Polaj — Land that was continuously cultivated
 C. Banjar — Land that was left fallow for three years
 D. Parauti — Land that was left fallow for five years and more
82. The new capital of Akbar was:
 A. Lahore B. Delhi
 C. Fatehpur Sikri D. Asirgarh
83. Who among the following took the title of Alamgir?
 A. Akbar B. Jahangir
 C. Shah Jahan D. Aurangzeb
84. Humayun recaptured Qandhar & Kabul in:
 A. 1540 A.D. B. 1542 A.D.
 C. 1543 A.D. D. 1555 A.D.
85. When was Humayun able to recover Delhi?
 A. 1545 A.D. B. 1546 A.D.
 C. 1550 A.D. D. 1555 A.D.
86. The fortress belonging to the Mores was:
 A. Singarh B. Raigarh
 C. Satora D. Javli
87. The headquarters of Shivaji's fleet was at:
 A. Daman B. Kolaba
 C. Kolhapur D. Cochin
88. Who succeeded Sher Shah after his death?
 A. Humayun B. Islam Shah
 C. Abbas D. None of the above
89. Who was the founder of Pondicherry?
 A. Duplex B. Martin
 C. Dumas D. Law
90. The first English "factory" in India was set up in:
 A. Cambay B. Bombay
 C. Surat D. Cochin
91. Parganas were under the charge of:
 A. Shiqdar B. Munsif
 C. Amil D. None of these
92. Who built Purana Qila?
 A. Akbar B. Humayun
 C. Sher Shah D. Babur
93. Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut in:
 A. 1453 A.D. B. 1458 A.D.
 C. 1498 A.D. D. 1508 A.D.
94. When Vasco-da-Gama come to India, he was helped by:
 A. the ruler of Cochin
 B. the Zamorin of Kozhikode
 C. the king of Vijayanagar
 D. the Sultan of Bijapur
95. Who invited Babur to invade India?
 A. Ibrahim Lodi B. Daulat Khan
 C. Rana Sanga D. None of the above
96. When was the first battle of Panipat fought?
 A. 1st Feb 1526 B. 3rd March 1527
 C. 1st May 1526 D. 21st April 1526
97. The Waggouers of the sea were the:
 A. English B. French
 C. Portuguese D. Dutch
98. Who was defeated and killed in the first battle of Panipat?
 A. Sikandar Lodi B. Ibrahim Lodi
 C. Rana Sanga D. Rana Kumbha
99. When did Babur die?
 A. 1529 B. 1530
 C. 1531 D. 1540
100. Shahu was in the imperial palace of the Mughals for:
 A. 17 years B. 19 years
 C. 21 years D. 7 years

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	C	D	C	C	C	C	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	C	D	A	B	C	C	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	A	D	B	C	A	A	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	A	D	A	B	B	B	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	B	B	B	C	D	A	B	C	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	A	A	D	D	D	D	B	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	D	A	D	D	A	B	D	D	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	C	C	C	A	D	D	B	C	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	C	D	C	D	D	B	B	B	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	C	B	B	D	D	B	B	B
