

## Chapter - 5

## MEDEIVAL HISTORY

Answer Key with Solutions  
Includes: All MCQs + Extra PYQs with Detailed Explanations

## Solutions

- (c); The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Shah Jahan in 1631, to be built in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal
- (d); The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Ibrahim Lodi. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire
- (d); The Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is a beautiful mausoleum of Rabia-ul-Daurani alias Dilras Banu Begum, the wife of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.). This mausoleum is believed to be constructed by Prince Azam Shah in memory of his mother between 1651 and 1661 A.D
- (b); The Prithviraj Raso is a Brajhasha epic poem about the life of the 12th century Indian king Prithviraj Chauhan. It is attributed to Chand Bardai, who according to the text, was a court poet of the king
- (c); Somyukta or Sanyogita is married to Prithviraj Chauhan. She was the daughter of his enemy Jaichandra Gahadwal
- (a); Humayun is the son of Babur. Humayun was the second emperor of the Mughal Empire, who ruled over territory in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and parts of northern India from 1530-1540 and again from 1555-1556
- (c); Prithviraj Chauhan III was born to the Chahamanas king Someshvara and queen Karpuradevi
- (b); Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty till 1638, it was built by Akbar
- (b); Aurangzeb put his father Shah Jahan under house arrest in Agra fort
- (a); Chand Bibi (1550-1599 CE), was an Indian Muslim regent and warrior. She acted as the Regent of Bijapur (1580-90) and Regent of Ahmednagar
- (a); Babur was born in 14 February 1483
- (d); Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1628 to 1658
- (a); Akbar was born as Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad at the Umerkot fort in Sind on October 15, 1542.
- (a); Jahangir was born on 31st August 1569
- (d); Bahadur Shah Zafar, also known as Bahadur Shah II, was the last Mughal emperor of India who reigned from 1837 to 1857 for a period of 20 years
- (b); Bahadur Shah (First) was born in 1643
- (b); The Battle of Tarian was fought between Ghurid army of Mohammed Ghori and Rajput army of Prithviraj Chauhan
- (b); The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. It was commissioned by Aurangzeb's Son Azam in the memory of his Mother Dilras Banu Begum
- (c); Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year 1540



20. (d); Isfahan, the Persian Capital is said to have provided the inspiration to build Red Fort
21. (c); Akbar the Great, was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605
22. (a); The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty
23. (d); Taj Mahal. An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife Mumtaz Mahal
24. (c); Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha empire was formally crowned as Chhatrapati of Raigad on June 6, in the year 1674
25. (c); Mehrangarh (Mehran Fort) or Jodhpur Fort is located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is one of the largest forts in India. It is built around 1460 by Rao Jodha
26. (c); First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in 1526
27. (c); The tomb of the Delhi Sultanate ruler, Iltutmish, second Sultan of Delhi (r. 1211–1236 AD), built 1235 CE, is part of the Qutb Minar Complex in Mehrauli
28. (c); The Alai Darwaza that translates to 'Alai Gate' was named after the first Khalji Sultan named Ala-ud-din Khalji (Khalji) of the Khalji dynasty in 1311 AD. It lies towards the southern end of the ancient Quwwat-Ul-Islam Masjid within the Qutb Complex in South Delhi
29. (b); Bengal Gazette was an English newspaper published from Kolkata (then Calcutta), India by James Augustus Hickey. It was the first major newspaper in India, started in 1780. It was published for two years
30. (a); Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the Battle of Panipat in 1526
31. (d); Jahangir (31 August 1569 – 28 October 1627), was the fourth Mughal Emperor who ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627
32. (d); During Akbar regime, Mir Bakshi was head of military department
33. (c); Shivaji pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods
34. (c); Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan and executed his brother Dara Sheikh
35. (b); Humayun's tomb(Maqbara e Humayun) is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum
36. (a); Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1628 to 1658
37. (a); Humayun's tomb is a UNESCO Cultural heritage site in India. It has about 150 graves of ruling family in it and is sometimes referred as the Necropolis of Mughal Dynasty. Mughal Emperor, Humayun died in 1556, and his widow Hamida Banu Begam got the construction started in 1569
38. (b); Aurangzeb (4 November 1618 – 3 March 1707) was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707
39. (d); During Akbar regime, Mir Bakshi was head of military department
40. (c); Shivaji pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods
41. (b); Man Singh I was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar
42. (d);
43. (d);
44. (b); Mausoleum (Dargah) of Salim Chishti is situated in Fatehpur Sikri. The Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is famed as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture in India, built during the years 1580 and 1581 by Mughal emperor Akbar
45. (a); The Qutub Minar is a minaret that forms a part of the Qutab complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India.



46. (b); Bajirao I was the Prime Minister (Peshwa) of Chhatrapati Shahu Raje Bhonsle, the fourth ruler of the great Maratha empire. Baji Rao I (18 August 1700 – 28 April 1740) was a general of the Maratha Empire in India. He served as Peshwa (Prime Minister) to the fifth Maratha Chhatrapati (Emperor) Shahu from 1720 until his death.
47. (a); In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantars in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.
- 548.(a); Bahadur Shah is the seventh Mughal emperor of India, ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712
49. (c);
50. (a);
51. (a);
52. (d);
53. (a);
54. (a);
55. (b);
56. (a);
57. (a);
58. (c);
59. (b);
60. (c);
61. (c);
62. (b);
63. (b);
64. (c);
65. (a);
66. (c);
67. (d); The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty
68. (d); Akbar gave the title Mian to Tansen
69. (d); Biography of Humayun was written by Gulbadan Begum
70. (b); Mahabalipuram was founded by Narasimha Varman
71. (d); Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1674–1680 AD) was the ruler of Maratha dynasty
72. (c); Sher Shah Suri was not from the Mughal Dynasty
73. (c);
74. (d);
75. (d);
76. (d); All except Babur-Bairam Khan are contemporary to each other
77. (a); *Abul Fazal* was one of the Navratnas of Emperor *Akbar* as well as younger brother of Faizi. He was son of sufi saint Sheikh Mubarak
78. (d); Niccolao Manucci was an Italian writer and traveller. He worked in the Mughal court during Shah Jahan rule
79. (c); The Battle of Talikota (23 January 1565) was a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates. Sadashiv Raya of Tuluva dynasty was ruling Vijaynagar during this time
80. (a); Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of injuries received during an accident in a game of chaugan (Polo). He was buried in Lahore near Anarkali Bazaar.
81. (b); Captain William Hawkins was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal Court during Jahangir's reign
82. (b); Guru Ram Das laid the foundation of Amritsar in 1574. Amritsar is home to the Harmandir Sahib (commonly known as the Golden Temple), the spiritual and cultural centre for the Sikh religion.
83. (b); In 1329 AD, Mohammed Bin Tuglaq shifted his capital from Delhi to the more centrally located Devagiri in Maharashtra, which was renamed as Daulatabad.
84. (b); The battle of Talikota was fought between Sultanates of Deccan and Vijaynagar kingdom on 26 January 1565 AD. The Vijaynagar kingdom suffered a defeat in the battle fought near the villages of Rakshasi and Tangdi. At the time of Battle of Talikota, Sadasiva Raya was the ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom
85. (c); The Mansabdari System was introduced by Mughal emperor Akbar as new administrative machinery and revenue system. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from the system followed in Mongolia
86. (d); Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of king Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul



87. (a); Abu'l Hasan Yaminuddin Khusro, better known as Amir Khusro, was the poet laureate of the Indian subcontinent and one of the most versatile poets and prolific prose-writers of the 13th and 14th centuries
88. (c); The official language of Delhi Sultanate was Persian
89. (a); The Mughal military employed a broad array of gunpowder weapons larger than personal firearms, from rockets and mobile guns to an enormous cannon. Artillery was first used by Babur in Battle of Panipat
90. (b); The Treaty of Purandar was signed between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Raja Jai Singh (on behalf of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb). There were some secret clauses in the treaty as well, which provided for Shivaji's participation in the war against Bijapur on behalf of the Emperor
91. (a); Rudramadevi was a monarch of the Kakatiya dynasty in the Deccan Plateau modern Andhra Pradesh, from 1263 until her death. She probably began her rule of the Kakatiya kingdom jointly with her father, Ganapatideva, as his co-regent, from 1261-62. She assumed full sovereignty in 1263
92. (d); Sayyid dynasty, rulers of Delhi sultanate (c. 1414-51) as successors of the Tughluq dynasty until displaced by the Afghan Lodis. This family claimed to be sayyids, or descendants of the Prophet Muhammad
93. (b); The Vijaya Stambha is an imposing victory monument located within Chittorgarhfort in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India. The tower was constructed by the Mewar king, Rana Kumbha, in 1448 to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat led by Mahmud Khilji
94. (d); In January 1528, the Battle of Chanderi took place in the aftermath of the Battle of Khanwa in which the Mughal Emperor Babur had defeated a confederacy of Rajputs and Afghans which was headed by Rana Sanga of Mewar
95. (c); The Chishtī Order is a Sunni Sufi order within the mystic Sufi tradition of Islam. It began in Chisht, a small town near Herat, Afghanistan about 930 CE. The Chishtī Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance, and openness. They adopted yoga
96. (d); The Battles of Tarain, were fought in 1191 and 1192 near the town of Tarain (Taraori), near Thanesar in present-day Haryana between a Ghurid force led by Mu'izz-Ud-Din Mohammed Ghori and a Chauhan Rajput army led by Prithviraj Chauhan
97. (a); The Akbarnama is the official chronicle book of the reign of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor (r. 1556-1605), commissioned by Akbar himself by his court historian and biographer, Abul Fazl who was one of the nine jewels in Akbar's court. It was written in Persian
98. (b); The Khalsa tradition was initiated in 1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh. Its formation was a key event in the history of Sikhism. The founding of Khalsa is celebrated by Sikhs during the festival of Vaisakhi, the Sikh new year
99. (c); Akbar practiced key skills like hunting, but never learned to read. But the Education system in Mughal period during Akbar was in advance of his age and made an attempt to raise the intellectual level of the people.
- 100.(b); Guru Har Krishan was the eighth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. Guru Har Krishan had the shortest tenure as Guru, lasting only 2 years, 5 months and 24 days. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the successor of sikh guru Har Krishan
- 101.(b); In 1236 Razia became the ruler of Delhi Sultanate to succeed her father Shams-uddin Iltutmish who had created history by designating first woman—his daughter Razia as crown princess to rule after him. Razia Sultana therefore maintained a distinction of being the first and last Delhi Sultnate women ruler (also first female emperor of India)
- 102.(b); Queen Didda was the ruler of Kashmir from 958 CE to 1003 CE, first as a Regent for her son and various grandsons, and from 980 as sole ruler and monarch
- 103.(c); Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between in 17th century (1644 and 1656)



- 104.(b); Agra Fort was begun by Akbar between 1565 and 1573. Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty till 1638, when the capital was shifted from Agra to Delhi
- 105.(d); Genghis Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, invaded Transoxiana in 1219 in north-east during his conquest of Khwarezm
- 106.(a); Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of Mughal Emperor Humayun
- 107.(c); The Mughals were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey
- 108.(b); Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum, in 1569-70, and designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian architect chosen by her
- 109.(b); On 30th August 1659, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's son Dara Shikoh was put to death by his younger brother Aurangzeb
- 110.(a); Kitab-al-hind is the Arabic work of Al-Biruni
- 111.(c); Prince Salim was the name of the future Mughal Emperor Jahangir
- 112.(b); Charminar was built by Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah in 1591
- 113.(b); Aurangzeb imprisoned his father Shah Jahan in Agra Fort from July 1658 until his death in January 1666
- 114.(d); Babur ascended the throne of Ferghana in 1495 at the age of twelve
- 115.(c); At the time of *coronation*, Akbar was only 13 years 3 months old
- 116.(b); Sultan Mahmud was a ruler of Ghazni
- 117.(d); Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of king Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul
- 118.(b); Sher Khan also known as Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at Battle of Chausa (1539) and Battle of Kannauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran
- 119.(a); The Battle of Plassey was a major battle that took place on 23 June 1757 at Plassey, Bengal. It was an important British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaullah and his French allies. Mir Jafar was made Nawab after Sirajuddaullah defeat in the battle of Plassey
- 120.(a); Sher Shah Suri, also known as Sher Khan, was the Emperor of India from 1539 to 1545. He established the Sur dynasty by dethroning Humayun, the Mughal emperor
- 121.(a); Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, also called as 'Ahmad Lahori' was a Persian architect. He is said to have been chief architect of the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, built between 1632 and 1648 during the ruling period of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan
- 122.(a); Prince Khurram, later known as Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, was the third son of Jahangir
- 123.(a); Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs
- 124.(d); Noor Jahan (born Mehr-un-Nissa) (31 May 1577 - 17 December 1645) was wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir
- 125.(c); Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum (also known as Haji Begum), in 1569-70, and designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyath, a Persian architect chosen by her
- 126.(d); In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya became Sultan
- 127.(a); Prithviraja III (reign. c.1178-1192 CE ), popularly known as Prithviraj Chauhan or Rai Pithora in the folk legends, was an Indian king from the Chahamanas (Chauhan) dynasty. He was best known Chahamanas ruler
- 128.(c); The city of Mahabalipuram was largely developed by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD
- 129.(c); Mahmud of Ghazni had started his invasions in India during the period when the Rajput power had declined. He raided India for the



- first time in 1000 AD. In 1027 AD, he invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat, on the coast of Saurashtra or Kathiwar. The permanent effect of the invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi is annexation of Punjab
- 130.(c); The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty. Kottam are different parts of the kingdom of Vijayanagar. It is further divided into Nadu
- 131.(b); Narasimhaha Deva I was a powerful monarch and warrior of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty of medieval Odisha who reigned from 1238-1264
- 132.(a); Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India, about 175 kilometres (109 mi) southeast of Jhansi. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India
- 133.(d); To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Hindushahis
- 134.(a); First Battle of Waihind is from 1001 -1002 A.D in which Mahmud Ghazni defeated Jayapala
- 135.(a); The Raichur Doab is a Doab, in this case the triangular region of land in the southern Indian states of Telangana and Karnataka lying between the Krishna River and its tributary, the Tungabhadra River. The Raichur Doab is a region where there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar kingdom
- 136.(a); Alberuni was a famous historian, mathematician, philosopher, poet and scholar of the court of Mahmud Ghaznavi. He spent several years in India. His book 'Tahqiq-e-Hind' is a very valuable source of information of economic, political, religious and social conditions prevailing in contemporary India
- 137.(c); The Prithviraj Raso is a Brajbhasha epic poem about the life of the 12th century Indian king Prithviraj Chauhan. It is written by Chand Bardai, who according to the text, was a court poet of the king
- 138.(c); It is generally accepted that Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504. After the Sultan's death, the city passed on to his son, Sultan Ibrahim Lodi
- 139.(b); Vasco da Gama, 1st Count of Vidigueira was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut on 20 May 1498
- 140.(b); Malik Kafur was a prominent slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji. He was captured by Alauddin's general Nusrat Khan during the 1299 invasion of Gujarat, and rose to prominence in the mid-1300
- 141.(a); The Bahmani kingdom was a Muslim state of the Deccan in South India and one of the major medieval Indian kingdoms. The empire was established by Turkic general Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah after revolting against the Delhi Sultanate of Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- 142.(b); The Alai Darwaza is the main gateway from southern side of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque. It was built by the second Khalji Sultan of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji in 1311 AD
- 143.(c); Iltutmish introduced Silver Tanka and Copper Jital, the two coins of the Delhi Sultanate. The coins prior to Iltutmish were introduced by the invaders which bear the Sanskrit characters and even Bull and Shivalinga. Iltutmish was the first to introduce a "Pure Arabic Coin" in India
- 144.(c); Alauddin Khalji made several sweeping reforms in the field of revenue system. His first revenue regulation (zabita) related to the measurement of cultivable land as the principle for determining and revenue. Biswa (1/20th of a bigha) was declared to be the standard unit of measurement
- 145.(b); Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq was the founder of the Tughlaq Empire in India. Ghiyas-ud-Din carried out many works of public utility, Canal irrigation system was developed, gardens were planted and forts were built to provide shelter to the people against the thieves and robbers reduced various military reforms

- 146.(c); The Lodi dynasty (or Lodhi) was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 to 1526. It was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate and was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodi when he replaced the Sayyid dynasty
- 147.(d); Alauddin Khalji was the second and the most powerful ruler of the Khalji dynasty of Delhi Sultanate in the Indian subcontinent. Alauddin Khalji realised the importance of a strong military administrative system in order to establish a highly centralised and despotic government and an extensive empire in India
- 148.(a); Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1324 to 1351. In his reign, he conquered Warangal, Malabar and Madurai, and areas up to the modern day southern tip of the Indian state of Karnataka
- 149.(b); Mahmud Ghazni was the most prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire. He conquered the eastern Iranian lands modern Afghanistan, and the northwestern Indian subcontinent from 997 to his death in 1030
- 150.(c); Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was one of the most remarkable rulers of his time. He was highly educated and was well versed in Arabic and Persian language. He was well read in the subjects of religion, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and logic
- 151.(b); Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary
- 152.(b); The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347.
- 153.(c); Delhi Sultanate nobles were nomadic Turkic peoples from the Central Asian steppes.
- 154.(c); In 1221, the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus River during the period of Iltutmish
- 155.(b); Battle of Khanwah in 1527 was the battle between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar in Rajasthan
- 156.(b); Ahmedabad is the largest city in the state of Gujarat. It is located in western India on the banks of the River Sabarmati. The present city was founded on 26 February 1411 and announced as the capital on 4 March 1411 by Ahmed Shah I of Gujarat Sultanate as a new capital
- 157.(c); Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khalji, the Afghan ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. It was the second of the seven cities of medieval Delhi built around 1303.
- 158.(b); Iltutmish (1211-1235) as the Consolidator of the Delhi-Sultanate was, a "slave of a slave" is regarded by several historians as the real founder and consolidator of the slave Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate. According to them, Aibak was the ruler for four years only
- 159.(b); Jaziya was a tax imposed on non Muslims for their security in Islamic area. Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jaziya on non-Muslims first time. Firoz Tughlaq imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins. Jaziya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in 17th century
- 160.(a); The founder of Sayyid Dynasty was Khizr Khan, the governor of Multan and Timur's deputy in India
- 161.(a); Razia Sultan was the first Muslim female ruler. She ruled in Delhi from 1236 to 1240 as the Sultan herself it was a title never before bestowed on a woman, a position of power never before attained by a woman
- 162.(b); Malik Kafur was a prominent slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji. Malik Kafur defeated the Mongol invaders in 1306 and he led a series of expeditions in the southern part of India



- 163.(b); The last ruler of this dynasty, Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed by Babur in the first Battle of Panipat
- 164.(b); The Arab conquest of Sind in 712 AD had taken place under the leadership of Mohammed-bin-Qasim
- 165.(c); Sulh-i kul is an Arabic term literally meaning "peace with all," or "universal peace". Akbar use Sulh-i kul philosophy to create a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions
- 166.(a); Portuguese trade with India had been a crown monopoly since the Portuguese captain Vasco da Gama opened the sea route to India in 1497-99. The monopoly had been managed by the Casa da Índia, the royal trading house founded around 1500
- 167.(c); Todar Mal was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign. He was one of the Navaratnas in Akbar's durbar
- 168.(c); Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1837. He was a nominal Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited only to the city of Delhi
- 169.(b); The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur, a Central Asian ruler by defeating Ibrahim lodhi
- 170.(c); Akbar was born on October 15, 1542 in Amarkot (Umerkot) presently in Pakistan
- 171.(d); Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty till 1638, when the capital was shifted from Agra to Delhi. The Agra fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is built by akbar
- 172.(b); Red-Fort of delhi was built by Shah jahan
- 173.(d); The Ibādat Khāna was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders
- 174.(d); The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra
- 175.(c); Tulsidas, was a contemporary of Akbar
- 176.(d); Zeb-un-Nissa was a Mughal princess, the eldest child of Emperor Aurangzeb.
- 177.(d); Aurangzeb was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. Aurangzeb appointed maximum number of Hindu Officer
- 178.(b); Jaziya was a tax imposed on on muslims for their security in Islamic area. Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jaziya on non-Muslims first time. Firoz Tughlaq imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in 17th century
- 179.(a); The head of the military was called the Mir Bakshi, appointed from among the leading nobles of the court. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions
- 180.(c); Battle of Panipat -1526 - The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire.  
Battle of Khanwah -1527-It was the between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar in Rajasthan.  
Battle of Chanderi- 1528- The Battle of Chanderi took place in the aftermath of the Battle of Khanwa in which the Mughal Emperor Babur had defeated a confederacy of Rajputs and Afghans which was headed by Rana Sanga of Mewar.  
Battle of Ghaghara- 1529- The battle is between babur and Eastern Afghan Confederates under Sultan Mahmud Lodi and Sultanate of Bengal under Sultan Nusrat Shah
- 181.(b); Sher Shah was the first Muslim ruler who got the whole of the land measured and fixed the land-tax on it on just and fair principles. The



land of each peasant was measured first in "bighas" and then half of it was fixed as the land tax. The settlement made between the Govt. and the peasant in respect of the land revenue was always put in black and white.

- 182.(b); Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. From 1615 to 1618, he was ambassador to the court at Agra, India, of the Great Mughal Ruler, Jahangir.
- 183.(c); The Peacock Throne was a famous jeweled throne that was the seat of the Mughal emperors of India. It was commissioned in the early 17th century by emperor Shah Jahan and was located in the Diwan-i-Khas in red fort delhi. It consist of Pure Gold studded with gems
- 184.(c); Dadni comes from the Persian word dadan or advance. One who made an advance as a mark of any business deal was called dadandar. The Dadni system was a phase of business management of the English East India company in Bengal in the eighteenth century
- 185.(c); Akbar II sent Ram Mohan Roy as an ambassador to Britain and gave him the title of Mughal envoy to the Court of St. James, conferring on him the title of Raja
- 186.(a); Gulbadan Begum (1523-1603) was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of Emperor Babur. She is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her brother, Humayun
- 187.(d); The Mughal paintings during the Mughal period of Akbar holds special importance. The important painters in the court of Akbar were Basawan, Daswant, etc and Daswant was employed as mint officer
- 188.(b); Ustad Mansur (flourished 1590-1624) was a seventeenth Century Mughal painter and court artist. He grew in acclaim during the reign of Jahangir
- 189.(b); Jahangir prohibited the use of Tobacco
- 190.(b); Abu'l-Hasan (c. 1569 - 12 June 1641) entitled by the Mughal emperor Jahangir as Asaf Khan, was the Grand Vizier (Prime minister) of the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan
- 191.(d); Kavindracharya led a deputation to the Mughal Emperor to request not to re-impose the pilgrimage tax
- 192.(d); Thomas Stephens, born c.1549 in Bushton (England) and died in 1619 in Salcete, Goa (India), was an English Jesuit priest and missionary in Portuguese India, writer and linguist. He was the first English man to visit western India
- 193.(d); Mohammad Kazim was the official historian in Aurangzeb's reign
- 194.(c); This statement is made by V A Smith. Vincent Arthur Smith, was a British Indologist and art historian. Smith wrote books on various rulers such as the Buddhist emperor, Ashoka and the Mughal emperor, Akbar, and a history of fine arts in India and Ceylon.
- 195.(c); The Mughal paintings during the Mughal period of Akbar holds special importance. The important painters in the court of Akbar were Basawan, Daswant, etc. Daswant was employed as mint officer who committed suicide
- 196.(b); Akbar son Jahangir born in a Sufi's Khanqah instead of the Mughal haram. Jahangir was eldest son of Akbar
- 197.(d); Abu'l Fazl was assassinated while he was returning from the Deccan by Vir Singh Bundela between Sarai Vir and Antri in a plot contrived by Akbar's eldest son Prince Salim
- 198.(a); Akbar introduced the Dahasala or Zabati system of land revenue collection in 1580-82 to alleviate the problems arising due to fixing prices every year and doing settlements of revenues of previous years. In this system, average produce of ten years was derived. One third of this average produce was fixed in Rupees per Bigha and fixed as share of the state (Mal). Rest two third share was left to the cultivators (Kharaj)
- 199.(a); During the effective rule of the Mughal Empire, the Diwan served as the chief revenue officer of a province. Diwan was a Mughal minister and paymaster general as well



- 200.(a); The 'Mansabdari system' was the administrative system of the Mughal Empire introduced by Akbar in 1572 A.D. The word mansab is of Arabic origin meaning rank or position. The system, hence, determined the rank of a government official. In this system there were two methods of payment one is jagir which is in the form of land revenue and another is Naqdi which is in the cash form
- 201.(c); Muzaffar Khan was appointed as Diwan of akbar
- 202.(b); Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by Mir Jumla. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-noor diamond was with Shah Tahmasp of Persia
- 203.(b); The Peacock throne was built by Shahjahan. The Peacock throne of Shahjahan was made up of Pure gold studded with gems. India's famous peacock throne and diamond Kohinoor were taken away by Nadir Shah
- 204.(b); Sher Shah Suri was the founder of the Sur Empire in North India, with its capital at Delhi. His last campaign was against Kalinjar
- 205.(a); Sher Shah divided the entire Kingdom in 47 divisions and called them "Sarkars". These Sarkars were divided into Parganas. Every Pargana was under a Shikqdar, who looked into the law and order of his Pargana
- 206.(c); Sher Shah was the first Muslim ruler who got the whole of the land measured and fixed the land-tax on it on just and fair principles. The land of each peasant was measured first in "bighas" and then half of it was fixed as the land tax. The settlement made between the Govt. and the peasant in respect of the land revenue was always put in black and white. It influenced the revenue system of Akbar
- 207.(c); The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor Akbar
- 208.(b); Bairam Khan also Bayram Khan was an important military commander, later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, a powerful statesman and regent at the court of the Mughal emperors Humayun and Akbar. He was also guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Akbar
- 209.(b); Bairam Khan was killed by Haji Khan near Anhilwad Patan to take revenge for Hemu's death
- 210.(c); Rani Durgavati was a ruling Queen of Gondwana from 1550 until 1564. She was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai
- 211.(c); Udai Singh II was the Maharana of Mewar and the founder of the city of Udaipur in the present day Rajasthan state of India. He was the 53rd ruler of the Mewar dynasty
- 212.(d); Khondamir or Hondemir was a Persian Islamic scholar born in Herat, in 880 AH or 1475 CE, a grandson and successor to noted historian Mirkhond. He was given the title of Amir-i-Akhbar by Humayun
- 213.(c); The Masjid-i Jahān-Numā, commonly known as the Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between 1644 and 1656. The mosque was completed in 1656 AD with three great gates, four towers and two 40 m high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble
- 214.(b); Akbar tried to persuade Rana Udai Singh, the Sisodiya ruler of Mewar, to accept Mughal sovereignty, but he resisted Akbar. As a result Akbar decided to conquer Chittorgarh, the capital of Mewar
- 215.(b); In January 1615, Sir Thomas Roe presented his credentials to the emperor Jahangir as the Ambassador of the King of England
- 216.(b); Qanungo was an officer who maintained the registers of the agricultural lands
- 217.(c); Jizya tax was introduced by Islamic ruler Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. They imposed it on non-Muslims to pay for their security in Islamic areas. Mughal imposed jizya from Hindus



- 218.(a); Polaj was the ideal and best type of land throughout the empire. This land was cultivated always and was never allowed to lie fallow
- 219.(c); Kotwals was a title used in medieval India for the leader of the fort. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar
- 220.(c); Diwan-I-Arz was a department of the military
- 221.(b); It was an important branch of mughal army. Mughal artillery consisted of heavy cannons and light artillery. In India artillery was first used by Babur
- 222.(b); India tobacco was first cultivated in Gujrat during Mughal period
- 223.(a); The Mughals imported fruits from Samarkand. In the markets of Samarkand one could purchase sweet apples, lush melons, and a bounty of other fruits from the region's orchards
- 224.(b); Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of Iltutmish
- 225.(a); For the convenience of administration each province in Mughal period was divided into a number of administrative units called Sarkars. The Faujdar was the chief executive and military officer of the Sarkar. His chief duty was to maintain peace and enforce laws and regulations passed by the Emperor in the district
- 226.(d); Aurangzeb was a notable expansionist and during his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent, he is considered one of India's most controversial kings
- 227.(a); Battle of Kannuj was fought in 1540 between Humayaun and Sher Shah Suri. In which huamayun lost the battle
- 228.(a); Sinan, also called Mimar Sinan, , most celebrated of all Ottoman architects, whose ideas, perfected in the construction of mosques and other buildings, served as the basic themes for virtually all later Turkish religious and civic architecture. He is from Albania
- 229.(d); Mughal architecture is an architectural style developed by the Mughals in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries throughout the ever-changing extent of their empire in Medieval India. It was an amalgam of Islamic, Persian, Turkic and Indian architecture. It reach its zenith in ShahJahan
- 230.(b); The Moti Masjid is a white marble mosque inside the Red Fort complex in Delhi, India. The name translates into English as "Pearl Mosque". The mosque was built by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb at the Red Fort complex in Delhi, India, from 1659-1660 for his personal use
- 231.(a); Sher Shah divided the entire Kingdom in 47 divisions and called them "Sarkars". These Sarkars were divided into Parganas. Every Pargana was under a Shiqdar, who looked into the law and order of his Pargana.
- 232.(a); Subahdar was one of the designations of a governor of a Subah (province) during the Mughal era of India who was alternately designated as Sahib-i-Subah or Nazim
- 233.(c); Qazi had a bigger role in the judiciary system in the state and he held the court and gave justice. The officials of the judiciary system were the same but the time and territory and nature of the Emperor were changed
- 234.(b); The Sisodia are an Indian Rajput clan, who claim Suryavanshi lineage. A dynasty belonging to this clan ruled over the kingdom of Mewar in Rajasthan. Sisodiya doesn't surrender to akbar
- 235.(a); The cavalry was the superior branch of the Mughal army. The horsemen normally recruited by mansabdars were high class people, and better paid than foot soldiers and artillery men. They must have at least two of their own horses and good equipment
- 236.(a); It was an important branch of Mughal army. Earlier Mughal rulers made good use of it. It was first used by Babur to achieve an empire Hindustan during First Battle of Panipat. Mughal artillery consisted of heavy cannons and light artillery



- 237.(b); Mansabdari System was a system introduced by Akbar for military administration and territorial commands (grant and revenue) to sustain parts of army. In Mansabdari, Mansabdar is the Commander-in-chief of the Army
- 238.(a); At Agra, excellent cotton goods were woven
- 239.(a); Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. He was publicly beheaded in 1675 on the orders of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi for refusing to convert to Islam
- 240.(a); Establishing a firm rule in India for more than 200 years, the mughals built an empire with not only great political might but also a firm administrative setup
- 241.(a); A dome is an architectural element that resembles the hollow upper half of a sphere. It is one of the important feature of Indo-islamic architecture. Dome is widely used in many architecture
- 242.(b); Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan
- 243.(d); Shah Jahan period architecture is an Indian building style that flourished during the time of Shah Jahan, the Mughal emperor. The Taj Mahal, in Agra India is a prime example of this type of architecture. The architecture was characterized by symmetry and balance between the parts of the building, with white marble being a top choice of building material. Indo-Persian style of architecture attained its zenith in Shahjahan
- 244.(a); Emperor Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia and the founder of the Afsharid dynasty of Persia, invaded the Mughal Empire, eventually attacking Delhi in March 1739
- 245.(b); Baburnama is the name given to the memoirs of Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Mughal Empire. During Emperor Akbar's reign, the work was completely translated to Persian by a Mughal courtier, Abdul Rahim
- 246.(b); Sher shah was succeeded by his son, Jalal Khan, who took the title of Islam Shah Suri. His mausoleum, the Sher Shah Suri Tomb (122 ft high), stands in the middle of an artificial lake at Sasaram, a town on the Grand Trunk Road
- 247.(c); The Gulf of Khambhat, also known as the Gulf of Cambay, is a bay on the Arabian Sea coast of India, bordering the state of Gujarat. Akbar saw it in 1572 and rode on it on a boat
- 248.(a); In Kalanaur, Punjab, the 13-year-old Akbar was enthroned by Bairam Khan on a newly constructed platform
- 249.(c); The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor, Akbar. Hemu was captured by Shah Quilian Mehraan and subsequently beheaded. The battle ended in a decisive victory for Akbar
- 250.(d); Maham Anga was the chief nurse of the Mughal emperor Akbar. A highly shrewd and ambitious woman, she was the political adviser of the teenage emperor and the de facto regent of the Mughal Empire from 1560 to 1562
- 251.(c); Jizya tax was introduced by Islamic ruler Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. They imposed it on non- Muslims to pay. It is abolished by Akbar in 1564
- 252.(b); Abdullah Khan, is governor of Malwa
- 253.(c); Krishnadevaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. He is emperor during invasion of Babar in india
- 254.(b); Month Scale in mansabdari was a new scaling device under which the salaries of mansabdars were put on a month scale: ten months, eight months, six months or even less. The obligations of the mansabdars for maintaining a quota of sawars were brought down accordingly. The month-scale system was applied to both jagirs and those who were paid in cash

- 255.(b); Gulbadan Begum was a Mughal princess and the youngest daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire and the first Mughal emperor. She is best known as the author of Humayun-Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun
- 256.(d); The famous Kohinour diamond was produced from the mines of Golconda
- 257.(c); Amir Khusro, was a South Asian Sufi musician, poet and scholar. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi
- 258.(a); The First Battle of Panipat, on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire
- 259.(d); Firuz Shah Tughlaq was a Turkic Muslim ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty, who reigned over the Sultanate of Delhi from 1351 to 1388
- 260.(d); Ghiyas-ud-Din Zain-ul-Abidin was the eighth sultan of Kashmir. He acquired a halo in popular imagination which still surrounds his name in spite of the lapse of nearly five hundred years. He was known by his subjects, and indeed still is, as Bud Shah
- 261.(a); Khwaja Abdus Samad was a 16th-century painter of Persian miniatures who moved to India and became one of the founding masters of the Mughal miniature tradition. He is painter in the court of Akbar
- 262.(d); Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah is a Mughal mausoleum in the city of Agra in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Often described as a "jewel box", sometimes called the "Baby Taj", the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah is often regarded as a draft of the Taj Mahal. It was built by Nur Jahan
- 263.(c); Aurangzeb was called "Zinda Pir" or "Living Saint" in Mughal India
- 264.(b); The new monarch James-I sent William Hawkins to the Court of Jahangir as official diplomatic representative of King to India. English set up their first factory in Surat during Jahangir
- 265.(a); The two Sayyid brothers were Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali Khan are called King Maker of Indian history
- 266.(d); Ramanuja was a Hindu theologian, philosopher, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism. He preaches Bhakti.
- 267.(c); The Battle of Salher was a battle fought between the Maratha Empire and the Mughal Empire in 1672 CE. This battle is considered particularly significant as it is the first battle where the Mughal Empire lost in an open field
- 268.(c); The Treaty of Purandar (or Treaty of Purandhar) was a doctrine signed on 1 March 1776 by the Peshwa of the Maratha people and the British East India Company's Supreme Council of Bengal in Calcutta
- 269.(a); Sambhaji was the second ruler of the Maratha Kingdom. He was the eldest son of Shivaji, the founder of Maratha Empire. In 1689, Sambhaji was captured, tortured and executed by the Mughals emperor Aurangzeb
- 270.(a); Raigad District is a district in the state of Maharashtra, the district was renamed after Raigad, the fort that was the former capital of the Maratha leader Shivaji Maharaj
- 271.(c); Amuktamalyada is an epic poem in Telugu composed by Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar Dynasty. Amuktamalyada translates to one who wears and gives away garlands
- 272.(a); Nagarjuna taught the doctrine of 'Shunyata'
- 273.(a); The Rationalism thinking mostly influenced to eliminate caste system. A self-respecting rationalist will readily realize that caste system has been stifling self-respect and therefore he will strive to get rid of this menace
- 274.(a); Muhammad Shah was a great patron of the arts, including musical, cultural and administrative developments. His pen-name was Sada Rangila ("ever joyous") and he is often referred to as "Muhammad Shah Rangila"



- 275.(c); Nagalapuram is a village in Chittoor district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is built by Krishnadeva Raya
- 276.(b); It is said that a backward class is a class or community which is backward in the opinion of the government. At the earlier stage backward classes movement means Non-Brahmin movement. Some of the most important backward class movement in India are Satya Shodhak Samaj, Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement, Justice Party. The Self-respect Movement
- 277.(c); Krishnadevaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. He gave patronage to Telugu language
- 278.(a); The Adi Granth, the first rendition, was compiled by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. This Granth (Book) is the Holy Scripture of the Sikhs
- 279.(c); Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a saint, spiritual leader who founded Gaudiya Vaishnavism. Chaitanya was the proponent for the Vaishnava school of Bhakti yoga (meaning loving devotion to God), based on Bhagavata Purana and Bhagavad Gita
- 280.(d); Krishnadevaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. He was an able administrator and a great warrior but he was also a scholar, a poet, a musician and a kind king
- 281.(b); A ratti is a traditional Indian unit of mass measurement, and has now been standardized as 0.1215 gram. It was measured by ratti seed of a angiospermous plant
- 282.(b); The Vijayanagar Empire was established by Harihar and Bukka in 1336 AD. The kingdom was divided into provinces known as Mandalam, headed by 'mandaleshwar'.
- 283.(b); Guru Arjan was the first martyr of the Sikh faith and the fifth of the ten Sikh Gurus, who compiled the first official edition of the Sikh scripture called the Adi Granth, he transferred the headquarters to Amritsar
- 284.(a); Gobind Singh was the only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh guru, and Mata Gujri. He was born in Patna, Bihar in the Sodhi Jatt family
- 285.(a); Dadoji Konddeo was a 17th-century administrator or havildar for the Pune region. He is known in history for overseeing the training of Young Shivaji, the future founder of the Maratha Empire
- 286.(a); Shivaji is the founder of Maratha dynasty and a warrior king of the Maratha or Maharashtra people. He is also known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji established a competent and progressive civil rule with the help of a disciplined military and well-structured administrative organisations. He started his public career in early age of 18 years
- 287.(a); The conduct of Shivaji Maharaj while preparing for and during event tallies with the teachings given in Kautilya's 'Arthashastra'
- 288.(a); Shivaji divided his kingdom into four provinces. Each province was under the head called Mamlatdar or Viceroy. Each province was divided into several districts and villages.
- 289.(b); Shivaji had infantry comprising of cavalry. This unit had 25 soldiers called Bargis. The unit was placed under one Havaldar.
- 290.(a); The English and Dutch were firmly established in all the parts of the Coast from Sind to Bengal by the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- 291.(b); In his early days Shivaji moved with his friends of Mawali leaders during which he made himself familiar with the spurs and valleys of ghat
- 292.(b); Shivaji was born in the hill-fort of Shivneri, near the city of Junnar in Pune district on 6 April 1627 or 19 February 1630, his mother named him Shivaji in honour of the goddess Shivai, to whom she had prayed for a healthy child. Shivaji was named after this local deity. Shivaji's father Shahaji Bhonsle was a Maratha general who served the Deccan Sultanates at Poona



- 293.(a); The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the undisputed head of the Maratha administration. The state council has Eight Ministers called asthapradhans
- 294.(a); Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were two types of taxes collected in South India, particularly Maratha Empire during medieval times. These two taxes became important sources of revenue for Maratha administration.
- 295.(b); The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty
- 296.(d); The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the undisputed head of the administration and he stood for the welfare of his subjects. The state council has Eight Ministers called asthapradhans. It was levied on the lands which were under nominal Mughal rule
- 297.(c); Ramananda was a 14th-century Vaishnava devotional poet saint, in the Ganga river region of Northern India. The Hindu tradition recognizes him as the founder of the Ramanandi Sampradaya, the largest monastic Hindu renunciant community in modern times
- 298.(d); The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty
- 299.(c); Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. The name finds its roots from Gola gummata deriving from Gol Gombadh meaning "circular dome". It is constructed as per the Deccan architecture"
- 300.(a); In 1717, Farrukhsiyar issued a farman giving the British East India Company the right to reside and trade in the Mughal kingdom. They were allowed to trade freely, except for a yearly payment of 3,000 rupees.
- 301.(c); Sultan Mahmud's Gazanavi objective of conquest is acquisition of Wealth. Mahmud of Ghazni first invaded modern Afghanistan and Pakistan in 1000 AD. Mahmud's is chiefly remembered as the plunderer of India. Between 1000 and 1026 he mounted at least 17 raids against India with the aim of extirpating idol-worshipping Hindu infidels and destroying Hindu temples, which were great repositories of wealth
- 302.(d); The Vijayanagara Empire, was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of Sangama Dynasty.
303. (d);The sultans of slave dynasty ruled 1206-1290 A.D. Khalji dynasty ruled from 1290 to 1320 A.D. The ruler of Lodi dynasty ruled from 1450 to 1526 A.D. The ruler of Tughluq dynasty ruled from 1320 to 1414 A.D. Thus, Tughluq dynasty ruled for the longest period
- 304.(c); Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq issued the new coins, which was called 'Dinar' by Ibn Battuta. He wanted to issue the token currency in gold coins to promote his military power not to trade with the West Asian and the North African countries. Thus, assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false
- 305.(a); Ibn Battuta (1333-1347) was an African traveler of Moroccan origin. He came to India in the period of Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq. Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq appointed him as Qazi of Delhi. Later in 1342 century, he was sent to China as an ambassador of sultan. Ibn Battuta had mentioned about his journey in his book Kitab-ul-Rihla
- 306.(c); The reign of Firuz Tughluq is famous for building the biggest network of canals for irrigation purpose. They were :- (1) Sutlej to Ghaggar (96 miles) (2) Yamuna to Hisar (150 miles), (3) Sirmor to Hansi, (4) Ghaggar to Fizoabad and (5) Yamuna to Firozabad. He also engraved 150 wells for irrigation and betterment of passengers
- 307.(b); Firuz Tughluq was the first India ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage from the state

exchequer. He completed many welfare work such as he opened the employment office and an orphanage, which was known as 'Diwan-e-Khairat.' He also opened a charitable hospital known as 'Darul-shafa' and also placed qualified Hakeems in it.

- 308.(c); Rukn-ud-din - 1236AD  
 Mubarak Khan - 1316-320AD  
 Firuz Shah Tughluq - 1351-388AD  
 Alam Shab - 1445-451AD
- Afer the death of Iltutmish, Rukn-ud-din became the ruler in 1236 century while Iltutmish had appointed Razia as his successor. Mubarak Khan became the sultan of Delhi by the name of Muhammad Khalji in 1316. Firuz Shah Tughluq ruled over Delhi from 1351 to 1388 and uled as Alam Shah of Sayyid dynasty from 1445 to 1451 century,
- 309.(a); The battle of Khatoli was fought between Maharana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi in 1518. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated badly by Maharana Sanga
- 310.(b); The governance of Krishnadevaraya is known as the golden age of Telugu literature. The 'Ashtadiggajas' were the eight great poets and scholars of Telugu in the Court of the Vijayanagara
- 311.(b); The battle of Talikota (26 January, 1565), a watershed battle was fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Deccan sultanates, resulted in a defeat of Vijayanagara ended in weakening one of the greatest Indian empires originating from southern India before the Maratha Empire. Talikota is situated in north Karnataka near Bijapur city
- 312.(a); Iltutmish was the first to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire. He started the silver 'Tanka' and the copper 'Jital,' the basic coins made up of silver and copper in the sultanate period. Shashgani was also a silver coin. The ratio to tanka and Jital was 1:48
- 313.(d); Kirti Stambh was built by Rana Kumbha after his victory over Malwa. Kirti stambha was built by Jaita

- 314.(a); The correct order of given site and architecture is:  
 Delhi - Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid  
 Jaunpur - Atala Mahal  
 Malwa - Jahaz Mahal  
 Gulberga - Jama Masjid
315. (c); Amir Khusrau learnt various Indian dialects especially Hindi which he loved most. He played a pioneering role in the development of Khari Boli
316. (d); Amir Khusrau is considered as the father of new Persian poetry style "Sabak-e-Hindi" or Hindustani style. He termed himself "Tuti-e-Hind"; He used to say that "Na Tafze Hidni Astru Aaj Farsi Kam" which means that words of Hindi are not less than those of Persian.
- 317.(c); The correctly matched list is as follows:  
 Tarikh-i-Hind Al-Biruni  
 Tarikh-i-Delhi Khusrau  
 Rihla Ibn Battuta  
 Tabqat-i-Nasiri Minhaz-us-Shiraj
- 318.(d); Amir Khusrau emerged as a great musician in sultanate period. He invented 'Sitar' with a combination of Irani Tamboora and Indian Veena. He combined some Indian and Persian melodies elegantly and introduced some new melody styles like Iman, Zilf and Sajgari etc.
- 319.(c); Rana kumbha was a patron of music, literature, and art Rana kumbha erected a victory tower named as 'Kirtistambha' as a mark of victory over Mahmud khalji in 1440 AD. He wrote texts on music like Sangeet Raj, Sangeet Mimansa, sangeet Ratnakar, etc.
- 320.(b); Alauddin Khalji had established the department 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' for looking after the financial matters. Firuz Tughluq had built up 5 Canals. Balban had had introduced Nauroz festival in the court of Delhi. British ambassador Thomas Roe came to India during the period of Jahangir.
- 321.(a); The correct sequential is 2, 4, 3, 1. The construction of Qutb Minar in 1210 A.D., the death of Friuz Tughluq in 1388 A.D., the arrival of Portuguese (Vasco-da-Gama) in 1498 AD and the reign of Krishnadeva Ray of Vijayanagara was from 1509 to 1529 AD



are the correct chronological sequence. So, option (a) is the correct answer

322. (b); Vijayanagara Ruler Krishnadevaraya composed Amuktamalyada in the Telugu language. Mattavilasa-prahasana was written by Mahendravarman I. Bhoj composed Samrangana sutradhar while Somesvara wrote manasollasa.
323. (c); Jaunpur attained its greatest height under Sharqi Dynasty ruler, Ibrahim shah (1402-1436). He constructed some monuments in a new regional style of architecture known as the Sharqi architecture. Jaunpur was also known as the Shiraz of India during this period. Most notable example of Sharqi style of architecture in Jaunpur are the Atala masjid, Lal Darwaza Masjid and Jama Masjid
324. (d); Shahi Khan Zain-ul-Abidin, the brother of Ali Shah, became the ruler of Kashmir in 1420. He was the greatest king of Kashmir. He earned name for his policy of religious tolerance and public welfare activities. He removed jizya and banned the cow slaughter
325. (b); The medieval Indian states such as Champaka and Kuluta is related to current Himachal Pradesh, Durgara was situated in Jammu.
326. (d); The correctly order is
- | Dynasty      | City       | Founder ruler   |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| Adil Sha0hi  | Bijapur    | Yusuf Adil Shah |
| Qutb Sh0ahi  | Golconda   | Quli Qutb Shah  |
| Nizam Shahi  | Ahmadnagar | Malik Ahamad    |
| Sharqi Shahi | Jaunpur    | Malik Sarwar    |
327. (c); 'Dwarasamudra' (which is now called Halebido) was the capital of Hoysala Dynasty during 1121 AD. The Hoysala dynasty was established by Nripakama-II, who came to political prominence during the rule of king vishnuvardhana. The Hoysala era was an important period in the development of art and religion in south India
328. (d); Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya was born in the forest named 'Champaranya' (1478 A.D.). He was a devotional Philosopher, who founded the Krishna-central Pushti sect of Vaishnavism and the philosophy of Suddha Advaita.

329. (b); The main religious text of the followers of Kabirpanthi sect is Bijak, which is the compositions of Kabir's couplet
330. (b); Sakhi, Sabad, Ramaini are the compositions of Kabir while the collection of dialogues between Kabir and Dharamdas is titled as 'Amarmul'.
331. (d); Saint Malukdas was born in the home of Lala Sunder Das Khatri in 1631 in Kada (Kaushambi)
332. (c); Nankana sahib also known as Talwandi in Shekhpura district, West Punjab (in Pakistan) was the birthplace of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion. He was born on April 15, 1469, in a Khatri family. He had strong faith in the worship of Nirakar Brahma. He died on September 22, 1539 at Derababa.
333. (c); The correct chronological order of following saints is as follows-Kabir (1398-1518 AD), Namdev (1270-1350 AD), Mirabai (1498-1557 AD) and Guru Nanak (1469-1539 AD). Hence correct answer is (c)
334. (c); Namdev played an important role in popularizing Bhakti movement in Maharashtra. Namdev was quite influenced by Islam among the Saints of Bhakti Movement. He opposed idolatry, fast, Pilgrimage and harsh physical practices
335. (b); Dadu Dayal lived between 1544 to 1603 AD. Guru Nanak lived between 1469 and 1539 AD and Tyagaraja between 1767 to 1847 AD. Tyagaraja was the devotee poet of Bhakti path and great musicians of Karnataka. The collapse of Lodi dynasty started in 1526 AD after Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the first Battle of Panipat. Guru Nanak used to deliver his preaching at that time. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer
336. (a); The book, "Ramcharitmanas" was written by Goswami Tulsidas (1532-1623) in Awadhi Language.
337. (b); The "Chishtia sufi Order" was established in Chishti of Afghanistan by Ishaq Shami and his disciple Khwaja Abdal Chishti, but it was primarily established in India by Muinuddin Chishti. He came to India with the army of Muhammad Ghori in 1192 (12 century).



- 338.(c); Hazrat Baba Fariduddin Masood Ganj-i-Shakar also known as Baba Farid was the spiritual master of shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya. He was born in 1188 or 1173 century in Kothwal village at multan district of present Pakistan. Alauddin sabir Kaliyari and Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Dehlavi were some of his disciples.
- 339.(c); The correctly matched list is as follows:  
Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti- Chishtiya  
Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi -Naqshbandiya  
Dara Shukoh - Qadiriya  
Shaikh Shahabuddin -Suhrawardiya
- 340.(c); Raskhan was a poet and follower of Lord Krishna born around 1548 A.D. His real name was Sayyad Ibrahim. 'Prem Vatika' is a poetry text written in Braj language by Raskhan. 'Sujan Raskhan' is also one of the famous texts written by Raskhan.
- 341.(c); Every year a fair is held at the tomb of famous Sufi Saint Haji Waris Ali shah at Deva Sharif which is situated at 12 kms away from Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh
- 342.(c); Khwaja Nizamuddin and Muinuddin Chishti were the saints of Chishti Silsila. Chishti Silsila first preached in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti. He made Ajmer the center of his activities. Nizamuddin Auliya was also famous by the name of Mehboob-i-Ilahi for his generous and tolerant attitude. He also adopted the method of Yoga and was called 'Yogasiddha.' Rahim and Raskhan were the poets of Hindi literature during the medieval devotional period. 'Premvatika' is the famous book of Raskhan.
343. (d); Zabti system was introduced for levy land revenue in the reign of Akbar which was based on schedules of Duster-ul-Amal and Zabti Khasre for land survey and land revenue determination. Most of the area was based on this system.
- 344.(b); Hari Vijay Suri was the jain monk who stayed for a few years in the court of Akbar

and was honoured with the title of jagadguru. In 1582, Emperor Akbar invited Hari Vijay Suri to explain the principles of Jainism.

345. (d); The tomb of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya is in Delhi not in Ajmer. He died 1325 and was buried at Ghiyaspur (Delhi). Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer. Amir Khusrau and Hasan Muhammad Dehlavi were eminent disciples of Auliya. Other pairs are correctly matched.

- 346.(c); The correctly matched list is as follows:

<b>(Mounment)</b>	<b>(Builders)</b>
Alai Darwaza, Delhi	-Alauddin Khalji
Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri	-Akbar
Moti Masjid, Agra	-Shah Jahan
Moti masjid, Delhi	- Aurangzeb

- 347.(b); Abul Hasan, Ustad Mansur Farrukh Beg, Bishan Das, Aqa Riza, Muhammad Nadir, Muhammad Murad, Manohar, Govardhan were the main artists of Jahangir period. Mir sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad laid the foundation of the Mughal painting the period of Humayun.
- 348.(a); Tansen and Swami Haridas were the main dhrupad singers during Akhar's reign. Vilas Khan was the main singer during the reign of Jahangir

349. (c); The correct sequence of the foreign invasions is Genghis Khan, Timur, Nadir shah and Ahmad shah abdali. Genghis khan attacked during the reign of Iltutmish (1210-1236), Timur invaded during the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud in 1398. Nadir shah invaded during the reign of Muhammad shah in 1739 and the year of invasion of Ahmad shah Abdali was 1748-61 A.D.

- 350.(a); The correctly matched list is as follows-

Battle of Haldighati	of Akbar (against Rana Pratap)
Battle of Bilgram	Humayun (against Sher Shah)
Revolt of Khusrau	Humayun
Battle of Khanwa	Jahangir