

Medieval History Multiple Choice Questions

1. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of _____.
 (a) Ruqayya Sultan Begum
 (b) Jodha Bai
 (c) Mumtaz Mahal
 (d) Nur Jahan
2. Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1526 between Babur and _____.
 (a) Rana Sanga
 (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (c) Hemu
 (d) Ibrahim Lodi
3. Bibi Ka Maqbara was built by -
 (a) Humayun (b) Azam Shah
 (c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb
4. Name the poet who wrote "Prithviraj Raso", a poem describing Prithviraj Chauhan's life?
 (a) Vir Siroja (b) Chand Bardai
 (c) Meerja Umed (d) Nur Fateh
5. Prithviraj Chauhan married _____. She was the daughter of his enemy Jaichandra Gahadwal.
 (a) Krishnavati (b) Purvavati
 (c) Somyukta (d) Saumyavati
6. Who was Babur's Son?
 (a) Humayun (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Akbar (d) Bahadur Shah
7. Who was Prithviraj Chauhan's father?
 (a) Jeet Chauhan (b) Hayat Chauhan
 (c) Someshwar Chauhan (d) Trilok Chauhan
8. Agra Fort was built by -
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Babur (d) Aurangzeb
9. Aurangzeb put his father _____ under house arrest in Agra Fort.
 (a) Humayun (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Akbar (d) Bahadur Shah
10. Chand Bibi was the ruler of _____.
 (a) Ahmednagar (b) Malwa
 (c) Golconda (d) Chanderi
11. Babur was born in the year
 (a) 1483 (b) 1583
 (c) 1683 (d) 1783
12. Shah Jahan was the _____ Mughal ruler.
 (a) Fourth (b) Third
 (c) Sixth (d) Fifth
13. Akbar was born in the year _____.
 (a) 1542 (b) 1642
 (c) 1742 (d) 1842
14. Jahangir was born in the year -
 (a) 1569 (b) 1669
 (c) 1769 (d) 1869
15. Who was the last Mughal emperor?
 (a) Babur (b) Noor Jehan
 (c) Akbar (d) Bahadur Shah II
16. Bahadur Shah (First) was born in the year _____.
 (a) 1543 (b) 1643
 (c) 1743 (d) 1843
17. The battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and _____.
 (a) Mahmud Gaznavi (b) Muhammad Ghori
 (c) Babar (d) Humayun
18. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Aurangabad
 (c) Lucknow (d) Allahabad
19. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year _____?
 (a) 1764 (b) 1526
 (c) 1540 (d) 1857
20. Isfahan, the Persian Capital is said to have provided the inspiration to build which of these monuments?
 (a) Humayun's Tomb (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
 (c) Qutub Minar (d) Red Fort Complex
21. Akbar (1556-1605 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Nanda (b) Maurya
 (c) Mughal (d) Haryanka
22. Khajuraho Group of monuments are attributed to which dynasty?
 (a) Chandela
 (b) Mughal
 (c) Maurya (d) Shunga
23. Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal for?
 (a) Marjani (b) Mehbooba
 (c) Mehjabeen (d) Mumtaz



24. In which year, Shivaji was crowned as the Chhatrapati?
 (a) 1608 (b) 1646
 (c) 1674 (d) 1710
25. Who built Jodhpur Fort?
 (a) Guru Ramdas (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Rao Jodha (d) Mahatma Gandhi
26. First Battle of Panipat was fought in the year _____.
 (a) 1764 (b) 1757
 (c) 1526 (d) 1857
27. Which world heritage site comprises of the tomb of Iltutmish?
 (a) Humayun's Tomb
 (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
 (c) Qutub Minar
 (d) Red Fort Complex
28. Which world heritage site comprises of the Alai Darwaza Gate?
 (a) Humayun's Tomb
 (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
 (c) Qutub Minar
 (d) Red Fort Complex
29. Which was first Newspaper to be published in India?
 (a) Indian Gazette (b) Bengal Gazette
 (c) Pune Chronicle (d) Indian Capsule
30. Babur (1526-1530 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Mughal (b) Nanda
 (c) Maurya (d) Haryanka
31. Jahangir (1605-1627 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Nanda (b) Haryanka
 (c) Maurya (d) Mughal
32. In Akbar's regime, _____ was the military head.
 (a) Sultan Ahmed Fawad
 (b) Suri Moja
 (c) Mir Khaas
 (d) Mir Bakshi
33. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods?
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Shivaji (d) Bajirao Peshwa
34. Which Mughal emperor imprisoned his father and executed his brother?
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Shah Alam II
35. Humayun's Tomb was built by _____.
 (a) Humayun
 (b) Hamida Banu Begum
 (c) Babur
 (d) Akbar
36. Shah Jahan (1628-1658 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Mughal (b) Nanda
 (c) Maurya (d) Haryanka
37. UNESCO Cultural World Heritage site 'Humayun Tomb' was constructed by-
 (a) Hamida Banu Begum
 (b) Ruqqaiya Begum
 (c) Mehrunnisa
 (d) Zahanara Begum
38. Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Nanda (b) Mughal
 (c) Maurya (d) Haryanka
39. In Akbar's regime, _____ was the military head.
 (a) Sultan Ahmed Fawad (b) Suri Moja
 (c) Mir Khaas (d) Mir Bakshi
40. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods?
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Shivaji (d) Bajirao Peshwa
41. Who was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar?
 (a) Raja Todar Mal (b) Man Singh I
 (c) Birbal (d) Tansen
42. Diwane I khas is in which of these monuments?
 (a) Humayun's Tomb
 (b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
 (c) Qutub Minar
 (d) Red Fort Complex
43. Aurangzeb was the son of _____.
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan
44. Mausoleum (Dargah) of Salim Chishti is situated in?
 (a) Humayun's Tomb (b) Fatehpur Sikri
 (c) Gwalior Fort (d) Agra Fort
45. Qutub Minar is located in _____.
 (a) Delhi (b) Ghaziabad
 (c) Noida (d) Gurugram
46. Bajirao I (1720-1740 AD) was the minister of which empire?
 (a) Nanda (b) Maratha
 (c) Haryanka (d) Maurya



47. _____ is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja Jai Singh II.
 (a) Jantar Mantar, Delhi
 (b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
 (c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
 (d) Nalanda, Bihar
48. Bahadur Shah I was ruler of which of the following dynasty?
 (a) Mughal dynasty (b) Balban Dynasty
 (c) Sayyid Dynasty (d) Tughlaq Dynasty
49. Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the palace at?
 (a) Amer Fort (b) Gwalior Fort
 (c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) Agra Fort
50. _____ was a philosopher and theologian from India during early 8th century who consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta.
 (a) Adi Shankara (b) Dyaneshwar
 (c) Eknath (d) Madhvacharya
51. During Akbar's reign who was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire?
 (a) Raja Todar Mal (b) Man Singh I
 (c) Birbal (d) Tansen
52. _____ was a Hindu saint not associated with the Bhakti movement and the Varkari sect of Maharashtra.
 (a) Kanhopatra (b) Gora Kumbhar
 (c) Namdev (d) Samarth Ramdas
53. Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680-1688 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
 (a) Maratha (b) Nanda
 (c) Haryanka (d) Maurya
54. Which Freedom Fighter from Bengal died at the age of 18?
 (a) Khudiram Bose
 (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Chittaranjan Das
 (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
55. Birbal was an advisor in the court of?
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
56. Humayun's Tomb is located in _____.
 (a) Delhi (b) Agra
 (c) Gwalior (d) Jaipur
57. Humayun was born in the year _____.
 (a) 1508 (b) 1608
 (c) 1708 (d) 1808
58. Aurangzeb, the Mughal Emperor died in?
 (a) 1507 (b) 1607
 (c) 1707 (d) 1807
59. Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Akbar and _____.
 (a) Sher Shah
 (b) Maharana Pratap
 (c) Hemu Vikramaditya
 (d) Nader Shah
60. The Red Fort (Delhi) was built by _____.
 (a) Babur (b) British
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
61. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?
 (a) Genghis Khan (b) Nader Shah
 (c) Hemu Vikramaditya (d) Bajirao I
62. Battle of Kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and _____.
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
63. Who built Jama Masjid?
 (a) Guru Ramdas (b) Shah Jahan
 (c) Rao Jodhaji (d) Mahatma Gandhi
64. Battle of Haldighati was fought in the year _____.
 (a) 1764 (b) 1526
 (c) 1576 (d) 1857
65. Which Mughal Emperor fought the battle of Panipat in 1526?
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
66. The Peacock Throne was a famous jewelled throne that was the seat of the _____ emperors of India.
 (a) Maurya (b) Gupta
 (c) Mughal (d) Maratha
67. The historian Sewall has written a book entitled "A Forgotten Empire". What was the name of empire?
 (a) Mauryan Empire (b) Mughal Empire
 (c) Maratha Empire (d) Vijayanagar Empire
68. To whom did Akbar gave the title Mian?
 (a) Raja Todar Mal (b) Man Singh I
 (c) Birbal (d) Tansen



69. The Biography of Humayun was written by _____.
- (a) Nur Jehan (b) Jodha
(c) Anarkali (d) Gulbadan Begum
70. Mahabalipuram was founded by _____.
- (a) Rajaraja Chola
(b) Narasimha Varman
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Vivasvan
71. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1674–1680 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?
- (a) Nanda (b) Haryanka
(c) Maurya (d) Maratha
72. Which of these was not from the Mughal Dynasty?
- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Kamran Mirza
73. Battle for Delhi was fought in the year _____.
- (a) 1764 (b) 1526
(c) 1556 (d) 1857
74. Baji Rao II (1796-1818 A.D.) was the ruler of which dynasty?
- (a) Nanda (b) Haryanka
(c) Maurya (d) Peshwas
75. Khas Mahal and the Shish Mahal are built in which World Heritage Monument?
- (a) Humayun's Tomb
(b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
(c) Qutub Minar
(d) Agra Fort
76. Which among the following is not correctly paired?
- (a) Shivaji - Afzal Khan
(b) Nurjahan - Mahabat Khan
(c) Akbar - Rana Pratap
(d) Babar - Bairam Khan
77. Abul Fazal was the son of which Sufi saint?
- (a) Sheikh Mubarak
(b) Hazarat Kwaja
(c) Nasiruddin Chirag
(d) Baba Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
78. The foreign traveller who visited India during the reign of Shahjahan was _____.
- (a) Thomas Roe (b) William Hawkins
(c) Ibn Batuta (d) Manucci
79. Which dynasty was ruling in Vijaynagar empire at the time of the Battle of Talikota?
- (a) Sangam (b) Aniridu
(c) Tuluva (d) Saluva
80. Which of the following Sultans died while playing Polo or Chaugan?
- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(b) Balban
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Nasiruddin Muhammad
81. Who was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal Court during Jahangir's reign?
- (a) Paul Canning
(b) Captain William Hawkins
(c) William Edward
(d) Ralph Fitch
82. Who among the following Sikh Gurus had laid the foundation of Amritsar?
- (a) Guru Amar Das
(b) Guru Ram Das
(c) Guru Arjan Dev
(d) Guru Har Govind
83. Mohammed Bin Tuglaq transferred his capital from _____.
- (a) Delhi to Warangal
(b) Delhi to Devagiri
(c) Delhi to Madurai
(d) Delhi to Vijayanagar
84. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire?
- (a) Battle of Takkolam
(b) Battle of Talikota
(c) Battle of Kanwah
(d) Battle of Panipat
85. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India?
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
86. What is Gol Gumbaz?
- (a) Mausoleum of Hyder Ali
(b) Mausoleum of Aurangazeb
(c) Mausoleum of Chand Bibi
(d) Mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah
87. Amir Khusro was a -
- (a) Poet (b) Play writer
(c) Painter (d) Architect



88. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was?
 (a) Urdu (b) Arabic
 (c) Persian (d) Hindi
89. Who among the following was the first to make use of artillery in warfare in medieval India?
 (a) Babur (b) Ibrahim Lodi
 (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar
90. What was the immediate aim of the Treaty of Purander in 1665?
 (a) To gain goodwill of Shivaji
 (b) To sow seeds of contention between Shivaji and Sultan of Bijapur
 (c) To deceive Shivaji
 (d) To make Shivaji a puppet of Mughals
91. Which queen of the Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh?
 (a) Rudramadevi (b) Ahilyadevi
 (c) Bhagwati (d) Bhanumati
92. Which dynasty came to power in India after the Tughlaq dynasty?
 (a) The Guptas (b) The Khiljis
 (c) The Mughals (d) The Sayyids
93. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?
 (a) Maharana Pratap
 (b) Rana Kumbha
 (c) Rana Sanga
 (d) Kunwar Durjan Singh
94. In 1528, _____ defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Babur
95. Which sects of Sufis adopted Yoga?
 (a) Qadiri (b) Shattari
 (c) Chishtiya (d) None of these
96. The second Battle of Tarain was fought between _____.
 (a) Alexander and Porus
 (b) Jai Chand and Mohammed Ghori
 (c) Akbar and Hemu
 (d) Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan
97. Who wrote 'Akbarnama'?
 (a) Abul Fazal (b) Faizi
 (c) Abdur Rahim (d) Abdul Qadir
98. Which Sikh Guru initiated 'The Khalsa'?
 (a) Guru Nanak Dev (b) Guru Gobind Singh
 (c) Guru Angad Dev (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur
99. Which among the following Mughal Emperor was illiterate?
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
100. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan?
 (a) Guru Angad Dev (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
 (c) Guru Hargobind (d) Guru Amar Das
101. Who was the first female emperor of India?
 (a) Noor Jahan (b) Razia Sultana
 (c) Rani Rudrama Devi (d) Queen Didda
102. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?
 (a) Avadh (b) Kashmir
 (c) Sindh (d) Bengal
103. Jama Masjid of Delhi was built in which century?
 (a) 15th (b) 16th
 (c) 17th (d) 18th
104. The Agra fort was built by _____.
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Babur
105. The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.
 (a) Timur Lang (b) Nadir Shah
 (c) Ahmed Shah Abdali (d) Genghis Khan
106. Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of which Mughal Emperor?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
107. The _____ were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
 (a) Rajputs (b) Khaljis
 (c) Mughals (d) Tughluq
108. Where Humayun's Tomb is located?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) New Delhi
 (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata
109. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother _____.
 (a) Jahangir (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Babur (d) Shah Jahan
110. The Arabic work of Al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called _____.
 (a) Kitab-al-Hind (b) Kitab-al-Bharat
 (c) Pustak-al-Hind (d) Pustak-al-Bharat



111. Prince Salim was the name of the future Emperor _____.
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
112. Charminar was built by?
- (a) Humayun
(b) Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah
(c) Ashoka
(d) Narasimha
113. _____ was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb.
- (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Jahangir (d) Babur
114. _____ succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1495 when he was only 12 years old.
- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Babur
115. Akbar was _____ years old when he became emperor.
- (a) 16 (b) 19
(c) 13 (d) 10
116. Sultan Mahmud was a ruler of _____.
- (a) Persia (b) Ghazni
(c) Lahore (d) Arab
117. Gol Gumbaz was designed by?
- (a) Ustad Ahmad of Lahouri
(b) George Wittet
(c) Henry Irwin
(d) Yaqut of Dabul
118. Sher Khan defeated _____ at Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran.
- (a) Aurangzeb
(b) Humayun
(c) Muhammad Azam Shah
(d) Bahadur Shah I
119. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaullah was assassinated and _____ was made the nawab.
- (a) Mir Jafar (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Haider Ali (d) Tipu Sultan
120. Sher Shah Sur defeated which Mughal emperor?
- (a) Humayun (b) Timur Lang
(c) Nadir Shah (d) Ahmed Shah Abdali
121. Who was the architect of Taj Mahal?
- (a) Ustad Ahmad Lahouri
(b) Norman Foster
(c) Henry Irwin
(d) Ustad Ghani Utbuddin
122. Prince Khurram was the name of the future Emperor _____.
- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Babur (d) Akbar
123. _____ first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.
- (a) Delhi (b) Pataliputra
(c) Calcutta (d) Taxila
124. Noor Jahan was the wife of which Mughal emperor?
- (a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Jahangir
125. Who was the architect of Humayun's Tomb?
- (a) Ustad Ahmad of Lahouri
(b) George Wittet
(c) Mirak Mirza Ghiyath
(d) Yaqut of Dabul
126. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, _____ became Sultan.
- (a) Rehana (b) Rukhsana
(c) Rashida (d) Raziyya
127. Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a best known _____ ruler.
- (a) Chahamana (b) Gahadavala
(c) Chalukya (d) Brahmana
128. Who is the founder of Mahabalipuram?
- (a) Rajaraja Chola
(b) Mahendra Varman
(c) Narsimha Varman I
(d) Narsimha Chola
129. What was the only permanent effect of the invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi?
- (a) Control over Western India
(b) Control over Kashmir
(c) Annexation of Punjab
(d) Acceptance of subordinate position by rulers of North India
130. In the Vijayanagar Empire provinces are divided into?
- (a) Nadu (b) Khurram
(c) Kottam (d) Janpad
131. The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narasimhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to?
- (a) Somavamsi dynasty
(b) Eastern Ganga dynasty
(c) Suryavamsi Gajapati dynasty
(d) Bhoi dynasty



132. The monuments at Khajuraho belong to the period of?
 (a) Chandelas (b) Vakatakas
 (c) Rashtrajutas (d) Gahadavalas
133. To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated?
 (a) Ghurids (b) Arabs
 (c) Karkotakas (d) Hindushahis
134. The battle at Waihind in 1001-02 A.D was fought between?
 (a) Mahmud of Ghazni and Jayapala
 (b) Mahmud of Ghazni and Anandapala
 (c) Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj
 (d) Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra
135. Over Which territory there were frequent clashes between Bahamani Kingdom and Vijaynagar Kingdom?
 (a) The Raichur Doab (b) Warangal
 (c) Madurai (d) Malabar
136. During whose period Al-Beruni came to India?
 (a) Mahmud Ghaznavi (b) Balban
 (c) Firoz Tughluq (d) Ibrahim Lodhi
137. Which of the following texts provides evidence that Prithviraj III wanted to conquer the whole world?
 (a) Tabgat-i-Nasiri (b) Taj-ul-Massir
 (c) Prithviraj Raso (d) Prithviraj Prabandha
138. Who is the founder of the city of Agra?
 (a) Akbar (b) Babar
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Mubarak Shah Sayyad
139. When did Vasco-da- Gama came to India?
 (a) 1492 (b) 1498
 (c) 1398 (d) 1542
140. Malik Kafur was whose General?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Ala-ud- din khilji
 (c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
 (d) Firoz Shah Tughluq
141. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by?
 (a) Alauddin Bahman Shah
 (b) Timur
 (c) Zain - ul -Abidin
 (d) Malik Kafur
142. The two principles monuments of Alaud-din Khilji's reign - the Jama-at-Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaza - were constructed at
 (a) Agra (b) Delhi
 (c) Dhar (d) Gulbarga
143. Who of the following introduced silver coin called `tanka`?
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban
144. The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining the land revenue was
 (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Alauddin Khalji
 (d) Balban
145. The state-promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by
 (a) Alauddin Khalji
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 (d) Firuz Tughluq
146. The rulers of the Lodhi dynasty were
 (a) Turks settled in Afghanistan
 (b) Pure Turks
 (c) Pure Afghan
 (d) Timurid Turks
147. The largest standing army of the Delhi Sultanate directly paid by the State was created by
 (a) Balban
 (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 (d) Alauddin Khalji
148. The main aim of the attacks of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in south India was
 (a) extension of the empire
 (b) plunder of wealth
 (c) propagation of the Muslim culture in South India
 (d) to compel the rulers of South India to accept the sovereignty of the Delhi Sultanate
149. To which race did Mahmud Ghazni belong?
 (a) Arab (b) Afghan
 (c) Mongol (d) Turk



150. The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well versed in various branches of learning including astronomy, mathematics and medicine was
 (a) Sikandar Lodhi
 (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 (d) Alauddin Khalji
151. The term Iqta means
 (a) assignments of land as reward of pension
 (b) revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
 (c) an administrative grant or relief
 (d) a unit of local government
152. Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?
 (a) Mahmud Gawan
 (b) Hasan Gangu
 (c) Sikandar Shah
 (d) Malik Ambar
153. The Nobility of the Delhi Sultanate was largely composed of
 (a) Afghans (b) Arabs
 (c) Turks (d) Composite elements
154. The Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus during the rule of
 (a) Raziya (b) Balban
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
155. Which one of the following battles was fought between babar and the Rajputs in 1527?
 (a) The First Battle of Panipat
 (b) The Battle of Khanwa
 (c) The Battle of Ghagra
 (d) The Battle of Chanderi
156. Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?
 (a) Muzaffar Shah II
 (b) Ahmad Shah
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Ahmad Shah
 (d) Muhammad I Begarha
157. Which Sultan of Delhi founded and built the Fort of Siri?
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Balban
 (c) Alauddin Khalji
 (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
158. Who was the real founder of the Delhi sultanate?
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Sultan Mahmud (d) Balban
159. Which Sultan of Delhi imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins also?
 (a) Balban
 (b) Firoz Tughlaq
 (c) Allauddin Khalji
 (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
160. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?
 (a) Khizr Khan
 (b) Mubarak Shah
 (c) Muhammad Shah
 (d) Alauddin Alam Shah
161. Who of the following was the first woman ruler of medieval India?
 (a) Razia Sultan (b) Chand Bibi
 (c) Durgavati (d) Noorjahan
162. Malik Kafur was the General of
 (a) Balban
 (b) Alauddin Khalji
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
163. Who was the last ruler of Delhi saltunate?
 (a) Bahadur shah II (b) Ibrahim Lodi
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Mubarak shah
164. The Arab conquest of Sind in 712 AD had taken place under the leadership of
 (a) Mohammed of Ghazni
 (b) Mohammed-bin-Qasim
 (c) Mohammed of Ghori
 (d) None of the above
165. Among the following, which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-kul?
 (a) Babar (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Shahjahan
166. During the Mughal period, which one of the following traders were the first to come to India?
 (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
 (c) Danish (d) English
167. Todar Mal was associated with
 (a) music (b) literature
 (c) finance (d) law
168. The last Mughal Emperor was?
 (a) Akbar (b) Babur
 (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Noor Jehan



169. Who was the founder of Mughal Empire in India?
 (a) Akbar (b) Babur
 (c) Humayun (d) Timur
170. At which place was Akbar born?
 (a) Delhi (b) Agra
 (c) Amarkot (Umerkot) (d) Kannauj
171. Which of the following was built by Akbar ?
 (a) Fort of Daulatabad (b) Fort of Ahmednagar
 (c) Red Fort (d) Agra Fort
172. The Red Fort of Delhi was built by
 (a) Sher Shah (b) Shah jahan
 (c) Akbar (d) Jehangir
173. Where is Ibadat Khana situated?
 (a) Lahore (b) Delhi
 (c) Agra (d) Fatehpur Sikri
174. Taj Mahal is on the banks of
 (a) Ganges (b) Tapti
 (c) Cauvery (d) Yamuna
175. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?
 (a) Shahjahan (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah Suri
176. Who among the following was the daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb ?
 (a) Jahan Ara (b) Roshan Ara
 (c) GauharAra (d) Zeb-un-nisa
177. The Mughal Emperor who appointed maximum number of Hindu Officer was?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
178. Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jaziya on Hindus?
 (a) Babur (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan
179. Under Akbar, the Mir Bakshi was required to look after
 (a) Military affairs
 (b) The state treasury
 (c) The royal household
 (d) The land revenue system
180. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the victories of Babur?
 (a) Panipat, Chanderi, Ghaghara and Khanwah
 (b) Panipat, Ghaghara, Khanwah and Chanderi
 (c) Panipat, Khanwah, Chanderi and Ghaghara
 (d) Ghaghara, Panipat, Khanwah and Chanderi
181. What was Sher Shah's precious legacy to the Mughals?
 (a) Organization of Army
 (b) Land Revenue System
 (c) Mansabdari System
 (d) Provincial Administration
182. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shajahan (d) Aurangzeb
183. The Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was made of
 (a) Pure Silver
 (b) Pure Gold and Pure Silver
 (c) Pure Gold studded with gems
 (d) Silver, copper and gold
184. What term was used for the advance money given by the merchants to artisans for the required goods?
 (a) Taqavi (b) Dasturi
 (c) Dadni (d) None of these
185. Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?
 (a) Alamgir II (b) Shah Alam II
 (c) Akbar II (d) Bahadur Shah II
186. Which of the following ladies wrote an historical account during the Mughal period?
 (a) Gulbadan Begum
 (b) Jahanara
 (c) Roshanara
 (d) Asmat Begum
187. One of the greatest painters of Akbar's court whom he employed as mint officer was
 (a) Basawan (b) Keshav
 (c) Mukund (d) Daswant
188. The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was
 (a) Basawan
 (b) Mansur
 (c) Syed Ali Tabrizi
 (d) Khwaja Abdus Samad
189. Who among the following prohibited the use of Tobacco?
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb



190. The noble who introduced important reforms in the land revenue administration of Mughals in Deccan during the reign of Shahjahan, was
 (a) Murshid Quli Khan
 (b) Asaf Khan
 (c) Mahabat Khan
 (d) Khan-i-Zama
191. Who among the following led a deputation of Banaras Pandits to the Mughal emperor to seek abolition of the pilgrimage tax on Banaras and Allahabad?
 (a) Harnath (b) Jagannath
 (c) Kavi Hariram (d) Kavindracharya
192. Who among the following was the first English man to visit western India ?
 (a) Captain Hawkins
 (b) John Mildenhall
 (c) Ralph Fitch
 (d) Thomas Stephens
193. Who among the following was the official historian of Aurangzeb's reign?
 (a) Ishwardas Nagar (b) Bhimsen Kayastha
 (c) Khafi Khan (d) Mohammad Kazim
194. "Din-i-Ilahi' was a movement of Akbar's folly, not of his wisdom." Who made this statement?
 (a) A.L. Srivastava (b) R.P. Tripathi
 (c) V.A. Smith (d) S.R. Sharma
195. Who among the following painters committed suicide?
 (a) Basawan (b) Lal
 (c) Daswant (d) Mahesh
196. The offsprings of which Mughal emperor were born in a Sufi's Khanqah instead of the Mughal haram?
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
197. Historian Abul Fazal was killed by
 (a) Hemu
 (b) Bairam Khan
 (c) Udai Singh
 (d) Vir Singhdeo Bundela
198. Which among the following was also known as Bandobast system?
 (a) Zabti (b) parukh
 (c) Nasaq (d) Kankut
199. Who among the following Mughal ministers was the paymaster general as well?
 (a) Diwan (b) Mir Bakshi
 (c) Khan-i-Saman (d) Vakil
200. A Mansabdar who was paid in cash was called
 (a) Naqdi (b) Jagirdar
 (c) Amir (d) Mirza
201. Who among the following was the Diwan of Akbar?
 (a) Asad Khan (b) Sadulla Khan
 (c) Muzaffar Khan (d) Mahabat Khann
202. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-nur Diamond was with
 (a) The Raja Bikramajid
 (b) Shah Tahmasp of Persia
 (c) Sultan of Bijapur
 (d) Sher Shah
203. There were _____ jewelled steps leading to the Emperor's seat, in the Peacock Throne.
 (a) Four (b) Three
 (c) Two (d) Six
204. Sher Shah's last campaign was against
 (a) Mount Abu (b) Kalinjar
 (c) Surat (d) Chittor
205. Under Sher Shah the largest administrative unit was administered by a Chief namely
 (a) Shiqdar (b) Mansabdar
 (c) Kasi (d) Faujdar
206. The revenue system initiated by Sher Shah influenced the revenue system of
 (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Babar
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
207. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and
 (a) Babar (b) Humayun
 (c) Akbar (d) Ibrahim Lodhi
208. Akbar's guardian teacher was
 (a) Abul Fazl (b) Bairam Khan
 (c) Abdul Latif (d) Kabir
209. Bairam Khan was murdered at
 (a) Sirhind (b) Anhilvad
 (c) Panipat (d) Chausa
210. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured
 (a) Bijapur (b) Jhansi
 (c) Gondwana (d) Surat



211. Udai Singh was ruler of
 (a) Bijapur (b) Golkonda
 (c) Mewar (d) Malwa
212. Which one of the following scholars was given the title of Amir-i-Akhbar by Humayun?
 (a) Jauhar
 (b) Mirza Haidar Daughalat
 (c) Abdul Wahid
 (d) Khondamir
213. The famous 'Jama-Masjid' of Delhi was built by
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
214. Which one of the following states of Rajputana did not willingly accept Akbar's sovereignty?
 (a) Amer (b) Mewar
 (c) Marwar (d) Bikaner
215. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (a) Jahangir : William Hawkins
 (b) Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe
 (c) Shah Jahan : Tavernier
 (d) Aurangzeb : Manucci
216. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by
 (a) Kotwal (b) Qanungo
 (c) Amin (d) Krori
217. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from
 (a) Persians (b) Muhammadans
 (c) Hindus (d) Foreign visitors
218. During the Mughal period Polaj was the
 (a) land annually cultivated
 (b) land left fallow
 (c) land uncultivated
 (d) barren land
219. Under the Mughals, in urban area the judicial powers were exercised by
 (a) Kazis (b) Faujdar
 (c) Kotwal (d) Wazir
220. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the military
 (a) Diwan-i-insha (b) Diwan-i-Wazarat
 (c) Diwan-i-Arz (d) Diwan-i-Barid
221. In India artillery was first used by
 (a) Balban (b) Babur
 (c) Humayun (d) Akbar
222. During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in
 (a) Madras (b) Gujarat
 (c) Delhi (d) Calcutta
223. The Mughals imported fruits from
 (a) Samarkand (b) Arabia
 (c) Kabul (d) Portugal
224. The Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of-
 (a) Balban (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (d) Alauddin
225. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as-
 (a) Faujdar (b) Mansabdar
 (c) Kotwal (d) Amin
226. All the early Mughal Emperors except _____ were great builders
 (a) Babar (b) Humayun
 (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb
227. Battle of Kannauj was fought-
 (a) 1540 (b) 1539
 (c) 1526 (d) 1556
228. Babar summoned the pupils of the famous architect Sinan from
 (a) Albania (b) Kabul
 (c) Syria (d) Egypt
229. The Mughal architecture attained unrivalled magnificence during the reign of-
 (a) Babar (b) Akbar
 (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan
230. The Pearl Mosque in Delhi was built by
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Humayun (d) Akbar
231. Under Sher Shah the largest administrative unit was administered by a Chief namely
 (a) Shikadar (b) Mansabdar
 (c) Kasi (d) Faujdar
232. Under the Mughals the Governor was popularly known as
 (a) Subahdar (b) Wazir
 (c) Wakil (d) Faujdar
233. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by
 (a) Wakil (b) Diwan
 (c) Kazis (d) Mansabdars
234. Which Rajput dynasty had not surrendered to Akbar?
 (a) Pratihara (b) Sisodiya
 (c) Rathor (d) Parmar
235. The troops provided by the Mansabdars was chiefly



- (a) cavalry (b) infantry
(c) artillery (d) navy
236. In India artillery was first used in the battle of
(a) Panipat (b) Talikot
(c) Sialkot (d) Khanwa
237. In Mansabdari system the Commnader-in-Chief of the Army was
(a) Mansabdar (b) Emperor
(c) Prince (d) Dah Hazari
238. During Mughal rule, excellent cotton goods were woven in which one of the following centres?
(a) Agra (b) Surat
(c) Delhi (d) Calcutta
239. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangazeb was
(a) Tegh Bahadur (b) Har Rai
(c) Amar Das (d) Angad
240. The Mughals have been made immortal by their achievements in the _____ field.
(a) Political (b) Architectural
(c) Military (d) Social
241. The most important feature of the Mughal building was the
(a) Dome (b) Arch
(c) The narrow columns (d) Corbel brackets
242. Jama Mosque was built at
(a) Sambhal (b) Delhi
(c) Agra (d) Lahore
243. Indo-Persian style of architecture attained its supreme beauty in the reign of
(a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
244. The huge wealth of the Mughals fell into the hands of _____ after the capture of Delhi in 1739.
(a) Nadir Shah (b) The English
(c) The French (d) The Portuguese
245. Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana rendered Babur's Memoires into-
(a) Sanskrit (b) Persian
(c) Urdu (d) Hindi
246. Sher Shah was succeeded by
(a) Sikandar (b) Islam Shah
(c) Alam Shah (d) Hasan
247. Akbar saw the sea for the first time in his life at
(a) Calcutta (b) Surat
(c) Cambay (d) Madras
248. Akbar was enthroned in a garden at
(a) Kalanaur (b) Ajmer
(c) Gaur (d) Kabul
249. Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar by _____.
(a) Bairam Khan
(b) Salim
(c) Shah Qulihan Mehran
(d) Farid
250. Akbar's nurse-in-chief was
(a) Mumtaj (b) Hamida Begum
(c) Jahanara (d) Maham Anga
251. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler-
(a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
252. Akbar suppressed the rebellion of Abdullah Khan, the Governor of
(a) Mewar (b) Malwa
(c) Meerut (d) Mankat
253. When Babur invaded India who was the ruler of Vijayanagar empire in south India?
(a) Devaraya I (b) Devaraya II
(c) Krishnadev Raya (d) Sadashiva Raya
254. Month scale in the Mansabdari system was introduced by
(a) Jahangir (b) Shahjahan
(c) Aurangzeb (d) None of these
255. Who was the author of Humayun-nama?
(a) Humayun (b) Gulbadan Begam
(c) Badauni (d) Ahmad Yadgar
256. The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in-
(a) Orissa (b) Chhotanagpur
(c) Bijapur (d) Golconda
257. Who is known as the Parrot of India?
(a) Abul Fazl (b) Raskhan
(c) Amir Khusro (d) Mirabai
258. First Battle of Panipat was fought-
(a) 1526 (b) 1761
(c) 1564 (d) 1556
259. Who has been described by Elliot as -the Akbar of Sultanate?
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Firoz Tughlaq
260. Zain-ul-Abdin, who prohibited cow slaughter, was a ruler of-



- (a) Bengal (b) Gujarat
(c) Malwa (d) Kashmir
261. The great painter Khwaja Abdus Samad flourished at the Court of which one of the following?
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Shershah (d) Shahjahan
262. Itimad-ud-Daula's tomb at Agra was built by
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Nur Jahan
263. Who was called Zinda Pir in Mughal time?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Shahjahan
264. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
265. Who among the following are known as King Makers in Indian History ?
(a) Sayyid Brothers (b) Hussain Brothers
(c) Hassan Family (d) Tardi Begh
266. What did Ramanuja preach?
(a) Satya (b) Ahimsa
(c) Gyana (d) Bhakti
267. Shivaji defeated the Mughals in the battle of?
(a) Purandhar (b) Raigarh
(c) Salher (d) Shivner
268. Between whom was the treaty of Purandhar in 1776 made?
(a) English and Nizam of Hyderabad
(b) Marathas and Portuguese
(c) Marathas and English
(d) English and Sultan of Mysore
269. The Maratha Chief, Sambhaji, was executed during the reign of
(a) Aurangzeb (b) Mahabat Khan
(c) Jehangir (d) Shahjahan
270. What was the capital of Shivaji's kingdom ?
(a) Raigad (b) Karwar
(c) Pune (d) Purandhar
271. 'Amuktamalyada' written by Krishnadeva Raya, the ruler of Vijayanagar, was in
(a) Sanskrit (b) Kannada
(c) Telugu (d) Tamil
272. Who among the following taught the doctrine of 'Shunyata'?
- (a) Nagarjuna (b) Shankaracharya
(c) Harisena (d) Vallabhacharya
273. Which factor influenced most to eliminate caste-system in India?
(a) Rationalism (b) Job Opportunities
(c) Legislations (d) Liberal Education
274. Which of the following ruler is called as "Rangeela"?
(a) Muhammad shah (b) Bahadur shah
(c) Akbar II (d) Ahmad shah
275. Who built the city of Nagalapuram?
(a) Bukka I (b) Devaraya I
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Virupaksha
276. At the earlier stage backward classes movement means?
(a) Santal movement (b) Non-Brahmin movement
(c) Harijan movement (d) Antirulers movement
277. Which language gained most by the patronage given to scholars by Krishna Deva Rai?
(a) Tamil (b) Sanskrit
(c) Telugu (d) Kannada
278. The Adi Granth was compiled by
(a) Guru Arjan Dev (b) Guru Gobind Singh
(c) Guru Harkishan (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur
279. Which of the following was a saint of the Bhakti Movement in Bengal?
(a) Tulshidas (b) Vivekananda
(c) Chaitanya (d) Kabir
280. Among the following who was in chronological order, the last famous ruler of Vijayanagar?
(a) Harihara-II (b) Devarai-I
(c) Vir Narsingh (d) Krishna Deva Rai
281. 'Ratti' used by jewellers is obtained from seed of?
(a) Gymnospermous plant
(b) Angiospermous plant
(c) Algae
(d) fungi
282. The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was
(a) Nadu (b) Mandalam
(c) Rajya (d) Kottam
283. Guru Arjan Dev transferred the headquarters to
(a) Agra (b) Amritsar



- (c) Karachi (d) Allahabad
284. Guru Gobind Singh was the son of
(a) Tegh Bahadur (b) Arjan Dev
(c) Har Gobind (d) Nanak
285. Dadoji was the guardian of
(a) Shivaji (b) Shahji Bhonsle
(c) Sambaji (d) Shahu
286. Shivaji started his public career at the age of
(a) 18 (b) 21
(c) 23 (d) 24
287. Shivaji's administration owed its origin to the principles laid down by
(a) Kautilya Arthashastra (b) Sher Shah
(c) Akbar (d) Adi Granth
288. Under Shivaji each province was under a
(a) Viceroy (b) Governor
(c) Diwan (d) Zamindar
289. Under Shivaji's rule, the head of a unit of 25 in the Cavalry was known as
(a) Jumadar (b) Havaladar
(c) Faujdar (d) Hazari
290. The English and the Dutch were firmly established in all the parts of the Coast from Sind to Bengal by the middle of the
(a) 17th Century (b) 18th Century
(c) 16th Century (d) 15th Century
291. In his early days Shivaji moved with
(a) Jat leaders (b) Mawali leaders
(c) Santhals (d) Bhils
292. The estate of Shivaji's father was
(a) Konkan (b) Poona
(c) Torna (d) Rajgarh
293. During Shivaji's rule the Council of the State consisted of
(a) Eight Ministers (b) Eighteen Ministers
(c) Twelve Ministers (d) Fifteen Ministers
294. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes taken during the reign of
(a) Marathas (b) Mughals
(c) English (d) Portuguese
295. The first dynasty of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was
(a) Hoyasala (b) Sangama
(c) Saluva (d) Tuluva
296. Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers
(a) in the Gupta administration
(b) in the Chola administration
(c) in the Vijayanagar
(d) in the Maratha administration
297. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?
(a) Dadu (b) Kabir
(c) Ramananda (d) Tulsidas
298. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by
(a) Vijayraj (b) Krishnadeva Raya
(c) Devaraya (d) Harihara and Bukka
299. Who among the following Bahmani rulers built the famous "Gol Gumbaz" at Bijapur?
(a) Mahmud Gawan
(b) Ismail Adil Shah
(c) Muhammad Adil Shah
(d) Yusuf Adil Shah
300. The Mughal emperor who issued a Farman to English East India Company in 1717 to trade freely in Bengal is?
(a) Farrukhsiyar (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Jahandar Shah (d) Shah Alam
301. What was the main objective of Sultan Mahmud's Gazanavi Indian conquests?
(a) Propagation of Religion
(b) Extension of Empire
(c) Acquisition of Wealth
(d) None of these
302. The historian Sewell has written a book entitled "A Forgotten Empire". What was the name of empire?
(a) Mauryan Empire (b) Mughal Empire
(c) Maratha Empire (d) Vijayanagar Empire
303. The sultans of which dynasty ruled the country for the longest period?
(a) Khalji dynasty (b) Lodi dynasty
(c) Slave dynasty (d) Tughluq dynasty
304. **Assertion (A):** Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by Ibn Battuta.
Reason (R): Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq wanted to issue token currency is gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries.
Code:



- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true individual true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'
 (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
 (c) 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
 (d) 'A' is false but 'R' is true.
305. Ibn Battuta, the Moorish traveler, visited India during the reign of :
 (a) Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq
 (b) Babar
 (c) Akbar
 (d) Mahmud Ghazni
306. The sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built biggest network of canals in India was:
 (a) Iltutmish
 (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 (c) Firuz Shah Tughluq
 (d) Sikandar Lodi
307. What was 'Dar-ul-Shafa' Established by Firuz Tughluq?
 (a) An almshouse
 (b) A free hospital
 (c) A library
 (d) A guest house for pilgrims
308. Arrange the following in their chronological order:
 1. Rukn-ud-din 2. Mubarak Khan
 3. Firuz Shah Tughluq 4. Alam Shah
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
 (a) 2,1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
309. In which battle did Maharana Sanga defeat Ibrahim Lodi?
 (a) Battle of Khatoli (b) Battle of sarangpur
 (c) Battle of Siwana (d) Battle of Khanua
310. The 'Ashta Diggajas' were associated with which of the following rulers?
 (a) Shivaji (b) Krishnadeva Raya
 (c) Rajendra-I (d) Yashovarmam
311. The Battle of Talikota was fought in -
 (a) 1526 A.D. (b) 1565 A.D.
 (c) 1576 A.D. (d) 1586 A.D.
312. Coins-Tanka, Shashgani and Jital of Sultanate period was made of which of the following metals-
 (a) Silver, Copper (b) Gold, silver, Copper
 (c) Silver, Zinc, Copper (d) Gold, Zinc, Copper
313. The composer of 'Kiriti-Stambh Prashasti' was
 (a) Somdev (b) Jaita
 (c) Napa (d) Abhi Kavi
314. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Ajmer - Quwwat-ul-Islam
 (b) Jaunpur - Atala Masjid
 (c) Malwa - Jahaz Mahal
 (d) Gulberga - Jama Masjid
315. Amir Khusrau played a pioneering role in the development of -
 (a) Braj Bhasha (b) Awadhi
 (c) Khari Boli (d) Bhojpuri
316. Father of new Persian poetry style "Sabak-e-Hindi" or Hindustani style was:
 (a) Ziyauddin Barani (b) Afiq
 (c) Isami (d) Amir Khusrau
317. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. Tarikh-e-hind | 1. Ibn Battuta |
| B. Tarikh-e-Delhi | 2. Minhaz |
| C. Rihla | 3. Al-Biruni |
| D. Tabqat-e-Nasiri | 4. Khusrau |
- Code:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
318. Which among the following musical instruments is the finest example of Hindu-Muslim harmony in musical instrument?
 (a) Veena (b) Dholak
 (c) Sarangi (d) Sitar
319. Who among the following Rajput rulers is known to have written a book on music?
 (a) Jayachandra Gahadavala
 (b) Prithviraj Chauhan
 (c) Rana Kumbha
 (d) Rana Sanga



320. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I

- A. Firuz Tughluq
B. Balban
C. Alauddin
D. Jahangir

List-II

1. Diwan-i-Riyasat
2. Nauroz
3. Construction of Canals
4. Sir Thomas Roe

Code

A B C D

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

321. Consider the following events:

1. Reign of Krishna deva of Vijayanagara
2. Construction of Qutb Minar
3. Arrival of Portuguese in India
4. Death of Firuz Tughluq

Arrange the above given options in correct chronological order?

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

322. Which one of the following pairs of kings of Ancient and Medieval periods of Indian History and the works by them is correctly matched?

- (a) Krishnadevaraya : Samarangana sutradhar
(b) Mahendravarman : Mattavilasa prahasana
(c) Bhojadeva: Manasollasa
(d) Somesvara : Amuktamalyada

323. Which one of the following places was known as 'Shiraz of East' during the regime of sharqi Rulers?

- (a) Agra (b) Delhi
(c) Jaunpur (d) Varanasi

324. Ruler of Kashmir who was also known as "Akbar of Kashmir" was-

- (a) Shamshuddin shah (b) Sikandar Butshikan
(c) Haidar Shah (d) Zain-ul-Abidin

325. Consider the following pairs:

- | Medieval Indian state | Present Region |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Champaka | - Central India |
| 2. Durgara | - Jammu |
| 3. Kuluta | - Malabar |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

326. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer by using the code given below:

List - I

- A. Adil shahi
B. Qutb
C. Nizam Shahi
D. Shariqi Shahi

List - II

1. Ahmadnagar
2. Bijapur
3. Golconda
4. Jaunpur

Code

A B C D

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

327. "Dwarasamudra" was capital of which dynastic power?

- (a) Ganga (b) Kakatiya
(c) Hoysala (d) Kadamba

328. Where is the birthplace of "Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya"?

- (a) Shivarinarayan (b) Bilaspur
(c) Ratanpur (d) Champaranya

329. Who composed 'Bijak'?

- (a) Surdas (b) Kabir
(c) Raidas (d) Tulsidas

330. A collection of dialogues between Kabir and Dharamdas is titled:

- (a) Sabad (b) Amarmul
(c) Sakhi (d) Ramaini

331. Malukdas was a saint poet of-

- (a) Agra (b) Ayodhya
(c) Kashi (d) Kada

332. Which of the following was the birthplace of Guru Nanak?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Nabha
(c) Nankana (d) Nanded

333. Arrange the following Saints in their chronological order:

- (1) Kabir (2) Namdev
(3) Mirabai (4) Nanak
(a) 1, 2, 3 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 4, 1, 3, 2

334. Which one of the following leaders of the Bhakti Movement was influenced by Islam?

- (a) Chaitanya (b) Mirabai
(c) Namdev (d) Vallabhacharya



335. Consider the following Bhakti Saints

1. Dadu Dayal 2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodhi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

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

336. The book, "Ramcharitmanas" was written by

- (a) Tulsidas (b) Valmiki
(c) Surdas (d) Ved Vyas

337. The "Chishtia sufi Order" in India was established by-

- (a) Khwaja Badaruddin
(b) Khwaja Muinuddin
(c) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhind
(d) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya

338. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the disciple of-

- (a) Shaikh Aluddin sabir
(b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
(c) Baba Farid
(d) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi

339. Match List-I with List-II and select correct answer from the code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti | 1. Suhrawardiya |
| B. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi | 2. Qadiriya |
| C. Dara Shukoh | 3. Chishtiya |
| D. Shaikh Shahabudin | 4. Naqshbandiya |

Code

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

340. Prem vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by:

- (a) Bihari (b) Surdas
(c) Raskhan (d) None of these

341. Every year a fair is held at the tomb of famous Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah at-

- (a) Fatehpur Sikri (b) Kalyan
(c) Barabanki (d) Garhmukteshwar

342. Who of the following saints were sufi-

1. Rahim
2. Nizamuddin Auliya
3. Muinuddin Chishti
4. Raskhan

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

343. Zabt system was introduced by-

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Sher shah
(d) Akbar

344. The Jain monk who stayed for a few years in the Court of Akbar and was honoured with the title of jagadguru was

- (a) Hemachandra (b) Hari Vijay Suri
(c) Jinasena (d) Umaswati

345. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Akbar's Tomb - Sikandara
(b) Jahangir's Tomb - Lahore
(c) Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti -Fatehpur Sikri
(d) Tomb of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya-Ajmer

346. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the List:

List-I (Monument)

List-II (Builders)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Alai Darwaza, Dehi | 1. Alauddin Khalji |
| B. Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri | 2. Akbar |
| C. Moti Masjid, Agra | 3. Shah Jahan |
| D. Moti Masjid, Delhi | 4. Aurangzeb |

Code

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

347. Who among the following were painters in court of Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

1. Abdus Samad 2. Abul Hasan
3. Aqa Riza 4. Mir Sayyid Ali
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 and 1

348. The Dhrupad singers included in the reign of Akbar was/were

1. Tansen 2. Harias
3. Surdas 4. Vilas Khan

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Code :

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) All the four



349. Arrange the following four foreign invasions in chronological order and find the correct answer from the code given below:

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali
2. Genghis Khan
3. Nadir shah
4. Timur

Code

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

350. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List-I

- A. Battle of Haldighati
B. Battle of Bilgram
C. Revolt of Khusrau
D. Battle of Khanwa

List-II

1. Babur
2. Akbar
3. Humayun
4. Jahangir

Code

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



CHASE

ACADEMY

